

Association Intelligence.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting was opened on Tuesday last, in the Music Hall at Chester. At 2 o'clock P.M., the Board of Directors of the Medical Provident Society met and agreed on a report. At 3 P.M., the Committee of Council held a meeting; and at 4 P.M. the General Council assembled and agreed on the report to be presented.

At 8 P.M., the public proceedings were opened by the Retiring President, Dr. JEAFFERSON of Leamington; who, on taking the chair, addressed the members present in the following words.

Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the Council of this Association this morning, it was unanimously agreed that we should proceed to no general business connected with the Association until we had passed some resolution of condolence with the family, and regret at the loss which we have sustained in the death, of Sir Charles Hastings. [*Hear, hear.*] If I had a thousand times the eloquence that I have—or rather that I never had—nothing that I could say would express one-half of the feelings which I entertain towards the memory of our inestimable founder, Sir Charles Hastings. In every relation of life he was a man to be loved, to be respected, and, I may say, to be venerated. I was invited by the family, as the representative of your Association, to attend the funeral of Sir Charles Hastings; which I did yesterday. It was a painful duty to me; but it was made to me a happy and noble one, because I felt that by my attendance I represented the feelings of every single member of our Association. [*Hear, hear.*] I think it may be a satisfaction and a pleasure to you to know that, apart from the feelings which every member of our Association must retain of his memory, I never was more staggered than I was by the demonstration of feeling towards him as a man and a neighbour, in the town of Worcester. Short of any very great public character, or any member of the Royal Family itself, it was impossible that more respect could be shown. It was wonderful to see the number of places—both shops and private houses—that had their shutters up out of respect to the memory of our founder. I may mention one little anecdote, which I am authorised by his son, Mr. George Hastings, to mention. So much was Sir Charles attached to the Association, that the last words connected with any matter of business which he used previously to his death—either on the day before or on the morning of his death—were words connected with his ardent desire and hope for the prosperity of this Association. Up to his last breath, he retained his loving and kindly feeling towards the members of this Association, and his desire for its permanency and its prosperity. [*Hear, hear.*] The resolution suggested by the Council has been put into my hands, as your President; and I shall call upon Sir Charles's dear friend, neighbour, and medical attendant to the last, Mr. Carden, to be kind enough to second it. I should not wish to see any kind of discussion upon it. It will be passed unanimously; and it is intended that the resolution should be forwarded to the family. The resolution is as follows.

"That the British Medical Association, assembled at the general meeting at Chester, desires to express its deep sorrow at the loss the Association has sustained in the death of its much loved and highly esteemed founder, President of Council, and Treasurer, Sir Charles Hastings, who, from the period of its establishment to the present time, has, with singular courtesy and fidelity, exerted his highest powers for the promotion of the best interests of the Association; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the President to the family of the late Sir Charles Hastings, with the condolence of the Association on the bereavement they have sustained."

Mr. CARDEN (Worcester) said: I can assure you that this is to me a most melancholy and, at the same time, satisfactory duty. I have been called upon by Dr. Jeaffreson and yourselves, who knew the value of our late friend, the founder of our Association; and I do most cordially second every word that has been said. But I feel it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the character of Sir Charles Hastings. It is well known to you. But I might perhaps say that, having known him intimately through a long and serious illness—more intimately than we can know any one during his appearances in public—throughout that long illness, and at the close of his long, useful, and earnest life, his great wish was for the success of your Association. The last words he said to me were: "When is the meeting at Chester?" I repeated, as I had done before, when it was, and he said, "I may not be able to go to Chester." Fancy a man with no pulse below the elbow, his soul, entering into the occasion, going beyond his body! Then he added: "If I am not able to go this time, it is just possible, perhaps, that I may never join the Association again. If so, I shall only say, as I have always said in my greatest disappointments, 'God's will be done!'" He could say no more; but this spoke volumes. It was the character of the man—a high and mighty soul, finding his bodily weakness so great, that he began to feel as if his soul should cast away the body that could not carry out his intentions. It was a beautiful sight! You have seen his buoyant manner, and heard his cheering voice, and seen his countenance, which you will never see again, except in recollection; but I can tell you his soul was with you, and I think it my duty, in so many words, to tell you so. I second, most cordially, the vote of condolence and the expression of the feeling of deep regret at the loss we have sustained; and I know, further, that the feeling of condolence thus expressed, when received by the family, will be one of the most consoling expressions of feeling that they could possibly receive from any quarter. [*Hear, hear.*]

Dr. RICHARDSON (London). I think, sir, before this resolution is passed, those who have worked with Sir Charles Hastings during many years past should give expression to those feelings to which he would have listened with respect and love. I cannot allow this resolution to pass with a silent vote. I must bear my testimony to the kindness, the geniality and goodness, of Sir Charles Hastings. There were three great attributes in his character which especially call for our attention: first, the wonderful power which he possessed, and which should be diffused through us, of amalgamating men of contrary opinions on many subjects, but of one opinion on those things which most pertain to us as a profession. The more we recognise this particular feature in his career, and feel the spirit in him which welded us together, the more we shall advance in the path of unity and progress. [*Hear, hear.*] Nor can I fail to recall his untiring industry. I have often thought that for the correspondence of the Asso-

