

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, the 25th day of October, 1867, at 3 o'clock precisely.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, October 8th, 1867.

### SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, October 21st, at 2 P.M. Dinner will be provided punctually at 4 P.M. Tickets 7s. 6d., exclusive of wine.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, or to be present at the dinner, are requested to communicate their intention, at their earliest convenience, to

JUKES STYRAP, } *Hon. Secs.*  
EDWYN ANDREW, }

### SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE eleventh autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Town Hall, Worcester, on Thursday, September 26th; twenty-four members being present, with R. W. WATKINS, Esq., President, in the Chair. Luncheon was previously handsomely provided by the President at his house.

On taking the Chair, the President made a few remarks.

The report of the last meeting was read and confirmed.

*Alteration of Rule IV.*—Dr. PRIOR of Bedford moved, Mr. WATKINS seconded, and it was carried unanimously: "That the annual meeting of the Branch be held in the town of Northampton one year; and in that of Bedford, Aylesbury, or Buckingham, the alternate year."

*New Members.*—The following were elected unanimously:—John Crew, Esq., Weldon, Northamptonshire; Wm. Wright Milligan, Esq., Cranfield; F. Dufty, Esq., Stony Stratford; W. J. Hunt, Esq., Silverstone.

*Papers.*—The following papers were read.

1. Two Cases of Aphasia. By C. Jewel Evans, Esq.—Remarks were made by the President on some of these cases of defect of memory.—Mr. Veasey said that, in the present state of our knowledge, we could not trace the connexion between the injury of the brain or nerves and these affections.

2. On Incomplete Fractures. By William Newman, M.D., Stamford. The paper was read by the President, Dr. Newman being absent.—Mr. Veasey mentioned some cases in point of "bent bones".—Dr. Prior remarked, that dislocations of the elbow-joint are more difficult than any other, and the chances of error greatly increased.

3. A Case of Bright's Disease. By A. D. Mackay, M.B.—Mr. Veasey said that generally in these cases there is a deficient secretion of the urine, also a tremulousness of the iris and eyeball; and that the use of purgatives appears most valuable.

4. A few Practical Notes on the Use of the Thermometer in Disease: with Diagrams. By C. E. Prior, M.D.

5. On the Local and Spontaneous Origin of Enteric Fever.

Papers proposed by Dr. Francis, Mr. Hemming, and Mr. Shield, were not read, they not being present.

A vote of thanks was given to the President; also to the authors of papers, and to the Honorary Secretaries, Dr. Bryan and Mr. Goldsmith. The meeting terminated at about 6 P.M., and adjourned to the President's house.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE first meeting for the eleventh session (1867-8) was held at Rochester on September 27th, 1867; ADAM MARTIN, M.D., in the Chair.

The Treasurer and Secretary were re-elected, and power was granted to the Treasurer to appoint subtreasurers.

A. Nankivell, Esq. (St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester), was elected a member of the district, he being already a member of the Association and of the Branch.

*New Member.*—James Richard White, B.A., M.B. T.C.D., of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone, was elected (subject to the rules of the Association).

*Management of Meetings.*—A proposition was made by Dr. ARMSTRONG, and seconded by Dr. GRAMSHAW, to change the mode of holding the meetings; viz., to meet in the evenings, and to discontinue dinners, except one annually. The proposition was negatived by a

very large majority. The only change agreed to was the separation of the meetings by longer intervals. Henceforth the meetings will be held thus:—At Rochester in September; at Maidstone in November; at Gravesend in February; at Dartford in April.

Mr. Wm. Hoar was appointed chairman of the next meeting.

*Communications.*—1. Dr. J. V. Bell exhibited a specimen of Aneurism of the Ascending Aorta, consisting of a false aneurism with two pouches. The man from whom the specimen was taken died by the bursting of the aneurism, without having shown any symptoms.

2. Dr. Burns exhibited a specimen of Aneurism of the Aorta within the Pericardium, that had burst. There were no symptoms.

*Dinner.*—Twelve members and visitors dined at the Bull Hotel. Eighteen were present at the meeting.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ARTERIAL PULSATION.

SIR,—Dr. Sanderson's letter in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of August 31st, so complimentary to myself, requires a reply from me chiefly in relation to the question of the elasticity of the blood. I have only just returned to town, or I should have replied sooner.

