

scrotum was transfixed laterally through its root with a long amputating knife; a semicircular flap was then made forwards, with its convexity downwards, to the base of the penis, and the remainder of the tumour removed by another incision made backwards to the perineum. The testes could be seen uninjured in the anterior flap through the tunicae vaginales, which were not opened. There was very little hæmorrhage, for the precaution was taken of strangulating the superficial parts of the tumour with a series of large and deep loops of whipcord, inserted above the line of the incisions, in the manner adopted in a similar case by Mr. H. Walton. These loops were unfastened one by one after the removal of the tumour, and the bleeding vessels secured. The portion of the scrotum removed weighed eleven pounds.

The two anterior thirds of the penis were afterwards amputated, and the flaps of the scrotum brought together and secured by sutures.

The wound slowly healed, and the patient recovered, being very much relieved; but a considerable part of the diseased mass remained unremoved, which would probably increase.

The paper was illustrated by photographs.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1st, 1866.

JAMES HAKES, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Specimens, etc. Mr. HARRISON brought under the notice of the Society a Humerus he had removed from a subject in the dissecting-rooms, in which was an almost perfect supra-condyloid foramen with the brachial artery and median nerve passing through it. Some specimens from the carnivora were exhibited in illustration.

Dr. OTLEY showed a specimen of an extensively Hypertrophied Heart with Valvular Disease, from a child.

Dr. IMLACH narrated the particulars of a case where a young lady had been in the habit of passing *per urethram* for a considerable period Urine of a very peculiar mahogany-looking character. Dr. Imlach discovered that this condition was brought about by the patient introducing into the urethra red tooth-powder, apparently with no other object than to mislead her medical advisers as to the real nature of her disorder. A specimen of urine that had been drawn off by the catheter was perfectly clear.

The late Mr. F. D. Fletcher. The PRESIDENT alluded in feeling terms to the death of Mr. Fletcher, who for many years took an active part in the proceedings of this Society; and a resolution was unanimously passed in accordance with these remarks, which the Secretary was requested to forward to the widow of the deceased gentleman.

Paper. Mr. BICKERTON then read the paper of the evening, On Wounds of the Eyeball, with Cases and Specimens of Foreign Bodies removed.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. At a congregation at Cambridge, Nov. 15th, graces passed the Senate requiring candidates for the degree of M.B. to pass in algebra, and for appointing as assistant examiners to professors, Dr. Latham, Dr. Drosier, and Mr. Les-tourgeon. The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the place of a member of the Senate in the Council of the Senate has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Paget.

Association Intelligence.

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.

Correspondence.

THE TREATMENT OF CANCER BY INJECTIONS OF NITRIC ACID.

LETTER FROM J. HUGHES BENNETT, M.D.

SIR,—In my work on *Cancerous and Canceroid Growths*, published in 1849, there will be found, at p. 249, the following passage.

"We have seen that certain chemical agents have a marked effect upon the cancer-cell. Acetic acid especially dissolves the cell-wall more or less, and strong potash reduces the whole to a granular mass. The continued application of these agents, therefore, would tend to dissolve the growth, if it could be brought into direct contact with the cells, and need not necessarily excite such irritation as to cause fresh exudation. The only objection is, the utter impossibility of affecting the whole mass even in cases of ulceration, and preventing the formation of deep-seated cells, while the superficial ones are destroyed. In certain canceroid growths, especially epithelial ones, the application of acetic acid is an established remedy, and should always be tried whenever it is thought possible to bring the fluid successively in contact with the entire mass of the disease."