ciation, which he performed alone, many a man would have required a secretary; and he would have been insufficiently remunerated, whatever his salary might have been. [*Hear, hear.*] For thirty-five years, since he commenced his work, his energy, his industry, through the whole time, is a great and marvellous model to us. And, lastly, I think of that quietness with which he proceeded through all. He went on through the long vista of thirty-four years, always doing something, and least of all presenting through himself that something was done. If we progress, using these three attributes, and sustaining the Association which he founded, we shall best perpetuate his memory. [*Hear, hear.*] I could not avoid saying these few words with reference to my dear and lost friend.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The retiring PRESIDENT, after making some business announcements, said: And now, gentlemen, I make my bow. I shall not attempt to make a long speech; but I have to thank you for all the kindness I have experienced from every member of the Association during my year of presidency, and to express the feeling that, though I entered upon my office with great dread and fear that I should not be able to go through all the work in the manner I should wish, yet I owe so much to my good friend our Secretary, and to every member of the Association, that I hope I have not disgraced myself. [*Loud applause.*] With a loving feeling for the Association over which I have had the honour to preside during the last year, it is no small pleasure, no small consolation, for me to feel that I am succeeded in my office by one so well deserving of your confidence. [*Applause.*] I am quite sure that Dr. Waters will not be wanting in zeal and kindly feeling; and I feel that he will do more than justice to the office to which you have elected him. [*Applause.*] Certainly, my year of office has been one of great pleasure in many respects, and of great pain in others. I could wish that at some future time—perhaps when my friend Dr. Waters retires—the dying effort of the President should be to give some little sketch of the history of the year past—some little testimony to the memory of those dear friends we have lost during the year. In this respect, this year has been a very painful one to the Association, as we have lost many valued and very much esteemed friends. I might name amongst them my own cousin, Mr. Jeaffreson of Framlingham, the originator of the ovariectomy operation; my very dear friend Mr. Toynbee, an exceedingly useful member of the Association; and also our most worthy President, Sir Charles Hastings. I have not had the leisure or health to do this; but I do think that, if in future some retiring President should give some slight sketch or memorial of those who have been lost during his year of office, it would be a very valuable addition to the transactions of our Association. With these remarks, gentlemen, I wish you farewell; but I shall continue to hold all of you “to memory dear”. [*Loud applause.*]

The Chair was then taken by EDWARD WATERS, M.D., of Chester, who delivered an address, which is published at p. 145.

The Retiring President. Dr. FALCONER (Bath) then proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President. The motion was seconded by Mr. JOHN HARRISON (Chester), and carried unanimously; Dr. Jeaffreson being at the same time elected a Vice-President of the Association.

Report of Council. Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS, the General Secretary, read the following Report.

“Your Council has much pleasure in meeting the

Members of the British Medical Association in the ancient city of Chester. From the subjects for discussion, from the papers announced, as well as from the distinguished position of the gentlemen who have undertaken to deliver the Addresses in Medicine and Surgery, a very successful meeting may be confidently expected.

“The Committee of Council has held its usual quarterly meetings at Birmingham; at the last two of which they have had to regret the absence of their esteemed President of Council, Sir Charles Hastings, in consequence of his severe bereavement and the failing state of his health.

“On the 5th of July, Sir Charles resigned the office of treasurer, feeling himself unable any longer to perform its duties. On this occasion, the Committee of Council passed an unanimous resolution, which was ordered to be forwarded by the President to Sir Charles, expressive of their deep sympathy with him under his affliction, their regret that his declining health obliged him to resign the treasurer-ship of the Association, and their hope that his life might long be spared to fulfil the less onerous duties of President of Council. This hope is now lost. Sir Charles Hastings, the Founder of the Association, and for thirty-four years its leading spirit, died on the 30th of July last. The Council feel, that in no way could they better express their recognition and remembrance of their late friend and founder, than by vigorously sustaining the greatest effort and object of his life, the British Medical Association; which, so long as it shall last, will perpetuate his honoured name.

“It will be necessary for this meeting to elect some gentleman to fill the office of Treasurer.

“Your Council has much pleasure in congratulating you upon the continued improved condition of the Association. The number of members in 1865 was 2,368. Notwithstanding the unusual number of deaths last year, there are now on the books 2,462. Since the 1st of January last, 167 new members have been admitted.

“Your Council very gratefully acknowledges the valuable services of the Branch Secretaries.

“Your Council would suggest to some of the larger Branches the desirability of holding more frequent meetings, or of holding district meetings, such as have been established by that most admirably-managed Branch, the South-Eastern. A considerable increase in the number of members has resulted from these meetings.

“The following is the Financial Report for 1865; the accounts have been audited by the Auditors, Dr. Melson and Mr. Hadley:—

“Financial Statement for 1865. The improvement in the finances of the Association, which was reported with so much satisfaction last year, still continues, and is increasing. The subjoined cash account shows that the balance in favour of the Association on the 31st of December, 1865, was £318:14:8½, against £243:16:8½ in December 1864. It should be observed that a sum of £50, due for distributing the JOURNAL in 1864, has been paid during 1865, in addition to a like sum due for the latter year.

“1865.—RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance from 1864	.....	243	16	8½
Subscriptions	.....	2229	0	0
Arrears	.....	105	0	0
Advertisements and Sales	.....	655	9	3
		3293	8	11½

"1865.—PAYMENTS.

JOURNAL EXPENSES:	£	s.	d.
Mr. Richards (Printing and Stamps).....	1807	10	6
Mr. Richards (Directing, etc., two years)	100	0	0
Mr. Honeyman (Office Expenses)	108	4	6
Mr. Davidson (Commission)	63	1	9
Mr. Orrin Smith (Engraver).....	15	16	0
Editor of Journal	200	0	0
Dr. Henry (Sub-editor)	50	0	0
Contributors	230	7	6
Dr. Henry (Salary, for work at Office)	50	0	0
EXECUTIVE EXPENSES:			
Secretary and Clerk	167	0	0
Secretary's Petty Cash	37	3	2
Branch Secretaries and Collectors.....	30	4	9
Leamington Reporter	16	16	0
Mr. Moore (Gold Medal)	21	0	0
Anniversary Expenses	8	17	3
Birmingham Stationer	18	8	10
Bank Cheque-Book.....	0	4	0
	2914	14	8
Balance	318	14	8½
	£3233	8	11½

"CHARLES HASTINGS, Treasurer."

"Your Council, in August last, caused a memorial to be presented to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, urging the justice of allowing provincial fellows to vote by voting papers in the election of members of the Council of the College. In the early part of this year your Secretary procured about fifty memorials on the same subject, signed by a very large number of the fellows resident in the provinces, and which were presented by Mr. Paget, of Leicester. Notwithstanding this, the Council of the College returned the same answer, an *excuse* having been found this time by the presentation of a counter memorial. Your Secretary has endeavoured to ascertain the number of memorialists on each side respectively; but even this scanty information has been refused. Your Council leave it to the members of the British Medical Association to draw their own conclusions as to the value or importance of the counter memorial. The efforts of your Council having hitherto been unsuccessful, the Association should decide what further steps ought to be taken. Your Council recommends that a deputation be appointed to lay before the Home Secretary the injustice under which the majority of the fellows of the College are placed by the present charter.

