

THE
BRITISH MEDICAL
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JOURNAL:

BEING THE
JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

EDITED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY

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HOSPITAL, AND TO THE HOSPITAL FOR SKIN-DISEASES.

VOLUME II FOR 1869.

JULY TO DECEMBER.

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MDCCCLXIX.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Leeds, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of July next.

President—H. W. ACLAND, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford.

President-Elect—CHARLES CHADWICK, M.D., F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Leeds Infirmary.

An *Address in Medicine* will be delivered by Sir WILLIAM JENNER, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and Physician to University College Hospital.

An *Address in Surgery* will be delivered by THOMAS NUNNELEY, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary.

An *Address in Midwifery* will be delivered by T. E. BEATTY, B.A., M.D., Dublin.

The business of the meeting will be conducted under five sections:

Section A. MEDICINE.—*Presidents*, W. T. Gairdner, M.D. *Vice-Presidents*, J. T. Banks, M.D.; and J. D. Heaton, M.D. *Secretaries*, T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D., 38, Park Square, Leeds; H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., F.R.S., 81, Avenue Road, London, N.W.

Section B. SURGERY.—*President*, William Hey, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*—George Southam, Esq.; and W. Stokes, jun., M.D. *Secretaries*, W. Fairlie Clarke, M.B., 1, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.; and T. R. Jessop, Esq., 32, Park Square, Leeds.

Section C. MIDWIFERY.—*President*, Arthur Farr, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*, S. Berry, Esq.; and W. O. Priestley, M.D. *Secretaries*, G. H. Kidd, M.D., 17, Merrion Square East, Dublin; and J. Thorburn, M.D., 333, Brighton Place, Oxford Street, Manchester.

Section D. PHYSIOLOGY.—*President*, J. Hughes Bennett, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*, Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S.; and A. T. H. Waters, M.D. *Secretaries*, E. Chapman, Esq., M.A., Frewen Hall, Oxford; H. Power, M.B., 45, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, W.

Section E. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President*, W. Farr, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*, E. D. Mapother, M.D.; and A. P. Stewart, M.D. *Secretaries*, G. H. Philipson, M.D., Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and A. Wiltshire, M.D., 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.

TUESDAY, July 27th.

1 P.M.—MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL—Town Hall.

3 P.M.—MEETING OF GENERAL COUNCIL—Town Hall.

8 P.M.—FIRST GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room, Philosophical Hall.—The retiring President, Professor ACLAND, M.D., F.R.S., will resign his office.—The new President, Dr. CHADWICK, will deliver his Inaugural Address.—The Council's Report will be read, and discussion taken thereon.—Election of General Secretary.—Election of Auditors.—The Report of the Medical Benevolent Fund will be read.—Presentation of Hastings Medal.

WEDNESDAY, July 28th.

8.30 A.M.—PUBLIC BREAKFAST of the Association—Town Hall.

9.30 A.M.—MEETING OF NEW COUNCIL—Town Hall.—Special business: To elect new President of the Council.

11 A.M.—SECOND GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room, Philosophical Hall.—Appoint Place of Meeting in 1870 and President-elect.

12 A.M.—Address in Medicine, by Sir W. JENNER, Bart., M.D.

2 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS—Town Hall.—Adjourn at 5.30.

8.30 P.M.—President's *Soirée*—Victoria Hall, Town Hall.

THURSDAY, July 29th.

10 A.M.—THIRD GENERAL MEETING.—Town Hall.—Reports of Committees—Captain Galton's paper on Hospital Construction, with discussion.

2 P.M.—Address in Midwifery, by Dr. BEATTY—Lecture Room, Philosophical Hall.

3 P.M.—MEETING OF SECTIONS—Town Hall.—Adjourn at 5.30.

6 P.M.—PUBLIC DINNER of the Association—Victoria Hall, Town Hall.

FRIDAY, July 30th.

10 A.M.—FOURTH GENERAL MEETING.—Address in Surgery, by THOMAS NUNNELEY, Esq., F.R.C.S.—Lecture Room, Philosophical Hall.

11 A.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS—Town Hall.

3.30 P.M.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING—Town Hall.

Papers.—Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, cases, or any other communications, are requested to give notice of the same to the General Secretary, at their earliest convenience. All papers must be in the hands of the General Secretary, or of one of the Secretaries of the Sections to which the paper belongs, on or before Saturday, July 24th.

Reception Room.—A room will be opened in the Philosophical Hall as a reception room on Tuesday, July 27th, at 10 A.M., and on the following days at 8 A.M., for the issue of tickets to members, and for supplying lists and prices of lodgings, and other information.

Members and others who require information with respect to the meeting are requested to make application in this room.

Places of Meeting.—All Council, General, and Sectional Meetings, will be held in the Town Hall, by the kind permission of the Mayor of Leeds.

The General Addresses will be delivered in the Lecture Theatre of the Philosophical Hall.

The Annual Public Dinner and the President's *soirée* will be held in the Victoria Hall, Town Hall.

The Annual Museum and the Annual Library, together with the Exhibition of Surgical Instruments, will be held in the Leeds School of Medicine, in Park Street, close to the Infirmary.

The General Post-office and the several Telegraph Offices are in Park Row, close to the reception room.

Gentlemen intending to visit Leeds during the Meeting are requested to send their names *without delay* to Dr. Eddison, Park Square, Leeds.

Annual Museum: Notice to Exhibitors.—Rooms will be provided at the School of Medicine for the Museum, in which it is intended to exhibit all new objects of interest to the profession, such as: 1. New Instruments and Appliances in Medicine and Surgery. 2. New Drugs and new Preparations. 3. New Books—English and Foreign. 4. Pathological Preparations. 5. Photographs, Drawings, Casts, and Models of Pathological Specimens. 6. Models of New Inventions relating to Public Health, etc. 7. New Preparations of Food. The Museum will be opened on Tuesday Morning the 27th, and will remain open until the Evening of Friday the 30th. All objects intended for exhibition must be addressed "*Care of Dr. Eddison, the School of Medicine, Leeds*," and be delivered on or before Monday the 19th, and must be removed from the Museum on Saturday the 31st July, or not later than Monday the 2nd of August. No object can be exhibited unless it is accompanied by a written or printed description, and a short reference for insertion in the Catalogue. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply to Dr. Eddison for any information they require, and to inform him as soon as possible what they intend to exhibit, and how much space they are likely to need. In case any members prefer bringing preparations with them, they are particularly requested to forward short descriptions beforehand, in order that they may appear in the Catalogue. Adequate space and the necessary fittings for properly exhibiting the objects sent will be provided; but all expenses connected with packing and carriage, and all risk from injury or loss, must be borne by the Exhibitors.

Notices of Motion.—The following notices have been given.

Dr. DAVEY: To alter Law VIII, by substituting the word "twenty" for "ten" members, to be elected members of the Committee of Council.

Mr. GAMGEE: That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the income and expenditure of the British Medical Association, with a view to ascertain if its resources admit of being more efficiently employed, than they now are, for the advancement of science and for the promotion of the material and social interests of the medical profession.

The Rev. Dr. BELL has given the following notices.

1. To move that, if the first general Meeting for business be held in the evening, it be adjourned at ten o'clock, if the business be not concluded by that hour.

2. To call attention to the "Financial Statement" given in the JOURNAL of 17th April: (a) in relation to the items of expenditure and income in the publication of the JOURNAL; (b) the stipends of the officers, especially that of the General Secretary.

3. To ask, in reference to the Meeting of the Committee of Council of 9th June, 1869, second resolution (a) whether the cheque books of the Local Secretaries, as well as of the General Secretary, be included in the audit; (b) in whose name the General Secretary keeps the banking account of subscriptions received by him.

4. To move that the Ten (on Twenty, according to Dr. Davey's notice) elected members of the Committee of Council, be not eligible for re-election, after serving two (or three) years, in greater number than one-half, until they have been non-members for a like period.*

* This is an alteration of one of the Laws of the Association, and therefore cannot be brought forward without giving two months' notice, in accordance with Law 21:—"Any member wishing to propose a new law, or an alteration of an existing law,

5. To draw attention to the propriety of not electing an Editor of the JOURNAL on the eve of the Annual General Meeting, and making arrangements for alterations in the JOURNAL;† also to the advisability of nominating at the previous General Annual Meeting the Gentlemen who are to read Addresses at the next Annual Meeting.

