

peared to play the most important part in the early development of lung-disease.

Our theatres have been much improved during recent years, as regards the ventilation of the portions occupied by the public; although it will candidly be admitted that perfection has not been arrived at even in some of the newly-constructed; while, in some unfortunate exceptions, a visit to them, even when the theatre is not "filled to overflowing", cannot be made without the penalties of excessive lassitude and headache. The stage has hitherto received little attention as regards its sanitary arrangements; and the actor is nearly as badly off now as when gas was first introduced. It is a serious inconvenience to him in the pursuit of his art. It is the one great cause which makes his professional life other than a healthy one. When on the stage, he can bear the vicissitudes of fortune bravely; he can exhibit, without permanent injury to his constitution, the most violent love, and the most terrible ferocity, but he cannot endure the heat and the fumes of the gas. When he comes to the "front" to declare that he is the most injured man in the universe, or to tell in confidence to the audience some love-secret, the hot air from the foot-lights rushes into his face; when he retires to the "wings", he is still in a place where gas is too plentiful. What with hot air in some parts of the stage, and violent draughts in others, he is not only subjected to much personal inconvenience, but also to no small amount of danger. The editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science* has brought into notice a new gas-light ventilator, invented by M. Sombra, and well worthy the general attention of all managers of English theatres. It has been successfully adopted in French theatres. It consists of a wide glass pipe, bent in the form of the letter U, one leg, however, being considerably longer than the other, forming, in fact, a syphon. Just inside the shorter leg an argand burner is inverted, and the longer leg of the tube being heated for a short time, so as to rarefy the air in it and cause a downward current in the short end, the argand burner is lighted, and the flame, following the direction of the current, continues to burn upside down. The products of combustion are thus carried away by the long leg into a chimney.

The prostration felt on the day after an evening party is due often less to the excitement of merry-making, than to the bad air of an over-lighted, and consequently over-heated, room.

In pursuing his inquiries on behalf of the Children's Employment Commission, Mr. Lord found that the great heat of the gas was a constant source of complaint; and that in many cases the gas-jets were placed immediately in front of the workers. Bootmakers, cigarmakers, hatters, tailors, dressmakers, and many other workers, are thus compelled to breathe the debilitating fumes as they rise from the gas-burners.

Gas is the most valuable of illuminating agents; and when it is properly managed, and not burnt in excessive quantities, it need not be prejudicial to health. The experiments of Dr. Letheby as to the relative value of illuminating agents, in respect of their heating and vitiating effects on the atmosphere, when burned so as to give the light of twelve standard sperm candles per hour, shew sufficiently the superiority of gas over other agents.

Illuminating agents.	Pounds of water heated 1° Fahr.	Oxygen consumed (cubic feet).	Carbonic acid produced (cub. feet).	Air vitiated (cubic feet).
Cannel gas	1950	3.30	2.01	50.2
Common ditto	2786	5.45	3.21	80.2
Sperm oil	2335	4.75	3.33	83.3
Benzole	2326	4.46	3.54	88.5
Paraffin	3619	6.81	4.50	112.2
Camphine	3251	6.65	4.77	119.2
Sperm ditto	3517	7.57	5.27	131.7
Wax candles	3831	8.41	5.90	149.5
Stearic ditto	3747	8.82	6.25	156.2
Tallow ditto	5054	12.06	8.73	218.3

No men have suffered, and are still suffering, more from the effects of gas than compositors. We shall tell of them in our next paper.

INSTABILITY OF THE SOLUTIONS OF ALKALOIDS.—A solution of 1 gramme of sulphate of quinine, 50 centigrammes of tartaric acid, and 20 grammes of water, was tested, after having been standing in a stoppered bottle for twenty months. It contained 1.05 grammes of the saline constituents, instead of 1.40 grammes, as when first prepared; it lost, therefore, 25 per cent.—*Chemical News*.

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.

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., 20, Queen Anne Street, London, W.

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

Section C. **MIDWIFERY.**—*President*, Arthur Farre, M.D. F.R.S., *Vice-Presidents*, S. Berry, Esq.; and W. O. Priestley, M.D. *Secretary*, G. H. Kidd, M.D., 17, Merriam 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, Portman Square, 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, 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.—Any motions of which notice may have been given.

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.

10.30 A.M.—Committee on Registration of Diseases—Town Hall.

11 A.M.—SECOND GENERAL MEETING—Lecture Room, Philosophical Hall.—Appointment 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.

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

THURSDAY, July 29th.

9.30 A.M.—MEETING OF STATE MEDICINE COMMITTEE.—Town Hall.

10 A.M.—THIRD GENERAL MEETING.—Town Hall.—Reports of Committees—Dr. E. Waters will present a Report from the Representation Committee.—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.

SPECIAL MEETING for Papers and Discussions on the Sanitary Administration of the United Kingdom.

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.

Reception Room.—A room will be opened in the Philosophical Hall, Park Row, 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.

Gentlemen are requested to proceed direct to this room immediately on their arrival—to enter their names and addresses, and to obtain the tickets necessary to secure admission to all the proceedings.

Letters, parcels, etc., may be left in this room, in the care of the clerks.

Arrangements will be made for the receipt and postage of letters in this room.

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

Editor's and Secretary's Room.—A room for the use of the Secretary and the Editor will be provided in the Town Hall.

Gentlemen wishing to communicate with these officials, are requested to make application in this room.

Hotels.—The following are the principal Hotels in the town: those at the head of the list being the most commodious. The Queen's, attached to the Wellington Station; The Great Northern Railway Station Hotel, attached to the Central Station; White Horse, Boar Lane; Victoria, Great George's Street, close to the Town Hall; Bull and Mouth, Briggate; Gill's West Riding Hotel, Wellington Street; Andrews' Temperance Boarding House, 20, Park Place; Becroft's Hotel, Bishopgate Street, close to the Wellington Station; Golden Lion, Briggate.

Gentlemen wishing for accommodation in the above, should communicate *without delay* with the managers of the respective houses.

Lodgings.—Members requiring private lodgings, are requested to apply *at once* to Dr. Eddison, Park Square, Leeds, stating the required number of sitting-rooms and bed-rooms, and *about* the terms expected, when the Local Committee will do their best to secure what may be desired.

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

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

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

A *Soirée* will be given by Dr. Heaton, President of the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society, in the rooms of that Institution, on Friday evening, the 30th.

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

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.

Authors are requested to prepare beforehand short abstracts of their papers for publication. The papers (and abstracts) read in the different Sections are to be handed to the Secretaries of the Sections for publication in the JOURNAL of the Association. If, owing to want of space, any papers read cannot be printed in the JOURNAL, they will be returned on application to the office, 37, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

No paper shall occupy more than *twenty* minutes in delivery. All subsequent speakers not to exceed *ten* minutes.

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 exhibi-

tion 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. GAMAGE: 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 (or 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.*

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.

Dr. ARTHUR LEARED: To consider the expediency of discontinuing the present system of having anonymous leading articles in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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.S. 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.

T. C. Allbutt, M.A., M.D. On the Propagation of Enteric Fever.

* 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, 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.

