

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

## NORWICH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*Amalgamation of Medical Societies: Formation of Medico-Chirurgical Society.*

TUESDAY, the 2nd of this present month of July, is a day to be remembered in the annals of our profession in Norwich, as marking the commencement of a Society which appears to have within it the germ of prolonged vitality and the promise of much future usefulness.

Nearly half a century ago, a Medical Book Club for Norwich and Norfolk was formed, by the late Mr. Crosse and others, for the circulation of books and the establishment of a library for reference. This Society flourished for many years; and at its annual dinners a large number of the medical practitioners of the city and neighbourhood met together for social converse and mutual interchange of thought. At length, however, a period arrived in which the funds of the Society diminished; new members did not join in sufficient number to compensate for the retirement or death of old ones; and the circulation of books, except as members sent for them to the library, was discontinued to save expense. In the year 1848, in order to keep pace with the rapid advance in the study of pathology, it was thought desirable to establish in this district a society for the cultivation and promotion of pathological researches, especially as our noble hospital offered a wide field for the prosecution of such investigations. Accordingly, a small meeting was held at the house of one of the then physicians of the hospital (who, after a bright but comparatively short professional career, has lately been taken from us in the prime of life), and the result was the speedy formation of a pathological society, which for years maintained a very successful and scientific position; a yearly retrospect was read and printed, numerous morbid specimens of rare professional value were exhibited at its bimonthly meetings, and papers read on a variety of medical and surgical subjects of much practical interest. There was also an annual dinner; and it was soon found that the younger society became the more favoured of the two, so that the Book Club dinner dwindled down to a small party of seven or eight. There was also an attempt made, about the same time, to institute a Medical Society, to meet at each other's houses monthly, in the evening, during the winter months. This was for a time appreciated as a means of diffusing professional experience amongst us; but, after a few years, it was discontinued. It thus became evident that these societies could not all co-exist; and it was necessary to devise means of effecting such a combination as would ensure the continuance of a good, useful, practical, and scientific institution. The library was too good to be disregarded; and the Pathological, from various causes, declined, although it did not fall. But, out of these elements of decline, a most promising reorganisation has arisen in the form of a Norfolk and Norwich Medico-Chirurgical Society, amalgamating all the previous ones, and combining the advantages of each of its predecessors.

The first meeting of the new Society took place in the Hospital Museum on Tuesday week, and was attended by a large number of the medical profession of the district. An able address was delivered by the President. Many valuable morbid specimens were exhibited, including six examples of Sacculated Bladder, a number too large to be met with perhaps in the life practice of any individual practitioner not connected with an hospital; and there were also papers read of great practical interest, especially one on the Connection between Aphasia and Paralysis of the Right Side, and another on the Causes and Cure of Tapeworm. After the meeting, nearly thirty members dined together, when much conviviality and good feeling prevailed; neither was there any lack of eloquence with reference to the wisdom of the amalgamation and the prospects of advancement in the professional status of Norwich and its neighbourhood, on account of the energy exhibited on the part of those upon whose exertions the success of the Society will depend. There can be no question that their endeavours will be much aided by the almost unique provincial museum belonging to our hospital, as well as by the extensive library also at their command, which will probably be much increased by the addition of the best literature of the day, now that more ample funds may fairly be expected.

It may seem presumptuous to give our new Society the same title as that of perhaps the foremost medical society in the world. Shakespeare has asked, "What's in a name"; and another great philosopher has said, "High titles debase, instead of elevating, those who know not how to support them." But I believe there is something in a name, and that to aim high is often a means of accomplishing more than we expected; every step of the ladder as we ascend making it more easy for us to reach the

giddy height, and to look down with greater composure upon the space we leave behind. Let us hope that, as the Society has been bold enough to assume the title, it will exert itself to the utmost of its confessedly more limited power, to emulate the zeal, industry, usefulness, and energy of its more experienced and exalted example.

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:  
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Dublin, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th days of August next.

*President*—EDWARD WATERS, M.D. Edin.

*President-Elect*—WILLIAM STOKES, M.D., D.C.L., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin.

There will be four separate Sections; viz., A. Medicine; B. Physiology; C. Surgery; D. Midwifery. Only two Sections will sit at the same time, unless there shall be great pressure of business.

The papers introducing the subjects for discussion on Scientific and State Medicine, shall not exceed *thirty* minutes. Papers on any other subject shall not exceed *twenty* minutes. All subsequent speakers not to exceed *ten* minutes.

TUESDAY, August 6th, 1867.

10 A.M. Meeting of Committee of Council.

11 " Meeting of General Council.

1 P.M. Adjourn for Luncheon.

2 " First General Meeting.—The retiring President, Dr. Waters, will resign his office.—The new President, Professor STOKES, M.D., will deliver his Inaugural Address.—The Council Report will be read, and discussion taken thereon.—Election of General Secretary.—Report of Charter Subcommittee.—Report of Medical Benevolent Fund.—Appointment of Place of Meeting in 1868, and President-Elect.

9 P.M. *Soirée* at the Obstetrical Society.

WEDNESDAY, August 7th.