The statement in the above passage, that the continued application of acetic acid and strong potash "would tend to dissolve the growth, if it could be brought into direct contact with the cells," resulted from numerous histological researches recorded in my work. It may be readily understood, therefore, with what interest I regard the proposition of injecting acetic acid directly into a cancerous tumour—a practice which, I gather from Mr. Moore's communication in the last number of the JOURNAL, must be attributed to Dr. Broadbent. He first published an account of this practice at the August meeting of the British Medical Association. I have failed, however, to discover his communication in the JOURNAL, and am myself unacquainted with his results. I cannot, however, too earnestly recommend that, as surgeons have commenced what has always appeared to me a most hopeful practice on histological grounds, it should be extensively tried on a methodical plan; that the facts should be carefully observed and collated, the structure of the tumour in each case ascertained, and the value of the whole inquiry brought before the next meeting of the Association in the form of a correct statistical report.

I am, etc., J. HUGHES BENNETT.

Edinburgh, November 17th, 1866.

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 14th.

Bingham, John Joseph, L.S.A., Staveley, Derbyshire
 Bishop, George, Northiam, Sussex
 Boulton, Donald Fludyer, Usk, Monmouthshire
 Buck, Thomas Alpheus, Kennington Park Road
 Demain, Joseph, Leeds
 Griesbach, Sydney, Leeds
 Hensman, Arthur, Camden Street
 Hill, James Robert, Old Brompton
 Hirst, Lionel, Morley, near Leeds
 Holm, John, Camden Town
 Hullah, Robert, Devonshire Place, Wimpole Street
 Lettis, Thomas, Argyle Street
 Molloy, Matthew Henry, Dublin
 Powell, Scudamore Kydley, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Rainbow, Frederick, Lower Norwood
 Rossignol, Augustin Le, Bès St. Univ. of France, Jersey
 Sandwell, Edward, Gerrard Street
 Tudge, Richard, Credenhill Court, Hereford
 Williams, John, M.B. and L.S.A., Llangadock, Carmarthen
 Wills, Douglas, L.S.A., Old Kent Road

Admitted on November 18th—

Bedford, William James Guthrie, Sydney
 Creaser, William Appleton, Market Weighton, Yorkshire
 Green, John, Hull
 Harris, Richard, Ashburnham Grove, Greenwich
 Holderness, William Brown, Windsor
 Jewison, Thomas William, Leeds
 Keen, William, King's Road, Chelsea
 Maberly, George Frederick, Sudbury, Middlesex
 Moon, Henry, Tottenham
 Morrison, Stammers, Launceston, Tasmania
 Naughtin, William, Tralee, co. Kerry
 Paterson, Alexander, Edinburgh
 Plomley, John Frederick, L.R.C.P.Ed., Maidstone
 Randall, John George, Portman Street
 Robinson, Robert, L.S.A., Preston
 Stainthorpe, Thomas Edward, Hexham, Northumberland
 Trubshaw, Alfred, Liverpool

Admitted on November 16th—

Allan, Frederick Andrew, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Brocklehurst, Thomas Howard, Manchester
 Canton, George Anderson, Great Marlborough Street
 Daniel, William Abbot, Ramsgate
 Davidson, Alexander Dyce, M.B. & C.M.Aberd., Aberdeen
 Docking, Thomas, Sydney
 Guest, John, Manchester
 Jefferson, John, Lisburn, co. Antrim
 Orfeur, Charles Howard, Norwich
 Philpot, Charles William, Croydon
 Pollard, William Fox Branch, Demerara
 Swan, William, B.A.Oxon., Lincoln
 Trevor, Arthur Tudor Humphreys, Bangor

At the same meeting of the Court—

Noble, John, L.S.A., of Her Majesty's ship *Cumberland*, stationed at Sheerness, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date August 4, 1852.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On November 15th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Thomas, John Davies, Bryn Villa, Swansea
 Tidswell, Thomas Harrison, Spalding, Lincolnshire

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

Fox, Alexander, London Hospital
 Inglis, Walter William, St. Thomas's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

MACDONNELL, Robert, M.D., elected Surgeon to Steevens' Hospital, Dublin, in the room of the late G. R. Synes, Esq.
 NANKIVELL, A. W., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham.
 O'GRADY, Edward S., M.D., appointed Surgeon to Mercer's Hospital, Dublin.