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

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

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

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

J. Russell Reynolds, M.D. On Certain Forms of Paralysis depending on Idea.

J. Russell Reynolds, M.D. On the Treatment of Rheumatic Fever by Perchloride of Iron.

J. B. Sanderson, M.D. On the Practical and Pathological Bearing of Recent Researches as to the Artificial Production of Tubercle.

J. B. Sanderson, M.D. On the Various Methods of Measuring and Recording the Movements of the Chest, for the purposes of Clinical Observation.

C. G. Wheelhouse, F.R.C.S. On the Use of the Probe Dilator in Operations Involving the Posterior Portions of the Urethra.

T. P. Teale, M.A., F.R.C.S. A Demonstration of Rectangular Stumps, by Patients, Photographs, and Casts. [Mr. Teale will be glad to receive contributions of patients, photographs, and casts of rectangular stumps from as many different sources as possible].

H. Blarc, M.D. On Animal Vaccination.

W. S. Playfair, M.D. On the Treatment of Chronic Uterine Catarrh.

C. A. Hemingway, M.R.C.S. On the Reduction of Compound Fracture, with Protrusion of Bone, by the Use of the Lever.

M'Call Anderson, M.D. On some of the more recent Methods of Treating certain Diseases of the Skin.

W. H. Broadbent, M.D. A brief account of a recent Investigation of the Structure of the Cerebral Hemisphere, with remarks.

Edward Ballard, M.D. On the Evils arising from the present mode of taking Medical and Scientific Evidence in our Courts of Justice.

James Cumming, M.D. On some Points in the Pathology of Delirium Tremens.

Richard Rendle, M.R.C.S. On the Use of Protoxide of Nitrogen in General Surgery, and on a New Mode of Producing Rapid Anæsthesia.

Holmes Coote, F.R.C.S. On Hospitalism.

T. Holmes, F.R.C.S. On Hospitalism.

W. F. Teevan, B.A., F.R.C.S. Stricture of the Urethra: its Prevention, Early Detection, and Best Method of Treatment.

Victor de Méric, F.R.C.S. On cases of Syphilitic Affection of the Third Nerve, producing Mydriasis with and without Ptoſis.

Edward Lund, F.R.C.S. On the Use of Antiseptic Cere-cloth for Covering Wounds.

W. Stokes, Junr., M.D. On Temporary Deligation of the Abdominal Aorta.

W. Stokes, Junr., M.D. On a New Operation for Hare Lip.

D. Nicolson, M.B. On the Body Weight and Urea in a case of starvation.

G. H. Philipson, M.D. On the Registration of Diseases.

C. Taylor, M.D. Brief Notes (on Cataract Extraction) from Berlin, Wiesbaden, and Utrecht.

Protheroe Smith, M.D. An Aid to Parturition, and to the Treatment of Displacement of the Uterus by a new Mechanical Appliance.

T. R. Jessop, F.R.C.S. Short Notice of a fatal case of Emphysema produced by violent Screaming.

R. T. Land, M.D. A case of Femoral Aneurism successfully treated by Ligature of the External Iliac Artery.

C. H. Moore, F.R.C.S. On certain Causes of Mammary Cancer.

Henry Lee, F.R.C.S. On Albumen in the Urine after Surgical Operations.

T. J. Dyke, F.R.C.S. On the Practical Working of the Sanitary Act of 1866, and the Diseases Prevention Act of 1865.

C. H. F. Routh, M.D. On the Treatment of Certain Forms of Uterine Cancer.

J. Wallace, M.D. On Hydrothorax and Empyema; Thoracentesis and Forcible Extraction of the Fluid by Suction; with Cases.

Staff-Surgeon T. B. Moriarty. On the Absence of Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and the distinctive symptoms of Remittent Fever, in Tropical Africa.

G. H. B. Macleod, M.D. On Amputation at the Ankle-joint.

G. H. B. Macleod, M.D. On the Immediate Treatment of Stricture.

G. Southam, F.R.C.S. On some of the Advantages of Tapping in the Treatment of Ovarian Tumours.

C. B. Fox, M.D. Remarks on Clinical Thermometers.

J. Mulvany, M.D., R.N. Oleum Petrolei as a Medicinal Agent.

J. Mulvany, M.D., R.N. On Permanganate of Potassa in Neuralgia and Crude Tubercle.

P. M. Braidwood, M.D. On Animal Vaccination.

James Braithwaite, M.D. On a mode of applying the Uterine

Forceps, productive of less annoyance to the Patient than that usually adopted.

R. Elliot, M.D. Is the Adjustment of the Eye to Vision at various distances effected by Voluntary Changes in the Magnifying Powers of the Eye?

R. Elliot, M.D. Does the finely sensitive Iris, by admitting none but the more central and practically parallel rays to the Fovea Centralis, there to act on the layer of rods and bulbs, and by thus clearing and sharpening Retinal Impressions of Objects at any distance, not amply explain the *modus operandi* of Ocular Adjustment?

W. H. Robertson, M.D. The Nitrogenous Tepid Water of Buxton.

W. P. Bain, M.D. On a Portable Spirometer, with a short demonstration of the different modes of Artificial Respiration.

J. R. Leake, M.R.C.S. On the Treatment of Palpitation with Delium by Digitalis.

G. Oliver, M.B. The Atmosphere of Towns in its Sanitary Aspect.

A. B. Steele, L.K. & Q.C.P.I. On the Comparative Protective Powers of Animal and Human Vaccine Lymph.

W. Murray, M.D. On a Case of False Anus, treated by a new and successful method.

J. Hughes Bennett, M.D. On experiments to determine the effects of Mercurial Preparations and various Irritants to the origin of the Gall-duct in the Duodenum.

W. Rutherford, M.D. On some Electrical Apparatus for Therapeutical purposes.

J. Hughes Bennett, M.D. On the Histological Argument opposed to the existence of Atmospheric Germs.

Charlton Bastian, M.D. Pathology and Treatment of Chorea.

F. E. Anstie, M.D. On the Principles of so-called Counter-irritation.

J. Wallace, M.D. On the Treatment of Eclampsia or Puerperal Convulsions by Chloroform, manual Dilatation of Os Uteri, and speedy delivery, with Cases.

W. B. Procter, F.R.C.S. On the Infant Mortality of Bradford.

F. Bateman, M.D. Is it proper that Medical Men should be compelled to divulge in Courts of Justice facts of a criminal nature which may have become known to them in answer to strictly professional questions?

J. B. Tuke, M.D. On the Morbid Appearances met with in the Brain of the Insane.

E. Ballard, M.D. The Defects of the Sanitary Acts.

T. Davies, M.R.C.S. Four Years' Experience as a Health Officer in Bristol.

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

All speeches at the general meetings must not exceed ten minutes each.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, July 22nd, 1869.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, York, on Thursday, June 17th; W. MATTERSON, M.D., President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT delivered an address.

Report of Council.—Dr. PROCTER, the Honorary Secretary, read the report, of which the following is an abstract.

