

it was exhaustion from loss of the serous portion of the blood. The first inquiry, then, is, Does this theory explain the phenomena? To this there are three answers. 1. In *cholera sicca*, and cases approaching to it, there is most collapse and the least loss of serum. 2. The symptoms of collapse differ in a striking manner from those of exhaustion. And 3. Collapse is often relieved by bleeding in a way that fainting never is. Then Dr. Johnson throws down the gauntlet, and proposes a crucial test. He says: "I challenge the advocates (of the theory that the collapse is due to the loss of serum) to refer to a single case of recovery from collapse in which the intestinal discharges have not continued, in a greater or less degree, while the symptoms of collapse were passing off." This challenge remains unaccepted; for assuredly it is not met by Dr. Barlow's relation of the death of an eminent surgeon in 1849, who perished in collapse, though coupled with incessant diarrhoea. Dr. Johnson never questions the fact of death in spite of free evacuations, but asks for one case of recovery without evacuation. To have cleared the ground thus is no slight matter, for now very few confound collapse with syncope. It is asphyxia proper, or pulselessness, from obstruction in the smaller pulmonary arteries. This is admitted as a very general fact by all. How, then, do they become obstructed? By inspissated blood, by fibrinous plugs, or by spasm? The relief obtained by the injection of hot water into the veins appears to decide what answer should be given. Cold injections would almost equally dilute inspissated blood; neither hot water nor cold would remove plugs; but heat does relieve spasm. Still, Dr. Handfield Jones has brought forward cases which show that the systemic circulation is equally, if not more, arrested than the pulmonary; that the lungs are sometimes engorged; and that, when anæmic, their roots are sometimes empty, as well as the cavities of the heart also, in a great degree. These facts would be conclusive evidence against obstruction in the smaller branches of the pulmonary artery being an invariable antecedent and cause of collapse, were they not capable of explanation. It is the rule, however, for the anæmic lungs speedily to become engorged; and the empty heart may have been due to asthenia or exhaustion, which has been admitted as an occasional proximate cause of death. We may, then, still accept spasm as a sufficient explanation; and the interesting experiments of Hales and Mr. Blake demonstrate spasm to be a *vera causa*. That the spasm of the vessels is brought about by the vaso-motor nerves, Dr. Johnson recognises as a well known fact; but we must all admire his wisdom in stopping at the blood rather than the nerves, as chemical phenomena are so much more tangible than vital. The term poison Dr. Johnson advisedly used in the most general, *i.e.*, the most indefinite sense. He thinks ferment to be equally appropriate; and, as there is good reason to suspect the contagious character of the evacuations, no one would wish to lock them up in the bowels. This is, at least, legitimate provisional assumption; and, as to the use of castor-oil, that has as yet seemed the most feasible remedy; but, as to discovering a cure, Dr. Johnson expressly affirms that he has no hope. Instead, then, of deciding that the castor-oil treatment of cholera can only be submitted to statistical proof, may we not maintain that the investigation which has suggested its use has been carried out, step by step, as fully and as legitimately as the strictest rules of logic require? We know exactly where certainty ceases, and what supposed laws still require proof. But the exigencies of the case call for action, and we owe much to those

who show so clearly the practical course most likely to be successful.

In conclusion—in science, as in politics, there are conservatives and progressists. Excess in either direction is dangerous. We need the union of the two. Conservatism in excess is retrogression or stagnation; progression in excess is precipitation and anarchy. Here also, then, let us seek the happy medium; and, in the harmony of all the voices of Nature, we shall find equal delight and reward.

Association Intelligence.

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

Held at Birmingham, October 4th, 1866.

PRESENT—Dr. Sibson, F.R.S. (in the Chair); Mr. Bartleet; Mr. T. H. Bartleet; Dr. Bryan; Mr. Burrows; Mr. Clayton; Dr. Falconer; Mr. May; Dr. Richardson; Dr. Simpson; Mr. Heekstall Smith; Mr. Southam; Dr. Stewart; Professor Stokes, M.D.; Dr. Edward Waters; Dr. Wilkinson; and Mr. T. Watkin Williams (General Secretary).