*THORBURN, J., M.D., to be Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children at the Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.

ARMY.

BATHO, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R., to be Assistant-Surgeon Cape Mounted Rifemen, *vice* E. I. Estrange, M.D.
 BURROWS, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon M. L., M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon.
 CAHILL, Surgeon-Major A. P., M.D., 6th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, *vice* Surgeon A. D. Gulland, M.D.
 CATTELL, Staff-Surgeon W., to be Surgeon 20th Foot, *vice* G. P. M. Woodward, M.D.
 GULLAND, Staff-Surgeon A. D., M.D., to be Surgeon 6th Foot, *vice* Surgeon-Major A. P. Cahill, M.D.
 L'ESTRANGE, Assistant-Surgeon E., M.D., Cape Mounted Rifemen, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* R. Batho.
 NEWLAND, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. F., to be Assistant-Surgeon 99th Foot, *vice* J. W. G. Allen.
 WOODWARD, Surgeon G. P. M., M.D., 20th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* W. Cattell.

ROYAL NAVY.

ARMSTRONG, A., M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, for special services rendered at the Admiralty.
 DE MERIC, Eugene Victor, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.
 SANDERSON, James Edward, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.
 SYMES, Henry, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.
 WILSON, James, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.
 WORDSWORTH, Charles Gregory, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

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

CARRUTHERS, J., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 4th Dorset A.V.
 GIBSON, J. F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Isle of Wight R.V.
 GRANGER, F. W., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Glamorganshire A.V.
 GRAY, J. R., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Liverpool R.V. Brigade.
 LONG, R. G., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Dorset R.V.
 OLLARD, J. F., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Isle of Wight R.V.

BIRTHS.

BLACKSTONE. On November 19th, at 8, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, the wife of *Joseph Blackstone, jun., Esq., of a son.
 BURRELL. On November 17th, the wife of Lionel C. Burrell, M.D., Stoke Newington, of a son.
 DOMENICHIETTI. On November 17th, at Kilkeny, the wife of Richard Domenichetti, M.D., 75th Regiment, of a son.
 EASTON. On November 16th, at 20, Connaught Square, the wife of John Easton, M.D., of a daughter.
 FRODSHAM. On November 19th, at Streatham, Surrey, the wife of *John M. Frodsham, M.D., of a son, stillborn.
 HENSLEY. On November 12th, at Spring Gardens, the wife of Frederick J. Hensley, M.D., of a daughter.
 HOCHER. On November 12th, at Fenny Stratford, Bucks, the wife of *James Hochee, Esq., of a son.
 M'KELLAR. On October 11th, at Jhansi, the wife of Surgeon E. M'Kellar, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
 MURRAY. On September 24th, at Victoria, Hong Kong, the wife of J. Ivor Murray, M.D., Colonial Surgeon, of a daughter.
 PIKE. On November 17th, at Weyhill, Hants, the wife of Thelwell Pike, M.D., of a son.
 TODMAN. On September 12th, at Port Elliot, South Australia, the wife of James Todman, M.D., of a son.
 WILEE. On November 14th, at 24, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, the wife of Richard H. Wilbe, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CREIGHTON, Robert, Esq., Surgeon R.N., of Derraree, county Fermagh, to Anna, eldest daughter of the late John West, M.D., R.N., of Enniskillen, at Rossory, on November 13.
 KYNSEY, William R., Esq., Army Medical Staff, to Isabel Keith, second daughter of the late John K. Jolly, Esq., of Farieland, Kandy, Ceylon, on October 9.
 SPURAT, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 8th Regiment, to Sarah F. F., eldest daughter of Philip Hedges, Esq., of Woolston, Hants, on November 6.
 TOMKINSON, Richard, Esq., Surgeon, of Cheadle, Staffordshire, to Catharine Mary, widow of Thomas Brown, Esq., at St. Pancras, Euston Road, on November 13.