8.30 A.M. Public Breakfast at the Exhibition Building.

10 " Meeting of new General Council.

11 " Second General Meeting.—Address in Medicine by Sir D. CORRIGAN, Bart.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M. Adjourn for Luncheon.

3 " Third General Meeting.—Mr. RUMSEY will introduce the subject of State Medicine for discussion.—Sectional Meetings.

6 P.M. Adjourn.

9 " The President's *Soirée* at the King and Queen's College of Physicians.

THURSDAY, August 8th.

10 A.M. Fourth General Meeting.—Address in Surgery by Professor R. W. SMITH.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M. Adjourn for Luncheon.

3 " Fifth General Meeting.—Professor HUGHES BENNETT, M.D., will introduce for discussion the Effects of Mercury.—Sectional Meetings.

6 P.M. Adjourn.

7 " Public Dinner at the Exhibition Building. Tickets £1:1.

FRIDAY, August 9th.

10 A.M. Sixth General Meeting.—Sectional Meetings.

2 P.M. Adjourn for Luncheon.

3 " Seventh General Meeting.—Sectional Meetings.

9 " *Soirée* at the Royal College of Surgeons.

SATURDAY, August 10th.—Excursions.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Local Secretary, JOLLIFFE TUFNELL, Esq., 58, Lower Mount Street, on or before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th.

Members will be pleased, immediately on their arrival, to enter their names and addresses in the Reception-room, King and Queen's College of Physicians, Kildare Street, where cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the proceedings.

A Clerk will be in attendance at the Reception-room, and will give information respecting Private Lodgings, Hotels, etc.

The public will be admitted, on application to the President, to attend the discussion on Scientific and State Medicine.

To facilitate excursions in the neighbourhood, the Clerk in attendance will be prepared to receive the names of gentlemen wishing to make such excursions, and to arrange for the same, on or before 12 o'clock, on Thursday the 8th, at the College of Physicians, Kildare Street. Members who may wish for information previously to the meeting will please communicate with the Local Secretary.

All gentlemen proposing to visit Dublin during the meeting are requested to send their names to Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq., 58, Lower Mount Street, Dublin, Local Secretary for Correspondence, at the earliest convenient period, in order that accommodation for their reception may, as far as possible, be prepared.

The principal Hotels are:—The Gresham; The Bilton; Reynolds's; Morrison's; The Imperial; Machen's; The Shelbourne; Elvidge's.

The following notices of motion have been given:—

Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS: To alter Law VIII, by inserting "Vice-Presidents" after "President of the Association for the year."

Dr. J. SEATON: To substitute for Law I, "That the Association shall be called 'The Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland'; or, 'The Medical Association of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland'."

Papers have been promised by

Dr. HENRY BENNET: Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption.

Dr. MCCALL ANDERSON: On a Case of Ephidrosis Cruenta, or Bloody Sweat; with Remarks.

Dr. LORY MARSH: On Idiopathic Abscess of the Brain.

Dr. GEORGE BUCHANAN: On the Treatment of Elephantiasis by Ligation of the Main Artery of the Limb; with a Case in which cure was effected by Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.

Dr. S. GORDON: On Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

HENRY THOMPSON, Esq.: Statistics of Lithotomy and Lithotripsy.

Dr. W. PIRRIE: On Acupressure.

Dr. C. FLEMING: On the Surgical Pathology of the Urine.

Dr. F. R. CRUISE: On the Endoscope.

J. TUFNELL, Esq.: On Stricture of the Rectum.

H. LEE, Esq.: Modern Views on the Pathology and Treatment of Syphilis.

Dr. KIRKPATRICK: Treatment of Diseased Joints by Escharotics.

Dr. RAWDON MACNAMARA: Ligation of the Femoral Artery according to the Plan of the late Professor Porter.

Dr. KINGSTON (Montreal): An Operation for the Relief of Deformity from Disease of the Hip-joint.

Dr. F. CHURCHILL: Granular Endometritis.

Dr. ALTHAUS: Electrolysis of Tumours.

Dr. GREENHALGH: Caesarean Section.

Dr. HAYDEN: Diagnosis of Functional Cardiac Murmurs.

Dr. DENHAM: The Use of Ergot of Rye.

Dr. O'LEARY: Animal Heat.

Sir J. Y. SIMPSON: The Cephalotribe.

Dr. RINGLAND: Cases illustrating the Use of the Cephalotribe.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK: The Spontaneous Elimination of Fibrous Tumours of the Uterus.

GEORGE SOUTHAM, Esq.: Three Cases of Spontaneous Fracture of Urinary Calculi in the Bladder.

Dr. AVELING: Pelvi-Uterine Mensuration, by means of combined sounds.

Dr. ASHE: Suggestions for the Improvement of the Medical Profession.

Dr. MAPOTHER: The Topography of Cholera.

Dr. MAPOTHER: Treatment of Aneurism; Advantages of completely arresting the Current through the Sac.

P. C. LITTLE, Esq.: Experience of Cholera during the late Epidemic; with Cases.

Dr. HALTON: Cases in Practical Medicine.

