

whilst our incessant intercourse with our fellow-creatures in all their sufferings, is a daily living commentary on the great lessons we should learn from the great poets and moralists which Mr. Coleridge recommends for study. And, thank God, there are quiet, inconspicuous men, scattered over the country, who unobtrusively are cultivating the highest powers of their mind from the love of it, whilst attending (like gentleman, as Mr. Coleridge says) to the small details of the sick management of the poorest as well as of the richest; and these quietly but very powerfully support the social status of our profession.

But there is a strong current the other way. The "go-ahead" system coarsens men's minds, "et sinit esse ferus."

## Association Intelligence.

### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1866, at 3 o'clock P.M. *precisely*.

To elect an Editor of the JOURNAL, in the place of Dr. Markham; and other important business.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

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

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting of this Branch will be held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, November 29th, at 3 P.M. Dinner 5s., exclusive of wine.

Members desiring to bring forward papers, should communicate with the Honorary Secretary without delay.

R. L. BOWLES, L.R.C.P., *Honorary Secretary*.

Folkestone, November 14th, 1866.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, October 11th, at the White Hart Inn, Reigate. C. HOLMAN, M.D., of Reigate, was in the Chair; and twenty-seven members and visitors were present.

*Communications.* 1. Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH exhibited the Endoscope, and illustrated its action on a patient who was supposed to be suffering from an affection of the bladder.

2. Dr. ANSTIE gave a brief lecture on the use of the Sphygmograph in cardiac and aneurismal affections, and concluded by exhibiting the instrument, and showing its mode of action.

3. Mr. W. T. SARGENT of Redhill read a case of Ununited Fracture of the Femur, in which an attempt at resection failed, and amputation of the limb had to be resorted to.

4. Dr. DOWN of Earlswood Asylum read a paper on the Influence of the Sewing Machine on Female Health, which he was requested to forward to the JOURNAL for publication.

5. Dr. FULLER of Shoreham read the report of a case of Cæsarean Section which had occurred in his practice.

6. Mr. NAPPER read some Remarks on the Action of Mercury combined with Iodine.

*Next Meeting.* It was arranged that the next meeting of the Society should be held on Thursday, De-

cember 13th; and Dr. Ray of Dulwich was requested to act as chairman.

*New Members.* Six new members were added to the Society.

The Dinner took place at 6.30 P.M., and was attended by nearly all who were present at the meeting.

### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE first ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on November 1st, at 7 o'clock P.M.; J. S. BARTRUM, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present fifty members and visitors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

*Letter from Dr. Armstrong.* The Secretary read a letter of acknowledgment from Messrs. Armstrong, of the vote of sympathy passed at the last meeting, and of the subscription then made.

*Communications.* 1. Mr. GREEN read a paper on Delirium Tremens.

Dr. HERAPATH observed that, amid a large experience, during four years he had not given opium; indeed, he now omitted it, and had been more successful than before. His treatment consisted in clearing out the bowels first, giving nourishment, and prohibiting alcohol. On the third day, sleep comes, and the patient recovers.

Mr. STONE confirmed the results of the expectant treatment.

Dr. E. L. Fox had advocated Dr. Laycock's views in a paper read to this Association some years ago. Nine-tenths of the cases of delirium tremens were the results of the too free use of stimulants. In medical wards, almost all were from excess of stimulants, both from sudden debauch, and from being taken in too large quantity. There could be no absolute rule for treatment; for, while the medicine seems to be doing nothing, the patient is excreting the poisonous source of disease. Dr. Fox gives a patient a warm bath as soon as possible, and plenty of nourishment. The term "inflammatory" could not properly be applied to any phase of delirium tremens. As regarded the use of digitalis, a patient took a drachm every four or five hours, when, without any apparent cause, he died, leaving no trace of disease. When a patient is under the influence of opium, he could not be poisoned by stimulants.

Dr. BRITTAN had dreaded digitalis. He had never known uncomplicated cases of delirium tremens to end fatally. While recognising the forms of the disease as suggested by Mr. Green, he acted in each case as the circumstances demanded. He had tried to do without opium, but had too often regretted that he had not begun it earlier. It must be remembered, that the patient had for some time been under a state of excited condition of nerve-centres, which opium controlled.