DEATHS.

ANNESLEY. On November 16th, at Stoke, Devonport, aged 5, Arthur, son of F. C. Annesley, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
 BALLARD. On November 15th, at Compton Terrace, Islington, Julia Hannah, wife of Edward Ballard, M.D.
 HADAWAY. On November 14th, at 47B, Welbeck Street, Sarah, wife of J. Hadaway, L.R.C.P.Ed.

HIND. Lately, at 177, Euston Road, Ann Elizabeth, wife of G. W. Hind, Esq., Surgeon.
 ROBERTSON, John, M.D., at Rothesay, aged 76, on November 11.
 SERCOMBE. On November 14th, at 49, Brook Street, aged 1 year and 7 months, John, second son of *Edwin Sercombe, Esq.
 SMITH. On November 11th, at Shoberness, Julia, wife of Alexander Smith, M.D., Surgeon-Major Royal Artillery.

GIZZARD OF A WEEVIL. A few years ago, the rose-trees of a large garden in this neighbourhood were much injured by a brown weevil of about a quarter of an inch in length, and which I take to have been *Otiorhynchus picipes*. The gizzard of one of these (fig. 237) forms a beautiful object. The teeth are in seven rows; they are of a deep red colour, and are composed of stiff hairs. Each row is parted in the centre and laid down to the right and left, and the teeth, if such they may be called, are set in a striated membrane. (*Hardwicke's Science Gossip*.)

THE YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD THE ATRATO. The Duke of Buckingham, accompanied by the medical adviser of the Council, arrived at Gosport, on Monday, and immediately embarked for the quarantine ground at Motherbank, where the Royal West India Mail steam vessels *Atrato* and *Parana* are lying in company with the quarantine frigate hulk *Menelaus*. On arrival at the quarantine ground the Duke, accompanied by his medical officer, by Dr. Wiblin, the medical officer of health at Southampton, and by Captain Vincent, the superintendent of the Royal Mail Steam Company at Southampton, went on board and inspected the steamship *Parana*, which has been sent to the quarantine ground by the company to receive the passengers and crew of the *Atrato*.

CRANE'S CHARITY FOR SICK SCHOLARS, AT CAMBRIDGE. The Vice-Chancellor has invited the attendance of members to discuss in what manner the undistributed annual income of Crane's charity for the relief of sick poor scholars may be best expended. The accumulations are now represented by the sum of £5193 Consols, and it is proposed that £50 annually be expended in providing for the training of nurses in Addenbrooke's Hospital, with the view, in case of requirement, of their services being rendered to sick scholars, under the scheme of the charity. By this and other means proposed of rendering increased assistance to sick students, it seems probable that the whole of the annual income of Mr. Crane's benefaction will be disposed of.

CHOLERA IN SCOTLAND. Epidemic cholera made its appearance in Scotland the last week of July, and sensibly augmented the mortality of the quarter. The disease seemed to have invaded Scotland much in the same manner as in 1848, appearing first in the seaboard towns and villages on the east coast, and then spreading over the country, principally selecting as its victims the inhabitants of the town, village, street, or hamlet who were living in a locality in a bad sanitary condition, or who were using water from rivers, burns, lochs, pump-wells, or cisterns whose purity had been more or less affected by containing organic matters in a state of decomposition. It is mentioned that the microscope often detects the presence of these organic matters when chemical analysis fails to show that anything is wrong. In 1832 epidemic cholera broke out in Scotland towards the end of January, and then followed the law which seems to regulate its progress in all the warmer countries of the Continent—viz., increased with the rise of temperature, proved most fatal in the autumnal months, and died out in December. In its subsequent attacks, however, it followed in Scotland a different law—the law which seems to regulate the