Dr. M'GEEVY: Remarks on the Nature, Symptoms, and Treatment of Cholera.

In order to facilitate the business of the meeting, it is particularly requested that all papers be sent to the General Secretary, on or before the 1st of August, if possible.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, July 1867.

THE DISEASES PREVENTION ACTS.—A second Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday contains various orders of the Privy Council of yesterday's date, relative to the Acts for the prevention of diseases. They continue in force for another six calendar months, the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855, and the relative Act, 23rd, and 24th Victoria, cap. 77, specify regulations for boards of guardians and vestries as to what shall be done when cholera is in a union, parish, or district, and renew for six months and order of January 10th, 1867, relative to vessels infected with dangerous or infectious diseases.

## SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the South-Western Branch of this Association was held at the Board-room of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, at Exeter, on Saturday, the 8th June. JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., President, was called to the chair. About forty members were present.

The PRESIDENT returned thanks for the extreme courtesy and kindness which he had received during his period of office. He said that the gentleman who succeeded him (Mr. DE LA GARDE) was known personally to many and by reputation to all. To him he now resigned the chair.

The PRESIDENT-ELECT said: Gentlemen,—Before I read the formal address, I must thank the out-going President for the kind terms in which he has introduced me. He then delivered an address.

Dr. RADCLYFFE HALL (Torquay) said that, in the days when their respected President laid the foundation of that professional success and social position which he had so long enjoyed, competitive examinations were not known; but the address which he had just delivered was a proof that there was no necessity for such examinations. He would at once propose that their best thanks be given to Mr. De la Garde for his address.

Mr. RISDON (Dalton) seconded the resolution. It was nothing but reasonable that they should at these meetings expect scientific papers and anticipate scientific discussions; but there was one thing often lost sight of, and that was common sense. In this address, however, both had been combined. He most thoroughly endorsed the views of the President, especially with regard to ladies seeking to enter the medical profession. Ladies were not qualified for such duties. There was much that might be held in derision in the proposal that women should replace men as medical practitioners. That part of the address which referred to the training of nurses deserved earnest consideration.

Dr. SHAPTER moved, and Dr. THOMAS seconded—

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Thompson for his services as President during the past year."

The EX-PRESIDENT returned thanks.

*Next Annual Meeting.* On the motion of Mr. THOMPSON, seconded by Dr. ACKLAND, it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at Plymouth. John Whipple, Esq., was nominated as President-elect for 1868. Messrs. T. M. Rendle (Plymouth), W. P. Swain (Devonport), H. Greenway (Plymouth), Dr. Cookworthy (Plymouth), and Mr. C. H. Roper (Exeter), were appointed members of the Branch Council.

*General Council.* Dr. Radclyffe Hall, S. Felce, Esq., and Dr. Macreight, were appointed to represent the Branch at the General Council meeting at Dublin.

*New Members.* Messrs. Gould (Hatherleigh), Trimmer (Okehampton), Mitchell (Dolton), Finch (St. Mary Church), Grinfield Coxwell (Heavitree), A. Cumming, and E. Phelps (Exeter), were elected members of the Association.

The meeting then adjourned, and the usual dinner was afterwards held at Pratt's London Inn.

## NORTH WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE eighteenth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Queen's Hotel, Llandudno, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., at 12 o'clock noon; T. EYTON JONES, Esq., President, in the chair. Twenty-two members and visitors, including T. Watkin Williams, Esq., Birmingham, were present. After the transaction of some necessary business by the Council of the Branch, the retiring President, Dr. Conway Davies, addressed a few words expressing his thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown him by the members during his year of office, and introduced the President-elect, T. EYTON JONES, Esq.

*President's Address.* The President delivered an able address.

*Report of Council.* Dr. WILLIAMS (for the Secretary) then read the following Report.

"It gives your Council much pleasure to meet the members of the North Wales Branch of the British Medical Association for the first time in the picturesque and flourishing watering-place of Llandudno, in which to hold its eighteenth annual meeting; and to express the delight and satisfaction the continuance of its prosperity affords them.

"On occasions like the present it is usual briefly to take a retrospective glance at the operations of this Branch, and give a *resumé* of the principal events which have occurred of interest or importance in the profession during the past year.

"First of all, your Council desire to state that the intermediate meeting held on March 15th last, at Wrexham, was very well attended, and subjects of considerable interest were brought forward and discussed. It may be unnecessary to recapitulate these, as a notice of the

same will be found in the JOURNAL for March 23rd, p. 334. It is impossible to pass by without noticing the hospitality shown on that occasion by Mr. Griffith, and Dr. Williams, to whom the best thanks of the members of this Branch are due for the handsome and courteous manner in which they were welcomed and entertained. To those of the profession not members of the British Medical Association, who sometimes point at these gatherings with no friendly spirit, and give them the character of convivial, rather than professional meetings, your Council would only wish that such persons could have heard the really scientific and learned papers, etc., which were read and discussed at Wrexham, similar in character to those which received consideration at the meetings already held in different parts of the principality.