Resolved—

1. That Dr. Markham's resignation be accepted with much regret; and that he be requested to continue the Editorship of the JOURNAL until the 1st of January 1867.
2. That a Subcommittee be appointed to decide what steps shall be taken relative to the appointment of an Editor of the JOURNAL, etc.
3. That Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M.D., be requested to deliver the Address in Medicine at the next annual meeting.
4. That the annual meeting commence on Tuesday, the 6th of August 1867.
5. That the subject of the next Hastings Medal be for *original* research on some therapeutical agent.
6. That a sum of £25 be granted from the funds of the Association to a Committee to be appointed by, and under the direction of, Professor Hughes Bennett, M.D., to investigate the action of Mercury on Animals.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *Gen. Sec.*

Birmingham, October 10th, 1866.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: INTERMEDIATE MEETING.

This meeting was held at Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton, on Wednesday, September 26th, at 5 P.M.

There were present:—H. Alford, Esq., S. Farant, Esq., G. Gillett, Esq., W. M. Kelly, M.D., W. Liddon, M.B. (Taunton); F. W. Browne, Esq. (Ilminster); W. L. Winterbotham, M.B. (Bridgewater); and R. Nash, Esq. (Hatch Beauchamp).

After dinner, at which Mr. Alford presided, in the absence of the President, Mr. Burt, the following communications were made.

1. A Case of Dislocation of the Fourth Cervical Vertebra. By W. L. Winterbotham, M.B.
2. A Case of Excision of the Head of the Femur. By W. Liddon, M.B.
3. A Case of Congenital Imperforate Rectum. By W. Liddon, M.B.

The morbid preparations of the last two cases were shewn by Mr. Liddon. Dr. Kelly also shewed a diseased bladder and prostate.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the South Midland Branch will be held at the Swan Hotel, Leighton Buzzard, on Wednesday, October 17th; E. Lawford, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or cases are requested to send their titles to Dr. Bryan, Northampton, before October 4th.

J. M. BRYAN, M.D., Northampton. } Hon.
G. P. GOLDSMITH, Bedford. } Secs.

September 21st, 1866.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next meeting is appointed to be held at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, on Friday, October 26th, at 2.30 P.M. Frederick Fry, Esq., will take the chair, and will be pleased to see his numerous friends.

Dinner will be provided at the Star Hotel, at 4.45.

Papers have been promised by Dr. J. V. Bell, "Ague in connection with Gout"; by Dr. S. Monckton, "On Brain Disturbance in the course of Rheumatic Pericarditis".

FREDERICK J. BROWN, M.D., Hon. Sec.

Rochester, October 9th, 1866.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Museum of the Natural History Society, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, October 24, at 3 o'clock. The general business will be then transacted, and several interesting papers read, etc. Edward Burd, M.D., President; William Newman, M.D., St. Martin's, Stamford, Vice-President.

The members will dine together at the Raven Hotel at 5.30 P.M.

SAMUEL WOOD, *Honorary Secretary.*

Shrewsbury, October 8th, 1866.

Correspondence.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION OF ARSENIC IN LUPUS.

LETTER FROM EDWYN ANDREW, M.D.

SIR,—Numerous professional engagements have prevented me replying to the remarks of my old fellow-student, Dr. Fox, on my case of lupus; which certainly tend to convey an impression not intended by myself.

I am not an advocate generally for large doses of arsenic, as I quite endorse the pertinent remarks of Mr. Hunt on the use of this drug; but to say that I blindly follow any one rule in the treatment of disease, instead of examining each case on its individual merits, would be to become a mere imitator instead of a scientific observer.

The excellent suggestions of Mr. Smith on arsenic in cancer induced me to mention my case at the Chester meeting. To more clearly state it. It was a deep lupoid ulcer reaching to the bone on the side of the nose, extending slightly to the forehead and into each lid at the inner commissure, being merely separated from the conjunctiva by a couple of lines of tissue.

The disease was of some years' duration, but had recently become more active; and its advance to-

wards the eye caused her to seek my aid, and she stated she was always taking medicine and had had external applications innumerable; the latter, according to her opinion, being always injurious.

I wished particularly to prevent the disease passing into the orbit; and omitted purposely the use of caustics (of which I have had considerable experience, with the exception of carbolic acid), lest the little boundary should be destroyed; and determined to put the system under the influence of arsenic, which, if pathologically wrong, is very often empirically right.

One or two days after my note in August, the tarsi and conjunctivæ became irritated; and the dose of Fowler's solution was at once reduced to ten minims two or three times a day.