Dr. MARSHALL had seen, in Edinburgh, many cases where expectant treatment was adopted; but was surprised that no mention had been made of Indian hemp, which he had seen followed by very satisfactory results.

Dr. MARTYN stated that three patients of his in the Bristol General Hospital had been treated with half-drachm doses of tincture of digitalis, whereby the pulse was reduced quickly from 120 to 60 per minute. These three cases did well. In the sthenic cases, perfect rest was ordered, but could not be obtained without many assistants.

Mr. COLLINS narrated a case in which a man, after

very violent struggling and restlessness, awoke well after taking opium.

Mr. BOARD mentioned a case of a steward who had been daily drinking thirty-two glasses of beer, and also brandy, recovered at once from delirium tremens after taking opium.

2. Mr. W. MITCHELL CLARKE narrated the case of a young woman who came under his care more than two years ago at the General Hospital for extensive Scrofulous Disease of the Right Elbow-joint. Mr. Clarke excised the joint; and, as the wounds were healing, disease showed itself in the left knee-joint. Considering the low condition of the patient's health, Mr. Clarke and his colleagues did not feel justified in either excising the joint or amputating the limb. He therefore performed the operation of making a deep incision on each side of the joint, passing his finger freely under the patella. The disease soon disappeared. The patient was present, and showed to the meeting that she had very good action in both the elbow and knee.

3. Dr. ROWE of Ramsgate kindly exhibited some Bone-Forceps of peculiar form, which had proved extremely useful in the removal of diseased bone at the Ramsgate Sea-Bathing Infirmary.

The late Dr. Snow. Dr. FALCONER proposed, and Dr. HERAPATH seconded—

"That the President, retiring President, and the two Secretaries, sign a memorial to the Government urging the claims of the sisters of the late Dr. Snow to an annuity on account of the great benefit arising from his investigations in cholera and chloroform."

This was unanimously agreed upon.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association and of this Branch:—Dr. Belcher, of Bristol (proposed by Mr. Coe, and seconded by Dr. Swayne); Dr. Chas. Irving Smith, of Bath, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army (proposed by Mr. Stone, seconded by Mr. Fowler); Dr. Heginbotham, of Bruton (proposed by Mr. Stockwell, seconded by Mr. Lansdown).

Several papers had to be postponed until the next ordinary meeting.

## BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE Second General Meeting of the present session was held at the Midland Institute, November 8th, at 3 o'clock; T. CARTER, M.D., President, in the chair; with twenty-three members and three visitors.

*Communications.* 1. Dr. STEELE exhibited the following specimens.

A part of a Tibia in which was an Abscess communicating with the Knee-joint, and also opening externally.

Two examples of Human Horns, removed by himself. The one had been growing for twenty years, and had attained a length of about three inches. It was attached to the true skin, and was probably a hypertrophied papilla.

An Enchondroma of the Testicle, which had been forming eight years. Microscopic examination showed it to consist of nodules of cartilage lying in fibrous tissue.

The Internal Genital Organs of a woman who died in the General Hospital of bronchitis. These presented the peculiarity of an ovarian cyst, a fibrous tumour of the uterus, and a polypus uteri, all occurring in the same case.

2. Dr. WADE read a paper on some Fallacies in the Diagnosis of Phthisis. He divided them into fallacies of omission, in which phthisis being present was

not detected; and of commission, in which it was wrongly diagnosed as present. The author stated that pleurisy was the most frequent cause of fallacy; the sounds of a dry pleurisy at the apex being most difficult to distinguish from the quasi-moist sounds dependent upon deposition of tubercle; while in acute pleurisy, the lung being pushed upwards and compressed, an examination which was confined to the apex of the lung, would very probably lead to an erroneous view of the case. Dr. Wade insisted upon the necessity of a complete examination of the whole of the chest, and also of taking into consideration the rational as well as the physical signs of disease. He alluded to the difficulties placed in the way of physical examination of the chest by feeble and "nervous" breathing, and to the fallacies which frequently occurred through the subclavian murmur, the muscular *bruit*, and the stridor, which occurred in the laryngeal complication of pulmonary phthisis. Dr. Wade concluded an interesting paper by calling attention to the assistance to be derived, in the diagnosis of phthisis, from the use of the thermometer and the microscope.

3. Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON read a paper, entitled "Notes on Acute Rheumatic Iritis". The author stated that acute iritis, as a complication of rheumatic fever, was exceedingly rare. The relation of iritis to the disease in question was more often that of a "sequela"; but this was uncommon. In gout, iritis was more frequently met with as a complication of the attack; in some instances it was the first symptom, and spontaneously subsided on the development of the disease in the toes or hand. The cases of acute rheumatic iritis coming most frequently under the notice of Mr. Solomon, had been associated with subacute deltoid or lumbar pains; in very many, the inflammation of the iris was preceded by flashes of light in the dark, fatigue, and temporary obscuration when the patient read or wrote. Most of the subjects had been exposed to depressing causes, as over-work, mental anxiety, or fatigue. Rheumatic iritis, occurring in a fairly healthy subject, when judiciously treated, runs its course in about ten, fourteen, or twenty-one days. The author condemned the use of free depletion, mercury, and strong purgatives; and advised moderate local blood-letting, the free use of atropine drops to the eye, and internally, morphia, turpentine, and aperients, with alkalis.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM. A donation of £50 to the General Fund has been given by Messrs. Franks, of Liverpool, in recognition of the attention and kindness received by Mr. J. H. Franks in the Hospital, after meeting with an accident which caused his death. Dr. Steel, the house-surgeon, has also received a valuable silver tankard with the following inscription, viz.: "In remembrance of the kindness received during a period of great trial, this cup is presented to Dr. Steel, by the members of the family of the late John Hallen Franks, August 5th, 1866."

DEATH OF DR. KENNEDY FROM CHOLERA. A melancholy case of death from cholera is reported from Leven. Dr. Neil Alexander Kennedy, who since the disease broke out in the central district of Fife, had been most assiduous in his attendance on the sufferers, was seized with the malady early on Saturday morning, and died after twelve hours' illness. Dr. Kennedy was widely respected, and his death has caused a profound sensation of grief over a great portion of the county. Since the outbreak of the disease he had scarcely ever, we are informed, been in bed. (*Edinburgh Courant.*)

to order. The case of Dr. Monckton is peculiarly instructive, studied under this idea; and it further seems to complete the chain of evidence which connects chorea with embolism—a connexion again suggested, so far as I know, by Dr. Jackson.

I am, etc.,

B.

## 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 November 13th.

Addenbrooke, Edward Homfray, Smethwick  
Bosworth, John Routledge, Clapham Road  
Brookes, Robert Charles, Westminster Bridge Road  
Buck, Joseph Randle, Dudley, Worcestershire  
Dowson, Christopher Henry, Bristol  
Harvey, Thomas, L.S.A., Baldock, Herts  
Hedley, Charles, Richmond, Yorkshire  
Hewer, Edward, Winchester  
Hiffe, William, Nuneaton  
Jackson, John James, Jersey  
Lewill, Henry Ezekiel, L.D.S., R.C.S., Clifton Gardens  
Massiah, Clarence Henry Nathaniel, Clifton, Bristol  
Nutt, Charles, Newton Abbot, Devon  
Oakenden, John, Bayswater  
Perrin, Charles Beswick, Wigan  
Renshaw, Edwin, Lee, Kent  
Reynolds, Frederick, Woburn Square  
Rigley, George Cardwell, Chorley, near Preston

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.** The following gentleman passed their final examinations, and were admitted Licentiates of the College during the October sittings of the examiners.

Black, Donald Campbell, Argyllshire  
Carmichael, Thomas, county Antrim  
Hay, George William Robertson, Roxburghshire  
Hume, George Halliburton, Berwickshire  
Laing, James Anderson, Edinburgh  
Macleavy, Robert Peel, Seavra  
McCaw, John Dysart, Portglenone  
Mullan, Andrew, Banbridge  
Ross, John Ralph, Drumbrin  
Stirling, Stewart, Kilsyth

**ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.** (Double Qualification.) The following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations during the recent sittings of the examiners.