6. To suggest that the Notices of motion for the General Annual Meeting be sent direct to the Editor instead of through the General Secretary.

Papers.—The following Papers have been promised:—

S. Hey, F.R.C.S. On the Beneficial Results of Undesigned and Accidental Hæmorrhage in certain cases.

P. C. Little, F.R.C.S.I. On Railway and other Accidents; with Cases and Observations.

E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P. On the Professional and Commercial Abuses of the Club System.

Lawson Tait, L.R.C.P.Ed. On Fungous Tumour of the Dura Mater. On Idio-Muscular Contraction.

J. Braxton Hicks, M.D., F.R.S. On the Use of the Intra-Uterine Douche in Offensive Lochia, as a rule of practice. Cases showing the use of Perchloride of Iron in Flooding.

T. P. Heslop, M.D. How do the Sick Children of the Poor obtain Medical Attendance?

R. Hibbert Taylor, M.D. A case of Poisoning with Extract of Belladonna; with detailed account of *post mortem* appearance.

Wm. Squire, L.R.C.P. On the Temperature-Variations occasioned by Vaccination, and its effects upon the Health of Infants.

A. S. Myrtle, M.D. On Hydro-Therapeutics—the resources of Harrogate specially considered.

Vincent Jackson, M.R.C.S. On the Hypodermic Administration of Alcoholic Stimulants.

John Birkett, F.R.C.S. On the Causes of Death after Amputations of the Limbs in Hospitals.

C. B. Fox, M.D. Remarks on Ear-Cough, and its mode of production.

J. M. Fothergill, M.D. On Uræmic Diarrhoea.

* * No Paper shall exceed *twenty* minutes in the reading, and all subsequent speakers must not exceed *ten* minutes.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, June 24th, 1869.

NORTH WALES BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Royal Hotel, Rhyl, on Tuesday, July 6th, at 1.16 P.M., under the presidency of W. MAUGHAM, M.D., Carnarvon.

Members of the Council of the Branch will meet at 12.30 P.M.

Dinner at 4 o'clock. Tickets, including wine, etc., 12s. each. To be had at the bar of the above Hotel.

Gentlemen who purpose reading or communicating papers and cases, and who intend dining, will please to give an early intimation to Beaumaris, June 1869.

D. KENT JONES, *Hon. Sec.*

MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Board Room of the Leicester Infirmary, on Thursday, July 8th, at 2 o'clock; T. W. BENFIELD, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Dinner at the Bell Hotel at 5.30 P.M. Tickets 7s. 6d. each, exclusive of wine.

Gentlemen intending to read papers, are requested to communicate, without delay, with

Leicester, June 1869.

JOHN SLOANE, M.D.,

Honorary Secretary.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, on Monday, July 12th, at 3 o'clock P.M.; JOHN E. ERICHSEN, Esq., in the Chair.

Dinner at the Hotel at 5.30 P.M. Tickets (exclusive of wine), 10s. 6d. each.

A. P. STEWART, M.D.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D.

} *Honorary Secretaries.*

75, Grosvenor Street, June 1869.

must send notice to the Secretary at least *two* months previous to the annual meeting, and specify the change proposed. The Secretary shall immediately cause such notice to be published in the JOURNAL, which publication shall be repeated three times at least, and it shall be announced in the Report of the Council.—T. W. W.

† This is already provided for by a resolution of the Committee of Council, passed at their meeting on June 9th. The election of Editor will take place after the Leeds meeting, at a time to be there announced.—T. W. W.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Philosophical Institution, Park Street, Bristol, on Thursday, July 8th, 1869, at 4.45 P.M.; when R. N. STONE, Esq., will resign the Chair to C. H. COLLINS, Esq., President-elect, who will deliver an address.

The dinner will be held at the Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol, at 6.30 P.M. Dinner tickets, including ice and dessert, 7s. 6d. each. Wines at moderate charges.

It would help the arrangements at the Bristol Annual Meeting if those gentlemen who intend to be present at the Annual Meeting of the Association in Leeds would kindly inform the Secretaries.

The Bristol Secretary particularly requests that those members who intend to be present at the dinner, will send him their names before Monday, July 5th, in order that the necessary arrangements may be completed.

R. S. FOWLER, } *Honorary Secretaries.*
CHARLES STEELE, }

READING BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Town Hall, Reading, on Wednesday, July 14th, at 4.45 P.M.

GEORGE MAY, jun., *Honorary Secretary.*

Castle Street, Reading, June 1869.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the South Eastern Branch was held at the Public Hall, Reigate, on Thursday, June 17th. There was a large attendance of members and friends.

Mr. CORDY BURROWS was called to the chair. He said—In the absence of our President, Mr. Ticehurst, I have been requested, as one of the former presidents of the Branch, to commence the business of the day, and to introduce to you our President elect, Dr. Holman. We are met to-day in a most sacred place, so far as this Branch of the Association is concerned. Reigate is rendered sacred in our feelings and affections inasmuch as the late Thomas Martin, who was the originator and founder of this Branch of the Association, lived here. He acted as its secretary for many years, and infused into it those feelings of love and affection, and that earnest desire to promote the success of the medical profession, which will ever endear him to our memory. He was followed by his son, Mr. Peter Martin. The mantle fell from the father to the son; and that which the father had carried out so successfully, the son carried on for the progress of the profession which we all have so much at heart, until the Almighty took him, in mid-day of life, from us. The mantle fell again from Peter Martin to the gentleman who acted equally well to us in the same capacity, and who, by his urbanity and ability, has endeared himself to us. And, as a reward for those services, we have given to him the highest honour which we have to give, the Presidency of this Branch of the British Medical Association. We have done so because he has well merited the honour, and because we know that to the end of his days nothing will be left undone by him to promote the success of this great Association—of this Branch of it particularly—and the happiness of every member of it. I have very great pleasure, Dr. Holman, in introducing you as our President to-day.

Dr. HOLMAN, who was much cheered, then delivered an address. He commenced by thanking the Branch for having decided on holding their twenty-fifth anniversary in Reigate, the home of the Martins, and for having elected him President. After a few other preliminary observations, he referred to the social condition of the profession before the establishment of the British Medical Association, and to its present state; and then proceeded to comment on some of the more prominent topics connected with the Association. First, as to the JOURNAL, he spoke in terms of high praise regarding its present condition; but thought that "exactness as we do, and justly, so good a JOURNAL, we are getting too much for too little money..... I do not imagine that the idea of increase of subscription will be acceptable or palatable at present; but, reflecting as we ought this day to do, on the condition of our Association, it has appeared to me that we ought to ask ourselves: Are we not obtaining more than we ought to receive for the amount subscribed? and again, Are we not leaving things undone, that ought to be done, for lack of funds?" He recommended that the addresses read at the annual meeting of the Association should, with a carefully made selection of the papers read in the sections, be printed in a separate volume, instead of appearing in the JOURNAL. The President next spoke of the District meetings, the working of which in the South Eastern Branch had been most successful. Returning then to the subject of the Association finances, he recommended that the annual subscription should be twenty-five or twenty-six shillings in all cases; and that from

this the local treasurers might deduct a capitation allowance for their respective Branches. In speaking of education, he said that the opinion of the majority of the Branch was certainly in favour of a well-conducted apprenticeship, or residence with a medical man, where the daily routine of practice would be observed; but, prior to this, a broad elementary basis was needed. The purely scientific parts of primary professional education—such as chemistry, botany, physiology, and natural philosophy—ought to form a compulsory part of the general secondary course of study. He was of opinion, that ere long the “one-portal” system of entrance into the profession would be adopted; taste, circumstance, and opportunity, deciding the particular sphere of practice to be followed. In preliminary education, also, there should be a more thorough elementary teaching of the ancient languages than now exists. With regard to the Medical Council, he considered that its constitution ought to be amended and its powers increased. Dr. Holman also commented on sanitary administration, Poor-law medical service, etc., and concluded with some remarks on his long connection with the Branch, and the circumstances which had obliged him to resign the office of secretary, which had been held in succession by Mr. Thomas Martin, Mr. Peter Martin, and himself, for twenty-five years. “In resigning,” he said, “I felt almost recreant to a sacred trust bequeathed to me by the Martins; but I am assured that, could they revisit this meeting to-day, they would approve the step I took last year. And, if it be permitted to the spirits of ‘just men made perfect’ to look down on what is going on below, I think that both father and son would not be dissatisfied to see such a gathering to witness the growth of that Society on which they bestowed so many an anxious thought, or many an hour snatched from needful repose. If, then, you would wish to make some return for the benefits they secured to you; if you would requite in some measure the sacrifices of health, of time, of purse, which they so freely made, go home and urge one and all of your friends to join our ranks, and thereby to assist in perpetuating the good work so well and so worthily begun.”