The Council congratulated the members of the Branch on the large accession made to their numbers during the year. The new members admitted amounted to 139 in number, while the loss by death and resignations was nine. The satisfactory result was mainly to be attributed to the exertions and influence of Dr. Chadwick, the President-elect of the General Association, and Mr. Wheelhouse, who, by application to non-members, had caused this great addition; and it was to be hoped that every member, both old and new, would follow this good example, and by pointing out to their brethren the manifold advantages of such an Association, endeavour still further to increase the list. In this place, the Council would point out that one, and not the least, of the Association benefits, was the possession of so valuable an inter-communication as the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, which, from the very able manner in which it was conducted, coupled with the forcible yet temperate tone in which all topics of medical interest were discussed, well demanded the confidence of the entire profession.

The Council expressed their regret at the loss of Dr. Swaine. To the profession in York he was well known, and highly appreciated as a man of experience and science in his practice; and in private life he was known as an amiable and respected gentleman. In both capacities, his

loss was deeply felt, as well by his medical brethren as by a wide circle of friends.

The Council thanked Dr. Heaton for the very able and zealous manner in which he had discharged the duties of President; and recommended that Mr. W. F. Favell, of Sheffield, be elected President for 1870-1.

It was exceedingly desirable that an accurate list should be kept of all members of the British Medical Association residing in the North and East Ridings who were desirous of joining the Yorkshire Branch. The Council suggested that such gentlemen, especially the new members, should forward their names to the Secretary; and that an annual subscription of two shillings should be paid to the Branch.

During the past year, no events had occurred which called for special attention on the part of the Yorkshire Branch. The Council, therefore, thought it not inopportune to take a brief notice of a few matters of general interest to the Association.

Although all attempts to obtain the direct representation of the profession in the General Council of Medical Education had hitherto been unsuccessful, it was nevertheless incumbent upon every member of the Association to be in earnest, and still further to use every exertion to obtain that which was their undoubted right, especially as the opinion was very general that the Medical Council, as at present constituted, was costly, cumbersome, and incomplete, viewed in the light of either a representative or a governing body. Some claims might be founded on the fact that the expenses of the Medical Council are defrayed by the registration-fees obtained from the medical practitioners of the United Kingdom; and there could exist but little doubt that the presence of non-corporate members would do much to raise the standard of medical education, and give to it that tendency and practical character generally required. The Council drew the attention of the members to a document printed with the JOURNAL on May 1st, 1869, in which the merits and bearings of the question were clearly and briefly set forth; and stated that it behoved the large body interested in the result to assert strongly their claims to be directly represented in the body which controlled and regulated medical education.

The exertions made in the direction of Poor-law medical reform had been considerable; and, although they had not as yet been attended by the results which were sought, agitations and inquiries had been produced which must ultimately terminate in success. The main points at present under agitation were, the permanence of medical appointments; a remuneration adequate for their arduous duties; a supply of drugs at the expense of the authorities; and the appointment of skilled medical officers, with whom to communicate, in the Central Board. That, throughout the country, extensive changes are being made, calculated on the whole to improve the position of the medical officers, was a matter of congratulation; yet there was very much to be effected. At the Oxford meeting of the Association, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of communicating with the Association of the Poor-law Medical Officers, and of ascertaining what were the immediate matters which should be impressed on the legislature. Those which were at present persistently urged, were the permanence of appointments and adequate remuneration.

The subject of hospital management had been agitated for many years, but lately especial attention had been directed to it; and it has now assumed not only a professional, but also a general aspect, on account of the numerous and varied interests and considerations involved. The report referred to the statement of the *Times* as to the number of persons receiving gratuitous advice; and said that, although it was generally believed that this number is overstated, it seemed to show that a very large proportion of the population receive the time and services of physicians and surgeons, which were given gratuitously, and ostensibly for only the needy class. The conclusion was justified, that a very large ratio of hospital and dispensary patients should not participate in the benefit of charitable institutions. The Metropolitan Counties Branch had taken an active part in the consideration of the hospital question. The various subjects involved had been discussed by that Branch, and a Committee had been appointed.

In the endeavour to procure an improved sanitary legislation, the efforts of the British Medical Association had received valuable and efficient assistance from the Social Science Association. They had endeavoured to draw the attention of Government to the confusion, the incompleteness, and the want of order and unanimity, which characterised the existing Sanitary Acts; having as results a great division of responsibility, and being ill adapted to meet those defects and fulfil those requirements for which they were enacted. It was stated with great truth in the JOURNAL, "that the desired alterations of departments and consolidation of sanitary laws, the simplification of authorities and rectification of areas, the appointment and reorganisation of officers of public medicine throughout the country, cannot be efficiently carried out without a tho-

rough inquiry into the actual merits, deficiencies, and contradictions of the present arrangements;" and then was suggested a Royal Commission. No measure could give more universal satisfaction, or be more beneficial to the entire community, than a sanitary reform judiciously conceived and efficiently carried out, after a full inquiry into the defects of existing legislation. It was evident that the various objects involved could only be efficiently carried out by the inquiries of the Royal Commission being directed to various localities, including London, Scotland, and Ireland. It was incumbent upon the British Medical Association to do all that lay in its power to hasten the labours of the Commission in the useful and extensive work for which it was appointed. Representations made to the Home Secretary from the Council, the Branches, and the Parliamentary Committee, must have their due influence and effect.

It was unfortunate that matters considered of more importance by Parliament than the amendment of the Medical Act had caused a suspension of that measure. The recognised titles of duly qualified medical practitioners, and some methods of dealing in a summary manner with those practising without any qualifications, were matters loudly calling for legislative interference. The Council felt justified in bringing a notice of these subjects before the Branch, inasmuch as they demanded the attention of every member of the British Medical Association. By their consideration in the various Branches, opinions were gathered from all parts of the kingdom, and produced results which must materially affect and influence the Council in its deliberations and mode of action.

Dr. SHANN moved, and Mr. NORTH seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

President.—It was proposed by Dr. HIME, and seconded by Dr. HEATON—"That Mr. W. FAVELL be elected President for 1870-71; and that the next meeting be held at Sheffield."

A vote of thanks, proposed by Dr. WILLIAMS, and seconded by Mr. LAWSON TAIT, was then given to the retiring President, Dr. Heaton.

Council.—On the proposition of the Rev. Dr. BELL, seconded by Dr. NEEDHAM, the following gentlemen were elected to constitute the Council. *York*: B. Dodsworth, Esq.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; H. Keyworth, Esq.; W. Matterson, M.D.; G. Shann, M.D.; C. Williams, M.D. *Leeds*: C. Chadwick, M.D.; J. D. Heaton, M.D.; W. Hey, Esq.; S. Hey, Esq.; T. Nunneley, Esq.; C. G. Wheelhouse, Esq.; T. P. Teale, Esq. *Sheffield*: J. Benson, Esq.; W. Favell, Esq.; J. C. Hall, M.D.; J. Haworth, Esq. *Helmley*: J. Ness, Esq. *Representatives in the General Council*: C. Chadwick, M.D.; J. C. Hall, M.D.; J. D. Heaton, M.D.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; W. Matterson, M.D.; T. Nunneley, Esq.; T. P. Teale, Esq.; and C. G. Wheelhouse, Esq.