The word toleration used by Dr. Fox is scarcely happy—would not antagonistic be rather more correct. The moment the system decidedly shows arsenical influence, it will stand large doses no longer; and at this time I always reduce them greatly. If there were what is generally called toleration, the non-susceptibility would continue.

My patient certainly took a very large quantity of arsenic, but not quite so much as Dr. Fox states; for, if he refer to my letter, he will see, "generally taken three times a day, after food"; and, therefore, it sometimes only amounted to two doses, as she was strictly ordered only to take it after solid food, and not after a mere cup of tea, which is often designated a meal.

With regard to the bad effects from the omission of large doses of arsenic after the exhibition for any length of time, my limited experience cannot quite contradict; but certainly I am disposed to such a conclusion; and Mr. Hunt, who has had more experience in arsenic than any other man, totally denies it. (See note to page 22 of his book.)

Most medical men are aware of the bad effects of arsenic if it is not watched; but I have never seen any such as long as the conjunctiva was white, the sleep good and refreshing, the bowels not irritable. Attend to these points strictly, and I do not think one will have to regret even large doses in certain cases.

Small doses are certainly to be preferred to large ones; but, at the same time, I believe that some exceptional cases are greatly benefited by large doses up to a certain point—i.e., indication of the arsenical influence; after which the ordinary small doses may be continued.

Treatment, it is to be feared, is far more based upon empiricism than pathology. Would it were otherwise; as it would render medical science a much more practical one; and I certainly consider (in spite of Dr. Fox) arsenic one of the most valuable agents in the treatment of lupus, and will often cure it alone, without any external application whatever; as may be seen by reference to the cases of this disease treated by Mr. Hunt.

Caustics, undoubtedly, are most important in a great number of cases; but when there is a tendency to form a dry scab protective of the surface of the ulcer from the air, my advice would be not to use them, as the healing will then often take place underneath by the simple administration of arsenic.

In those cases where a liquid caustic or a solid one that can be suspended is desirable, I have found the atomiser most useful for the purpose, as the smallest portion may be thus diffused almost over any extent of surface.

To sum up. I do not think that either my experience, or even Dr. Fox's, is sufficiently great to lay down any law to the profession as to the treatment of lupus, which, I fear, in too many instances, is just as

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such at a meeting of the Council, on October 11th.

Collins, John Hammett, Jumalpoore, East Indies; diploma of membership dated July 26, 1859.

Cumming, Robert Butterfield, M.D. St. Andrew's, Malpas, Cheshire; June 16, 1855.

Hallsworth, Samuel Marsden, Atherstone, Warwickshire; October 2, 1840.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On October 4th, 1866, the following Licentiate was admitted:—

Smith, Henry, Blackrod, near Chorley, Lancashire

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

Anderson, William, St. Thomas's Hospital
Fawcitt, Thomas, Royal Hospital, Manchester
Prior, Richard Henry, King's College Hospital
Waller, Arthur, St. Thomas's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMSTRONG, Dr. A. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, in the room of the late Dr. T. R. Dunn.

EDWARDS, H. N., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Shrewsbury Dispensary, *vice* H. Fenton, Esq., resigned.

PARSON, Edward K., Esq., appointed by the Admiralty to be Visiting Surgeon at Portsmouth under the Contagious Disease Act of 1866.

ARMY.

GURDIS, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon J. L., to be Assistant-Surgeon 18th Foot, *vice* H. A. Coghlan.

HUTTON, Assistant-Surgeon G. A., 60th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* E. H. Roberts.

KILROY, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon P. L., to be Assistant-Surgeon 60th Foot, *vice* G. A. Hutton.

PEAKE, Surgeon G. W. M.D., 18th Foot, to be Surgeon 40th Foot, *vice* J. E. Young, M.D.

ROBERTS, Staff-Surgeon E. H., to be Surgeon Royal Regiment of Artillery, *vice* H. W. Voss.

SMITH, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon W. P., to be Assistant-Surgeon 35th Foot, *vice* D. M. Davidson, M.D.

YOUNG, Surgeon J. E., M.D., 40th Foot, to be Surgeon 18th Foot, *vice* G. W. PEAKE, M.D.

To be Staff-Assistent-Surgeons:—

COGHLAN, Assistant-Surgeon H. A., 18th Foot, *vice* R. M. Gilchrist, M.D.