"Your Council has observed with much pleasure the desire of the Medical Council to obtain an amendment of the Medical Act, and recommends that a deputation be appointed from this Association to wait upon the Home Secretary at the proper time.

"Your Council hopes that, at length, the medical officers of the army and navy have received at the hands of the authorities that measure of justice for which your Association has contended; warrants for increased pay and rank having been signed by Her Majesty the Queen.

"Your Council desires to offer its warmest thanks to Dr. Markham, Dr. Stewart, and Dr. Sibson, who for more than two years have so energetically worked for the good of their brethren in the united services.

"The Charter. The Charter Committee has, by direction of the Committee of Council, published in the JOURNAL a copy of the draft charter, which will be submitted to the General meeting for approval.

"Medical Provident Society. A Report will be presented by the Directors of this Society.

"Scientific Witnesses Subcommittee. A Report will be presented by this Committee.

"Registration of Diseases Committee. A Report will be presented by this Committee.

"The Medical Benevolent Fund continues a prosperous career, dispensing the blessings of charity among

our less fortunate brethren and their widows and orphans.

"Your Council has to deplore the death of Mr. Toynbee, whose services to this valuable charity have been beyond all praise.

"Your Council bears willing testimony to the continued improvement of your JOURNAL under the editorship of Dr. Markham.

"The Hastings Medal has been awarded by the adjudicators—Mr. Carden of Worcester, Mr. Hilton of London, and Mr. Southam of Manchester—to Mr. Furneaux Jordan of Birmingham, for an essay on Shock after Surgical Operations and Injuries.

"The introduction of subjects in scientific and state medicine for discussion having proved so very successful at Leamington last year, your Council has decided upon continuing such discussions; and your Council has good grounds for hoping that such discussions will this year be equally successful."

On the motion of Mr. STEELE (Liverpool), the Report was unanimously adopted.

Medical Provident Society. Dr. HENRY, Secretary of the Society, read a report, the adoption of which was moved and seconded, but was opposed by Mr. Steele and Dr. Morris (Spalding), who proposed and seconded an amendment in favour of the severance of the Society from the Association. After some discussion, in which Mr. Husband, Mr. Heckstall Smith, Dr. Davey, Dr. Richardson, and other members, took part, the amendment was withdrawn, and the motion for the adoption of the report carried.

The Secretary. On the motion of Dr. JEFFERSON, seconded by Dr. RICHARDSON, Mr. Watkin Williams was unanimously elected General Secretary of the Association.

On Wednesday morning, the new Council assembled, and elected the following ten gentlemen as members of the Committee of Council for the ensuing year: E. Bartleet, Esq.; J. C. Burrows, Esq.; E. Charlton, M.D.; M. H. Clayton, Esq.; R. W. Falconer, M.D.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; B. W. Richardson, M.D.; T. H. Smith, Esq.; G. Southam, Esq.; and A. T. H. Waters, M.D.

Dr. Sibson was elected President of Council in the room of Sir Charles Hastings.

Letters were read from Dr. Stokes and from the University of Dublin and the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, cordially inviting the Association to hold its annual meeting in 1867 in Dublin. A numerous signed invitation to meet in Brighton in 1867 or 1868 was also presented; and Mr. Nunneley stated that the Association would at an early date be invited to hold its meeting in Leeds. It was decided to recommend to the general meeting the acceptance of the invitation to meet in Dublin, under the presidency of Professor Stokes.

It was also determined to recommend Dr. Falconer for election as Treasurer of the Association.

At 11 A.M., the members again assembled in general meeting.

Dr. WATERS (Liverpool) proposed, and Dr. SIBSON (London) seconded, the election of Dr. Falconer of Bath as Treasurer of the Association, in the room of Sir Charles Hastings. The President, in putting the motion (which was unanimously carried), announced the election of Dr. Sibson as President of Council.

Auditors. Dr. WADE (Birmingham) then moved, and Dr. RUSSELL (Birmingham) seconded, a vote of thanks to the auditors for the past year, Dr. Melson and Mr. Hadley. On the motion of Mr. HADLEY (Birmingham), Dr. Marshall of Clifton and Mr. Church of Bath were elected auditors for the next year.

The *Hastings Medal* was presented by the President to Mr. Furneaux Jordan of Birmingham, for his essay on "Shock after Surgical Operations and Injuries".

Medical Representation in Parliament. Dr. MACKEY proposed the resolution regarding the representation of the medical profession in Parliament, of which he had given notice. After some discussion, however, the resolution was withdrawn.

Dr. HUGHES BENNETT of Edinburgh read the Address in Medicine.

A more complete account of the preceding, as well as of subsequent proceedings of the meeting, will appear in the next number of the JOURNAL.

READING BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Reading Branch was held at the Council Chamber, Reading, on Wednesday, July 25th; T. L. WALFORD, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present Drs. Cowan, Walker, Wells, and Woodhouse, Messrs. Barford, Brewer, Harrison, Hayes, Izod, O. C. Maurice, G. May, jun., Moore, Mixhay, Taylor, Vinen, Young, and two visitors.

President's Address. The PRESIDENT delivered an able and instructive address, which will be published in the JOURNAL.

New Members. Dr. Walker of Reading, and Mr. Barford of Wokingham, were elected members of the Branch and of the Association.

President-elect, etc. Mr. Barford was selected for the office of President-elect; Dr. Woodhouse as Representative in the General Council. The Branch Council and Honorary Secretary were re-elected.

Retrospective Address. Mr. BARFORD read the retrospective address of the Reading Pathological Society, which will be published in the JOURNAL.

Dinner. The members dined at the George Hotel. The President, T. L. Walford, Esq., occupied the chair; and Mr. Barford, the President-elect, the vice-chair. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the proceedings terminated at an early hour.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Library of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society's Museum, on Thursday, July 26th, when the following members were present: J. Braithwaite, M.D., C. Chadwick, M.D., T. M. Greenhow, M.D., S. Hey, Esq., S. Smith, Esq., and T. P. Teale, Esq. (Leeds); T. Collin, Esq., J. H. Gibson, M.D., W. D. Husband, Esq., H. Keyworth, Esq., W. Matheson, M.D., S. W. North, Esq., and G. Shann, M.D. (York); J. Teale, Esq. (Scarborough); J. Ness, Esq. (Helmstley); J. Abraham, Esq. (Harrogate); J. H. Aveling, M.D. (Sheffield); G. Ord, M.D. (Brixton).