"It is greatly to be regretted that the Medical Provident Society, which was originated by, and was in connection with the British Medical Association, and towards the Auxiliary Fund of which the North Wales Branch contributed so liberally, did not receive the support of the profession generally; and that in consequence the directors were compelled to close its prospect of usefulness, and divide the funds among the subscribers.

"The subject of sanitary reform is of vast importance; and in accordance with the recommendation of Dr. A. P. Stewart of London, who has just published, conjointly with Mr. Edward Jenkins, barrister-at-law, an able pamphlet bearing on the medical and legal aspects of the question, your Council would suggest that petitions to both Houses of Parliament be presented, with the view of placing before the legislature and the public an 'Annual Return of all Officers of Health, and Inspectors of Nuisances, the population and areas of their respective districts, of the salaries paid to them, and of the duties they are required to discharge.' The information thus obtained would be extremely valuable, and serve as a basis for future legislation.

"Your Council may be permitted to allude to the system of medical apprenticeship, which is not so generally adopted as seems desirable. They would call the attention of this meeting to the subject so as to elicit the opinion of the members upon it.

"It is a gratifying feature of the utility and importance of the British Medical Association, when it is announced that on July 6th, its high-toned and very creditable organ, the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, will be permanently enlarged to a quarto size. There can be no doubt that its late editor, Dr. Markham, greatly enhanced its value by his honest, independent, and impartial management, for which the members of this Branch feel deeply grateful. Since his retirement his editorial mantle has alighted on a worthy successor; and it is very satisfactory to find that Mr. Ernest Hart is conducting the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL so ably, and that by his talent, energy, and perseverance, he aims at, and doubtless will succeed in, making it equal, if not superior, in a literary and scientific point of view, as well as in political importance, to any of its higher priced contemporaries.

"The funds of this Branch, which were reduced to a balance of fourteen shillings at the commencement of the present year, have received an addition of £4:10, up to this time, from subscriptions paid to the treasurer at the intermediate meeting last March, making in all £5:4, towards defraying the expenses of the current year."

After a short discussion, Dr. TURNOUR moved, and it was seconded by Mr. TURNER JONES, and unanimously carried:—"That the Report of Council now read, be adopted and entered in the minutes of the Branch."

A vote of thanks to the Council of the Branch for their valuable services during the past year, was moved by Dr. Hughes of Mold, and seconded by Dr. Williams of Mold, and cordially responded to.

*President-elect for 1868, etc.* It was moved by Dr. CONWAY DAVIES, seconded by Dr. MAUGHAM, and unanimously agreed to—"That James Williams, Esq., of Holywell, be the President-elect for 1868; and that Rhyl be the place for holding the next annual meeting."

*Council of the Branch.* Upon the motion of Dr. WILLIAMS, (Wrexham) it was agreed that the following members constitute the Council of the Branch for next year, viz., O. Roberts, M.D., St. Asaph; L. Lodge, Esq., St. Asaph; F. Theed, Esq., Rhyl; G. Harvey Williams, M.D., Rhyl; J. Conway Davies, M.D., Holywell; G. Turner Jones, Esq., Denbigh; and W. Williams, M.D., Mold.

*Representatives to the General Council.* It was moved by Dr. WILLIAMS, (Mold) seconded by Dr. HUGHES, (Mold) and unanimously carried—"That O. Roberts, M.D., St. Asaph; and E. Williams, M.D., Wrexham, be elected to represent the members of this Branch in the General Council of the British Medical Association."

*Secretary and Treasurer.* Dr. HUGHES, (Mold) moved, Mr. G. TURNER JONES seconded, and it was carried—"That D. KENT JONES, Esq., Beaumaris, be re-elected secretary and treasurer."

*Tariff of Medical Fees.* A long discussion took place upon the subject

of tariff of medical fees, which underwent some modification and alteration. These will in due time be forwarded to the members.

*Intermediate Meeting.* It was unanimously resolved that the next intermediate meeting of this Branch be held at the White Lion Hotel, Ruthin.

*Sanitary Reform.* Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were signed by all the members present upon the subject of sanitary reform, as recommended in the Report of Council.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen were duly elected members of this Branch, and of the British Medical Association, viz., Robert Hughes, M.D., Conway; John Richards, L.K.Q.C.P.Ire., Bangor; Thomas Dalton, M.D., Llandudno; R. D. Broughton, Esq., Rhyl; Thomas Davies, Esq., Mostyn, Flintshire; James Broatch, Esq., Brymbo, Wrexham; Edward Jones, M.D., Penbryn Terrace, Dolgelley; Edward Humphrey Williams, Esq., Carnarvon; William Perry Lewis, Esq., Cichley, Beaumaris; and John William Jones, Esq., Port Dinorwic, Carnarvonshire.

*Papers, &c.* The following were read: 1. On Hemiplegia. By E. T. Hughes, M.D., Mold. 2. On Endemic Fever. By J. Conway Davies, M.D., Holywell. 3. Case of Carcinoma of the Stomach; *post mortem* specimen produced, showing great thickness, and hypertrophy of the Cardiac Extremity of the Stomach. By A. E. Turnour, M.D., Denbigh. Long and interesting discussion on the above subjects prevented the bringing forward of other cases of importance, which are reserved for the next meeting.