CORRETT, Assistant-Surgeon W. H., M.D., 6th Dragoons, *vice* J. L. Curtis.

DAVIDSON, Assistant-Surgeon D. M., M.D., 35th Foot, *vice* W. P. Smith.

POWER, Assistant-Surgeon J. L., 97th Foot, *vice* P. L. Kilroy.

ROBINSON, Assistant-Surg. W. C., 34th Foot, *vice* D. P. Ross, M.D.

BOULT, E. F. LAMBERT, R.

BROWN, H. T., M.D. M'CRYSTAL, E., M.D.

BUCHANAN, R. F. M'OUTCHAN, J. S., M.B.

BURNETT, W. F. M'PHERSON, R. N.

COMERFORD, H., M.D. MARTELLS, W. G.

EATON, R. C. NOTTER, J. L., M.B.

FORBES, W. A. PATTERSON, T. W.

HANNAGAN, J. H. ROONEY, J. P.

HOBBS, H. A. RYAN, M. J.

HODDER, F. L. W., M.B. STEVENSON, W. F., M.B.

JAMES, H. N. L., M.D. THOMPSON, W. A.

JENNINGS, U. A., M.D. WRIGHT, J. H.

MARRIAGE.

COOPER, the Rev. Arthur Henry, M.A., eldest son of *Sir Henry Cooper, M.D., of Hull, to Isabella Jean Reynolds, fourth daughter of Captain W. F. BAKER, at St. Andrew's, Islington, on October 6.

DEATHS.

FREEMAN, John Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at 361, Mile End Road, aged 63, on October 8.

MURDOCH, William, M.D., at Rotherhithe, aged 80, on October 9.

POWER, J. J., M.D., at Maldstone, aged 69, on October 5.

M. BOSTAN, Honorary Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Paris Faculty of Medicine, died on the 4th instant, in his seventy-seventh year.

IRISH POOR-LAW INSPECTORSHIP. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Purcell in the inspecting staff of the Irish Poor-law promises to be warmly contested.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. The Professor of Anatomy gives notice that his course of Lectures on Human Anatomy and Physiology will commence on Tuesday, October 23rd, at 1 P.M., and will be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the same hour.

THE NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE. The *Navy List*, published on the 1st instant, shows that only two assistant-surgeons joined the service during the last quarter, and as two others resigned their commissions during the same space of time, the service is no better off in respect to a supply of medical officers than it was on the 1st of last July.

NEWCASTLE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. The following is a list of the successful candidates, to whom prizes were presented on October 1st. *Winter Session, 1865-6.* *Anatomy.*—Medal and first certificate, R. Laing; second ditto, T. O. Wood; third ditto, J. W. Barkas. *Physiology.*—Medal and certificate, R. Laing. *Dissections.*—Medal and first certificate, R. Laing; second ditto, T. O. Wood; third ditto, J. W. Barkas. *Chemistry.*—Medal and certificate, James Gordon Black. *Surgery.*—Medal and first certificate, J. D. Bush; second prize, a pocket case of instruments and second certificate, F. W. Newcombe; third ditto, G. Longbotham. *Medicine.*—Medal and certificate, F. W. Newcombe. *Summer Session, 1866.* *Practical Chemistry.*—Medal and certificate, G. Rowell. *Botany.*—Medal and first certificate, G. Rowell; second ditto, F. S. Higgs. *Materia Medica.*—Medal and first certificate, F. S. Higgs; second ditto, G. Rowell; third ditto, J. G. Black. *Midwifery.*—Medal and certificate, R. Laing. *Medical Jurisprudence.*—Medal and certificate, G. Bolton. *Pathological Anatomy.*—Medal and first certificate, C. D. H. Drury; second ditto, R. C. Newton; third ditto, F. W. Newcombe.