S. HEY, Esq., of Leeds, occupied the Chair, in the absence of the President, Mr. B. DODSWORTH, who was prevented by indisposition from being present.

Report of Council. Mr. NORTH read the Report of the Council, of which the following is an abstract.

"Since the last meeting of the Branch, Mr. S. Hornby has resigned the office of Secretary, which he has held for several years. Mr. North has been requested to perform the duties of Secretary prior to the Council meeting.

"By the death of Mr. Garlick of Leeds, and more recently of Mr. H. Jackson of Sheffield, the Society has lost two of its earliest members, both of whom ever took a lively interest in the welfare of the Associa-

tion. Mr. Jackson was one of the original members of the Branch. His genial disposition, courteous manners, and extensive acquirements, long endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The Council feel that, in expressing their high sense of the many virtues and high character of their departed friend, and their sympathy with his family in their bereavement, they do but express the general feeling of regard and sympathy entertained by every member of the Association.

"But two topics of professional interest seem to call for any observation from your Council; viz., the status of the medical officers of the army and navy, and the question of Poor-law medical reform. As regards the first of these questions, the members will have observed with pleasure that there is every reason to believe that the suggestions of Sir A. Milne's Committee for improving the pay and promotion of the medical officers of the two services are likely to be carried out.

"On the wide question of Poor-law medical reform, your Council feel that every endeavour ought to be made, whilst the public mind is so strongly directed to the question, to urge on the authorities the necessity there is for extensive alteration in the existing arrangements.

"In the opinion of your Council, the best method to obtain at once a better position for the medical officer and better treatment for the poor, would be the establishment, in every town and village of sufficient size, of an efficient dispensary system, the drugs and a competent dispenser being in all cases provided by the guardians; in workhouses, the relief of the medical officer from all connexion with the supply or dispensing of medicines, and, if possible, a large diminution of the amount of desk-work which he is at present called upon to perform. By these means, more time would be placed at his disposal; and his position would more closely approximate to that of the medical officers of our public medical charities. By this method, your Council think the status of the Poor-law medical officers would be materially improved, and the poor largely benefited. Your Council think that, if the attention of the profession were directed as much to the improvement of the status of the medical officers of Poor-law Unions as to the mere question of pay, better results might be accomplished than have hitherto followed efforts in this direction."

Next Annual Meeting: President-elect. The Report having been received and adopted, it was resolved that the next annual meeting should be held at Sheffield; J. C. Hall, M.D., of Sheffield, being the President-elect.

Council of the Branch. The following members of the Association were elected to form the Council of the Branch for the ensuing year; viz., B. Dodsworth, Esq.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; H. Keyworth, Esq.; W. Matheson, M.D.; G. Shann, M.D.; W. E. Swain, M.D.; C. Williams, M.D. (York); C. Chadwick, M.D.; S. Hey, Esq.; Wm. Hey, Esq.; T. Nunneley, Esq.; S. Smith, Esq.; T. P. Teale, Esq. (Leeds); W. Favell, Esq.; J. C. Hall, M.D.; J. Haxworth, M.D. (Sheffield); J. Ness, Esq. (Helmstley).

Representatives in the General Council. The following members were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council: J. C. Hall, M.D.; S. Hey, Esq.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; W. Matheson, M.D.; T. Nunneley, Esq.; T. P. Teale, Esq.; C. G. Wheelhouse, Esq.; and S. W. North, Esq. (Secretary).

Secretary. Mr. S. W. North of York was unanimously elected Secretary of the Branch.

Communications. 1. Mr. Hey (Leeds) exhibited a

specimen of Fibro-cystic Tumour of the Heart, which presented some difficulties in the diagnosis.

2. Mr. S. Smith (Leeds) described an Improved Method of inducing Premature Labour. The method consisted in the introduction, through the os uteri, of a full sized male catheter, by the cautious rotation of which, without rupturing the membranes, the decidua might be easily detached to a much greater extent than could be accomplished by the finger. The author detailed the history of several cases in which he had adopted this method with the most satisfactory results.

3. Dr. Greenhow read a paper on Cholera.

4. Dr. J. Braithwaite read an account of a singular case, in which a large amount of Iodide of Potassium was excreted in the Urine, with subsequent disappearance of the Glucosuria which existed at the time.

Votes of Thanks to the Retiring President; to Mr. Hornby for his valuable services as Secretary to the Branch; and to the authors of papers, having been adopted, the meeting separated.

Dinner. In the evening, the members and visitors dined together at the Royal Station Hotel; Mr. S. Hey in the chair.

INFECTION. Practically, any diseased person scatters his infection broadcast almost where he will, typhus or scarlatina, typhoid or small-pox, or diphtheria; and, under present circumstances, if cholera were in a district, the patient with choleraic diarrhoea would form no exception to the general licence. In the case of any dangerous contagious disease the local authority, I submit, ought to have the power of requiring from the diseased person that, in regard of residence and otherwise, he shall so conduct himself as not unnecessarily to multiply the chances of extending his infection to others. Subject to the condition that proper hospital accommodation can be afforded, the authority ought to be able to enforce, in regard of any dangerous contagious disease, that the sufferer should not be in circumstances which promote the spread of disease to the general population. This power, exercised in seaport towns in relation to the poorer classes who might arrive infected from abroad, would, in effect, work thus: Such persons would be debarred from resorting to the common lodging houses and crowded tenement houses of the town, and would (as much to their own advantage as to that of others) be constrained to go to the local hospital, there to remain till cured.....Conditions of lodgment are not all that require consideration. Complaints are often made of the freedom with which persons imperfectly convalescent from contagious fevers (as, very notably, from small-pox) expose themselves in places of common resort, and a careless sending of sick children to school often does much to spread diphtheria, scarlatina, and other contagious diseases; the careless transmission of infected things to common laundries, and, of course, the traffic in infected rags imply dangers of the same sort; so, too, the use of public carriages by persons contagiously diseased. Against all such sorts of action the public ought to have some ready means of protecting itself. Other dangers are for personal rather than municipal precautions. I may observe, for the consideration of those whom it concerns, that Turkish baths are now among recognised means of treatment for persons with constitutional syphilis, who in some cases have local symptoms by which the disease can be communicated; and the question whether such patients take the general run of public baths, and are among the numbers who nakedly occupy the seats and couches of common sweating-rooms, is one which may greatly concern other frequenters of such establishments. (*Mr. Simon's Public Health Report.*)

Reports of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1866.