*Dinner.* The members with their friends afterwards dined together at 4 p.m., and spent a very pleasant and agreeable evening, much pleased with the excellent catering of the host of the Queen's Hotel.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

SIR,—Now that the election of the Council is over, allow me to draw attention to some obvious lessons which should be learned from it.

To me it has been the source of great annoyance. I have been canvassed, sometimes by letter, and sometimes by word of mouth, both before and after the election. If I pinned my faith upon the opinions of friends, I should think that the Council has lost three ardent reformers in the retiring members; and I have been assured alternately by friends and opponents of one of the elected candidates, that he is an earnest but discreet reformer, and that he is a retrogressive Tory. You have vouched for Mr. Birkett and Mr. Smith publicly, that they are "liberal-minded"; and for Mr. Hewett, that he is eminent, and, I think, also independent; and I have accepted those pledges for as much as they may be worth. But the end of all the plotting, which you have denounced, and the skirmishing, in which you have taken part, has been, as I take it, that we have elected three candidates on the strength of their names, and of the general statements put forward, not by themselves, as to their policy, but we have done so without any real knowledge of their views and intentions on those cardinal points of administration in which the Fellows are deeply interested, as three hundred of them shewed by their attendance at the College on Thursday.

You, sir, may be justly proud of the selection by the Fellows of the three candidates whose claims you had clearly stated on the previous week; but I hope that you will not allow this to blind you to the fact that more direct and immediate communication is necessary than now exists between the Council and the Fellows on College matters; and that an opportunity ought to be afforded to the Fellows of knowing from the candidate himself what his general opinions upon College matters are, and subsequently of learning what has been done in Council. The Fellows of the College of Physicians have a direct voice in the administration of their College, and we ought to have the same.

July 1867.

I am, etc.,

F.R.C.S. EXAM.

SIR,—Has not the time come when something more should be done to enlighten and aid the Fellows of the College of Surgeons in giving their votes for the Councillors? As to my vote, I have no other principle upon which to determine it than that of friendship. A man living upon the hope of a seat on the Council is, so far as I know, to be saved, not from, but through, his friends. I hope you will make an effort, so that by and bye we shall have some other motive for using the power

institutions, or his convictions; whereupon he addressed a long letter to the President and aldermen, stating that "Experience and reflection have only tended to convince me the more strongly that the publication of certain passages in these lectures was *highly improper*," etc.; and promising to "withdraw them from circulation, and not only never to reprint them, but also never to publish anything more on similar subjects." He kept his word in calling in all the copies; but the whole edition was privately disposed of to the notorious Carlisle of Fleet Street, by whom they were sent out to America.

In 1826, Mr. Lawrence took an active part in opposition to some regulations adopted by the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. He presided at several public meetings at the Freemasons' Tavern, and published a corrected report, since rigidly suppressed, of his speeches delivered on those occasions. These speeches gave great offence to the Council, as may be judged from the following extracts, wherein that body is spoken of. The speaker said that "self-elected and irresponsible bodies have always been found the most unsafe depositories of power;" and that, "holding their offices for life, all the elements of misgovernment are combined, and we may safely anticipate that the public good will be sacrificed to private interests." Speaking of the Court of Examiners, of which body he was a member almost to the close of his existence, he said: "The appointment of Examiner was for life. It must often happen, as it frequently has, that the duties of that Court, which, if properly performed, would require men in the active period of life and the full vigour of their faculties, have been executed by persons nearly approaching or actually arrived at the extreme verge of existence. In an imperfect and progressive science like surgery, such individuals must be far behind the actual state of knowledge; consequently unable to estimate the acquirements of those recently educated, and not the best qualified to represent the surgical profession. Hence we cannot be surprised that, although the Council and Court of Examiners have always numbered among their members individuals of justly earned and acknowledged eminence, their acts, as public bodies, have not commanded the respect of the profession at large."

Two years after these expressions of his opinion he became a member of the Council he had so much abused, having been elected in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Sir Patrick McGregor, Bart.; and in 1840 he was promoted, on the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle, over the heads of Messrs. Copeland, Briggs, and Howship, to a seat at the Court of Examiners. This last-named office he retained until the close of his career, notwithstanding the many suggestions made to him to resign, both privately and through the medium of the medical journals, which occasionally republished his ancient opinions.

Sir William Lawrence, who was a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad, had obtained the highest honours which can fall to the lot of a surgeon. In addition to those already mentioned, he had been twice elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons, viz., in 1846 and again in 1855. On the passing of the Medical Act and the institution of a Council of Medical Education and Registration, Sir William was nominated by the Crown a member of that body. He was the senior serjeant-surgeon to the Queen, and only a few months since was created a baronet. By his decease there is a vacancy in the Council of the College of Surgeons. The deceased baronet leaves a son, who is a member of the College of Surgeons and medical officer in the Queen's Indian army, as well as two daughters.