Secretary.—On the motion of Mr. S. HEY, seconded by Dr. DODSWORTH, Dr. Procter was re-elected Secretary.

Papers.—The following papers were read:—Mr. S. Hey, on Partial Amputation of the Foot; Mr. Lawson Tait, on Uterine Epilepsy; Dr. Hime, on the Puerperal State.

Dinner.—After the meeting, twenty-six gentlemen dined at the Station Hotel.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on June 18th; JAMES VOSE SOLOMON, Esq., President, in the Chair. Seventy members and visitors were present.

New Members.—The following were elected: W. H. Dawson, Esq., Great Malvern; F. W. Coates, M.D., Malvern; J. Darwen, Esq., Birmingham; J. L. Earle, M.D., Birmingham; James F. Jackson, Esq., Smethwick.

Vote of Thanks.—It was resolved unanimously—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to C. A. Newnham, Esq., for the ability and courtesy with which he has filled the office of President of the Branch during the past year."

Report of Council.—Mr. T. H. BARTLEET, Honorary Secretary, read the Report of Council.

"Your Council record with great satisfaction the continued success and increasing influence of the British Medical Association, and of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch. During the present year, nearly six hundred new members have been added to the Parent Association; and a new Branch has been formed in Gloucestershire. The Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch has been increased by the addition of thirty-seven new members. Death, removal to a distance, and other causes, have reduced our number by seventeen. At the pre-

sent time, the numerical strength of the Branch is 236, being an increase of twenty upon our number last year, and leaving our Branch the largest in the Association excepting the Metropolitan Counties.* The three members removed by death are, Mr. Butler of Great Bridge, Mr. Troughton of Coventry, and Dr. James Johnstone of Leamington. Dr. Johnstone's name has a special claim to be remembered by this Branch. His father was the first President of the Association, in the year 1832-3; and he himself was President in 1856, when the annual meeting was held in Birmingham. By his death, the Association, and especially this Branch, has lost a warm friend, and our profession a gentleman unsurpassed for his integrity, courtesy, and kindness.

"During the past year, in addition to the six ordinary monthly meetings, two extra meetings have been held—one by request, for the discussion of the club question; the other by order of the Council of the Branch, for the formation of a Pathological and Clinical Section in connexion with this Branch. The formation of this Section in January last is the great event in our year's history. At the first meeting, Dr. Heslop was elected Chairman; and Dr. Balthazar Foster, and Mr. Vincent Jackson of Wolverhampton, town and country Secretaries respectively. It is not too much to say that the great success of the Section is in no small degree to be attributed to the energy and activity of its officers. At the last meeting of the Section, Dr. Heslop presented to the Branch and the Pathological and Clinical Section a valuable binocular microscope, with Ross's lenses, Bockett lamp, and all the necessary apparatus. This handsome present cannot fail to be highly appreciated by, and eminently useful to, the members of the Branch.

"Your Council has held frequent meetings for the transaction of the business of the Branch. At one of these, the proposed alteration in the number of Poor-law medical officers for this borough was considered; and a resolution was forwarded to the President of the Poor-law Board, to the effect that, in the opinion of your Council, the proposed diminution is contrary to the interests of the poor and the medical profession.

"Your Council has also invited the students of the Queen's College and of the General and Queen's Hospitals to attend the meetings of the Branch. This invitation has been accepted by many of the students, who have shown, by their regular attendance and attentive demeanour, the interest they take in the meetings.

"In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, your Council referred the laws of the Branch to a Subcommittee. After careful deliberation and consideration of the laws of every Branch which possessed them, the Subcommittee presented a report to the Council, which was adopted; and the laws, as amended in this report, will be brought before you to-day for your approval."

[The report then contained an account of the work done in the Branch during the past session.]

"The attendance at the meetings has averaged over fifty, being a larger number than in any previous year.

"The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL supports its reputation as a scientific and practical journal of our art, and continues its fearless and untrammelled advocacy of everything that is advantageous to our body.

"The Committee of Council of the Association continues its exertions for obtaining the direct representation of the medical profession in the General Medical Council. Resolutions were passed at one of our meetings in support of this; and your Secretary wrote to all the borough and county members of this and the adjoining counties, to urge upon them the importance of the request. Supported by the unanimous voice of the profession, the exertions of our Association cannot fail of ultimate success, though withstood by a formidable interested opposition.

"In conclusion, your Council would urge upon each member the necessity of individual effort in extending our Association and the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch. This Branch will not have obtained its proper position until it numbers among its members every honourable practitioner of medicine and surgery in the town and district."

It was resolved—"That the report be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes."

Treasurer's Report.—Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, read the Treasurer's report, showing a balance in hand of £15. The report was approved.

Vote of Thanks.—It was resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Council for their labours during the past year."

Officers and Council.—The following were elected:—*President*—Thomas Underhill, Esq., Great Bridge. *Council: Country Members*—J. Manley, Esq., West Bromwich; G. F. Bodington, M.D., Sutton Coldfield; F. J. Bennett, L.R.C.P.Ed., Droitwich; R. M. Miller, M.D., Wolverhampton; R. A. Busby, Esq., Leamington; William

Smith, Esq., Redditch; W. C. Garman, Esq., Wednesbury; Herbert Morgan, Esq., Lichfield. *Town Members*—C. J. Bracey, Esq.; B. W. Foster, M.D.; J. S. Gamgee, Esq.; George Jones, Esq.; A. Oakes, Esq.; O. Pemberton, Esq.; T. Swain, Esq.; J. F. West, Esq. *Representatives in the General Council*—S. Berry, Esq.; M. H. Clayton, Esq.; A. Baker, Esq.; G. Jones, Esq.; J. V. Solomon, Esq.; A. Fleming, M.D.; J. Russell, M.D.; T. P. Heslop, M.D.; J. Manley, Esq.; C. A. Newnham, Esq.; Thomas Underhill, Esq.; W. Underhill, Esq. *Treasurer*—T. W. Williams, Esq. *Honorary Secretary*—T. H. Bartleet, Esq.

The Laws, as amended by a Subcommittee of the Council, were approved, and ordered to be printed and distributed.

President's Address.—The President, Mr. SOLOMON, delivered an address. He commented on the club system, and said that he thought they might look hopefully to the time as being not far distant when, by the thoroughly efficient manner in which attendance upon such societies was conducted, the title of club-surgeon in large towns would be honourable. Clubs had not yet attained sound views of policy, nor the best and most economic management of their affairs. What with the practice of spending a fixed sum, for the benefit of the landlord, in drinking-money, malingering on the sick-list, the admission of unhealthy lives, or of the loafers of the tap-room, their funds were in some instances far from being in a prosperous condition. The difficulties from the side of the profession, which the Committee had had to encounter, had come chiefly from surgeons whose faces were unknown at the meetings of the Branch—men destitute of *esprit de corps*. How significant was that fact of the value of membership in attendance at the Branch gatherings. A resolution such as Dr. Heslop had initiated could not be even attempted without—as in all revolutions—suffering being entailed upon some of those who took part in it. Inquiry, however, had satisfied the speaker that, with one or two exceptions, no very serious pecuniary loss had been sustained by the surgeons who had given impulse to the movement by standing faithfully to their order.