ROBERT BARNES, M.D., President, in the Chair.

SEVEN gentlemen were elected Fellows. Professor Lazaréwitch, of Charkoff, was elected an honorary Fellow of the Society.

Specimens. Dr. WILLSHIRE showed a new form of uterine tent, composed of sponge and laminaria, the sponge forming an outer casing to the laminaria.

Dr. BARNES exhibited an uterus, with its appendages, which were affected with colloid disease. He also showed a specimen, which he had received from Dr. Branton, of abscess in the placenta. The abscess contained about an ounce of pus. There had been no symptoms of pain during gestation; but there had evidently been inflammation of the decidua. Dr. Barnes considered these cases very rare, and exceedingly interesting. He knew of but two or three on record, and they were described by French authors.

CASES OF LACERATION OF THE UTERUS, WITH REMARKS.
BY THOMAS RADFORD, M.D.

The author, after briefly alluding to the views of Hunter, Denman, and Douglass, on this most dangerous complication to labour, related minutely the histories of nineteen cases which had fallen under his notice. Of this number, in eleven the ages registered were from 21 to 40 years, and it was found that the accident occurred more frequently between the ages of 39 and 40. The number of labours which each woman had undergone, varied from the first to the eleventh; and it was shown that laceration of the uterus happened most frequently in women pregnant for the eighth time, and that in those *encaintes* for the first time, the accident took place quite as often as it did in any of the other cases which were registered. The duration of the labour, from its commencement to the occurrence of laceration (though in some cases not exceeding three or four hours) was generally from ten to thirty hours. Of the various causes or conditions mentioned as producing laceration, slight contraction at the brim of the pelvis appeared to have been the most frequent. The author considered that when the form of the pelvis was only slightly contracted, the os and cervix uteri partially descended during labour into or a little through the aperture of the pelvis, so that, as the head of the infant was forced down, the uterine tissues became fixed between this body and the pelvic bones. The fixity of this structure actually formed a *point d'appui* from which the uterine fibres during contraction forcibly pulled; and the great probability was that sooner or later the tissue either directly tore, or, being first contused and softened, yielded. As regarded the situation of the laceration, the cervix uteri was the part most frequently affected, and sometimes with it the body of the organ was also implicated. In eleven cases the laceration was longitudinal, in three transverse, in three oblique, and in one circular. Of the nineteen cases, three recoveries took place, or nearly sixteen or seventeen per cent. Dr. RADFORD, in his concluding remarks, observed that when we contemplated the frequent fatality of laceration of the womb, we were led to inquire whether there were no symptoms which showed themselves as universal precursors of this dreadful catastrophe; and if there were, were we possessed of the means of prevention. In all the

the removal of splints at night would give those muscles full power of action, and thereby greatly undo the previous day's work. It also frequently occurs that such mechanical contrivances cause very painful and troublesome sores, obliging them to be left off for a time.

In stating this brief plan of practice, though omissions may be made, yet it will, I think, be allowed that a vast field for improvement is evidently opened for others to work in to relieve human sufferings. Only picture the patient undergoing the severe torture of the division of one or more tendons, and their extension by means of the tightly adjusted instrument employed for months to keep the foot in a proper position for walking after the division of the tendons, and the sympathy of every one must be keenly excited. Although this operation has been in vogue some twenty-five years, we should not hesitate to put forth other plans, when such difficulty in procuring relief still exists.

The primary, or remote, cause of club-foot may be attributed to dentition, or some other infantile disease affecting the nervous system. It will be allowed that the joints of infants can be adjusted easily to any necessary form without distress to the patient, and that an early habit of exercising muscular action can be also safely and advantageously maintained without injury. Consequently, waiting until the child shall be six or seven years old before mechanical means shall be adopted, would be attended with much more difficulty and pain. These considerations of themselves would direct us to immediate treatment at two years of age, when the deformity always first shows itself. As no disease exists in the joints, we have only to attend to the mechanical action of muscles and extension of their tendons.

The various forms of talipes are produced by the same cause—viz., contraction of tendons—which have been often treated unsuccessfully with the iron system and ultimately have been divided with the knife, and the limb has been kept in proper position for walking by means of an instrument to elongate the tendons; whereas the adoption of the simple and painless remedy I have above suggested, would obviate entirely the necessity of resorting to either of these plans, attended as they must be with severe and protracted torture. The cases above referred to in my own practice can be given to any who may require them. I am, etc.,

WILLIAM PARKER.

2, Lynard Villa, Bath, July 24th, 1866.

THE SALARY OF DR. TRENCH, the energetic and talented Medical Officer of Health of Liverpool, we believe, is to be raised from £700 to £1,000 *per annum*.

SISTERHOOD NURSES AND THE CHOLERA. We heard with some surprise that the services of a sisterhood had been declined by the persons charged with providing nurses for the cholera patients at Liverpool. Now that we are favoured with the reasons for that refusal our surprise is still greater, and we cannot but remember the story of Lord Thurlow getting his brother a living, though George III refused it. "He refused me at first," said the Chancellor, "but he gave me his reasons and I beat him." The reasons of the Liverpool special cholera committee are, that the cholera hospital will be provided for people of all religious denominations, and that these patients "ought not to be placed under the sole charge of persons who, rightly or wrongly, will be generally considered as a portion of an agency of a character distinctively religious." We should have thought it the part of an agency "distinctively religious" to act on the principle, "I was sick and ye visited me." (*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on July 24th.