Bain, Benjamin, Caithness-shire  
Conway, James S., Limerick  
Heagerty, Daniel, Cork  
Macdonald, Roderick, Skye  
Murray, John, Drung  
Sullivan, Richard, Bandon  
Walsh, James, Castlebar  
Warren, Philip S., Cork

The following gentlemen passed their final examinations, and were admitted L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

Bath, Henry, Glastonbury, England  
Boyd, John Stewart, county Tyrone  
Brownrigg, Henry Thomas, Waterford  
Cane, James Butler Norris, Kilkenny  
Dods, George, Haddington  
Garde, William Henry, Australia  
Masson, William Herbert, India  
Nason, Henry Wilson, Dublin  
Riddell, John, county Monaghan  
Sinclair, George Murray, Trautent  
Stockwell, James, Musselburgh

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On November 8th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bainbridge, George, Harrogate  
Hewdson, Charles John Walford, Otley, Ipswich  
Taylor, William George, Broadstairs, Kent

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

Williams, Essex Thomas, University College Hospital

## APPOINTMENTS.

BOASE, Francis, Esq., Surgeon, elected Mayor of Penzance.  
\*CURME, George, Esq., elected Mayor of Dorchester.  
LUSH, John A., M.D., elected Mayor of Salisbury.

### ARMY.

HYDE, Assistant-Surgeon R. A., 25th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Atkinson.  
THOMAS, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. R., to be Staff-Surgeon.

### ROYAL NAVY.

FERGUSON, Robert, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Rinaldo*.  
SWEETHAM, Stephen, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cambridge*.

## BIRTHS.

BARKER. On November 6th, at Ivy Lodge, Horsey Road, the wife of \*Alfred J. Barker, M.D., prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.  
BARLOW. On November 5th, at Norfolk House, Dalston, the wife of Robert Barlow, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.  
BRITTON. On November 4th, at Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, the wife of \*W. S. Britton, Esq., of a daughter.  
CURREY. On November 3rd, at Lismore, Ireland, the wife of \*J. E. Currey, M.D., of a son, stillborn.  
DICKSON. On November 8th, at 14, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, the wife of Walter Dickson, M.D., R.N., of a daughter.  
ROE. On November 6th, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, the wife of Thomas A. Roe, M.D., R.N., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BAINES, Charles William, M.D., of Dursley, Gloucestershire, to Anne Isabella, eldest daughter of John Baines, Esq., of Melksham, Wilts, on November 8.  
LOVERDO, Dionysius Constantine, Esq., of Sydenham, to Edith, daughter of Thomas W. Chaldecott, Esq., Surgeon, of Addlestone Hill, Surrey, on November 7.  
MANTELL, Alfred A., M.D., Civil Surgeon of Burdwar, Bengal, to Sarah Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel OSBURN, Bombay Fusiliers, at Walcot Church, Bath, on Oct. 4.  
MASON, Charles Ignatius, M.D., of Surbiton, to Sarah Henrietta, second daughter of the late Rev. C. T. Dawes, of Dilhorne, Staffordshire, at Surbiton, on November 8.  
PENNEL, John W. C., M.B., formerly of Rio de Janeiro, to Elizabeth Fanny, eldest daughter of Swinfen Jordan, Esq., of Clifton, on November 6.  
STUART, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 73rd Regiment, to Sarah F. F., eldest daughter of Philip Hedger, Esq., of Woolston, Hants, on November 6.  
WINSLOW, the Rev. Forbes Edward, of Chesham, eldest son of \*Forbes Winslow, M.D., to Octavia Ellenor, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Forbes Winslow, Esq., of Montague Place, Russell Square, at St. John's, Notting Hill, on November 5.

## DEATHS.

\*ARROWSMITH, John Yarrow, Esq., at Shrewsbury, aged 71, on November 6.  
BASSETT. On November 8th, at Hockley Hill, Birmingham, Hannah, the wife of \*John Bassett, Esq.  
COLLYNS. On November 6th, at Ford, Drewsteignton, Devon, aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of \*William Collyns, Esq.  
HOWARD. On November 13th, at Linton, Cambridgeshire, aged 24, Charles Edward Howard, late student of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and eldest surviving son of \*F. C. Howard, Esq., of Linton.  
\*JONES, Robert, Esq., at Carnarvon, aged 53, on November 7.  
JULIUS, G. C., M.D., formerly of Richmond, Surrey, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 31, on November 6.  
THOMPSON, John, M.D., at Whitehaven, aged 45, on October 23.