The status and ultimate success of the general practitioner were injured by the tenure for many years of a large number of clubs. The same remark held good in regard to parochial medical appointments. The effect of such lines of practice was to prevent the young practitioner rising in his profession. Perhaps the most serious evil, and the one least easy of correction, was the acquired habit of slurring over cases, so that the mind became in time incapable of exerting that sustained attention and thought which were essential for the elucidation of diseases whose lineaments were not graven on the very surface. The President next referred to some important changes that had been made in the parochial medical staff of Birmingham. At the suggestion of Dr. Seaton, a public vaccinator had been appointed, who was restricted from doing private practice. The medical staff had been reduced from eight to six, and he regretted that the salaries had not been fixed at a proper standard. He had the satisfaction, however, of knowing that this injustice would be removed in the March of 1870, when each district surgeon would, in all probability, be appointed at a salary of £240 per annum—the exact sum which their associate Mr. John Clay, a guardian and the Chairman of the Relief Committee, recommended as being proper and just. On some future occasion, it might be advisable that an effort be made by the Branch to obtain for the parochial medical officers a more extended term of office than one year. The vast amount of gratuitous medical relief, contributed by hospitals and dispensaries to a large percentage of the population, had given rise to much discussion in the newspaper and medical press. A correction of hospital abuse had been sought to be obtained by requiring answers to a long and stringently inquisitive series of questions, printed on the patient's ticket of admission. He regretted to state that his experience at the Eye Hospital, where the plan was fairly and fully tried, was altogether adverse to its utility. Where inquiry into the patient's circumstances is necessary, he advised that it be addressed to his private medical attendant. He was favourable to the existence of a law in all medical charities which would permit of a person who had imposed upon the hospital being prosecuted in the County Courts for all expenses and fees which he had incurred. A proposal had been made, that every hospital patient should pay something for his relief. Such a plan, if it were practicable, would demoralise people well able to employ a private surgeon, would ruin one-half of the profession, and destroy much of the poetry of medical life. Moreover, it was altogether opposed to the sublime model of rightly directed relief painted in the ancient story of the Good Samaritan, and to which at one time their hospital management was made to correspond.

Dinner.—The members and visitors, to the number of fifty, dined together after the meeting; Mr. Solomon, President, in the Chair; and Mr. Thomas Underhill, President-elect, in the Vice-chair. The usual loyal and complimentary toasts were duly honoured.

* To this should be added the Lancashire and Cheshire and the South Eastern Branches, which have been accidentally omitted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

PERCHLORIDE OF IRON IN POST PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE.

SIR,—In reply to Dr. Barnes' criticism upon my remarks on this subject, allow me to compare my statement, "that there can be no objection to the use of the perchloride as a subsidiary remedy after, or in conjunction with, the well known measures calculated to promote and sustain uterine contraction", with his own declaration: "It is precisely in these desperate cases where the ordinary means fail to cause contraction, that the perchloride comes to the rescue", and to ask wherein lies the practical distinction between the two opinions? Have the observation and experience of Dr. Barnes led him to the conclusion that the intra-uterine injection of perchloride of iron is the most powerful agent for controlling active puerperal hæmorrhage, and therefore, of course, to be adopted in all cases, at once, without wasting time in resorting to less certain and reliable means? I ask this question in no contentious spirit, but with a view to elicit from so eminent an authority an answer, which, if in the affirmative, will, I venture to think, revolutionise the present doctrines on the treatment of flooding; if in the negative, will afford me the satisfaction of knowing that, in principles, there is but little difference between us.

I admit that the proposition, "that contraction of the uterus is the only means of controlling hæmorrhage", was, strictly speaking, too unconditional; but I feel sure Dr. Barnes will agree with me that the cases in which flooding is arrested by coagulation are rare and exceptional, and can scarcely occur during active hæmorrhage, when regurgitation of the stream of blood through the uterine sinus would overcome the resistance of coagula; and, unless I misapprehend his views, his reliance upon the perchloride is in its action in promoting contraction of the uterus, rather than in its effect as a local styptic. Such, indeed, must be the conclusion, if it is to supersede or take precedence of other remedies.

I trust the importance of the subject will justify the prolongation of the discussion, and will induce Dr. Barnes to favour me with a reply in anticipation of his promised essay; for this amongst other reasons, that I have no practical experience of the remedy, but am quite prepared to avail myself of the first opportunity of testing its efficiency, when I understand more definitely the conditions under which its use has proved so successful in Dr. Barnes' practice. I am, etc.,

Liverpool, 1869.

A. B. STEELE.

RESIDENCE IN ELEVATED REGIONS IN PHTHISIS.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of June 5th, you wisely indicate that this is too important a subject to be allowed to drop without adequate investigation. Allow me first to correct a statement attributed to me in the account of the debate at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, when Dr. Weber's paper was under discussion. Your reporter states that I am "more in favour of low, warm climates, than of tedious journeys to high parts of Switzerland"; whereas there are, in fact, but few points in the treatment of phthisis upon which I can speak with greater confidence than that high bracing places have, as a rule, a far more favourable influence than hot, low-lying, humid regions. I could name very many instances in which residence in high, bracing, and even bleak and exposed positions, has proved strikingly beneficial, while disease has made rapid progress in sheltered and relaxing places. I believe that it is becoming more and more the practice with those who see much of consumption to recommend the more bracing resorts, to regard heat and humidity as enervating, and therefore injurious, and cold, provided that it does not interfere with out-door life, as invigorating and beneficial.

The air of elevated regions, irrespective of temperature and humidity, peculiarly enlivening, whether the mountaineer be a "poitrinaire" or not; and the sooner we get rid of the notion that a light atmosphere is likely to favour hæmoptysis and hectic, the better. The selection of climate in phthisis is of far greater moment than that of drugs, and every case requires discrimination and judgment. Good food (including cod-liver oil and iron) and pure air have more influence in the permanent arrest and cure of consumption than any specifics.

The "mare's milk cure", practised in the steppes of Tartary, may owe some of its undeniable success to the elevation of these plateaux. Recent visits to Russia have led me to regard cold as by no means unfavourable, except in very advanced cases; whereas tropical heat is often rapidly destructive.

If an enlarged experience should prove, as is not unlikely, that Dr. Weber's estimate of prolonged residence in high altitudes is based on

true induction and sound observation, sanatoria will spring up in various parts. In South Africa, for instance, we have, in the Drakenberg range behind Natal, many eligible sites; and, as the railway system of Central Russia becomes more complete, it seems not impossible that some of our consumptive patients may advantageously resort even to this unknown region. I am, etc.,
E. SYMES THOMPSON.
3, Upper George Street, W., June 1869.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

NATURAL SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.—Frank Theed Twining, Minor Scholar of Downing College, has been elected to a foundation scholarship of the annual value of £50 with rooms and commons, for proficiency in the natural sciences.

There will be an examination for two Scholarships in Natural Science, of the value of £40 a year each, at Sidney College, in October. Information may be obtained from the tutor, the Rev. J. C. W. Ellis.