spread of fever, and most epidemics there—viz., it first manifested itself in the autumn, as the weather began to cool, increased with the fall of temperature, and died out in spring on the advent of the warm weather. It would be very unwise for the Scotch to assume that the cold weather will now arrest its course, and neglect to employ the sanitary means which have been proved materially to check its ravages.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. It is stated that out of the eighty-eight candidates who have been undergoing their examinations for the diploma of membership of the College during the past week, no less than twenty-one failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and were consequently referred to their hospital studies for the full period of six months. The professional examinations for the Fellowship of the College took place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, when twelve candidates presented themselves; viz., six seniors and six juniors. The next midwifery examination will take place on Wednesday, the 12th proximo. The preliminary examination for membership will take place on Dec. 18th, 19th, and 20th.

DISCIPLINE AT NETLEY. Professor Maclean, Dr. Parkes, Mr. Longmore, and Dr. Aitken, of the Army Medical School, deny the imputation lately cast on the school by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. They say that "it is unhappily true that two of the candidates for commissions were a short time ago dismissed for a grave breach of discipline"; but "that, from the opening of the Army Medical School until now, the strictest discipline has been maintained. This is the thirteenth session of the school, and we declare that, from first to last, only two examples of serious misconduct have taken place, including the late occurrence, both of which were punished by immediate dismissal. We submit, therefore, that the Army Medical School, in the conduct of the gentlemen under instruction, will bear a favourable comparison with any of the universities or other places of public instruction, military or civil, in the three kingdoms. With regard to the gentlemen candidates now in the school, we assert that, so far from being a set of men with a 'large proportion of *mauvais sujets*' among them, they, as a body, are men of sound education, correct and gentlemanlike in their conduct, attentive to their duties, and in a high degree submissive to the requirements of military and academic discipline."

DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLERA. The Registrar-General's return shows in what districts of England and Wales the 10,365 deaths from cholera in the third quarter of this year have occurred. No less than 8,098, nearly four-fifths of the whole number, were in three districts—London, Lancashire, and South Wales. Of the 4,714 deaths from cholera in London, three-fourths—3,590, occurred in six registration districts—namely, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end Old-town, and Poplar districts, containing less than a sixth of the population of London. Of the 1,872 deaths from cholera in Lancashire, no less than 1,603 were registered in the district of Liverpool and the adjoining district of West Derby, and of the 1,412 in South Wales, 1,074 occurred in the four districts of Merthyr, Neath, Swansea, and Llanelli. In Neath more than half the deaths of the quarter were from cholera, and in Swansea and Llanelli two in every three of the deaths. There were only six counties in England in which the deaths from cholera exceeded a hundred. These are Kent, in which 226 deaths occurred; Essex, 435; Hampshire, 391, 98 at Southampton, and 98 in the Isle of Wight; 325 in Devonshire; Cheshire,

150; Yorkshire, 240. In Surrey, Sussex, Durham, and Monmouthshire, the deaths ranged between 50 and 100. In Middlesex, Gloucestershire, and Lincolnshire, between 30 and 50. In Somerset the number was 26; in Northumberland 22; in Worcestershire 17; in Staffordshire 16; in Cumberland 14; in Bedfordshire 13; in Cornwall 12; in Warwickshire 11; in Suffolk 10; in Norfolk 9; in Wilts, Derbyshire, Salop, and Buckinghamshire 7; in Herts 6; in Cambridgeshire 5, in Dorset 5, in Notts 4; in Oxfordshire and in Leicestershire 2; Berkshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Westmoreland had only one each; Herefordshire and Rutlandshire had none at all.