A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR AT DONCASTER. The Town Council of Doncaster has decided upon asking the Home Secretary to send an inspector to inquire into the cause of the outbreak of cholera in a certain district of the town where there were no less than thirty-one or thirty-two cases. Opinion is divided in the town as to the desirability of such a course; but it seems to be rendered imperative, from the fact that a large bone-depôt has been allowed to exist in almost the centre of the district where the cholera has been most fatal. To the existence of this bone-depôt the cholera has been attributed; but Mr. Fairbank, the medical officer of health, entertains a different opinion. No cases of cholera have occurred during the present week; and it is thought that the sanitary precautions taken have had no little to do with the disappearance of the contagion. The water-supply of Doncaster is very bad, so far as concerns its quality; and, had not the corporation liberally supplied pumps in every part of the town, there is no doubt the public health would have been greatly jeopardised. The water is pumped out of a navigable river, into which a great portion, if not the entire drainage of Sheffield falls; and lower down the stream, the Don, or, its tributaries, Rotherham, Barnsley, Swinton, Rawmarsh, Mexborough, Conisborough, and other populous places, empty all their sewage; and, beside this, water of the dirtiest description, from several of the large collieries in South Yorkshire, is pumped into the river. Should the inquiry have no other result, it is to be hoped that some practical scheme will be devised by which the water-supply will be improved.

CONVICTION OF A DOCTOR FOR PROTECTING HIS WIFE. Dr. Sweeny of Dublin was brought up in custody, charged with having assaulted a police-constable. It appeared that Dr. Sweeny was walking home with his wife at one o'clock in the morning, and the policemen, acting under orders recently given to the metropolitan force with respect to unfortunates, looked curiously at him and his wife, at which he was irritated. A policeman darted out of a laneway, and caught him by the shoulder and his wife by the breast, and asked him what business he had to be going with that young woman at that hour of the night; he then struck the policeman, and told him to begone, saying that the lady was his wife. Dr. Sweeny had to pay a fine of £1 for the assault.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW. At a meeting of this Corporation, held on the 1st inst., the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: *President*—J. G. Fleming, M.D. *Visitor*—A. Anderson, M.D. *Treasurer*—J. Coats, M.D. *Honorary Librarian*—G. Rainy, M.D. *Vaccinator*—J. Dunlop, M.D. *Councillors*—The President, *ex officio*; the Visitor, *ex officio*; W. Weir, M.D.; A. D. Anderson, M.D.; J. Watson, M.D.; R. S. Orr, M.D.; J. Coats, M.D. *Board of Examiners*—J. Adams, M.D.; G. Buchanan, M.D.; A. Anderson, M.D.; T. Watson, M.D.; W. Lyon, M.D.; A. Buchanan, M.D.; J. Morton, M.D.; R. Perry, M.D.; R. D. Tannahill, M.D.; J. B. Cowan, M.D. *Examiners in Arts*—Professor Ramsay; Dr. Bryce. *Clerks*—L. Hill, LL.D., and William H. Hill. *Librarian and Secretary*—A. Duncan, B.A.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The Council has published for a second year the Calendar of the College. The following is an analysis of the work. The Council, or governing body of the College, consists of twenty-four metropolitan and provincial Fellows, selected as vacancies occur from among themselves at an annual meeting in July. During the past collegiate year, there have been thirteen meetings of this body; the oldest member being Mr. Lawrence, elected in 1828. He was admitted a member of the College September 6, 1805, and has twice filled the president's chair. The youngest member of the Council is Mr. Charles Hawkins, the Government Inspector of Anatomy, elected in July last, having displaced Mr. Luke, a twice-elected president. The Court of Examiners consists of ten members, and during the past year have had 54 meetings, and examined for the fellowship 20 candidates, rejecting only one. For the "primary" or anatomical and physiological examination, 497 candidates have been examined, and 136 referred back to their studies for three months. For the "pass," or pathological and surgical examination, 410 have been examined, and 64 rejected for six months. During the year 18 assistant-surgeons presented themselves for examination for promotion to the rank of naval surgeon, all of whom were reported to the Admiralty as having passed to the satisfaction of the Court. The Board of Examiners in Midwifery have had four meetings for the examination of 43 candidates, 36 of whom passed. During the past year only two candidates were examined for the dental diploma, both of whom passed. Mr. Hodgson, having resigned his chair as an examiner, was succeeded by Mr. Quain, who in July last, immediately after his re-election into the council, became a vice-president. In the Midwifery Board Drs. Barnes and Priestley have displaced Drs. Oldham and Lee, and in the Dental Board Mr. W. A. Harrison was elected in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Bell. Mr. Partridge has been elected president, and Messrs. Hilton and