Sir William Lawrence had been a valuable contributor to medical and surgical science. His earliest work was a translation from the Latin of a *Description of the Arteries of the Human Body*, reduced into the form of tables by Dr. Murray, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Upsal. This work was undertaken in 1801, at the suggestion of Professor Macartney. In 1806, he obtained the Jacksonian Prize of the Royal College of Surgeons for his essay on the *Treatment of Hernia*: this work ran through five or six editions. In 1807 appeared his translation of Blumenbach's *Comparative Anatomy*. In 1808, Lawrence communicated to the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* some observations on a peculiar affection of the Testis, attended with the growth of a fungus from that organ. In the following year, he contributed to the same work observations on Lithotomy, with the account of a case in which the operation was performed with the knife. The author's object was to enforce the use of the knife against the gorget, and to return to the true lateral operation of Mr. Cheselden. In 1809, in conjunction with the late Mr. J. J. Watt, he published *Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces. An Introduction to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology*, being the lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1816, appeared; and in 1819, his celebrated lectures on the *Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man*, was published. Of this we have already said perhaps enough. In 1830, he published the result of his experience upon the nature, symp-

toms, and treatment of Venereal Diseases affecting the Organ of Vision. In 1833, he put forth a *Treatise on Diseases of the Eye*. He contributed about a score of valuable papers to the *Transactions of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society*. To the pages of the *Medical Gazette* and *Lancet* he was a constant contributor; but, having given offence to the editor of the latter journal, he ceased to be a contributor, whereupon an act, which is believed to be unprecedented in the annals of the fourth estate, was committed by the proprietor of that journal, who subsequently published and held up to odium Lawrence as the author of a biographical notice of his late colleague, Mr. Guthrie. This vindictive proceeding failed to induce a feud between the two; for, soon after, Guthrie and Lawrence became attached friends. It has since, however, probably served as a caution to others.

At the time of his death, Sir William Lawrence was a member of many learned and scientific societies both at home and abroad. "*Requiescat in pace.*"

The remains of Sir William were interred on Thursday last at Ealing, followed by Mr. J. F. South, the only representative of the Council of the College, Mr. Callender of St. Bartholomew's, and his old friend Dr. Tweedie.

There are several portraits of the deceased, both engravings and photographs, and an admirable bust in marble, by Weekes, is now on view in the Royal Academy, which it is stated that the College of Surgeons is about to purchase.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Wednesday, July 10th, the following gentlemen, previously members of the College, were duly admitted Fellows of the same:—

Bridges, John Henry, M.B. Oxon., Bradford, Yorkshire  
Clarke, John, M.D. St. Andrew's, 12, Hertford Street  
Gream, George Thompson, M.D. Aberdeen, 2, Upper Brook Street  
Russell, James, M.D. Lond., Birmingham  
Wardell, John Richard, M.D. Edin., Tunbridge Wells  
Waters, A. T. Houghton, M.D. St. Andrew's, Liverpool

At the same meeting, the following gentlemen were reported by the Examiners to have passed the Primary Examination for the License:—

Aldridge, Augustus, Guy's Hospital	Maybury, Augustus Constall, St. Thomas's Hospital
Asby, Alfred, Guy's Hospital	Nicholls, Wm. H., Guy's Hospital
Bolton, John G. E., University College	Scott, Peter Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Elphick, Edward, Guy's Hospital	Shipman, George Wm., Guy's Hospital
Field, A. F., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.	Smart, David, St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Hartill, J. T., St. Bartholomew's Hosp.	Thorne, Wm. B., St. Barthol. Hosp.
Hendley, T. H., St. Barthol. Hosp.	Vachell, Charles T., King's College
Hoar, Chas. Edward, King's College	Whitmore, W. Beach, King's College
Mallam, Wm. Prior, Guy's Hospital	

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—On Thursday, July 4th, 1867, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Brookes, Robert Charles, 137, Westminster Bridge Road (Westminster Hospital)  
Flower, Thomas, Codford St. Peter, Wilts (Middlesex Hospital)  
Foster, Charles William Ellis, Leeds (Leeds School of Medicine)  
Munden, Charles, Ilminster, Somersetshire (Guy's Hospital)  
Pitt, Charles Wightwick, Malmesbury, Wilts (Middlesex Hospital)  
Shaw, Harvey Sissmore, South Mimms (Middlesex Hospital)  
Wardleworth, John, Bury, Lancashire

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

Elphick, Edward, Guy's Hospital  
Spencer, Thomas Charles Howell, Guy's Hospital  
Swain, Edward, Westminster Hospital  
Tatham, John F. W., Sheffield School of Medicine  
Vawdrey, George, Guy's Hospital  
Wood, Charles, University College Hospital

The following passed as Assistants:—

Ross, Lewis Buttle, Driffield, Yorkshire  
Woodstock, Charles Edmund, Woburn, Beds.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM: EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY, EASTER TERM, 1867.—The following gentlemen have been examined and approved. First Examination for the Licence in Medicine and the Degree of Master in Surgery:

Higgs, Frederick S.  
Second Examination for the Licence in Medicine:

Powell, Scudamore K.  
Second Examination for the Degree of Master in Surgery:

Redwood, Thomas H., M.A., M.B.  
Second Examination for the Licence in Medicine and the Degree of Master in Surgery:

Newcombe, Frederick W.  
Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine:  
Redwood, Thomas H., M.A., M.B.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY** ..... Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.  
**TUESDAY** ..... Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.  
**WEDNESDAY** ..... St. Mary's, 2 P.M.—Midway, 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 Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MEMBERS are reminded that it is a matter of great convenience and economy to the Association, and conduces to the efficiency of its working and to their comfort and advantage, that their subscriptions, which are now due, should be paid promptly to the Secretary, Mr. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, Newhall Street, Birmingham; or to the Secretaries of their respective Branches.