Ash, Robert Vacy, Stratton, Cornwall
Bell, John Hougham, Caroline Street, Bedford Square
Burton, Thomas Beard, Barbadoes, West Indies
Clarke, Edward, M.D., Philadelphia
Coles, Charles George, Blenheim Crescent
De la Cour, George Francis, Chatham
Dodsworth, George Henry, Turnham Green
Eager, Reginald, Guildford
Evans, Owen, L.S.A., Panby Trifriev, near Conway
Foxon, Foxon, Maddox Street, Hanover Square
Jackson, Frederick William, Broadstairs, Kent
Moore, George, Birmingham
Parks, John, Bury, Lancashire
Power, Frederick Douglas, Queen Square, Bloomsbury
Pringle, James Marr, Tynemouth
Richardson, John Ashton, Full
Ridout, Charles Lyon, Egham, Surrey
Robbs, Charles Henry Denny, Grantham, Lincolnshire
Trimnell, Edward Alfred, L.R.C.P.E. & L.S.A., Lewisham Road
Turner, Thomas Aubrey, Wellington Square, Chelsea
Watson, Frederick Hastings, Norwich
Wilson, Henry Grattan, Great Malvern

At the same meeting of the Court—

Beale, George Bewsher, H.M.S. *Excellent*
Bett, Robert Longstaff, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, passed their examinations for Naval Surgeons. These gentlemen had previously been admitted members of the College; their diplomas bearing date respectively January 7th, 1858, and April 15th, 1859.

Admitted on July 25th—

Bainbridge, George, Harrogate
Cardozo, Frederick Vinay, Madras
Chaldecott, Horace, Dorking
Flint, Frederick, Canterbury
Hallowes, Adolphus Henry Blackwood, Canterbury
Hay, Thomas Bell, L.S.A., Caledonian Road
Lambert, Frederick William, Farsley, near Leeds
Langmore, John Wreford, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park
Moon, Robert Charles, Brighton
Reilly, Maxwell Francis, Dublin
Salzmänn, Frederick William, Brighton
Stedman, John, Islington
Taylor, Alfred Claude, Nottingham
Taylor, Frank Askwith, Romsey, Hants
Vaudagne, Jean Baptiste Polyzén, Mauritius
Ward, John Lewis William, Cardiff, South Wales
Wheatcroft, Thomas Charles Croose, Cannock, Staffordshire
Williams, Evan Elias, Bangor, North Wales
Wilson, Thomas, Longford, Ireland

Admitted on July 26th—

Carruthers, James Gurney, Northampton
Chester, John Charles, Redruth, Cornwall
Coombs, Rowland Hill, Bedford
Hallett, Lytleton, Bedford Place, Russell Square
Harris, William, Carshalton, Surrey
Hayne, Frederick Greaves, Northfleet, Kent
Marsh, Thomas Charles, Brixton, Surrey
Moore, Joseph, M.D. McGill College, Montreal
Norris, Henry Frederick, Charnmouth, Dorset
Pryce, Richard Matthews, L.S.A., Caersws, South Wales
Rumsey, John Henry, Fulham
Smith, Samuel Hignett, L.S.A., Weaverham, Cheshire
Taylor, Henry Shinglewood, Alton, Hants
Waller, John, Jattlingstone, near Ipswich
Williams, Evan, Llechylid, North Wales
Young, Frederick William, Salisbury

At the same meeting of the Court—

Roche, Thomas, Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar
Fisher, William Shute, M.D. Dub., Royal Marines' Infirmary, Woolwich, passed their examinations for Naval Surgeons. These gentlemen had previously been admitted members of the College; their diplomas bearing date respectively July 24th, 1864, and June 12th, 1857.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. List of candidates who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and the degree of Master of Surgery, in the University of Edinburgh, on August 1st, 1866, with the titles of their theses. [Those whose names are printed in CAPITALS, passed

the examinations with honours; *a*, those who have obtained prizes for their dissertations; *b*, those deemed worthy of competing for the dissertation prizes; and *c*, those commended for their dissertations.

Candidate who received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine under the New Statutes.

Groves, Charles Henry, B.A., M.B., and C.M., England.

Candidates who received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine under the Old Statutes.

Allshorn, Adolphus Hahnemann, England. On Tubercular Meningitis.

cBriggs, Edwin Adam, England. On Mercury, its Chologogue Action.

cCowie, Robert, M.A., Shetland. On the Inhabitants of the Shetland Islands.

Crane, Charles Albert, England. Some Remarks on French Hospital Practice.

Henderson, Wm. Patrick, Tuscany. On Acute Hydrocephalus.

cHewan, Archibald, Jamaica. On Malarial Poisoning.

Jones, James, England. A Report of Certain Cases in the Clinical Wards, Session 1865-66.

M'Dowall, Thomas Wm., Scotland. On Tumours of the Jaws.

McNab, W. Ramsay, Scotland. On the Development of Leaves.

Miller, Andrew, England. On Uric Acid Gravel.

Moniot, Jno. Adolphe, East Indies. On the Diseases of Joints.

Murray, William Berkeley, Barbadoes. On the Hereditary Transmission of Disease.

Rawlings, J. H., England. On some Cases of Albuminuria.

Ritchie, Alexander Ramsay, Scotland. On a New Modification of *Ecraseur*, and its application to Decapitation of Fetus in Crossbirths.

cThomson, John Robert, Scotland. Clinical Observation, illustrating some Forms of Hepatic Disease.

Watson, George, Scotland. On Ovarian Dropsy.

Weston, George Blyth, South Carolina. On Yellow Fever.

Whittle, Alfred, England. On Typhus Fever.

cWilliams, William Jones, Wales. On Wasting Palsy, or Progressive Paralysis.

Wright, Robert Temple, England. On the Fœtal Pulse-rate, as a Means of Predicting the Sex.

Candidates who received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.

ALDREN, Robert, England. On an Epidemic of Small-pox.

cAnderson, David Hawley Burn, Scotland. On the Action of Remedies.

cAnderson, Francis Henry, Jamaica. On Pyæmia.

Andrew, James, Scotland. On Apoplexy.

cBent, John Francis Vincent, England. On Diphtheria.