Dr. Hooker has been nominated Examiner in Botany for the Natural Sciences Tripos; and Mr. Savory has been nominated Examiner for the degree of Master in Surgery.

MEDICO-PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, July 20th.

SURGEON-MAJOR TUFNELL.—In reply to Mr. Kirk, Captain Vivian said that this gentleman had performed the duties of medical officer of the military prison at Dublin since 1846, and was paid as Surgeon-Major upon the medical staff. It was true that Surgeon-Major Tufnell had performed these duties, not for twenty-seven but for twenty-eight years completed service, but until 1860 he was only an assistant-surgeon, having foregone his promotion in order to retain this appointment. In 1860 he was promoted to the rank of surgeon as compensation for the loss of a Regius Professorship which he held in Dublin under a Royal Commission. It was quite true that he was the only medical officer on full pay in charge of a medical prison; and it was also true that he held civil appointments in Dublin, and had an extensive private practice; but there was no reason to suppose that these appointments interfered with the performance of his official duties. He claimed a vested right in his present appointment as compensation for the loss of the Regius Professorship; but his retaining the appointment on full pay could not be said to stop promotion, inasmuch as he was upon a supernumerary list. In 1874, Surgeon-Major Tufnell would have arrived at that period of service which would enable him, if necessary, to be compulsorily retired, but until then it was not likely that he would resign the appointment.

Wednesday, July 21st.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK ACTS' AMENDMENT BILL.—On the motion of Mr. Dixon, the order of the day for the second reading of this Bill was discharged.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL is being demolished. The *Medical Record* reminds its readers that in the small operating theatre, Dr. Wright Post, in 1813, made the first repetition, with a favourable result, in America, of Sir Astley Cooper's operation of ligature of the common carotid, for aneurism; it was in the same theatre, in 1817, that the same gentleman tied the first time, with success, the right subclavian artery, for brachial aneurism; it was here, in 1818, that the late Valentine Mott won his reputation as the first ligator of the arteria innominata; it was here, in 1845, that the late Dr. Kearney Rodgers tied for the first time the left subclavian inside of the scaleni muscles for aneurism; it was here, in 1847, that Buck introduced his operation of scarification, as a means of relief in œdematous laryngitis. A new hospital is to be erected; and the governors contemplate building on the pavilion plan. The present hospital was built in the last century, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1791. At that time, the hospital and its grounds were then out of town, there being only a few good-sized buildings in the district; now, it is in Broadway, the most frequented part of New York.

OBITUARY.

HENRY WHITFIELD, ESQ., ASHFORD.

THIS esteemed member of our profession died at Ashford on the 7th instant, at the age of 63. He was descended from a highly respectable family, for a long period resident in Kent. He was the second son of Mr. William Whitfield, who had an extensive medical practice in Ashford and neighbourhood for upwards of forty years. In 1829, after the completion of his medical studies at the Middlesex Hospital, he joined his father. During the latter part of his professional career he took into partnership Mr. Lewis Paine, Dr. Maund, and Mr. E. W. Thurston, successively, and he was arranging his retirement from practice just previously to his decease. The manner in which he exercised his profession, rather by advice than by the excessive use of drugs, moderated his income; but those who had faith in and acted upon his judicious advice had reason to be grateful. He was a hearty supporter of every institution in his town which had for its end the social wellbeing of mankind, or their material and intellectual advancement. Throughout his professional career he was a reformer of all abuses and follies. In 1845, he published a pamphlet on tight lacing and its consequences. Subsequently, he endeavoured to attract attention to the general laws of health, especially inculcating the importance of ventilation in sleeping apartments and in all inhabited buildings, and pointing out the evils arising from neglecting to take a requisite quantity of sleep. He was also a warm supporter of the temperance movement, and was himself an abstainer from all exciting fluids, though he did not hesitate to recommend their use as medicine in illness. The Ashford Mechanics' Institute owes its origin and continued existence to his strenuous exertions and pecuniary assistance. He took upon himself, with the co-operation of the committee, to provide it with lecturers, undertaking to pay all the expenses, and when the receipts were insufficient for the purpose he always paid the deficiency out of his own purse. He was a most useful member, first of the old body of Town Commissioners, and when that body was abolished, of the Local Board; always advocating progress, whether in drainage or other sanitary matters, or in other improvements for the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants. At the time of the formation of the Ashford Cemetery, he worked energetically and successfully to carry the erection of mortuary chapels, and, as a member of the Burial Board, he was a regular attendant. His great desire (says the *Kentish Express*, from which we quote) to advocate everything for the improvement of the town, or the benefit of its inhabitants, is so well known that it would be superfluous to enumerate more of the advantages which the town and neighbourhood owe to his exertions. His funeral took place of Wednesday evening, and was attended by a general and spontaneous manifestation of respect from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. In the funeral procession, which comprised 300 persons, were, with others, the Chairman and members of the Ashford Local Board; the clerk; Dr. Bowles (Folkestone); Messrs. W. Sheppard (Ashford); F. Pittock (Sellingdale); and W. F. Brook (Wye)—representatives of the South Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association, of which Mr. Whitfield had long been a member; then came a long train of clergymen, dissenting ministers, professional gentlemen, tradesmen, employees of the South Eastern Company, members of the Institutes, the Ashford Fire Brigade, and other local bodies. All the medical gentlemen in the town attended.

MEDICAL NEWS.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

THE prizes to the students of the medical school attached to this hospital were distributed on July 12th, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Professor Owen presided. The following prizes were awarded:—*Governors' Clinical Silver Medal*, Mr. Kidd. *Botany*, a silver medal, Mr. Noakes; certificates of honour, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Graham. *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*—silver medal, Mr. Atkinson; certificates of honour, Mr. Leigh and Mr. Noakes. *Midwifery*, silver medal, Mr. Towt; certificate of honour, Mr. Conolly. *Pathology and Morbid Anatomy*—silver medal, Mr. Hyde; certificate of honour, Mr. Conolly. *Forensic Medicine*—silver medal, Mr. Conolly; certificate of honour, Mr. Rix. *Practical Chemistry*—silver medal, Mr. Leigh; certificate of honour, Mr. Noakes. *Senior Anatomy*—silver medal, Mr. Leigh; certificate of honour, Mr. Walker. *Junior Anatomy*—bronze medal, Mr. Routh; certificate of honour, Mr. Taylor. *Chemistry*—silver medal, Mr. Lea; certificates of honour, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Whitlam. *Senior Medicine*—silver

medal, Mr. Gosse; certificate of honour, Mr. Towt. *Junior Medicine*—bronze medal, Mr. Gravelle; certificate of honour, Mr. Leigh. *Senior Physiology*—silver medal, Mr. Noakes; certificates of honour, Mr. Drake and Mr. Burroughs. *Junior Physiology*—bronze medal, Mr. Chittenden. *Surgery*—silver medal, Mr. Hyde; certificates of honour, Mr. Towt and Mr. Kidd. Professor Owen, after distributing the prizes, delivered a short address in which he referred to the probable future of medical science. Taking the present state of ophthalmic surgery as an illustration of the way in which a perfect knowledge of the anatomy of an organ, and a perfect knowledge of its special function, enable the surgeon to predict the course of its diseases and the results of his treatment, as well as to produce effects which the un instructed would almost call miraculous, he held out the hope that a similar knowledge of structure and function, and similar powers thence arising, would in due time be gained with regard to other portions of the frame. He dwelt also upon the value of prizes as incentives to mental effort, the effects of which endured whether the prize was gained or not, and spoke of the good social influence of such gatherings as that over which he had been called upon to preside.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in anatomy and physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on July 13th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination:—