**PROVINCIAL STUDENTS.** From a return just made to the Government Inspector of Provincial Anatomical Schools, it appears that there are 258 students of medicine in the undermentioned towns; Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Liverpool, Bristol, Sheffield, and Hull. Last year there were 267, showing a decrease in the number this year of nine.

**HOMOEOPATHY.** The Winchester Dispensary of Homeopathy has issued its third annual report. The "relieved" were most of them patients unable to obtain relief under the "Allopathic" process. The report says, "that Homeopathy is making rapid progress in the civilised world;" and "that several assurance offices are prepared to accept the lives of persons who have adopted Homeopathic treatment at premiums 10 per cent. lower than the usual amount."

**CHOLERA.** On October 29th the number of cases officially known to have occurred in Berlin, during the present epidemic, amounted to 8,173, of which 5,373 ended fatally; 2,379 recovered, and 403 remained under treatment. For the last few weeks preceding the above date, the disease had been losing ground, and appears now to be waning fast. (*Deutsche Klinik*, November 3rd, 1866.)

**BEQUESTS.** Mr. Falcke, of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, has bequeathed nineteen guineas to each of the following institutions; the Jews' Hospital, Norwood; the Middlesex Hospital; the Yarmouth Hospital; the Jews' Asylum for the Blind; the Consumption Hospital; the Metropolitan Hospital; the Royal Free Hospital; the Cancer Hospital; St. George's Hospital; and the Baroness Rothschild's Lying-in Institution. Mr. Thomas Fair, formerly of Buenos Ayres, has bequeathed £100 to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, £100 to the Infirmary for Sick Children, and £50 to the Convalescent Home.

**PROSECUTION FOR ILLEGAL RECEIVING OF A LUNATIC.** A summons last week was issued against James Aldous, of Notting Hill Terrace, on a charge of receiving a lunatic in his house as a boarder without attending to the regulations imposed in the statute. Mr. Poland referred to the Act, which required that in the case of one lunatic patient being received as a boarder or lodger, a certificate and an order from one of the nearest relations of the patient should be put in. He said that he purposely avoided mentioning the name of the patient. The defendant was formerly an assistant in an asylum, and more recently a greengrocer; but he had retired from that business within the last year. In March last the patient in question, who had hitherto resided with his friends, was found to be in a condition in which he was obviously unfit to remain at home, and he was then, by the advice of his medical attendant, Mr. Traer, sent to the defendant's house. There he remained until September, when some communication was made to the Commissioners, one of whom went to the house of the defendant and saw him. The patient was evidently a proper person to be confined, and was accordingly removed to Dr. Munro's establishment. The Commissioners felt that this was clearly a case in which proceedings ought to be taken. Sir T. Henry said the patient was kept at the house without the required order and certificate, after the insanity had been manifested. He committed the defendant for trial, but accepted bail in two securities of £40, and his own recognisances of £80.

**THE MEDICAL MILITARY SERVICE.** We have accounts from the Army Medical Training School at Netley, which are rather unpleasant than surprising. The continued unpopularity of the military service with the medical profession, while it has led to the dearth of intelligent candidates and ludicrous displays at examinations which we lately noticed, has not apparently otherwise improved the tone and character of the candidates for the right of "treating" Her Majesty's officers and soldiers. For some few years it has been hardly possible to obtain any English students, and not many Scotch. The Irish schools have been swept freely. The present batch of students at Netley exhibits this peculiarity of national distribution in common with others of the last few sessions, but it seems to have a greater variety of *mauvais sujets* than usual. Two of these medical gentlemen have lately been expelled for drunkenness, and one publicly reprimanded. The recent snubbing of the medical officers of the Guards has not increased the popularity of the service. The medical journals have constantly protested against the injustice of sweeping away the claims afforded by

distinguished service, and it will be necessary to take some decided steps to restore the *prestige* of public medical services. Medical officers have the sole charge and control of their battalions, and it is intolerable that the important service should become the refuge for the destitute and the disappointed. A committee was appointed last year, which included Lord Paulet, Captain Galton, and other representatives of the War Office, to consider the position and remuneration of medical officers, and the causes which impeded the supply of efficient medical men for the army. That committee made a number of recommendations, none of which have yet been carried into effect by the Commander-in-Chief. To secure efficiency in the medical department, even at a considerable increase of pay, would be the most economical reform yet attempted, as the preventible disasters in the Crimea, the preventible mortality in India, and the recent histories of sacrifices to preventible disease at Hong Kong and Bermuda, sufficiently prove. (*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

**THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE LONDON WORKHOUSES.** A meeting of the medical officers of the metropolitan workhouses was held on the 6th inst., under the auspices of the Metropolitan Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association; Dr. Joseph Rogers in the chair. The President stated that the medical officers were fully aware of the necessity for all the reforms which had been advocated in workhouse management. The medical officers maintained that the *minimum* space of the sick wards should be 1,000 cubic feet, and 80 feet of floor space to each. They desired that the aged and infirm should have a diet suited to them. There should be a uniform diet. He dwelt upon the position of Poor-Law medical officers, and the manner in which they had lately been treated by the guardians. It had been urged upon the Poor-Law Board that the medical officers were overworked while they were underpaid, and the central authority had urged the appointment of resident medical officers for the workhouse in place of the present generally insufficient attendance. Several medical officers detailed the ungenerous treatment they received from the guardians they served. Resolutions were passed, and expressed opinions to the effect that the only way of securing independence to the medical officer was by making his appointment for life (except, of course, in the case of misconduct or incapacity), that resident medical officers should be appointed to workhouses as the assistants of the visiting medical officers, and that the medical officers should be *ex officio* members of the guardians' Board, in order to assist the guardians by their practical knowledge.

**DR. CONQUEST.** The medical profession has just lost one of its oldest members. Dr. Conquest died on the 24th ult., at the age of 77. His life reached back to the days of Cooper, Babington, the two Clines, Pott, Curry, Denman, and Abernethy, men of mark, whom he counted among his friends, and among whom he was not the least distinguished. He was the son of Dr. Conquest, of Chatham, and entered the profession early, obtaining his degree as member of the College of Surgeons at the age of 18, and on a vacancy occurring in the Military Medical Depot at Chatham, Dr. Conquest received in his 19th year the appointment of assistant-surgeon. Shortly afterwards he was made assistant-surgeon of Royal Marines, Brompton, whence he went to Edinburgh, etc., graduated in the year 1813, when that University, adorned by the great names of Gregory, Hamilton, Hope, Munro, and others, possessed a European reputation. He commenced practice in London in 1814. In those days comparatively few men rose to

eminence; indeed, so few, that their names may be readily recounted; and most are "household words" at the present moment. Dr. Conquest's talents soon attracted attention, and he was called upon to succeed Dr. Gooch in the chair of obstetric medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Here he successfully taught one of the largest classes of students in the metropolis, and a manual which he wrote for their use became so greatly famed that it was soon translated into most of the European languages, and ultimately into Hindostanee and Chinese. The direction of his aims was varied and catholic, the promotion of the welfare of his species being the object for which he deemed himself intrusted with whatever gifts or other means he had at his disposal. While taking the lead as a physician, and especially as a physician accoucheur, in the metropolis, he found time to cooperate zealously with Mr. Alderman Hale and others in the establishment of the City of London School, and created an annual prize for competition among the pupils. His infirmities obliged him to withdraw from public life about three years since. From that time his fine frame and powerful intellect gradually yielded to the encroachments of natural decay, and he passed away without suffering, as a "shock of corn in due season."