Richard Quain have been elected vice-presidents. The examiners in classics, mathematics, and French for the Fellowship of the College have disappeared altogether, and their places supplied by the Royal College of Preceptors, by which body all the preliminary examinations in arts, etc., are now conducted.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The following prizes and certificates were distributed at the opening of the winter session on October 1st. *Second year's scholarship* (£15).—Mr. T. H. Pinder; *first prize* (£5:5). Mr. F. M. Pierce; *second prize*, Mr. T. Fawsitt; *third prize*, Mr. J. Kershaw; *fourth prize*, Mr. A. O. McKellar; *certificate of merit*, Mr. J. Wharton. *First Year's scholarship* (£2:0). Mr. Wm. C. Barnish; *first prize* (£5:5). Mr. J. P. Sleightholme; *second prize*, Mr. T. A. Somerville; *third prize*, Mr. T. Whittington; *certificates of merit*, Mr. C. F. Rigg and Mr. James West Moss. The third year's scholarship, value £20 was not competed for. *Certificates of honour* were awarded to the following pupils: J. W. Moss, J. Fayer, W. C. Barnish, T. H. Pinder, J. P. Sleightholme, J. H. Fletcher, J. T. Fox, R. Patrick, R. C. Wade, C. F. Rigg, S. Buckley, H. W. Boddy, T. Greenhalgh, H. O. Pilkington, J. Porter, H. R. Collinson, S. Marsh, F. M. Pierce, J. Whittington, A. Boutflower, J. Wardley, J. Anderton, T. Fawsitt, A. Steward, J. B. Southam, J. Wharton, and E. W. Williams.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM. The opening of the Winter Session took place on October 2nd, when the following prizes and certificates were delivered to the successful students. *Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. H. L. Snow; second certificate, Mr. James Brown. *Practical Anatomy*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. H. L. Snow; second certificate, Mr. James Brown. *Junior Anatomy*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. A. J. C. Waters; second certificate, Mr. John Green. *Surgery*. Medal and first certificate, Mr. W. H. Clarke; second certificate, Mr. James Sawyer and Mr. Daniel Bradley, (equal). *Medicine*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. Daniel Bradley and Mr. W. H. Clarke, (equal). *Physiology*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. W. H. Meredith; second certificate, Mr. Brown. *Chemistry*. Medal and first certificate, Mr. George England; second certificate, Mr. Down. *Materia Medica*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. T. H. Ravenhill; second certificate, Mr. England. *Midwifery*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. George England; second certificate, Mr. A. J. C. Waters. *Botany*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. Thomas Ravenhill; second certificate, Mr. Smith and Mr. Waters, (equal). *Forensic Medicine*. Medal and first certificate, Mr. Morris; second certificate, Mr. Brown. *Practical Chemistry*.—Medal and first certificate, Mr. England and Mr. Down, (equal); second certificate, Mr. T. H. Ravenhill. Professor Lloyd presented certificates in the Prosectorship of Anatomy to Mr. Brown and Mr. Snow.

DRY NURSING AT OXFORD. Some disgraceful disclosures have been made in Oxford of the practices of sending new-born children to dry nurses, where they die of inanition and debility. A nurse named Chard having applied for certificates and registers of deaths more frequently than usual, an inquiry was instituted into the death of a child, committed to her care. The registrar stated that his attention had for some time been directed to the mystery surrounding the birth of children in the care of Mrs. Chard, as also to their frequent death and disappearance. It appeared that the deceased was the illegitimate daughter of a respectable person, the father was unknown, and the baby was registered in an assumed name in order to conceal its parentage. The

coroner's officer described the condition of the house to be filthy in the extreme, and the children there were so emaciated and dirty as to be scarcely recognisable as human beings. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased was found in a house totally unfit for habitation; that it died from debility; that the practice of medical men recommending children to be sent to such a place was censurable in the highest degree.

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 1/2 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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

TUESDAY, Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.
THURSDAY, Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Maudsley, "On Some of the Causes of Insanity."
FRIDAY, Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. Inaugural Meeting. The President (Dr. Fuller) in the Chair.

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.

The Publisher begs to intimate that orders for JOURNALS sent by post must be accompanied by stamps for the amount. Price of each number is, by post, *stapence*.

The *Wien. Med. Woch.* tells us that "Marion Sims is a celebrated London accoucheur."

CHOLERA IN PRISON.—A paper with this title, on Cholera in the Perth Prison, was sent to the Editor some time ago; but the name of the author is not given. Will he oblige us by forwarding it?