Messrs. Francis Seymour, Alfred Matcham, G. J. Chadwick, B. P. Morison, and H. G. Biggs (Students of Guy's Hospital); A. L. A. Forbes, James Morgan, Walter May, R. G. Griffiths, and R. B. Wybrants (of the Dublin School); D. A. Davies, A. W. Harding, and E. D. Wallis (of University College); Wm. Holder and T. St. C. Healey (of the Hull School); J. W. Fordham and T. J. Barnardo (of the London Hospital); Edwin Daudney (of the Charing Cross Hospital); Alexander Burger (of Bonn); H. M. Clute (of Bristol); William Kelly (of Liverpool); G. M. Grant (of St. Mary's Hospital); R. T. Manson (of Newcastle); and C. F. Webb (of King's College).

It is stated that twelve out of the thirty-six candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and were consequently referred to their anatomical and physiological studies for three months.

The following gentlemen passed on July 14th:—

Messrs. W. W. Westcott, C. A. Rayne, A. F. Holden, and F. P. Johnson (of University College); E. C. A. Baimes, H. C. Moore, and Thomas Wolverson (of the Birmingham School); L. H. Tossell, M. J. Dempsey, and J. P. Cartwright (of St. Bartholomew's Hospital); Monkhouse Whitfield and Edward Roberson (of Charing Cross Hospital); F. G. Passmore and James Reed (of Guy's Hospital); Thomas Power (of Dublin); A. B. Norman (of St. George's Hospital); Robert Hoadley (of the Middlesex Hospital); D. D. Wilson (of Glasgow); A. H. Walpole (of Newcastle); and Henry Priestley (of Sheffield).

It is stated that sixteen out of the thirty-six candidates examined failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners.

The following gentleman passed on July 15th:—

Messrs. Walter Mark Atkinson (of the Charing Cross Hospital); Aylmer Ellis Hayes (of St. Mary's Hospital); John Fisher (of King's College Hospital); and Maurice Thomas West (of St. Bartholomew's Hospital).

It is stated that twelve out of the sixteen candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 15th, 1869.

Appleton, Robert Carlisle, Southampton Street, W.C.
Attwater, Arthur William, Kilburn
Kesteven, William Henry, Holloway
Leigh, Herbert Sidney, Bagley, Northenden
Owen, Robert Humphreys, Carnarvon
Smith, Frederick, Grimsby
Smith, Richard Thomas, Hebden Bridge
Wheatcroft, Samuel Hanson, Sheffield

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

Berry, Walter, King's College Hospital
Hosgood, Samuel, Guy's Hospital
Priestley, Henry, Sheffield
Mayo, Alfred Charles, King's College Hospital
Walsham, William Johnson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Wayman, C. P. Scott, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

As Assistants in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Beasley, Frederick, Canterbury
Bennett, Henry, Rotherham
Emson, William Nicholls, Dorchester
Sandiland, Robert Burgess, jun., Winslow
Talbot, Thomas Henry, Collympton

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

ATHERSTONE UNION, Warwickshire—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and the Atherstone District.
BALLYSHANNON UNION, co. Donegal—Medical Officer for the Ballintra Dispensary District (£60 per annum, and Vaccination Fees); election, 3rd August.

BEDFORD UNION—Medical Officer for the Turvey District.
BRAMLEY UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Wortley District (£30 per annum, and extra fees). Medical Officer for the Armley District (£25 per annum, and extra fees): both elections, 26th.
CHESTERTON UNION, Cambridgeshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 3 (£50 per annum, and extra fees): election, 12th August.
DORSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUMS, Dorchester—Assistant Medical Officer (£100 per annum, with furnished house, board, etc.): applications, 31st.
EAST LONDON HOSPITAL—Medical Officer (£100 per annum, with board and lodging): applications before August 4th.
GENERAL INFIRMARY, Leeds—House-Surgeon.
GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY—Physician.
GLASSARY, Argylshire—Parochial Medical Officer: appointment, 3rd August.
HAY UNION, Brecknockshire—Medical Officer for the Radnorshire District (£45 per annum, and extra fees, which amounted last year to £37:15): application, 4th August; election, 5th August.
ISLE OF MAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer (£75 per annum, with rooms, attendance, cooking, coal, and gas, and an additional £10 per ann. for visiting the House of Industry): applications, 11th Aug.
KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND—King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine: applications, 1st October; appointment, 18th October.
QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road—Physician-Accoucheur: applications, 26th; election, 29th.
MALE LOCK HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho Square—House-Surgeon and Apothecary.
MILE END OLD TOWN UNION—Medical Officer for the East District.
MULLINGHAM UNION, co. Westmeath—Medical Officer for the Castleown Geoghegan Dispensary District (£50 per annum, and Vaccination and Registration Fees): election, 20th.
NEW ABBEY, Dumfriesshire—Parochial Medical Officer (£40 per annum, and Government Grant).
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE INFIRMARY—Physician: appointment, 7th Aug.
NEWPORT UNION, Salop—Medical Officer for District No. 4 (£35 per annum).
NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartshill—Medical Officer. Dental Surgeon: applications, 5th August; both elections, 24th August.
NORWICH DISPENSARY—Physician: appointment, 3rd August.
ROSS DISPENSARY—Dispenser: applications, 22nd; appointment, 23rd.
ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, Liverpool—Lecturer on Botany and Demonstrator of Anatomy.
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL—Assistant-Surgeon.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington—Aural Surgeon: applications, 31st July.
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH—Professor of Clinical Surgery; Professor of General Pathology.
UXBRIDGE UNION—Medical Officer for the Hillingdon District.
WHITEHAVEN AND WEST CUMBERLAND INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with furnished apartments, fire, gas, and attendance): applications, 30th.
WOLVERHAMPTON UNION—Vaccination Officer (£40 per annum, and two-pence per case): applications, 27th; appointment, 30th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

HODGES, F. H., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, *vice* Henry Denny, Esq., resigned.
***MACALISTER**, Alexander, L.K.Q.C.F.I., appointed Professor of Zoology and Director of the Museum in the University of Dublin.
RENDLE, Richard, Esq., appointed Surgical Registrar to Guy's Hospital.
***ROBERTS**, D. Lloyd, M.D., appointed Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, in the room of the late J. Ogden, M.D.
***TAYLOR**, Lawson, Esq., elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield.
***THORNE**, R. Thorne, M.B., appointed Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

BIRTHS.