**DEATH REGISTERS** of England for the third quarter of this year, show as follows:—"Godstone.—12 deaths from cholera, 10 of them at the railway works at Oxted, where the huts are built in a very damp situation." "Westbourne, Sussex.—15 deaths from cholera, 10 of them within a radius of 25 yards, and wholly accounted for by the nuisances existing in the premises." "Ely.—2 deaths of children from diarrhoea; man, wife, and five children, aged respectively nine, seven, six, five, three, occupied one sleeping room. No chimney opening. Entrance by ladder and opening in floor with covered flap, which, for 'protection' was let down at night! Cubic contents of room 616 feet, or 88 feet per head, or, reckoning five children as two adults, 154 cubic feet. All the children suffered from diarrhoea, with rice-water stools and other symptoms characteristic of epidemic cholera. The man also had diarrhoea, after some of the children (not before), but was able to continue at work. No other cases in same locality. In the same district there were two deaths from cholera, one a pauper of intemperate habits, the other in a house where eight persons occupied one bedroom, man, wife, and six children; cubic contents of room only 180 feet for each person; formerly scarlet fever and typhus in the same family." "Epping.—Three deaths from cholera. A man went to London to see his children who were ill there with cholera, caught the disease, returned home and died; two of his neighbours divided his clothes and bedding between them, and in each family a child died." "Colchester, First Ward.—This district has been singularly free from diarrhoea. We have an abundant and apparently inexhaustible supply of excellent water from an artesian well. Colchester is as perfectly drained, too, as any town in the kingdom, only the drainage is into the river, and the passage of the sewage is retarded by two water-mills. In the streets near the river we have always more or less fever." "Britford, Wilts.—Two deaths from cholera; one had been attending the funeral of a man who died from diarrhoea, and the other drank freely and partook of cucumber the evening before her death." "Salisbury.—One death from cholera, that of a man who came here from Hythe, Southampton, where he had been eating raw cockles." "Chester Cathedral Sub-district.—Eight deaths from cholera. The water supply is very indifferent. The whole of the borough

is supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company with water taken the river Dee; the river cannot, perhaps, be considered particularly pure at the best, inasmuch as it receives the sewage of Llangollen, Wrexham, Farndon, Holt, and a variety of smaller places before it reaches Chester; but, unfortunately, the part of the river from which the water is taken is further contaminated by being the receptacle of the sewage of the whole of the eastern half of the borough of Chester itself. This part of the river is formed into a sort of lake about one mile in length by some 60 to 80 yards broad, bounded at the lower end by a stone causeway erected for the purposes of holding up the water to supply the mills, and at the upper end by the shallows of Broughton Ford; into this basin the drainage of the town is carried by at least four several sewers at different points, and in its depths lie the accumulated filth of generations, but from it is daily taken the whole supply of water for the city. The waterworks company are now constructing works to obtain water free, at least, from the Chester sewage." "Yarm, Durham.—One death from Asiatic cholera, a sailor from Hamburg; he drank a quantity of bad water on board the steamer, and when the vessel arrived at Middlesborough went to a beerhouse and got drunk: he was then suffering from diarrhoea." "Newcastle-on-Tyne, All Saints.—6 deaths from cholera, and 23 from diarrhoea. In consequence of the borough magistrates having ordered a number of houses to be closed as unfit for human habitation, and a very large number having been pulled down to make way for a new railway from the quay side to the centre of the town, and as there is no provision made for the working classes, the number of houses in my district is on the decrease, and the population on the increase. So much overcrowding must eventually have an injurious effect on the public health." "Llanely.—Cholera has raised the mortality from the average, which 64, to 255. Out of this number 189 deaths are from cholera and diarrhoea, the disease proving fatal to rather more than one per cent., or about 1 in every 87 of the estimated population. The health of the town previous to the outbreak of cholera was very unsatisfactory, and this was universally attributed to inefficient drainage, and to the impurity and scanty supply of water during the summer months; that these are fruitful sources of evil has been proved by the fact that cholera has been most fatal in those parts of the district in which the drainage is most defective and the water supply most deficient." Other registrars note that the cholera has visited overcrowded places and places noted for the nuisances that afflict them.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Animal Magnetism and Magnetic Lucid Somnambulism. By Edwin Lee, M.D. London: 1866.
2. Clinical Histories, with Comments. By Henry Day, M.D. London: 1866.
3. The Queen v. Beaney. Extraordinary Charge of Murder against a Medical Man. By C. E. Reeves, B.A., M.D. Melbourne: 1866.
4. On Provision for the Insane Poor of the State of New York. By C. A. Lee, M.D. New York: 1866.
5. The Endoscope, as a Means for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Urethral Disease. By C. Heath. London: 1866.
6. On Temperature in Acute Disease. By T. A. Compton, M.D. London: 1866.
7. The Tropical Resident at Home. By E. J. Waring, M.D. London: 1866.
8. Epidemic Cholera and Diarrhoea. By W. Camps, M.D. London: 1866.
9. The Use of the Laryngoscope in Diseases of the Throat: with an Appendix on Rhinoscopy. By M. Mackenzie, M.D. Second Edition. London: 1866.
10. Histological Demonstrations. By G. Harley, M.D., and G. T. Brown. London: 1866.
11. Sanitary Measures and their Results. By Thomas Shapter, M.D. London: 1866.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....	Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
TUESDAY. ....	Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
WEDNESDAY...	St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAY....	St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.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.—Anthropological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Ethnological Society of London, 8 P.M. Professor Huxley, "On the Skull of a Patagonian"; Dr. Mann, "On the Zulu and other Caffre Tribes of Natal"; Mr. Crawford (President), "On the Ethnological Results of the Arabian Conquest of Spain."
WEDNESDAY.	British Archaeological Association, 8.30 P.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.