Brown, Joseph, Scotland. On Enteric Fever.

cBRUNTON, Thomas Lauder, Scotland. On Digitalis, with some Observations on the Urine.

Cadell, Francis, Scotland. On Cataract, and the Operations for its Removal.

Downie, Kenneth Mackenzie, Scotland. On Excision of Joints.

Drummond, Alexander, Scotland. On Tedious Labour.

cFulcher, George Frederick, England. On the Change of Type in Disease.

Gell, Thomas Silvester, England. On Urethritis, and its Complications.

Gordon, John Mackenzie, Scotland. On Acupressure.

aHair, Philip, Scotland. Observations on the Arrangement of the Muscular Fibres of the Alligator.

cHowells, Thos. England. On the Excision of the Knee-joint.

Hunter, Wm. Brown, Ireland. On Hygiene.

cHusband, Henry Aubrey, Jamaica. On the Treatment of Nervous Affections following Gun-shot Wounds and other Injuries.

cLowe, George May, England. On the Structure, Relations, and Functions of the Ligamenta Rotunda Uteri. On the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Retained Menses. On the Occurrence of a peculiar Crystalline Substance in a certain form of Dilatation of the Bronchi.

cMacbeth, John, M.A., Scotland. The Influence of the Nervous System on Nutrition.

MacLaren, George Gilbert, Scotland. On Rheumatic Fever.

cMalins, Edward, England. On Fatty Degeneration of the Placenta.

cMoir, John Wilson, Scotland. On Excision of the Knee-joint.

Moon, Charles, Scotland. On the Pathology, Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment of the Gastric Ulcer.

Munro, Wm., Scotland. Moral Insanity, with Especial Reference to its Manifestation as Kleptomania and Dipsomania.

Paterson, Alexander, M.A., Brazil. On Typhus Fever.

cPullar, A., Scotland. On Glaucoma, its Nature and Treatment.

cRAMSAY, James, M.A., Scotland. On Syphilisation and the Syphilitic Virus.

cRhind, John, England. On Stricture of the Urethra.

bSharp, David, England. Additions to the Catalogue of Scottish Coleoptera.

Shaw, Robert, Scotland. On Cutaneous, or Exanthematic Typhus Fever.

Smith, John, Scotland. On Aneurism.

Steven, Alexander, Scotland. On Angina Pectoris.

Stewart, William, Scotland. On Fistula in the Genito-Urinary Organs of the Female.

Stolterfoth, Henry, M.A. Cantab., England. On the Influence of the Mental Faculties both as a Cure and Cause of Disease.

Sykes, Walter John, England. On the Human Voice.

Symes, Wm. Henry, England. On Accommodation of the Eye.

Treutler, Wm. John, Bengal. On the Evolution of Light from the Living Bodies of Man and the Lower Animals.

cWatson, Jno. Douglas, Scotland. On the Poison-resisting Power of the Hedge-hog.

Yarrow, Thomas, Scotland. The Pathology, Complications, and Connections of Rheumatism.

Candidates who received the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Buchan, Peter, Scotland. Ileus, its Pathology and Treatment.

cHaughey, Alexander Richardson, Ireland. On Asthma.

cWigg, Henry Carter, England. On the Physiological Action of Nitro-benzole.

A Gold Medal has also been awarded to Mr. Franklin Gould, for his Thesis "On the Thermometer in Disease"; but as he has been unexpectedly called to go abroad, the conferring of his degree, and the presentation of the medal, are unavoidably postponed.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On August 2nd, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Argent, Samuel, 25, South Molton Street

Charlton, Alfred, Tunbridge

De la Cour, George Francis, Chatham

Folkes, William, Dukinfield

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

Burroughs, Thomas John, Guy's Hospital

Davies, William Richard, University College Hospital

Dukes, Clement, St. Thomas's Hospital

BIRTHS.

CHISHOLM. On April 28th, at Camden, New South Wales, the wife of Edwin Chisholm, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

FOSTER. On August 7th, at Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of *B. W. Foster, M.D., of a son.

HOWELL. On July 21st, at Great Dunmow, Essex, the wife of H. S. Howell, M.D., of a son.

LEADAM. On July 29th, at Iver, Bucks, the wife of W. W. Leadam, M.D., of a daughter.

LICHTENBERG. On August 1st, at 47, Finsbury Square, the wife of George Lichtenberg, M.D., of a daughter.

WEBER. On July 30th, at 49, Finsbury Square, the wife of *Hermann Weber, M.D., of a daughter.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY. The Library will be closed from Monday August 13th to Saturday September 8th, both days inclusive.

LITHOTOMY UNDER THE ETHER SPRAY. The *Cincinnati Medical Journal* gives a case of lithotomy, in which local anaesthesia was produced during the operation (medio-bilateral of Civiale) by means of Richardson's spray ether douche. The douche was used for two minutes and a half, and the incision into the bladder gave no pain.

POISONED WATER. Dr. Lankester reported to the vestry of St. James's, Westminster, a case of a young woman who had been down to Poplar and brought the disease from that quarter. He says, "What we have to dread is an outbreak or spread of the disease by poisoned water such as is now occurring in the east of London. Our pumps are manifestly unsafe. A rat finding a connexion between a cesspool and one of these wells might repeat the catastrophe of 1854. The Marlborough Mews pump I have directed to be shut up. The water in the pump in Duke Street has suddenly disappeared. I only wish that every other pump in the parish may be thus providentially closed if the vestry will take no steps in the matter." The Works Committee having reported to the vestry that the sewer in Broad Street was constructed half a brick in thickness, and that the sewage would easily percolate into the well of the pump there, the surveyor had been instructed to chain up the handle of the pump in Broad Street, and recommended that it be not re-opened until the water be chemically tested by some eminent chemist. The vestry approved the report.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. The Founder's day was held at Epsom College, on July 19th, Earl Munvers presiding! The Rev. Dr. Hessey, Master of Merchant Tailors' School, gave the prizes, and addressed the pupils.

THE WAY TO DO IT. The Boston people know how to prepare for the reception of a dangerous enemy. Those of the emigrants who are well, are disembarked on Galloupe's Island, where are commodious barracks, and plenty of room for exercise and amusement. The barracks are the same which were built for the accommodation of the United States troops, and are sufficient to comfortably lodge five thousand persons. They have been put in perfect order, and are ready for immediate occupancy. Both these islands are isolated from the main, and from the other islands in the harbour, so as to be sufficiently exclusive to intrusion from without, or escape from within.