Mr. ALBERT NAPPER (Cranleigh) proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his admirable address. There were one or two points to which he would draw attention. With reference to the JOURNAL, though it had of late vastly improved in every respect, he thought they must all have felt that the President's remarks were perfectly reasonable. The Association was, as it were, outgrowing the JOURNAL, which was cramped for room. The reports of provincial meetings suffered in consequence of the want of space, for the JOURNAL was now principally taken up by the reports from London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. That was not the chief intention of the promoters of the JOURNAL; and to remedy the defect, they should increase the size of the JOURNAL, and meet the cost by an increased subscription. Another point to which he would allude was that of the education of young practitioners. He had found many men holding office, and he was surprised that they should know so little of the practice generally in the treatment of disease. Their diagnosis was very bad; and as to prescribing, they seemed to have no knowledge of it at all; but many of them became good practitioners in a short time when having the benefit of practical teaching. He could not help thinking that those young men who went into practice without having been with a medical practitioner for some time, must do so under much disadvantage. He was glad to hear the chairman's remarks as to Poor-law medical officers. They could hope for no justice so long as they were appointed and paid by the guardians; for while the appointment was with the guardians, the medical officers must be their servants. Mr. Griffin had brought the matter before Parliament, but he thought that he carried his proposition too far. If they got their appointments out of the hands of the guardians, and left them to the Government, then they would get what they wanted. The Poor-law medical officers should also be *ex officio* members of the boards of guardians.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH (St. Mary Cray) seconded the proposal. That the address was an able one, he was sure each one would be ready to admit; it was very able indeed. It was not necessary for him to go over the ground touched on by Mr. Napper; but there was one subject on which he had thought much, and that was the raising and educating of young practitioners under the present system. There was a radical wrong in it, and he was sure it arose from the students not having a proper clinical teaching. For years the Association had dwelt on the defects of the preliminary education of young practitioners. Twenty-seven years ago he addressed a meeting at the Hanover Square Rooms on the subject; and, thanks to the Apothecaries' Company, there had been some improvement since. The College of Surgeons must, indeed, do something if they wished to recover their position of respect in the advancement of medical science. They had held back as long as they could, but at length they had reluctantly given them some improvement. He concurred with the President in his remarks

on education. With regard to clinical instruction, there was some radical defect, and he thought it had arisen from the abandonment of the much maligned apprenticeships. No doubt the apprenticeships were too long; but if, instead of making the term *five* years, they made it *two*, to commence after the preliminary examination, he was perfectly satisfied a sound basis would be given for clinical studies. If this course were not to be revived, then the hospital system must be remodelled, and daily tuition enforced. It was impossible for a man to carry away all the lectures he heard, in his head; and if attention to cases at the bedside were not carried out, they must insist upon systematic clinical instruction in the hospital. He would say one word as to his hearty feeling of pleasure that the successor of the Martins, having so long given them his services as secretary, had consented to their holding the first meeting of the Branch here, after his secession from that office, that he might become the President. There was not a man in the whole Branch who did not honour the successor to the Martins, and who did not honour Reigate also, because it had held three men on whom the mantle had successively fallen worthily, and who had been the mainstay of this great branch.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the compliment, observing that he was aware his paper was not up to the mark of some of his predecessors; but, as he told them, he had done the best he could in the time which he could spare from his ordinary labours.

Report of Council.—Mr. HODGSON, the Honorary Secretary, then read the Report, as follows:—

“In making our annual report, we feel it alike a filial duty and a pleasure, in the first place, to draw attention to the very prolific condition of our parent; the Association having increased its members, during the last year or two, beyond all precedent. Its financial state is also more satisfactory than has been the case for many years past; the treasurer's accounts for the year 1868, as published in the JOURNAL of April 17th, 1869, representing the existence of a balance in hand of £201 : 0 : 9. We could much wish that the balance were such as to admit of the scientific objects of the Association being prosecuted more thoroughly; and possibly, if a slight increase in the amount of each annual subscription were made, and fewer of the subscriptions were allowed to get into arrear than seems the case at present, that desirable end might be brought about.

“The annual meeting at Oxford last August was, as you all know, a great success. The annual meeting for this year is arranged to be held in the last week of July, at the busy town of Leeds, where the din and whirl of machinery will offer an attraction and a great contrast to the quiet calm that surrounded us in the Oxford Colleges during vacation. Our Yorkshire brethren are, we hear, vieing with each other in preparing a warm welcome for the Association; and for those who are interested in modern improvements in hospital construction, the new hospital recently opened will offer especial interest, as no expense has been spared by the managers, who even commissioned the architect (Mr. Gilbert Scott), and Dr. Chadwick, our President-Elect, to visit the principal hospitals in Europe, to secure this being everything that the best knowledge of the day could make it.

“Whilst on the subject of hospitals, we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that the stir which has recently been made by the *Times*, and by the late editor of our JOURNAL, to expose their great abuses, will, in time, lead to wholesome reform. Our own opinion is, that *too many* free general hospitals exist; and *far too many* special ones; that wherever a general hospital is really required, it should be made as general as possible, providing within its walls for the treatment of almost every medical and surgical case; and that the staff should be large accordingly. This would do away with a considerable number of the objectionable special hospitals. The sick paupers should be provided for by efficient Poor-law arrangements. And, lastly, to provide for the wants of that large class who are just too well off to be fit objects for a free hospital or dispensary, the principles of the so-called self-supporting dispensaries and cottage hospitals should be adopted, and developed to a much larger extent than at present; the medical officers to which should invariably be remunerated for their services.

“The Subcommittee, appointed at Oxford to consider the subject of the direct representation of the profession in the Medical Council, have drawn up an able address on the subject, together with a form of petition to Parliament. These will be submitted at this meeting for your approval and adoption, and for your authority to our President to sign it in behalf of the members of the Branch. Another form of petition will also be submitted to you, for the like purpose, on the subject of secondary education—a copy of the one drawn up by the General Medical Council, and adopted by the Oxford meeting of this Association. The Parliamentary Committee of the Association has been most

zealous in watching the occurrences of the year, and the various bills bearing on the profession that have been proposed during the session, and in endeavouring to promote such alterations in the same as seemed desirable. The best thanks of the whole Association, and indeed of the entire profession, are due to this Parliamentary Committee, and especially to their active secretaries, Drs. Stewart and Gibbon.

"And now, to speak of our own Branch in particular, we are glad to be able to do so most favourably. The number of our members is steadily on the increase. Our printed list of 1868 contained the names of 258 members. Since then, we have enrolled—in Kent, 13; in Middlesex, 3; in Surrey, 13; in Sussex, 19—48 new members. Six members—Mr. Allwork of Maidstone, Dr. Barker of Worthing, Mr. Bottomley of Croydon, Mr. Gregory of Leigh, Dr. Lowry of Town Malling, and Mr. Sankey of Wingham—have died; 7 have withdrawn; 2 have left the district; and 4 have allowed their subscriptions to lapse. The number of members is now 287, making an increase on our present list (as compared with last year's) of 29. Three of the six deceased gentlemen (Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Sankey) were old members of the Branch. Mr. Bottomley had occupied the Presidential chair, and in early life was active in promoting reforms in the profession.