AN INDIAN TOWN. Last year, Dr. Leith, President of the Bombay Sanitary Commission, inspected several towns in Bombay, with a view to ascertain their sanitary condition. At Sholapoor, a town with an increasing population, the houses generally are in enclosures, which present towards the street their dead walls of sun-dried bricks or stone or mud, a small doorway being the only opening seen. On entering the doorway, the visitor finds a yard from ten feet to twelve feet square, on the sides of which are the dark rooms or cells in which the people live, with an open verandah before them. The rooms are generally exceeding sparingly ventilated, and lighted by an aperture about a foot square. The houses within the walls are visited by sweepers at intervals. Of drainage there is really none. There are vile and offensive receptacles in the enclosures. The foul waste water of houses abutting on a street with a side-gutter is discharged into that gutter, there to evaporate. When there is no gutter, an unglazed earthen jar is sunk at the side of the lane or street, and a pipe passing through the wall pours the liquid into it. When full, the jar is supposed to be carried away outside the town to be emptied. Many merely dig a hole at the side of the street for the reception of the liquid refuse. Were it not for the dryness of the air, human life could scarcely be maintained under these conditions. In a moist climate such prevalent uncleanness would occasion devastating pestilence.

TWO CASES OF POISONING BY THE EXTERNAL USE OF BELLADONNA. The volume of *London Hospital Reports* just issued contains accounts of two cases of poisoning by the external application of belladonna. The first was that of a nobleman for whom a liniment containing two drachms of liquor belladonnæ in two ounces of soap liniment had been ordered. After using it, he hastily summoned his physician, who found him with widely dilated pupils, cerebral excitement, and rapid pulse. Another liniment without the belladonna was prescribed, and the doctor left. The next day he was again hastily summoned, and found his patient with a solicitor, three keepers, and a "mad doctor", who had already signed a certificate of insanity. It turned out that the liniment containing belladonna had by mistake been applied a second time, and hence a return of the cerebral excitement rather exaggerated. Dr. Brown explained that the patient's state was attributable to the belladonna, and that the symptoms would quickly disappear, as indeed they did. "The case," remarks Dr. Brown, "is instructive; first of all as illustrating the small quantity of this drug from either the external or internal use of which symptoms of poisoning may arise; in the next, to act as a danger signal, to warn us from incarcerating, upon a single interview, a patient of whose history and previous treatment we know nothing." The next is a case (related by Dr. Fraser) of a servant-girl, who was taken to the London Hospital by her mistress,

who was afraid the girl was "going out of her mind." She was extremely restless, would wander about the room, stand first on one foot and then on the other, but was quiet for a moment when spoken to, and answered a question with an effort, generally breaking off in the middle as if she had forgotten what she had to say. It was noticed at once that her pupils were widely dilated and fixed. It was subsequently discovered that she had had pain in her breasts for some days, and had gone to a chemist who had given her lotion composed of half a drachm of extract of belladonna in an ounce of water, with directions to apply it on cotton wool covered with oiled silk. She applied some in the evening and again in the morning, and in the afternoon the symptoms appeared which induced her mistress to take her to the hospital. The girl expressly denied having swallowed any of the lotion. She did not recover so quickly as the before-mentioned patient; but was quite well in six days. (*Chemical News.*)

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.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Tilbury Fox, "On the Study of Dermatology in England."
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Solly, "Case of Fracture of the Ribs, with peculiar Tympanic Resonance"; Mr. T. Holmes, "Sequel to his Case of Colotomy for Vesico-Intestinal Fistula."

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*.

DR. SANSOM.—We have in no way, we believe, "misinterpreted" Dr. Sansom's views of cholera; and therefore regret that we are unable to find room for his letter reviewing our remarks.

TREATMENT OF CANCER BY INJECTIONS.—Dr. Skinner again writes to claim for Sir James Simpson the discovery of a method of cure which we adjudge to Dr. Broadbent. He winds up thus:—

"In conclusion, it would appear that the only difference between Dr. Broadbent's mode of procedure and that of Sir James Simpson's, is, that Dr. Broadbent 'dissolves and disperses the tumour

without producing sloughing or destruction of the tissues' (the healthy tissues, the cutaneous and parenchymatous are meant), I presume, by means of a weak caustic or destroying fluid, and that Sir James does the same thing in probably one-half or one-twentieth of the time with a stronger one. Another difference is worth noticing; namely, Sir James made his discovery in 1857—Dr. Broadbent in 1866. It may be well to add that, while Sir James made the discovery to effect a cure in cancer, he did not limit the discovery to cancer, but applied it to the removal chiefly of non-malignant growths—a much more justifiable and successful line of practice. The fact that Sir James Simpson's solutions have a much wider range than those of Dr. Broadbent, only adds to the superiority of the practice, and shows the far-sightedness and practical bearing of the discoverer."