In nearly all cases, but that of the *transmission of vibrations*, it may be admitted to be only a verbal inaccuracy to call water inelastic. But the attempt to treat of the transmission of vibrations (of any order, if there be more than one) by an inelastic body is a fundamental error; since a vibration can only be transmitted as a *vibration*, and is in itself a manifestation of elasticity. Admitting the perfect elasticity of water, Dr. Sanderson persists in regarding water as virtually inelastic under ordinary conditions—as inelastic *quoad* his investigations. But, according to what I have just said, he cannot do this, and at the same time maintain that the first event is "the transmission of an oscillatory movement through the liquid" in the arteries.

That the blood does vibrate or oscillate under the impulses of the heart's contractions is certain, for liquids vibrate under exceedingly slight impulses. Whether this vibration of the blood is, as Dr. Sanderson considers, the cause of the first event, is another matter. In my letter, which appeared in this JOURNAL on August 3rd, I followed Dr. Sanderson in regarding it as such, but now, after further reflection, I can no longer do so. Into this, however, I do not wish to go until I have given the matter more consideration. I am, etc.,

September 1867.

EDWARD DIVERS.

### PROVINCIAL WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES.

SIR,—In common with the rest of the medical profession, I have watched with admiration your exertions on behalf of the ill-used inmates and the ill-paid medical staff of the metropolitan workhouses, and I most heartily congratulate you on the result. I see with pleasure that in this JOURNAL you have, during the last six months, laid the parallels for a campaign in the provinces; and the echoes of your first fire have reached us through the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Saturday Review*. This is well done; for in country workhouses there exists, I am convinced, a far greater aggregate of abuse than in the metropolitan establishments; though, from being disseminated over a wide area, and diffused through a multiplicity of small houses, instead of being collected in one, it is by no means so accessible to criticism.

At Clifton, near Bristol, is a workhouse for 1,180 inmates—salary of the medical officer, £70 (if I know anything of such matters, the medicines alone should cost as much); at Bath, one for 1,020, salary £150; at Leicester, one for 1,000, salary £80; at Nottingham, for 1,150, salary £150; at Newcastle-on-Tyne, for 950, salary £110; at Sunderland, for 500 (and I should say that at least the entire accommodation was required), salary £60; at Oldham, Lancashire, for 600, salary £65; (the Preston workhouse we have heard of); at Wigan, for 800—salary for that and a town population of 15,000 besides, £100! These are a few instances of the large houses in the country. Of course I am personally acquainted with very few of these places; but we may be pretty sure that in many of them the medical treatment and appliances would be on a very meagre scale. With such miserable salaries as these, the medical officers cannot do justice to themselves and to their pauper patients also; and our knowledge of human nature tells us which will be first to suffer. In many of these and similar places, if visited by a proper medical commission, there would be found, no doubt, the miserable accommodation, the defective nursing, the insufficient space, and the other evils of the London houses. My own experience extends more to the country houses of the second class, of from 100 to 500 inmates, of which in

## MEDICAL NEWS.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, September 26th, 1867.

Plaista, William Henry, Banwell, near Weston-Super-Mare  
Williams, John Terrell, Tavistock, Devon  
Wood, William Henry, St. Mary's Hospital

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

Atkinson, Robert, Leeds Infirmary  
Beard, William Denickson, St. Mary's Hospital  
Brookhouse, Charles Turing, Guy's Hospital  
Norton, Herbert, St. Mary's Hospital

The following passed on Thursday, October 3rd :—

Cuddford, Thomas, Plymouth  
Hurford, John George, Guy's Hospital  
Jenner, William, Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire  
Shedd, Ebenezer, Manchester  
Wilkinson, George Frederick Eachus, Sydenham

### BIRTH.

GRIMSHAW. On October 2nd, at 13, Molesworth Street, Dublin, the wife of Thomas Wrigley Grimshaw, M.D., of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

TUCKWELL, Henry Matthews, M.D., to Martha Grace Maclean, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Bishop, M.D., of Holywell, Oxford, at Oxford, on October 3.

### DEATH.

NEWTON, Lancelot, Esq., Surgeon, at Alconbury Hill, Huntingdon, on September 25th, aged 50.