Our district Branches in East Kent, West Kent, East Surrey, and West Surrey, continue in active operation, and thereby contribute to develop some of the most important interests of the Association. To the local secretaries, Dr. Frederick J. Brown of Rochester, Dr. Bowles of Folkestone, Dr. Lancaster of Croydon, and Dr. Morton of Guildford, our warmest thanks are due.

"The Executive Council has just authorised the formation of similar district meetings in East Sussex, which they have reason to believe will be welcome to the members of the Branch resident therein (including Tunbridge Wells). Mr. Frederick C. Mudd of Uckfield has kindly undertaken to act as local secretary.

"The present annual meeting, from the several facts of its being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Branch, from its being held in the town in which its venerable founder lived, and from the unusually intimate acquaintance with all the affairs of the Association and of the Branch possessed by the President, bids fair (we believe) to be remarkable in the history of the Branch."

Dr. ARMSTRONG (Gravesend), in moving the adoption of the report, said, that a large number of persons availed themselves of the gratuitous assistance of the hospitals and dispensaries, who were well able to pay, there could be no doubt, and he thought some plan should be devised by the aid of this Society to reform the matter. As to the advantage of the district meetings of this Branch, he could speak with confidence, because he was one of the originators of the West Kent District; and he could promise them all that by so meeting together, and giving their experiences one to another, it would not only afford them much pleasure, but promote their knowledge also. He urged those who were living in neighbourhoods where no district association existed, to form one at once. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. FLAXMAN SEURRELL (Belvedere) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Petitions.—The SECRETARY then produced a copy of the petition to Parliament, which, the chairman stated, had been drawn up by Dr. Sibson, Dr. Waters, and Mr. Watkin Williams, and had already appeared in the JOURNAL, for the Direct Representation of the Medical Profession in the General Medical Council.

Dr. WESTALL (Kensington) proposed that the petition be signed by the chairman for presentation.

Dr. HALL (Brighton) seconded the adoption of the petition.

The SECRETARY next read a form of petition in favour of improved Secondary Education, similar to that drawn up by the General Medical Council.

Dr. WARDELL (Tunbridge Wells) moved the adoption of the petition. It was of the utmost importance that medical men should be well educated. There had been no improvement in their education, while, on the other hand, sons of merchants and tradesmen now often had the advantage of a college education. It was of paramount importance that all men entering into the medical profession should have a classical education. He knew that in Edinburgh many of his fellow students had to study the classics to pass their preliminary examination; and this, of course, took away from the time they should have spent in the hospitals.

Mr. BLACKALL MARSACK (Tunbridge Wells) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Financial Statement.—The SECRETARY read the financial statement, of which the following is an abstract: *Income*—Balance in hand, June 1st, 1868, £35:4:4; Branch Subscriptions received since, £36:19:0; total amount, £72:3:4. *Expenditure*—£46:10:10. Balance in hand, £25:12:6.

Mr. WALLIS (Hartfield) moved the adoption of the balance-sheet, which had already been audited by Dr. Hall and Mr. Cordy Burrows. With regard to the JOURNAL, he thought all country practitioners were satisfied with the change in it. It was the JOURNAL of the profession, and he thought no man would grumble at an extra shilling or two for it. (Several members: "Make the subscription twenty-five shillings.") He hoped they would never lose the JOURNAL, for it was the one great thing they wanted.

Dr. HENRY (London) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Place of Meeting in 1870: President-elect.—Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH, in proposing the next resolution, said it afforded him much pleasure, and it would be equally pleasing to all around, in proposing to them for selection their next place of meeting, that they should also secure the Presidency of a gentleman known to all of them, or to a very great many. Those who did know him had learned year by year to appreciate his high qualities, his high love for his profession and for this Association, his honourable and upright bearing in every part in life. He proposed "that Gravesend be the place of their next annual meeting; that John M. Burton, Esq., of Park Lodge, Lee, be the President-elect; and that C. J. Pinching, Esq., of Gravesend, and H. Jeaffreson, M.D., of Wandsworth, be the Vice-Presidents-elect."

Mr. HARRIS (Worthing) seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. BURTON expressed his thanks for the honour. He would endeavour, as far as he possibly could, to carry out the objects of this Branch, of which they had been so kind as to elect him President.

Dr. ARMSTRONG said his colleagues would be very glad to welcome the members to Gravesend; and as Gravesend was "the place to spend a happy day", he hoped they would find the visit as happy as possible.

Members of Council.—The Honorary Secretary then announced the result of the voting for the two Councils, as follows:—*Representatives of the Branch in the General Council of the Association:* J. Armstrong, M.D.; R. L. Bowles, M.D.; J. Cordy Burrows, Esq.; J. M. Burton, Esq.; A. Carpenter, M.D.; W. Carr, M.D.; F. Fry, Esq.; A. Hall, M.D.; C. Holman, M.D.; A. Napper, Esq.; T. Heckstall Smith, Esq.; J. R. Stedman, Esq.; N. Tyacke, M.D.; E. Westall, M.D.—*Council of the Branch:* R. L. Bowles, M.D.; J. M. Burton, Esq.; C. Chaldecott, Esq.; H. Collett, M.D.; T. Fuller, M.D.; A. Hall, M.D.; H. Jeaffreson, M.D.; H. T. Lancaster, Esq.; A. Martin, M.D.; T. H. Martin, Esq.; J. R. Stedman, Esq.; J. S. Steele, Esq.; C. Trustram, Esq.; R. J. Wilson, M.D.

New Members.—The names of seven gentlemen were then proposed for membership, besides the forty-eight that had been proposed during the year. All were duly elected.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson, the Honorary Secretary (carried by acclamation) terminated the business proceedings.

An interval of two hours (before dinner) was then spent in enjoying the beautiful scenery of the neighbourhood, and in inspecting the gardens, conservatories, and museum, of Mr. Wilson Saunders. The Earlswood Idiot Asylum had been visited in the morning, before business commenced.

Dinner.—At the dinner in the evening, considerably over one hundred gentlemen sat down. It went off with great éclat—the testimonial (a service of plate) to R. Heckstall Smith, Esq., being presented by Dr. Sibson, F.R.S., on behalf of the subscribers.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirty-third Annual Meeting of this Branch was held in the Town Hall, Lancaster, on Monday, June 24th. In the absence (from illness) of the retiring President, GEORGE MALLETT, Esq. of Bolton, Mr. Steele of Liverpool introduced the president elect, WILLIAM HALL, Esq. of Lancaster, who took the chair and delivered an address.

Abstract of President's Address.—After thanking the members for the honour conferred on him, Mr. HALL referred to the growth of the Association, which might fairly be considered to have attained to a robust adolescence, and to have acquired such powers of absorption and assimilation as would in a few years, he trusted, enable it to absorb and accumulate into one grand organisation every worthy member of the profession. Referring to the Medical Council, he thought that a very strong case had been made out for some modification in its institution; and, for himself, he thought the best plan was to procure such changes in the colleges, etc., as would make them truly representative institutions, by allowing all their members to participate in the election of their governing bodies. The Council, though composed of men of the highest character, did not understand the requirements of country practice. "Amongst other things, the total abolition of the apprentice-