It is evident that Dr. Skinner has neglected to make himself acquainted with Dr. Broadbent's theory of the treatment of cancer and the facts recorded respecting it. If he is to be accepted as the exponent of Sir James Simpson's aims and results, the process employed was the injection of a few drops of some irritant liquid, the object was 'sphacelus' and the effect 'enucleation'. Dr. Broadbent's object has been to avoid sphacelus, and to obtain absorption; and with this view he has injected considerable quantities of dilute acetic acid. We think this constitutes a difference of some importance, and shows that Sir James Simpson did not effect or attempt the same thing as Dr. Broadbent. The substances mentioned as employed by Sir James Simpson are not adapted to the end proposed by Dr. Broadbent. But the main fact still remains, that Sir James Simpson's experiments, whatever they were, or whatever they did in 1857, have, up to 1866, resulted in no new method of curing cancer. Where is the surgeon who, during that period, has used Sir James Simpson's injections? But Dr. Broadbent's method is already adopted and practised by many surgeons, and thus far regarded as a very great addition to our means of cure of cancer. (EDITOR.)

CEMETERY, HAPPY VALLEY, HONG KONG, 1865.

What says the column midst death's grim array,
Rearing its head o'er monument and mound?

What says this gloomy sentry o'er decay,
Amidst the silent tombstones crowding round?

It tells thee that within the "Happy Vale,"
Our soldiers, Briton, lie in many a grave;
That soldiers' lives weighed nothing in the scale,
Against the peace economists would save.

Dost ask how died they? In fierce battle fray,
For country's cause, meeting a glorious fate?
No, one by one, of pestilence the prey,
Passed they the portals of yon gloomy gate.

Mark there inscribed the motto of our dead,
"My fate to-day, to-morrow waits for thee."

Now let the words in double sense be read,
The moral of that gripping policy—

Which has prepared this holocaust to-day,
Which may again to-morrow victims claim.
A cry is raised, 'tis all, 'tis passed away,
Then for fresh schemes, and for results the same.

Gaunt were their features, as by pale moonlight
Unmeaning guard, and weary watch they kept;
While robed in dismal vapours of the night,
Within their breasts insidious fever crept.

Now fell they fast before the fiery shafts
Of Cathay's sun; now drew the reeking breath
Of fetid fumes, which eastern city wafts,
Rife with disease, and dire with doom of death.

The deadly swamp of thrice condemned kenoulo,
Miasma's lair, all hope of health denied;
Brief was the struggle, and, alas, how soon
The ending came, they sickened and they died.

(Signed) J. C.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. THOMAS SHAPTER; Mr. Wm. P. SWAIN; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. CHARLES H. MOORE; Dr. E. BURD; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. M. HILL; Mr. HARRISON; Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON; Dr. DRYDALE; Mr. R. W. THOMAS; Dr. HUGHINGS JACKSON; Dr. JOHN THORBUCK; Mr. NANKIVILL; Mr. THOMAS BRYANT; Dr. SANSON; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; and Mr. HOWARD.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. By J. Henry Bennet, M.D. London: 1886.
2. A Treatise of Diseases of the Skin. By G. Nayler. London: 1866.

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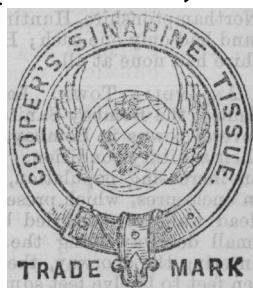
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