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, sixpence.

WE regret that we cannot find space for Dr. Woakes's remarks. The exposition of his theory of cholera-collapse appears to us to be already well given in his former paper.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—The *Dublin General Advertiser* offers the following great opportunity: "Doctors and Surgeons in high practice throughout the United Kingdom may, by conferring a real public benefit, materially increase their incomes; confidential. Address Mr. D...."

MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS.—A correspondent asks for information relative to the medical advice referred to in the following notice, under the head of Cambridge University. He is curious to know the value and history of the charity; and how it is distributed.

"The distributors of Crane's Charity for the Relief of Sick Scholars, give notice that they intend to meet at Christ's College Lodge, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering and determining the claims of applicants for the benefit of this charity. Grants will be made on account of medicine, medical attendance, nursing, diet, and other necessities in sickness. N.B.—The applications of scholars must be made by the tutors of their respective colleges, and contain full particulars both of the medical and other charges and of the circumstances of the applicants."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. ALFRED BAKER; Dr. BULLAR; Dr. SYMONDS; Dr. WATERS; Mr. THOMAS HUNT; Dr. H. MONCKTON; Mr. J. R. HUMPHREYS; Dr. THOMAS SHAPPEY; Dr. GRAMSHAW; Dr. S. W. D. WILLIAMS; Dr. TILBURY FOX; Mr. STRELE; Mr. R. T. HUNT; Dr. ROBERTSON; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Mr. WM. P. SWAIN; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. CHARLES H. MOORE; Dr. BURD; Dr. R. L. BOWLES; Mr. PARKER; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. LANCHESTER; Dr. WOAKES; Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS; and Mr. HOWARD.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Royal College of Physicians**  
OF LONDON.—FIRST PART OF THE PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE. The next Examination of Students who have completed two years of Professional Study at a recognised Medical School will commence on Tuesday, December 4th.

SECOND PART OF THE PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.—An Examination of Gentlemen who are eligible for admission to the Second Examination for the Licence will commence on Tuesday, December 11th.

Registered Medical Practitioners, qualified before January 1861, are admitted to Examination under special Bye-Law.

Candidates are required to give fourteen days notice in writing to the Registrar of the College, with whom all Certificates and Testimonials required by the Bye-Laws are to be left at the same time. Pall Mall East, 1866. H. A. PITMAN, M.D., Registrar.

**Royal College of Surgeons of**  
ENGLAND.—Notice is hereby given that the next MIDWIFERY EXAMINATION will be held at this College on Wednesday, the 12th of December. Particulars relating to this Examination may be obtained at the College.  
14th November, 1866. EDWARD TRIMMER, Secretary.

**Epsom College Exhibitions.—**

Notice is hereby given that a Committee of Council of the ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE will meet at the Office of the College in Soho Square, on Friday, the 23rd of November inst., to receive applications for the admission to the College of boys between the age of eight and fourteen, as Exhibitors, at the reduced terms of £30 per annum. Such boys must, by the 2nd Bye-Law of the College, be "sons of some of the less fortunate members of the medical profession."

The parents of Candidates must make a confidential statement as to their income, the number of their children, and their means of educating them. Forms for the purpose will be furnished on application at the office, and must be returned filled up by the morning of the 23rd inst., at latest. The Committee will make a list of the Candidates whom they consider to be eligible, and the Exhibitors will be selected from that list according to the result of a Competitive Examination, to be held on a fixed day in December. The successful Competitors will be admitted on the opening of the College in January.

All particulars may be obtained from the Secretary at the Office. By order of the Council,

ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary.  
Office, 37, Soho Square, London, W., 6th November, 1866.

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