ship system is; I consider, not an *unmixed good*; for, had the period of service been reduced from five years to two or three, I am certain that the rising generation of country practitioners would have been better fitted for their duties than they will be under the present system. Of this I have been convinced by experience; for I have had more than one assistant M.D., trained under the new method who, though full of theoretical knowledge, and perfectly capable of judging in those cases of serious disease and accident which constitute the great majority of cases seen in a large general hospital, yet felt themselves perplexed and at a loss how to act in those simple cases—both medical and surgical—which form the great bulk of private country practice; whereas, if they had been occupied for two or three years in a well-frequented surgery or dispensary, they would not only have been well practised in the minor operations of surgery and the diagnosis and treatment of the ordinary kinds of medical cases, but they would have become versed in the processes of pharmacy and chemistry, and familiar with the properties and doses of the various articles of the *Materia Medica*—all which knowledge would have been of the highest advantage on their becoming students at an hospital or university." Against quackery, Registration Acts and penal enactments were powerless; the evil must be met and combated by such instrumentality as that of the Association. "Let each branch in its own district, and the British Medical Association as a whole, strive as far as possible to eradicate the *spirit of quackery* from our own ranks, by putting its veto and condemnation on all acts which have that spirit, and the desire for notoriety as their source; for what but this spirit is it which leads one man to write long letters on professional subjects to the daily papers, signing his name and full address? Another writes a trashy book or pamphlet, with some popular or sensational title, and advertises it for weeks or months together in the daily papers, with his full name and private address. What, but the same spirit, is at the root of the sudden and wholly unnecessary multiplication of small special hospitals, which we have seen within the last few years, which are also most persistently advertised, and the names and *private* address of the medical officers given at length? What but this spirit leads one man to set up and advertise an Hydropathic establishment, another a Homœopathic hospital, and others, still more lost to common decency, advertise themselves as ready to accommodate themselves to the varying faiths of those who may honour them with their patronage, by treating them either homœopathically or allopathically? Others, again, adopt a different and cheaper system; they keep their names constantly before the public as analysers of *anything that can be advertised*, or give testimonials as to the peculiar excellence of some particular emulsion, biscuit, cocoa, stays, materials for blisters, poultices, splints, cod-liver oil, or even quack medicines. In short, nothing is too ridiculous, nothing too trivial, to stoop to, for all these things are constantly advertised, and the names and private addresses of the unknown testimonial-mongers, along with them, and so they attain their object—*notoriety*."

"Having washed our own hands clean, we may then try to produce a better state of mind on the part of the public, and this is to be done by improved education, and by that means alone. I would have every child, both male and female, instructed so far in the simple and rudimentary facts of anatomy and physiology as would enable them to understand the *rational* of the laws of health, to estimate properly the value of fresh air and free ventilation, and the importance of cleanliness, both personal and domestic. I would have these matters in a rudimentary form taught in every National School, and in every school of higher pretensions I would have some of the valuable time which is now absolutely wasted in the study of dead languages which will never profit nineteen-twentieths of the boys in after life, devoted to the more extended study of these subjects, along with the various branches of natural philosophy and natural history."

Mr. Hall then made some remarks on the insufficient remuneration of medical witnesses; and concluded by calling attention to the trial of the dry earth system of sewage as carried out in Lancaster for two or three years. The conclusions which, he thought, might be deduced from the local trial, were the following. "The mixture of dry earth and ashes is a perfect deodoriser of human excreta. Ordinary privies, by simply being made open behind, and treated with a daily sprinkling of dry earth, etc., may be rendered tolerable and innocuous even in very confined situations. The dry earth system will answer admirably in all public institutions, with a large extent of ground under cultivation—where all the labour of preparing and removing the earth can be done by the inmates, and when the product can be applied to the fertilising of their own land. But the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of earth, the cost of cartage and labour in the preparation and depositing in the closets, and lastly, the want of appreciation on the part of farmers of the value of the consequent product, and the difficulty as to the disposal of it, will render the system almost impossible of applica-

tion in a large town. And, lastly, and perhaps the most important drawback of all, this system does not answer in a financial point of view."

Report of the Council.—Dr. SIMPSON (Honorary Secretary) read the report of Council. "In presenting their usual report, the Council congratulate the Branch in again holding the annual meeting in the city of Lancaster. The five years that have elapsed since our last meeting in this place have been years of great success to the Parent Association, and this Branch has shared in the general prosperity. Our members, at the meeting held here in 1864, were 212, and they have now increased to 286. While this is to a certain degree satisfactory, your Council cannot but repeat the remark that, if each one used his individual influence, our numbers might be doubled at our next meeting. Even then there would be scope for great increase, before we could say, as we hope to do at some time, that the great bulk of the profession in the two counties was united in one common bond of association. Your Council have received invitations from Liverpool and Preston, and a resolution will be laid before you in reference to the place of meeting next year. The parent Association now counts in its ranks many of the most gifted and distinguished men in our profession. Its annual meetings attract many of the most renowned workers in medicine and the collateral sciences, not only from the various parts of our own country, but from the continent of Europe and the other side of the Atlantic; and, though it has been said that it does little directly to further scientific progress, we may point with satisfaction to the recent report on the action of mercury as one example of a laborious, painstaking, and difficult research, that in all probability would never have been attempted but for this Association. The opportunity for the interchange of thought and discussion afforded by the annual meetings has led to much mental activity and effort through the profession at large. The papers read have a high average of merit, and we see in the greatly improved character of the JOURNAL another indication of progress. This applies in a similar way to the annual meetings of the Branch. They draw together gentlemen from the most distant parts of the two counties—they cement old friendships and create new ones—and they give to many just the stimulus required to induce them to bring forward cases and communications of interest and value that would otherwise be lost to the profession. Considerations such as these, which might be greatly multiplied, seem to your Council to give a sufficient reason for asking you to second their efforts for the increase of the Association and of the Branch. In February last, a special general meeting of the Branch was held in Manchester, to prepare a memorial to be presented to the House of Commons in favour of the direct representation of the profession in the General Medical Council. At this meeting, a memorial, drawn up by Dr. Waters of Chester, was unanimously adopted, and in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting has been signed by the President and Secretary. Although, from the engrossing nature of other questions, no Bill for the Amendment of the Medical Act has been introduced into Parliament this session, there is reason to believe that the generally expressed opinion of the profession has not been without its influence, and that this association has done good service by giving information to our legislators which will aid in guiding them to a right issue, when the question, as it soon must be, is brought forward for their consideration. In accordance with the rule that the five members who have served longest on the Council retire by rotation, Dr. Desmond, Mr. Flint, Mr. Ellis Jones, Mr. Mallett, and Dr. Ransome now relinquish office, but are eligible for re-election."

"At the date of the last Annual Meeting the balance in hand was £37:9:4½; subscriptions received since, £27:2:6; making a total of £64:11:10½. The ordinary expenses of the Branch during the past year have been £26:11:8; leaving in the hands of the Secretary a balance of £38:0:2½."

On the motion of Dr. SPENCER (Preston), seconded by Mr. ALLEN (Preston), the report was unanimously adopted.

Vote of Thanks.—On the motion of Dr. PARSONS, seconded by Dr. MATHER, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the late President, G. Mallett, Esq., and to the late Vice-Presidents, J. E. Morgan, M.D., and A. B. Steele, Esq., and to the other members of the Council, for their services during the past year.

Place of Meeting in 1870.—It was moved by Dr. WATERS (Liverpool), seconded by Mr. SOUTHAM (Manchester), and carried unanimously, "That the next Annual Meeting be held in Preston; that Lawrence Spencer, M.D., be appointed President-elect; and that Christopher Johnson, Esq., Lancaster, and W. Howitt, Esq., Preston, be appointed Vice-Presidents-elect."

Dr. SIMPSON moved and Dr. MCNAUGHT seconded the following resolution, which was also carried—"That Mr. Manifold of Liverpool

and Mr. C. Johnson of Lancaster be re-appointed Local Secretaries; and that Dr. R. C. Brown be appointed Local Secretary for Preston."

Councils.—The following appointments were also made for the ensuing year; *Representatives in the General Council*: T. Davies-Colley, M.D., Chester; L. E. Desmond, M.D., Liverpool; John Harrison, Esq., Chester; L. Spencer, M.D., Preston; G. Mallett, Esq., Bolton; T. Mellor, Esq., Manchester; W. Roberts, M.D., Manchester; G. Southam, Esq., Manchester; A. B. Steele, Esq., Liverpool; T. Turner, Esq., Manchester; J. Vose, M.D., Liverpool; E. Waters, M.D., Chester; A. T. H. Waters, M.D., Liverpool; M. A. E. Wilkinson, M.D., Manchester; H. Simpson, M.D., (Honorary Secretary *ex officio*). In the *Council of the Branch*, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies in the place of five members retiring by rotation: L. E. Desmond, M.D. (Liverpool); G. Mallett, Esq. (Bolton); A. Ransome, M.D. (Bowden); G. Daglish, Esq. (Wigan); and D. W. Parsons, Esq., (Liverpool).

Paper.—Mr. A. B. STEELE read a paper on the treatment of Puerperal Convulsions.—Other communications were delayed for want of time.