**SUICIDE BY A SURGEON.**—On Saturday, says the *Standard*, Dr. Adams, of St. Ives, Hunts, committed suicide by swallowing a dose of laudanum and prussic acid.

**ELEPHANTIASIS TREATED BY ARTERIAL PRESSURE.** At the Royal Free Hospital, under the care of Dr. Cockle, at the present moment, is a case of elephantiasis Arabum treated successfully by continued digital pressure of the femoral artery and by the starched bandage.

**SURGEONS IN THE STEAM PACKET SERVICE.**—According to a Parliamentary return issued yesterday, the number of subsidised English mail packets at the present time, is 149. Ninety surgeons are employed on board of the packets.

**AMERICAN HOSPITAL REPORTS.**—The Bellevue Hospital of New York and Pennsylvania Hospital of Philadelphia are about to imitate the system of publishing volumes of hospital reports, which was commenced many years since in this country by the staff of Guy's Hospital, and has lately been followed by several other hospitals.

**BEQUESTS.**—The Royal Infirmary of Liverpool is about to benefit to the extent of £4000, under the will of the late Mr. B. S. Riley, late of Bath. The late Mr. E. S. Tuton, of Fairfield, has also, amongst other charities, left £100 to the same infirmary, and £50 each to the Southern and Northern Hospitals, and the Liverpool Dispensary.

**GLASGOW FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**—At a meeting held on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the session 1867-8. *President*, Mr. James McInnes; *Vice-President*, Dr. Hugh Thomson; *Treasurer*, Dr. T. Lapraik; *Secretary*, Dr. Daniel McClean; *Librarians*, Mr. G. M'Ewan, Mr. J. R. Buchanan; *Scal-keeper*, Dr. R. Cowan; *Vaccinator*, Dr. R. Renfrew; *Directors*, Mr. J. Dougan, Mr. D. Calderwood, Dr. J. H. Menzies, Mr. A. Morton, Mr. A. M'Farlane, Mr. J. Donald; *Factor*, Mr. W. Patrick; *Officer*, J. Mitchell.

**NEW METHOD OF HORSE-SHOEING.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* speaks of a new shoeing process which, he says, is coming into general use there. Instead of the wide and heavy plate hitherto fixed under the horse's foot, M. Charlier, the inventor, fastens a narrow iron band in a rebate, paired round the lower external rim of the hoof. The latter is thus furnished with a resisting border, by which it is protected against wear, allowing at the same time all the other parts of the sole to keep their natural hold on the ground, and thus to preserve the normal form and constitution of the organ. The new shoe is about two-thirds lighter than the old one, which proves a great relief to the animals, besides preserving them from most of the usual diseases and accidents of the foot. The iron employed must be of the best quality, but as the new shoe requires from a half to two-thirds less material than the old one, it comes to the same. It appears that, after a fair trial, the Voitures de Paris Company have purchased the right of shoeing all their horses on this plan, and it has also been tested by one thousand omnibus horses.

**THE EXCESSIVE COLD.**—Respecting the late cold weather, Mr. Plant writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that we have just passed through a colder period than any experienced in England at this season for thirty-one years. The mean temperature of the first five days in October was only forty-three degrees, being nine degrees in deficit. October 4th (Friday last) was a remarkably cold day. The mean temperature was only thirty-seven degrees, or fifteen degrees below the average. We must trace back to 1836 for a corresponding amount of cold in the first week of October.

**YELLOW FEVER.**—The *New York Medical Record* has doleful accounts of the prevalence of the yellow fever upon the Gulf Coast. In Galveston, Texas, where, according to the views of the physicians there, the disease was not introduced but germinated, the type has been particularly malignant. A despatch from this city, received by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, states that the fever is "fatal beyond precedent. Out of twenty-six officers connected with the Custom House, only three are fit for duty. The remainder are either sick or dead." The victims in general are foreigners, who constitute a very important element in the population. The Commandant of the Fifth District (General Griffin) reports to his superiors under date September 3rd, that "there is not an army-surgeon in or around Galveston fit for duty, and that the regular medical practitioners of that city have more than they can possibly attend to."

**ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE.**—At the Quarterly Court of Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, held on September 30th, a letter was read from Mr. Wallis, House-Surgeon, resigning his appointment which he has held with much satisfaction for some years past. Mr. Wallis thanked the governors for the courtesy and kindness shown him since his appointment. Dr. Paget was very sorry to hear of Mr. Wallis's resignation. The hospital had never had a better, he might say so good a house-surgeon. Mr. Wallis had studied the interest of the hospital in every way; he had gone out of his way to do so, he had done more than his duty, and was a most valuable officer. A resolution was then moved by Dr. Paget, expressing the regret of the governors, and their strong sense of the exemplary manner in which Mr. Wallis had discharged his duties. It was agreed to advertise in the *Lancet*, *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, and local press, for a successor. Dr. Paget remarked that the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* was gaining repute and a large circulation in the country.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—From the last annual report of this institution, it appears that the Hunterian Collection is estimated to consist of 13,682 specimens. The Histological Collection now contains upwards of 12,000 specimens. A large number of valuable additions have been made during the past year, one of the most interesting is the skeleton of a male narwhal or sea-unicorn (*monodon monoceros*) from Greenland. This animal presents one of the most remarkable modifications of dental characters known among the mammalia. There are but two teeth, of which one remains permanently concealed in the alveolus in the upper jaw, while the other (the left) is greatly developed, forming a long straight, cylindrical, pointed, and horizontally projecting tusk. In this specimen the length of the skeleton is twelve feet, and that of the exerted portion of the tusk fully six feet. It was obtained from the Copenhagen Museum in exchange for duplicates from the college stores. This is an interesting illustration of the reciprocity which should always exist between kindred scientific institutions, resulting from that interchange of civilities which the indefatigable conservator of the museum of the College of Surgeons, Mr. W. H. Flower, is so ready to promote. During the recess this gentleman has been spending his holidays in examining the museums of Holland, no doubt with a view to benefit in a similar manner the museums of the two countries.

## 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.—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 Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

CORRESPONDENTS not answered are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

*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.

PAPERS by Dr. T. W. Gairdner, Dr. Ringland, Dr. G. H. Kidd, Dr. Braxton Hicks, Dr. Bennett, Dr. Aveling, etc., are in type, and will appear in our next and subsequent numbers. Owing to pressure on our space, we are compelled to omit various communications, for which we solicit the indulgence of our correspondents.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—Dr. Dobell forwards a final letter to the Governors of this hospital, in rejoinder to the communication from Drs. Richardson, Leared, and Powell, which we last week printed, and which, he says, consists of a repetition of statements which have already been shewn by the Council and himself (supported by minutes and other documents in the possession of the institution) to be either untrue, or perversions and evasions of the truth. It is not his intention, therefore, to enter into any further replies. He concludes this unpleasant correspondence by thanking the Governors most warmly for the confidence and good feeling which they have shewn him throughout, and assuring them of his determination, "through evil report or good report," to continue to devote himself to the advancement of the charity.

We have been requested to publish the following answer to the letter of Mr. Kemp inserted in the *Times*.

"SIR,—A letter having appeared in the *Times* of Monday last, signed Charles A. Kemp, stating that the law of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest has always been from its foundation imperative, that a candidate for the office of physician must be a Member of the College of Physicians on the day of election, we beg to state the following facts:—1. Dr. Leared was elected physician in 1833; he not being a Member of the College. 2. Dr. Richardson was elected physician in 1855; he not being a Member. 3. Dr. Powell (the late) was elected after Dr. Richardson; he not being a Member of the College. In all these cases, the conditions were, that the elected should take up the College license or membership within twelve months of election.

"B. W. RICHARDSON,  
ARTHUR LEARED,  
J. S. POWELL."

DR. S. W. MADDEN and DR. FITZPATRICK (Dublin).—The names had not been forwarded to us.

A METROPOLITAN STUDENT.—There will be a Preliminary Examination in Arts at the College of Surgeons about the middle of December.

## CORONER'S LAW.

SIR,—Will you do me the favour to say, in your Notices to Correspondents, what book of instruction you would recommend to be studied by one who thought of becoming a candidate for a coronership. I am, etc., J. G. H.

\* \* Jervis's "Manual of the Law of the Coroner's Court".

DR. KIDD'S (Dublin) request has been attended to.