All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

AUTHORS of PAPERS are respectfully requested to make all necessary alterations in their copy before sending it to the JOURNAL. Proofs are furnished to authors, not for further changes, but that the writer may correct the printer when he has misread the manuscript.

Communications as to the transmission of the JOURNAL, should be sent to Mr. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

G. C. (Beverley) asks: "What is the maximum dose of Scheele's hydrocyanic acid?"

MR. STAMFORD FELCE (Launceston).—Many thanks. The journals have been forwarded. If such activity be contagious, the growth of the Association and circulation of the JOURNAL will be rapidly increased. The annual subscription to the Association and JOURNAL is only two-thirds of the subscription to an ordinary medical paper, as no proprietor's profits are to be deducted from the publication.

MR. W. H. MICHAEL shall receive an early proof.

## THE BUSINESS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR,—Allow me to suggest that the British Medical Association should devote a section at their meeting to the consideration of the general interests of the profession. First, because no course could be more calculated to draw a large number of additional members within the circle of the Association; and secondly, because such a powerful and influential centre of professional opinion would be of much value as a fulcrum whereby to advance professional interests. The exertions of individuals towards this end would be greatly enhanced in the value of their results by the support derivable from the Association; and the general favour with which such a section would be regarded, may be inferred from the success attending the Irish Medical Association, which considers questions of this nature only.

I am, etc., ISAAC ASHE, A.B., M.B. Eylan.

DR. WARWICK.—The introduction of one or more wood-cuts, to explain the construction of the instrument, would be a great improvement.

EXETER.—Your name as a member will, we presume, appear in the forthcoming list. We shall be glad to publish the case. The hospital is recognised.

## ORGANS AND ORGANS.

STREET music and disease are antagonistic quantities. In this, the full flush of London festivities, and national legislative duties, the sick man necessarily forms no inconsiderable part of the body politic. He has, if well enough, to labour during the day, and, perhaps, part of the night; and the morning's repose would be sweet and refreshing, if music, in its most hideous form, did not "murder sleep". Poor Leech died of organs. What brain can stand the monotonous groaning of these frightful instruments of torture? and if the prime centre of life be thus wantonly dethroned, how shall the lesser and dependent organs perform their appointed functions? No other capital in Europe permits these vagrant grinders to destroy the peace of the heads of families. Is there no peer who has a tympanum, and wants a grievance to fill up the leisure hours of the Lords, who will come to the rescue?

DR. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN (Edinburgh).—We have already (last week) called attention to the scheme.

WHITF VEAL.—Mr. Colebrook (Reading), writing to the *Times*, ventures some extraordinary theories and statements concerning the torture of calves, described in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. He considers that bleeding only converts hunger into faintness; and he has no doubt that every butcher would be able to give a satisfactory reason to himself for every process adopted in his establishment. Who will be the first to begin?

DR. SARGEANT (Warboys) should communicate with the Secretary of the Apothecaries' Society, London. The Society might be inclined to assist him in taking the necessary steps.

MR. CORNISH (Taunton).—We have forwarded the letter to Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham, the General Secretary of the Association.

## GREEK WINES.

WINEs are therapeutical agents of such unquestioned and varied power, and enter so largely into the customary prescription of the practising physician and surgeon, that they have considerable interest in mastering the resources of the vineyard, and learning the characteristic qualities and uses of the weapons at their command. The catalogue of wines which the physician could conveniently order for his patient was, till lately, very limited—port, sherry, and Madeira, more or less "old" and high priced, were the staple and almost only resources. For the middle and poorer classes, who bought wines at small retailers, in small quantities, and at low or moderate prices, this amounted to ordinary compounds, made up of potato spirit, and flavourings of elderberries, sloes, and concocted "essences" of wine. There is now at the command of the physician a wide range of wines, of various character, moderate price, and in many instances of reliable purity. We speak at this moment—and we shall recur to the subject—of one class only. There are in commerce now a great variety of pure, natural, and cheap wines, which, if tasted and examined critically side by side with much higher priced wines of Spain and Portugal, are unmistakably superior in vinous flavour, and are not sophisticated or fortified. They have very various qualities; and of these, the physician will know how to avail himself in dictating a patient just as the connoisseur will utilise for the purposes of a *menu*. Wines which are astringent, full-bodied, and pure, are a valuable resource in the treatment of protracted diarrhoea, dysentery, or colliquative sweating. Wines which are generous, full-bodied, and highly alcoholic, serve their own good purposes in ordinary conditions, debility, and convalescence; while the more highly ethereal wines are most grateful in conditions of exhaustion and enervation. Among the Greek wines introduced by Mr. Denman, of 20, Piccadilly, which are more especially worthy of notice, are St. Elie, of a dry amontillado flavour, comparable with a high class sherry of several times its cost, and with the advantage of being a natural wine; Kefessia, a red astringent wine, of excellent body and flavour; Thera, a full-bodied wine, of Madeira character, but with no added alcohol; Patras, a fine wine, which recalls the qualities of a full-bodied hock; and two wines, Como and Santorin, the former having many of the best characters of a full-bodied rich port, and the latter somewhat resembling it, but a drier wine.