BLUE MIST.—Sir: The following extract from the supplement to the *Universal Magazine* of 1747, may interest Mr. Glaisher and some others.

"In 1682, on the borders of Italy, a murrain infected the cattle, which spread into Switzerland, the territories of Wirtemberg, and other provinces, and made great destruction among them. The contagion seemed to propagate itself in the form of a blue mist, which fell upon those pastures where the cattle grazed, inasmuch that whole herds returned sick home; being very dull and forbearing their food, most of them would die in twenty-four hours."

When the propriety of the formation of a cemetery in Reading was discussed—more than twenty years ago—it was stated that a blue mist might be looked for and seen hovering over one of the churchyards of this town. I am, etc.,

Reading, October 9th 1866.

J. HARRISON.

SCLOPETARIUM.—A member asks the meaning and derivation of this word, which is used ("Vulnus Sclopetarium") in the Weekly Sick Returns of the Army. The following extract from Dr. Adam Littleton's Latin Dictionary, fifth edition, 1723, will answer our correspondent's inquiry. "Scloppetum, i. n., a Scloppo, sive sonum quem edit cum dispartitur: A musket or gun; a pot-gun." "Vulnus sclopetarium" is therefore, simply, "gunshot wound"; and so it is rendered in the table of classification of diseases, etc., given in Aitken's *Science and Practice of Medicine*. In Dr. R. G. Mayne's *Lexicon*, "eau d'arquebuse" is said to have been sometimes called "aqua sclopetaria".

THE MEDICAL CLUB.—Sir: I do not propose to discuss the advantages likely to be obtained by the members of the medical profession from increased social intercourse on terms of perfect equality, for I believe the establishment of our club in London may now be looked upon almost as an accomplished fact, though many of our brethren, I find, both in town and country, are waiting till after the proposed meeting under the auspices of Sir William Fergusson, before they give in their names. But it will be wise, both for present and intending members, to consider well the basis upon which the club should be formed, its local habitation, and its name, as these are matters that must be decided upon at the outset, and that will greatly affect the vitality of the institution; and I therefore thus briefly invite an expression of opinion in the pages of our JOURNAL.

I am, etc.,

B. CHEVALLIER.

Ipswich, October 9th, 1866.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Dr. GILCHRIST; Dr. B. CHEVALLIER; Mr. I. BAKER BROWN; Mr. I. HARRISON; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. S. WOOD; Mr. THOMAS NUNNELEY; Dr. J. G. DAVEY; Dr. JOHN BARCLAY; Dr. HYDE SALTER; Dr. W. MORRIS; Dr. MONCKTON; Mr. H. N. EDWARDS; and Mr. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Diabetes: its Various Forms and Different Treatments. By George Harley, M.D., F.R.S. London: 1866.
2. Osteology: a Concise Description of the Human Skeleton; accompanied by an Explanatory Atlas of Plates. By A. T. Norton. London: 1866.
3. A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art. Part xi. London: 1866.
4. Chromo-Lithography of Diseases of the Skin. By A. B. Squire, M.B. London: 1866.
5. On the Relative Weight of the Brain. By E. Crisp, M.D. London: 1866.
6. Sanitary Measures and their Results. By T. Shapter, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second Edition. Exeter: 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Christian Medical Association.

—The ANNUAL MEETING is proposed to be held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Friday, October 26th, at 8 p.m.

CHARLES BROOKE, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

Gentlemen engaged in the study or practice of the profession are invited to attend.

Admission by tickets, by a private card of address, or on the production of a Student's entrance ticket to a Course of Lectures or to Hospital Practice.

J. H. GLADSTONE, Ph.D., F.R.S. } Hon.
HYDE SALTER, M.D., F.R.S. } Secs.

For Varicose Veins & Weakness.

—Very superior SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE-CAPS, on a New Principle, pervious, light in texture, and *inexpensive*, yielding an efficient and unvarying support under any temperature, without the trouble of Lacing or Bandaging. Likewise, a strong low-priced article for Hospitals & the Working-classes.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTING BELTS for both Sexes, those for Ladies' use, before and after accouchement, are admirably adapted for giving adequate support with EXTREME LIGHTNESS—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed.

Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the Manufacturers,

POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. The Profession, Trade, and Hospitals supplied.