Votes of Thanks.—A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Steele for his paper. Votes of thanks were also passed to the Mayor and Corporation for the use of the Town Hall, and to the President for his services in the chair, and the meeting was brought to a close.

The Northern Counties Asylum for Idiots, which is now approaching completion, the Asylum, and the Castle, were open to the inspection of the members in the course of the afternoon.

Dinner.—The members, with the Mayor and other visitors, dined together at the King's Arms. The usual toasts were heartily responded to, and the proceedings terminated at an early hour. Although not the most numerously attended, this meeting, at almost the northern limit, was one of the most agreeable ever held by the Branch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEBATING COLUMN FOR DISCUSSION OF PAPERS, ETC., PUBLISHED IN THE "JOURNAL".

REMARKS ON MR. JESSOP'S "MODE OF AFTER-TREATMENT IN OPERATIONS UPON THE URINARY ORGANS".

SIR,—Mr. Jessop's article on "A Mode of After-Treatment in Operations upon the Urinary Organs", in your JOURNAL of June 19th, opens up two questions: firstly, Is there such a state as infiltration of urine? and secondly, Can Mr. Jessop's drainage-tube avert the assumed danger? To each of these queries I reply in the negative. To Professor Ellis belongs the credit of having taught surgeons better and more accurate views of lithotomy than they previously had; and hence we now know that there cannot be such a result as infiltration of urine, so long as there is a free exit to the urine. Mr. Ellis has proved that surgeons do that in lithotomy which they professed not to do—to open up the deep fasciæ; and that no infiltration of urine followed such a procedure; for, as he pertinently pointed out, where have we such uniform success in lithotomy as in boys, where the deep fasciæ are always cut or torn open, and no infiltration of urine takes place?

Experience shows that the amount of mortality after lithotomy increases with each decennial period of life, clearly proving that the cause of death is constitutional, and not local.

I have never seen, either in the practice of others or my own, such a state as infiltration of urine after lithotomy; and, although the tissues occasionally become soddened and broken down after that operation, yet the result is to be attributed to erysipelas or some other pathological condition.

But, granting for a moment that there is such a condition as infiltration of urine, can Mr. Jessop's drainage-tube effect the end proposed? Certainly not. When a man is in the prone position, the orifices of the ureters are on a lower horizontal plane than the meatus internus; and hence all that surface of the bladder which is situated between those points is constantly covered with urine. Now, what is the direction of the internal wound in lithotomy? In an article by me on Lithotomy in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review* for January 1867, p. 213, I have shown that the incision in the bladder extends from the urethra towards the orifice of the left ureter; and hence it must be always bathed with urine. To effect Mr. Jessop's object, it would be necessary not only to have the bladder empty, but also to keep it dry; neither of which things can be done; for, do what we may, there will always be a certain amount of urine in the bladder—not more, perhaps, than a tablespoonful, but still amply sufficient to keep the wound saturated.

According to Mr. Jessop's account, the point of his silver catheter must have been two inches above the orifices of the ureters; and hence the instrument could not possibly have kept the bladder empty. Mr. Jessop looks upon the urine as a foreign body, whose contact with the wound is to be avoided; and tries to carry out his end by leaving in a silver catheter, which the human body regards as a foreign body of an infinitely more disagreeable kind, and of whose presence it is intolerant.

To Dr. Henry Dick belongs the merit of discountenancing leaving a catheter in after operation; for, at p. 105 of his memoir on *The Treatment of Stricture by the Subcutaneous Division*, he states: "I strenuously object to leaving a catheter in the urethra after the operation, on the grounds—first, because it is greatly to the discomfort of the patient; secondly, because it acts in an irritating manner on the bladder itself; and thirdly, because it will produce the contrary effect to what it was intended—i. e., the urine will run along the introduced catheter if it be left, and will come in contact with the wound."

I am, etc., W. F. TEEVAN.

Portman Square, June 1869.

TREATMENT OF INGROWING NAIL.

SIR,—Judging from a late correspondence in one of your contemporaries, the treatment of ingrowing nail seems still to be *sub judice*. The experience, therefore, of an old hospital surgeon may not be unworthy of record. There is one form of that affection which is very common, and doubtless familiar to all. A patient directs our attention to a little fungous sore at the edge of one of his nails, either of the foot or hand. It is often exquisitely painful and tender. He calls it "the nail growing into the flesh", and generally has cut away the margin of the nail, in the vain hope of curing it by that means. In such a case, I have found the free use of nitrate of silver an effectual remedy. The indication is to blacken and dry up the fungous sore and the adjoining edge of nail. If one application does not suffice, it may be repeated. The remedy is by no means very painful, if the nitrate be merely kept in contact with the sore, and not rubbed on it; and, provided it be properly and effectually done, it will prove almost universally successful.

Bristol, June 1869.

I am, etc., W. F. MORGAN.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, June 24th.

THE MORTALITY AT BARKING.—Mr. Eastwick asked whether it was not desirable that the medical officer to the Privy Council and a chemist of eminence should be associated with the civil engineer sent to inquire into the state of Barking; and whether the counsel from the Home-office should not also be associated with the Commission as assessor.—Mr. Bruce said that, as far as he was at present advised, he thought the gentleman to whom the matter was committed fully competent to conduct the whole inquiry. If he wished for any assistance, or if the inhabitants were desirous that there should be a special machinery of inquiry, they might communicate either with himself or with his right hon. friend the Vice-President of the Council, who would direct the medical officer of the Council to have an inquiry made. It did not appear at all necessary that any legal assessor should be added to the person now conducting the inquiry.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Name of gentleman who passed his examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received a certificate to practise, on Thursday, June 24th, 1869.

Hubbard, Thomas Wells, St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination.

Hazel, William Francis, King's College
Jones, Theodore Johnstone, St. Mary's Hospital
Paramore, Richard, Guy's Hospital
Roose, Edward C. R., Guy's Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Davies, Samuel Richard, Newcastle Emlyn

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

BELFAST UNION—A Medical Officer for the Belfast Dispensary District (£75 per annum).

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon (£80 per annum, apartments, board, and attendance).

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Dispenser (£50 per annum).

BRIXTON, STREATHAM HILL, AND HERNE HILL DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer.
CASTLECOMER UNION, co. Kilkenny—Medical Officer for the Workhouse (£70 per annum); Medical Officer for the Castlecomer Dispensary District (£100 per annum, and Vaccination and Registration Fees).
CLAREMORRIS UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the Claremorris Dispensary District (£75 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees); Medical Officer for the Workhouse (£50 per annum).
CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Broadmoor, Wokingham—Assistant Medical Officer (£175 per annum, rising to £200, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance).
DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON—Assistant Dental Surgeon and Dental House-Surgeon (£100 per annum).
GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY—Surgeon.
GREAT MALVERN—Certifying Factory Surgeon.
HAY UNION, Brecknockshire—Medical Officer for the Radnorshire District (£45 per annum, and extra fees, which amounted last year to £37.15).
HOLLINGBOURNE UNION, Kent—Medical Officer for District No. 2.
KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND—King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.
KING'S COLLEGE, London—Professor of Physiology.
LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL—Physician.
LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician.
MERTHYR UNION, Glamorganshire—Medical Officer for the Rhigos District.
MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM, Colney Hatch—Assistant Medical Officer for the Female Department (£150 per annum, with board, furnished apartments, attendance, and washing).
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant.
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—Lectureship on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
NEW ABBEY, Dumfriesshire—Parochial Medical Officer (£40 per annum, and Government Grant).
NORTHWICH PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Surgeon.
NOTTINGHAM COUNTY AND BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM—Assistant Medical Officer.
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND—Examiner in Medicine (£100 per annum); in Surgery (£100 per annum); in Midwifery, etc. (£75 per annum); and in Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence (£100 per annum).
RATHDRUM UNION, co. Wicklow—Medical Officer for the Workhouse (£100 per annum); Medical Officer for the Rathdrum Dispensary District (£100 per annum, and Vaccination and Registration Fees).
ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY, Bartholomew Close—Physician.
ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL—Surgeon.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Manchester—Honorary Physician.
SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon (£65 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Officer.
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW—Waltonian Lecturer on the Eye.
WIGTON UNION, Cumberland—Medical Officer for the Bowness District (£16 per annum).