## POISONING BY MORPHIA.

SIR,—I enclose a brief account of an inquest held a few days ago, and shall feel obliged if any of your readers will favour me with the result of their experience on rather an interesting question suggested by the circumstances; viz., whether, in persons far advanced in years, the narcotic effect of morphia is delayed beyond the usual interval from the date of its administration? This is the second fatal instance in which I have found at least seven hours elapse before coma supervened—the respective ages being seventy and eighty-four, and the doses three grains and six grains of the acetate. I am, etc.

Worcester, September 1867. PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., M.R.C.P.L.

P.S.—In the second case (last week), a chemist, not of this city, supplied a stranger with an ounce and a half of the liquor morphiae acetatis, P.L., without a prescription, without a witness, and without a poison label.

WE are much indebted to Dr. P. Black for his courtesy and trouble.

## CHLOROFORM SICKNESS.

SIR,—The plan mentioned by my friend Mr. Chesshire, of administering a few drops of chloroform by the mouth immediately before commencing inhalation of the vapour, as a prophylactic of sickness, has been tried by myself and others, and abandoned. The results of this practice, as observed by me at the Birmingham Eye Hospital, may be briefly summed up as follows. Where the patient had not been specially prepared for the inhalation, the whole contents of the stomach were ejected; where the precaution of allowing only a small breakfast of tea and toast at an early hour in the morning had been taken, some were sick, and some were exempt from that troublesome complication. There was no certainty. The prevention of sickness and retching during and after inhalation of chloroform, I find best attained, in private practice, by obliging the patient to breakfast, four or five hours before operation, upon the lean of a small well-cooked mutton chop, four ounces of tea or coffee, and a bit of toast. In persons of highly nervous temperament, or whose hearts are feeble, the administration of three ounces of hot brandy and water twenty minutes prior to commencement of inhalation, facilitates the action of the anæsthetic, prevents gastric disturbance, and insures satisfactory cardiac action. If the patient be kept entirely without food, or permitted to take only a cup of tea and a little toast for the early morning meal, retching of distressing urgency has been frequently observed. When the patient is much excited by the thought of the contemplated surgical procedure, the process of digestion becomes arrested, and food in a crude state is discharged by emesis.

Birmingham, October 1867. I am, etc., J. VOSE SOLOMON, F.R.C.S.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following newspapers, containing matters of medical interest:—*Saunders's News Letter*, October 4th; *Poor-Law Chronicle*, October 7th; *Cheltenham Express*, October 5th; *Newcastle Post*.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. Richards, not later than *Thursday*, twelve o'clock.

DR. T. A. SCOTT (Radnorshire).—Before receiving fuller information about this person, his death was announced. *De mortuis, etc.*

## ACTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

SIR,—Observing that Sir H. Cooper, M.D., states that iodide of potassium, in large doses, will not cause "physiological symptoms, as coryza", in cases where small doses will, I would inquire his opinion of its effect in large doses where small ones cause severe salivation? I am, etc., L. F.

A YOUNG SURGEON.—It is entirely a matter of taste. In Dublin, the prefix "Surgeon" on the brass-plate, frequently meets the eye; in this metropolis, we only recollect a single illustration, and that gentleman is a hospital surgeon. The great Hunter, who was noted for his simplicity of character and singleness of mind, had a plain brass-plate, inscribed "John Hunter".

MR. W. F. MORGAN (Bristol).—We are much obliged by the information communicated, which had not reached us from any other source.

WE are much obliged to Mr. W. Druce for his communication.

## TREATMENT OF SYCOSIS.

SIR,—Will some of your readers oblige me by stating what treatment they have found most efficacious in rebellious cases of sycosis. I have tried the ordinary remedies recommended in books for a case which has been under my care for some months, without success; or at least, more than temporary and delusive improvement at best. I am, etc., M.D.

G. F. G.—Dr. Stewart's pamphlet is to be obtained of Mr. Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly, on reduced prices for circulation.

## TOXIC ACTION OF QUININE.

SIR,—I beg to offer for publication two cases in which quinine did mischief, in the hope that they may induce others, in whose practice similar effects have been met with, to publish their experience.

The first case was that of a lady, whose health had been sinking for some years in consequence of repeated attacks of disorder of the liver and kidneys; and who, when I saw her, was much weakened by influenza. The administration of quinine in small doses was soon followed by suppression of urine and coma.