As table wines, in order to appreciate them properly, they should be tasted alongside of high-priced wines of the kind, to which we have compared them, and the delicate perceptions of the palate will testify in their favour. The chemical tests are of little value. It is important to know their alcoholic strength. The Greek wines vary in containing from 16 to 22 per cent. of spirit; beer contains about 12 per cent. of spirit. Natural wines too, it may be remembered, contain what may be called a natural body, and includes the natural tartrates and organic suspended matter; and all natural wines in bottle will crust. Many of the cheap "clarets" do not crust, however long they may be kept; and simply, because they are second, third, or fourth "growth", technically so called—that is, they are made of the second, third, or fourth squeezings or steepings of the grape skins, properly doctored; but they have none of the natural body of the grape in suspension, or of its salts, and therefore have no capacity to crust. Medical men will distrust sparkling wines and highly scented wines. The bouquet of the muscat is the only natural highly scented flavour; and this is imitated so constantly and coarsely, that the real muscat flavour will hardly be recognised by those who are so fortunate as to get the natural wine after a course of high-priced imitations. The sparkling wines are sugared and fortified at best; and those who like sparkling wine, and take it for the carbonic acid, can please themselves by the use of the gazogene or "syphon".

MR. GARLAND (Yeovil).—We will take the necessary steps. It is gratifying to find the intention of making the JOURNAL the organ of the general practitioner so well appreciated. As to the other matter, we shall be glad to assist in our own sphere; but should be unable to accept duties outside of those which we have already undertaken.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—We have received a communication briefly recounting the proceedings at the University College Medical Society, for the removal of a member for unprofessional conduct, in advertising and in the publication and distribution into sheets of a pamphlet. The communication, although bearing certain indications of authenticity, is, however, not signed; and we cannot in any case insert communications unvouched by the signature of the writer.

## NATURE AND ART.

SIR,—In the report on recent experiments at Shoeburyness, we read:—"No. 3 target, composed of 2½ in. steel, backed by 4½ in. iron, resisted a 15-pound Palliser shot from a seven-ton Woolwich rifled muzzle-loader at seventy yards, direct action—16½ lbs. charge. This same target was reversed, the iron to the front. The shot went 'clean through'." Just observe how the target in the former is a close imitation of Nature: how the latter is the reverse. The human bone, intended to resist direct violence, and to economise material, has its condensed hardened enamel face backed by softer cellular bone. Art would do well to study Nature, even in gunnery.

I am, etc., T. H. S.

DR. KELLY (Taunton).—Many thanks. Copies have been forwarded. We shall hope to see an extension of the Association in this district and in West Dorset.

DR. SANSOM.—Yes; with pleasure.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, ETC., have been received from:—

Mr. Cornish, Taunton; Dr. Balthazar Foster, Birmingham; Mr. H. Lankester, Leicester; Mr. F. G. Evans, Tynant, Pentyrch, near Cardiff; Dr. E. C. Seaton (with enclosure); Dr. Drysdale (with enclosure); Dr. J. B. Pitt, Norwich; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Dr. G. Mitchinson, Lincoln; Dr. Humphry, Cambridge; Mr. W. Druce, Oxford; Dr. Copeman, Norwich (with enclosure); Dr. W. M. Kelly, Taunton (with enclosure); Dr. J. Rose Cornack, Orleans; Mr. Tufnell, Dublin; Dr. E. Symes Thompson; Mr. Hodgson, Brighton; Mr. R. W. Dunn (with enclosure); Mr. D. Kent Jones, Beaumaris (with enclosure); Mr. J. de Courcy Young; Mr. E. G. Noott; Dr. Bryan, Northampton; Dr. F. W. Gibson, Broadmoor, Berks; Sir Thomas Watson; Dr. Charles Kidd; Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson (with enclosure); Mr. Weeden Cooke; Mr. R. E. Gibson, Norwich; Dr. Henry Maund, Sandown; Mr. Norris, Charnmouth; Mr. T. M. Stone; Dr. Septimus Gibbon (with enclosure); The Registrar-General of England; Mr. William Copney (with enclosure); Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. Soelberg Wells; Mr. G. Holmes; Mr. G. Gaskoin; Professor Longmore, Netley; Professor Halford, Melbourne; Mr. Paget (with enclosure); Mr. Coates, Beverley; Mr. Chesshire, Birmingham; Mr. W. H. Michael; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson; and Dr. A. E. Sansom.