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.

***HICKS**, J. Braxton, M.D., F.R.S., appointed Physician-Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital, in the room of H. Oldham, M.D., resigned.
LAWRENCE, Alexander, M.A., M.B., M.C., appointed House-Surgeon to Chalmers Hospital, Banff.
PHILLIPS, J. J., M.D., appointed Assistant Physician-Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital, in the room of J. B. Hicks, M.D., F.R.S.

BIRTHS.

DEBENHAM.—On June 10th, the wife of Horace K. Debenham, Esq., Surgeon, of Presteign, Radnorshire, of a daughter.
GRIMSHAW.—On June 17th, at Molesworth Street, Dublin, the wife of *Thomas Wrigley Grimshaw, M.D., of a daughter.
LAWSON.—On June 24th, at 12, Harley Street, the wife of *George Lawson, Esq., of a son.
PLAYNE.—On June 18th, at Maidenhead, the wife of *Alfred Playne, M.B., of a daughter.
SABBen.—On June 23rd, at Northumberland House, Stoke Newington, the wife of *J. T. Sabben, M.D., of a daughter.
SEQUEIRA.—On June 24th, at Leman Street, the wife of J. S. Sequeira, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
SHORTO.—On June 24th, at Southampton, the wife of J. Reeve Shorto, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
WIGMORE.—On June 23rd, at Inverness Road, Bayswater, the wife of William Wigmore, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
WILLIAMSON.—On June 29th, at 44, Mildmay Park, N., the wife of *James Williamson, M.D., of a son.
YARROW.—On June 25th, at Old Street, the wife of G. E. Yarrow, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DOVE, J. R. Bathurst, M.B., to Agnes, daughter of W. BUTTON, Esq., late of Lewes, at St. George's, Tufnell Park, on June 23rd.
 ***RENSHAW**, Charles J., M.D., of Ashton-on-Mersey, to Susan Fanny, daughter of John KNOWLES, Esq., of Manchester, on June 22nd.

DEATHS.

DAY.—On May 4th, at Akyab, Emma, wife of Francis Day, Esq., Surgeon, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras Army.
KOUGH.—On June 21st, at Bagshot, aged 10 months, Elsie Flora, daughter of *Edward Kough, M.B.
PARTRIDGE.—On June 20th, at the Lozells, Birmingham, Eliza, wife of *Thomas Partridge, L.K.Q.C.P.I.
RAINY, George, M.D., at Glasgow, on June 19th, of typhus fever.

REGAN.—On June 10th, at Dublin, Frances, wife of William Regan, M.D.
SPICER.—On June 8th, at Chard, aged 63, Frances, wife of Northcote W. Spicer, Esq., Surgeon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

THE following prizes have been awarded for the session 1868-9. *Senior Scholarship in Medicine, Surgery, and Therapeutics*—H. E. Haynes, C. P. Skrimshire (equal). *Senior Scholarship in Anatomy, Physiology, and Botany*—1, W. J. Walsham; 2, A. H. G. Doran. *Jefferson Exhibition*—A. Wall. *Bentley Prize*—J. T. Hartill. *Kirkes Medal*—T. H. Hendley. *Wix Prize*—J. T. Hartill. *Hichens Prize*—J. Shaw. *Practical Anatomy, Senior: Foster Prize*—W. J. Walsham; 2, A. H. G. Doran; 3, C. Hutson; 4, H. Hind; 5, 6, 7, C. J. Newton, J. Wilcocks, O. T. Jones (equal); 8, 9, 10, S. T. Huggins, A. A. Gillith, C. P. S. Wayman (equal). *Practical Anatomy, Junior: Treasurer's Prize*—W. Furner; 2, G. W. Burn (Examiner's Prize); 3, F. Skaffe; 4, M. Groves; 5, W. Fairbank; 6, 7, A. Godfray, A. C. Horner (equal); 8, P. W. G. Nunn; 9, W. Odell.

A READY STETHOSCOPE.—An ordinary kerosene lamp chimney, either straight or bulging, with the base placed to the chest and the top to the ear, makes a most excellent stethoscope, quite equal in sensitiveness to the manufactured instrument.—*American Medical and Surgical Reporter*.

BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Clark, late of Addison Road, Kensington, has left £200 each to the Consumption Hospital (Victoria Park), the Asylum for Idiots, the Royal Maternity Charity, St. Luke's Hospital, the London Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, and Royal Free Hospital.—By the will of the late Dr. Mackay, the sum of £2000 is bequeathed to the Greenock Hospital.

THE LEEDS HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—"The Ancient Order of Romans," with a view to benefit the charity and induce other benefit societies to do so in the same way, arranged to attend afternoon service at the Leeds Parish Church on Sunday, June 20th. They met in front of the Town Hall and marched thence in procession, a thousand strong, to the church, when, after a special sermon by the vicar, a collection was made which realised upwards of £20.

MR. F. ST. QUINTIN BOND.—The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Governors of the West Sussex, East Hants, and Chichester Infirmary, held for the purpose of appointing a successor to Mr. Bond, who had held the offices of House-Surgeon and Secretary for eleven years. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. Bond merits the best thanks of the Governors, and the highest testimony to his many able services during the time he has occupied the position of House-Surgeon and Secretary of this Institution, and especially for his great attention and kindness to the patients under his care; and that the best wishes of the Governors be recorded for his future success in his profession."

DISEASED MEAT.—Henry Martin, a butcher, has been fined by the Brighton Bench of Magistrates ten shillings and costs, for each of three carcasses of sheep exposed by him for sale in the Brighton market; and Henry Gravely pleaded guilty to exposing one sheep carcass for sale, and was fined ten shillings.—William Thomson, of Coatbridge, has been fined, by Sheriff Logie, at Airdrie, £3:3 and £2:3 expenses, for having had in his custody part of the carcass of a cow which was unfit for human food. The animal was diseased, and obliged to be killed by the owner (Mr. Robertson) on a Sunday. The defendant buried three-quarters of it in a dunghill behind his shop; and carried the remaining quarter to his private dwelling apartments upstairs, where it was found by the police. The Sheriff, in giving judgment, intimated that the penalty would have been greater if any portion of the animal had been actually exposed for sale.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—The Registrar-General states—according to the returns received from his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief—that the strength of the army, at home and abroad, in the year 1867 was 200,335—viz., at home, 87,607; abroad, 112,728. In England and the Channel Islands the strength was 60,344; in Scotland, 3,517; and in Ireland, 23,746. In the total strength at home the deaths were—of officers, 49, of non-commissioned officers and men 901, representing a mortality in the former of 10.95 per 1,000, and in the latter of 10.84 per 1,000. In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was 12.55, in Ireland 6.62 per 1,000. In Great Britain the death-rate of men was 12.06, in Ireland 7.54. In the total strength abroad, in 1867, the deaths were—of officers 81, of men, 2,203, representing a mortality of 13.33 per 1,000 in officers, and 20.66 in men. In 1865, the mortality of men abroad was 21.02; in 1866, it fell as low as 15.49 per 1,000.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan 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.—National Orthopedic Hospital, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY..St. Mary's, 1.15 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.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 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.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.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 London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

WEDNESDAY.—Obstetrical Society of London. 7.30 P.M., Council Meeting. 8 P.M., Dr. Westmacott, "On the Use of the Whalebone Hoop"; Dr. Lawson Tait, "A Case of Reduction of Chronic Inversion of the Uterus by Sustained Pressure"; Dr. Selby Norton, "On Teething"; and the adjourned discussion on the Report of the Infant Mortality Committee.

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.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

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

TO PURCHASERS.—To insure attention, it is requested that all orders sent to the Office for extra copies of the JOURNAL, be accompanied with stamps for the amount.

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

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.—In consequence of the temporary absence of Dr. Treutler from Kew, the publication of the Meteorological Reports is suspended for two weeks.

THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY AND THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

SIR.—As another humble member of the Obstetrical Society, and also an eye-witness of the proceedings at the meeting on June 21st, on which Mr. Heckford has so severely animadverted in your last issue, will you permit me to say, without pretending to offer any criticism on the spirit of his observations, that surely the place to have made them was the meeting itself. He had repeated opportunities offered, alike to him and all other Fellows present, to say what he pleased on the suggestions of the Council; but as he made no remark whatever throughout the entire evening, it does appear to me as a little unfair that he should, in the JOURNAL, attack the Council in the way he has done. I am, etc.,
 London, June 1869. A FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY.

PETROLEUM OIL.

SIR.—In your issue of April the 3rd, "D. M." inquires where the above can be obtained in a state of purity. I regret to say I cannot give him the required information, having but lately returned to this country. But he might procure some from a respectable dealer, of sufficient purity for medicinal purposes; it would be well, however, before using it, when any doubts on this point existed, to test its point of ignition. Law regulates that this should not be under 100° F.; but for medicinal purposes it should not be under 130°. The coal oil, known in the commercial world as American Petroleum No. 1, ignites at 134°, and is therefore sufficiently pure. To ascertain the temperature at which the vapour of a given specimen ignites, half fill a test-tube five or six inches long and one and a quarter in diameter, introduce a naked thermometer, then gently heat the tube by placing it in a bowl of hot water, and from time to time rapidly bring a lighted match to within half an inch of the surface of the oil. The lowest degree of temperature at which a blue flame will be observed to pass from the match to the surface of the fluid will be its point of ignition. During the experiment, the oil should be gently stirred by the thermometer so as to equalise its temperature; but it should on no account be shaken, as shaking considerably lowers its ignition point. If a test-tube be not at hand, a common saucer will do very well. During the last two years my own experience, and that of my Canadian friends whom I induced to give it a trial, warrants me in recommending it to the notice of the profession. To dispensary surgeons I venture to assert it will be found of incalculable service, effecting as it will, on account of its applicability to such a variety of diseases, its marvellous antiphlogistic virtues and its cheapness, a saving in time, trouble, and expense. I have used it in both extremes of life, from the ages of fourteen days to sixty-five years. When applied to infants for phlegmon or contusion, an hour or two's application will suffice, and it should not be left on longer. In all cases, when it is applied externally, the part should be bandaged evenly and with moderate tightness. Since writing my former communication, I find that Dr. R. Wagner has discovered a method of deodorising petroleum by treating it with a solution of plumbate of soda, prepared by dissolving oxide of lead in caustic soda. Of the oil thus deodorised I have no knowledge. If, however, its medicinal properties be not impaired by the process, it is evident its value must be considerably enhanced thereby. I am etc.,
 JOHN MULVANY, M.D., Assist. Surgeon, R.N.
 Portsmouth, April 1869.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Appointments, intended for insertion in the JOURNAL, should arrive at the Office not later than 10 A.M. on Thursday.

THE BUSINESS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR.—I sent to the General Secretary some notices to be inserted in the JOURNAL (of last week) in relation to the coming Annual Meeting. It would not have been right to enter then into the reason why I gave notice of my first motion in connection with the first meeting for business, but I think a short explanation may prepare the members for its consideration, as it will be the first motion to make on the opening of the meeting—provided it be held in the evening. The reason, then, why I think that an adjournment should take place at 10 o'clock is this—gentlemen may arrive just before the meeting commences, tired and in a bustle, and they are thus not prepared to sit down for several hours, and until midnight, as was the case last year, to consider business matters that I hold to be of the most vital importance to the stability and well-being of the Association. The consequence is that they leave after an hour or two, and a mere handful remain to perform the work—and that hurriedly and imperfectly, as was the case last year; and the excitement and confusion of that meeting cannot, I think, be soon forgotten by all present at it. Find a corner for this note, please. I am, etc.,
 DAVID BELL, M.D.
 The Vicarage, Goole, July 1869.

CLINICAL DIAGRAMS.

SIR.—In these days of precise observation, every statement in science, to be above suspicion as to the presence of guesswork, and to be available for generalisation, should be noted, if possible in a tabular form, and excellent schemes for certain medical records have been published latterly, as by Dr. Falconer and Mr. Freeman, at Bath; Dr. Clifford Allbutt, at Leeds; and Dr. Wunderlich, at Leipzig. But while these are conveniently small, there is great further advantage in our being able readily to exhibit each tabulated observation to others, on a large scale.

Amongst details, however valuable, of a case, or of a series of cases, given in the lecture room, or before a meeting of one of our societies, it is often as useless as it is wearisome to hear statistics of weight, pulse, temperature, or respiration, and how they varied from day to day, in the form of a promiscuous narrative. Obviously what is wanted is a large diagram, visible to all, exhibiting these or similar matters, as curves. The delay, expense, and trouble of ruling, or getting sheets ruled, for this purpose is often "prohibitive," when superadded to the practitioner's day's work. For this object, I have had blank large diagrams prepared, so simple in ruling as to admit of very various applications. The sheet is of "music-royal" drawing paper, covered all but a margin (for figures and names, etc.) with squares of one inch, not heavily ruled, but visible at thirty feet distance. They suit perfectly for recording temperature, pulse, and respirations, separately, or all together, as well as for any similar regular observations. If the record be longer than twenty-one days, a sheet is pasted on; if shorter, a piece is cut off, the simplicity of construction enabling this to be easily and neatly managed. A case of fever with the daily observations may be transferred in a few minutes to one of these sheets; indeed, it might be recorded on one from the first. There is a surprising advantage to the lecturer speaking on a case, of which he has the progress *visibly* before his audience, as he can append his comments to their appropriate positions in the diagrammatic curve. I have not used lithography, because it would fix the scheme unalterably for a large impression; whereas, in temperature for instance, should we succeed in introducing the centigrade scale, the size of the day-square should be two inches. Three blank diagrams are prepared by Messrs. Jefferies and Sons, Canynge Buildings, Redcliffe Street, Bristol, who can supply the ruled sheets, which are of very good paper, at four shillings a dozen. Clifton. I am, etc.,
 S. MARTYN.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, June 30th; The New York Medical Gazette, June 12th; The Parochial Critic, June 23rd; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, June 10th; The Melbourne Leader, April 24th; The Lincoln Journal, June 20th; The Aberdeen Free Press, June 21st; The Western Daily Press, June 20th; The Harrogate Herald, June 23rd; The Lancaster Guardian, June 26th; The Newcastle Daily Journal, June 26th; The Dublin Freeman, June 23rd; The Aberdeen Journal, June 23rd; The Merthyr Telegraph, June 19th and 26th; The New York Medical Record, June 15th; The California Medical Gazette; The Pacific Medical Journal.

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

Dr. Chadwick, Leeds; Mr. R. Dunn, London; Mr. J. Whicher, Southsea; Mr. S. Wade, Devonport; Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, London; Mr. S. B. Farr, St. Albans; Dr. David Little, Manchester; Mr. W. Dalton, Cheltenham; Mr. F. J. Kent, jun., Hampton; Mr. F. Le Gros Clark, London; Dr. Maudsley, London; Dr. E. Jones, Dolgelly; Mr. C. Hayward, Manchester; Mr. P. H. Banks, Riseley; Mr. Charles Kemp, London; Dr. Carr, Blackheath; Mr. Dickman, London; and Rev. Dr. Bell, Goole.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. Cotton, London; Dr. J. Lockhart Clarke, London; Mr. Hulke, London; Dr. W. Bennett, Harrogate; Mr. W. A. Renshaw, Ashton; Dr. A. Gamgee, Edinburgh; Dr. J. B. Hicks, London; Mr. C. W. Johnson, Lancaster; Dr. Kelburne King, Hull; The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Prussian Association for the Relief of Wounded and Sick Soldiers in Time of War, Berlin; Dr. James Russell, Birmingham; Dr. J. FitzPatrick, Lenham, Kent; Dr. Paul, London; A Fellow of the Obstetrical Society; Mr. W. Marrant Baker, London; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Mr. J. V. Solomon, Birmingham; Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. H. Simpson, Manchester; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Treutler, Kew; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; The Honorary Secretary of the Obstetrical Society of London; Dr. Lomas, London; Dr. Heaton, Leeds; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. Alfred Walker, London; Dr. Procter, York; Dr. Fleming, Birmingham; and Dr. Kidd, London.