WORKHOUSE NURSING. Miss Twining has addressed a letter to the President of the Poor-Law Board concerning the treatment of the sick and incurables in workhouses. She "cannot but rejoice that the time has at length arrived for a complete exposure of a state of things that could not have existed so long had it been known or realised." Eight years ago she called attention to the evils of pauper nursing. She lays great stress upon the importance of a higher and constant supervision by educated, conscientious, and responsible women. We may, with some hope of success in Miss Twining's opinion, call upon women of education and a high sense of duty to come forward to aid us in this great work of caring for the sick and afflicted in hospitals; but not to act under the present matrons. She earnestly hopes that the claims of the sick and incurable may be considered apart from all other classes of inmates, for whom, indeed, not more indulgence, but far stricter discipline and treatment are as urgently called for. Mr. Hart must welcome the accession of testimony so trustworthy, and extending over so long a period, to the reality and extent of the evils which he has exposed, and the approval of his plans by witnesses so competent and disinterested. (*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

SANITARY REFORM IN THE ARMY. Earl Fortescue said formerly the average death-rate in the army was seventeen, and in the Guards twenty; but for some little time it had been reduced to nine per thousand. In India the death-rate was formerly about sixty, but it had been reduced to twenty per thousand. The Duke of Wellington stated that the average illness in the army might be reckoned at ten per thousand; but complaints were now made that the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, which was built to hold seven per cent., had been constructed on too large a scale, that it was not occupied. The frightful mortality experienced in Hongkong showed that much remained to be learnt. The average death-rate in the French army was formerly nineteen per thousand, but it was now as low as nine. In Algeria it was in one part once one hundred and forty per thousand; but for some time it was sixty-four, and now the average was seventeen per thousand, which, it would be seen, was lower than the mortality in our Indian army. He concluded by asking whether any arrangements had been made for carrying on observations as to the application of sanitary science in foreign armies. The Earl of Longford said he could assure the noble earl that the Army Medical Department was fully competent, and kept pace with medical knowledge at home and abroad. He could not say whether a medical expedition had visited Algeria. In 1865 a medical officer of eminence was sent to the United States to study and report upon

matters connected with army medical science; his report had not been received. Application had been made to the Foreign Office to send medical officers to Germany; the departure of these officers had been delayed only by the change in the government; from their reports, however, much valuable information might be expected. The general reports of the Army Sanitary Commission are circulated. The report of the Royal Commission on the Indian Army, and a pamphlet drawn up by the Army Sanitary Commission in connexion with it, have also been circulated. The engineers have also the advantage of an annual course of lectures by the Professor of Hygiene to the Army Medical School. £30,000 a year has been now authorised for some years for sanitary improvements. He could assure the noble earl that the Army Medical Department fully appreciated the necessity of progressing in a sanitary direction; he thought he could also assure him that the officers of the Royal Engineers were competent to conduct the necessary inquiries.

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, 1 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.

FENESTRATUS asks: "Is Mr. Baxter Langley, whose advertisements about practices to be disposed of appear in your advertising columns, the speaker whose name has lately been mixed up with the meetings in Hyde Park?"

NEW REGULATIONS.—A correspondent writes: "Are we not in a fair way of being made April fools of? General Peel makes certain promises, says that he will fulfil them next April; and as he is an honest man, no doubt he intends to do so. But all the world knows that next February, at the latest, Lord Hartington will be back at the War Office, not at all bound by his predecessor's pledges."

A CURE FOR ITCH.—SIR: Will some of your readers kindly give me the benefit of their experience as to the best treatment for itch in an Union Workhouse. According to my experience, benzine seems to be the quickest and most effectual means of cure when applied to each spot after the head has been removed, but this remedy is scarcely applicable to Poor-law practice when there are others far less costly. With regard to sulphur, I have used it both in ointment and made into a lotion, with slaked lime and water, heated over a fire, forming a liquid, which is called by some "Liq. calcis sulph." With either of these remedies, the patient is rubbed over where required, and put to bed with it still on the skin—bed and rubbings being continued as long as is requisite. Of the two, I am inclined to prefer the ointment. What I want is an inexpensive yet certain and quick cure; and, if possible, less nasty than the old sulphur plan. I am, etc., J.R.C.P.

THE ARMSTRONG FUND.—The Treasurer has requested us to publish the following statement:—

Amount of subscriptions received from 223 contributors.....	109 0 6
Cash paid to defendant's solicitors	85 3 8
Advertisements, printing, postage, and stationery ..	12 12 10
Dinner presented by the Committee to four guests ..	4 4 0
	102 0 6
Surplus.....	7 0 0
	£109 0 6

The surplus has been paid (by vote of the Committee) to the funds of the Gravesend Infirmary and Dispensary.

THOMAS HUNT, Hon. Treasurer and Secretary.
6, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, July 1866.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON; Mr. H. J. ALFORD; Mr. PAGET; Mr. H. M. MORGAN; Mr. DIXON; Mr. R. HARRISON; SECRETARY OF THE EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF SURGEONS; Mr. CHRISTR. HEATH; Dr. J. HUGHES BENNETT; Mr. ROBERTSON; Dr. W. H. BROADBENT; Mr. HENRY LEE; Mr. T. M. STONE; Dr. TINDAL ROBERTSON; Mr. WILLIAM PARKER; Dr. THORNBURN; Mr. E. WILSON; Dr. SKINNER; SIR JOHN FIFE; Mr. BIRKETT; and Mr. RHODES.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Reports on the Visitations of Examinations by the Medical Council.
2. A Winter in Paris. By Frederick Simms, M.B. Lond. London: 1866.
3. On the Treatment of Pneumonia. By Alexander Smith, M.D. Edinburgh: 1866.
4. The Rational Employment of Mercury in the Treatment of Syphilis. By Dr. Colomiat Meredyth. London: 1866.
5. The Antidotal Treatment of Epidemic Cholera. By J. Parkin, M.D. Third Edition. London: 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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