The second case was that of a woman, about 50, recovering from gastro-enteritis. After three doses of quinine (three quarters of a grain), acute lichen appeared on the flexor side of the arms, on the abdomen, and the back. After causing much pain and irritation, this was removed. But another dose of quinine—eight or ten days after the first—reproduced the rash, and with it diminution of urine and œdema of one foot. All these symptoms disappeared in a few days with simple treatment.

Cerebral symptoms are the only evil effects of quinine mentioned by Dr. Garrod in his *Essentials*; and Dr. Headland in his *Action of Medicines*.

There is much more pleasure in reporting successes than accidents or failures; but I think that were all failures and accidents, as well as successes, worth noticing faithfully reported, we should be considerably assisted in learning the truth about diseases and their treatment. I am, etc., X.

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

Dr. C. Armstrong, York (with enclosure); Dr. Acosta, Paris (with enclosure); Dr. Taylor, New York (with enclosure); Mr. C. Smith; Dr. Patrick Black; Dr. Horace Dobell; Mr. Robert P. Murphy; Mr. Callender (with enclosure); Messrs. Churchill and Sons (with enclosure); Mr. T. H. Bartlett, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. C. J. Bracey, Birmingham; Mr. E. L. Thurston, Canterbury; Dr. Bryan, Northampton (with enclosure); Mrs. Baines (with enclosure); Dr. Letheby (with enclosure); Dr. Lanchester, Croydon; Mr. Harry Leach; Dr. Kidd, Dublin (with enclosure); Dr. Prior, Bedford (with enclosure); Professor Redwood; Dr. Hughlings Jackson (with enclosure); L. F.; Dr. Leonard Sedgwick (with enclosure); Dr. J. Ringland, Dublin (with enclosure); Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham (with enclosure); Mr. Henry Lee (with enclosure); Dr. John Murray (with enclosure); Dr. Michael Foster (with enclosure); Mr. William Druce, Oxford; Dr. Aquilla Smith, Dublin; Mr. Harrison, Liverpool (with enclosure); Dr. H. W. Rumsey, Cheltenham; Dr. Rogers, Strand Union; Dr. Giles, Hastings; Mr. W. Smith, Clifton, Bristol; Dr. Edward Williams, Wrexham (with enclosure); Mr. Thomas Nunneley, Leeds (with enclosure); Mr. Fleischmann, Cheltenham (with enclosure); Mr. Morgan, Bristol (with enclosure); Dr. R. L. Maddox, Southampton; Mr. E. Bellamy; Mr. R. Binsfield; The Registrar-General of England; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., Edinburgh; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool (with enclosure); Mr. J. B. Curgenven (with enclosure); Mr. Morgan (with enclosure); Mr. T. M. Stone; Mr. J. F. Holden (with enclosure); Mr. Moulton (with enclosure); Mr. Richard Balchin, Godalming; Dr. Aveling, Sheffield; Dr. MacLoughlin; Mr. Beckett; The Secretary to the Glasgow Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Lankester (with enclosure); Dr. Mapother, Dublin (with enclosure); Mr. Henry Dobbin, Secretary to the Hospital for Consumption, Dublin; Dr. Henry Briscoe, Woolwich (with enclosure); Mr. John Gamgee, Albert Veterinary College (with enclosure); Dr. Falconer, Bath; Dr. Broadbent (with enclosure); Dr. G. Johnson; Mr. E. Johnson Smith (with enclosure); Dr. S. W. Madden (Dublin); Dr. F. Kirkpatrick (Dublin); An Associate (Stratford-on-Avon); Dr. R. P. Cotton (with enclosure); The Secretary of the Harveian Society; The Plumbago Crucible Company; Mr. G. Knight (with enclosure); Mr. Highley (with enclosure); Mr. Henry Power; and Drs. Leared, Richardson, and Powell.

## BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Cholera: Some Remarks upon its Nature and Pathology, etc. By P. C. Little, F.R.C.S.I., etc. London, Dublin, and Edinburgh: 1867.  
A Practical Treatise upon Eczema, including its Lichenous and Impetiginous Forms. By Dr. M'Cull Anderson. Second edition. London: 1867.  
Dr. Ross and the "London Review".