BEATSON.—On June 21st, at Nagpore, Central India, the wife of *W. B. Beatson, M.D., Civil Surgeon, of a son.
DAVIES.—On July 10th, the wife of T. H. W. Davies, Esq., Surgeon, of Gloucester Road, Bristol, of a son.
HARRISON.—On July 16th, at Lincoln, the wife of *C. Harrison, M.D., of a daughter.
KNAGGS.—On July 15th, at Upper Craven Place, Highgate Road, the wife of Sydney H. Knaggs, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
McKELLAR.—On July 15th, at Berkeley Gardens, Kensington, the wife of E. McKellar, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Army, of a daughter.
MADDEN.—On July 13th, at Kew, the wife of C. D. Madden, Esq., Surgeon-Major 4th Regiment, of a son.
RICHARDS.—On July 10th, at Winchester, the wife of F. W. Richards, M.B., of a son.
SHAW.—On July 17th, at Bedford, the wife of *James Shaw, Esq., late Principal Inspector-General Madras Army, of a son.
SUTCLIFFE.—On July 16th, at Wandsworth, the wife of Edward Sutcliffe, M.D., of a daughter.
TONNE.—On July 19th, at Kingsland Crescent, the wife of Alexander Tonne, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
TURNER.—On July 12th, at Devonshire Street, Islington, the wife of Duncan Turner, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PORTOUS, H. W., Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras Army (retired), to Henrietta Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Rev. George WAX, of Tours, at Foxley, Wiltshire, on July 15th.
REID, Lestock Holland, Esq., to Juliette Margaret, second daughter of Charles D'O. J. LOWDEN, M.D., of Ryde, on July 14th.

BEQUEST.—Mr. James Sturm, late of Hampstead, has bequeathed (contingently on the discharge of a claim due to his estate) £500 to King's College Hospital.

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.—National Orthopaedic 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.

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.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the new Patent Spring Pessary, in the JOURNAL of July 3rd, the name of the inventor is incorrectly put "Blackler" instead of "Blackbee".

THE want of professional cordiality between Mr. Blackett and Mr. Jepson, as noticed in the Durham papers, is to be regretted. We give no opinion as to the merits or faults of either of these gentlemen, but would suggest that they should refer their differences to the Council of the Northern Branch, in order that a line of conduct may be agreed on, which shall enable them to live in harmony with each other and with their professional neighbours.

MORTALITY AFTER OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY ORGANS.

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me space for a brief reply to Mr. Teevan's remarks upon my paper contained in the JOURNAL of June 19th?

The objects I had in view in publishing that paper were chiefly two: to draw attention to the well attested fact, that the main cause of the great mortality in operations upon the urinary organs is to be found in the passage of the *urine* over the newly cut surfaces; and to prove that in the continuous drainage-tube we possess a means of keeping the bladder empty, by carrying off the urine as soon as it escapes from the ureters, and so preventing its passage through any artificial opening in the urethra.

Now, whilst I would not be understood as agreeing with Mr. Teevan's views in regard to urinary infiltration, it will be at once apparent that my premises are granted, if I am allowed to assume that the urine is *in any way* responsible for the evils which too frequently follow upon lithotomy and perineal section; and, on reference to my paper, it will be seen that I do not attach more importance to *infiltration* as a means by which the urine produces its mischievous effects, than to other pathological conditions, which, whatever their nature, are in part if not altogether attributable to the irritating influence of the urine. It matters little for my purpose *how* the urine brings about a fatal result, so long as it is granted that the wounds in lithotomy and perineal section, freed from the contact of urine, are not of an exceptionally dangerous character—so long as it is granted that the urine is *in any way* the *fons et origo mali*; and they are few, I think, who are prepared to adopt the notion, which is insinuated at least by Mr. Teevan, that urine is a desirable dressing for a recently made wound.

As to the second and main object of my paper—the proof, viz.: that in the drainage-tube we possess a means of preventing the passage of any urine through the wound; I would observe, in the first place, that, whilst I have related cases—examples of different kinds selected for the purpose of shewing the varied applicability of the principle—which, in my judgment, strongly uphold the view I have advocated, Mr. Teevan contents himself by expressing an adverse opinion, without adducing a single fact in support. In order to test the efficacy of the drainage-tube, I have performed the following experiment. I fastened a No. 10 catheter, with drainage-tube attached, in a healthy bladder, and left it in for fourteen hours; I then withdrew the catheter, and, on the immediate introduction of another, I was unable to obtain even a drop of urine—thus shewing that the bladder had been kept perfectly empty, and utterly disproving Mr. Teevan's assertion that "the point of the catheter must have been two inches above the orifices of the ureters."

I very much regret that I have not as yet been able, from want of time, to make reference to the various sources of information bearing upon this subject, which have been kindly pointed out to me by several gentlemen, since the appearance of my paper in the JOURNAL. With regard, however, to Mr. Teevan's quotation from Dr. Henry Dick's book, it is somewhat singular that I have received a note, bearing date June 18th, 1869, from Dr. Henry Dick himself, in which—whilst there is not one word in it to lead me to suppose the writer entertains views different from my own—that gentleman quotes his own writings, and amongst them the very memoir alluded to by Mr. Teevan, to convince me that he, Dr. H. Dick, was "the first in England who followed such a practice." I am, etc.

Leeds, July 13th, 1869.

W. R. JESSOP.

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.

FAIR PLAY presents his compliments to the Editor, and asks:

1. Is it just, gentlemanly, or professional, for an M.D., not in needy circumstances, who signed the agreement, with the great majority of the other practitioners of Birmingham, "not to accept club appointments at a less rate than 5s. per head per year," to take a club appointment, since the signing of that agreement, at 4s. per head? [This conduct is not just to the practitioners who signed the agreement.]
2. Is it right that the same practitioner should vaccinate gratis, to the pecuniary loss of the parish medical officer and others? [No; if the practice extend beyond the practitioner's own family.]
3. Is it professional that any medical man should personally ask a woman to allow him to attend her in her approaching confinement, not having known or seen her before? [Certainly not.]
4. Should the competition of trade be introduced into the profession? [It has been already introduced, but it should not be encouraged.]
5. Are not 11s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. novel midwifery fees? and is not 1s. an absurd fee for vaccination, seeing that the lowest fee the parish medical officer gets is 1s. 6d.? [The midwifery fees named are novel to us. The fee for vaccination is absurdly low.]

THE THERAPEUTIC ACTION OF CANTHARIDES.

SIR,—The able remarks of Dr. Mackey, on the curative agency of the Tincture of Cantharides, in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* of June 26th, deserve a most attentive consideration.

For many years, the efficacy of large doses of the tincture in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases, has been known by myself and others. And although we may all be said to derive our information from the source which Dr. Mackey has indicated, yet I feel it incumbent on me to add to the list of his authorities the one to whom I am most indebted, Mr. John Robertson, in whose able *Treatise on Diseases of the Genitary System* (London, 1811), ample justice is done to the claims of Dr. Greenfield; who, it appears, had the misfortune to be "committed to Newgate on the charge of prescribing dangerous remedies for the removal of disease." (Preface, Mr. Robertson's work, p. xxviii.)

Mr. Robertson also quotes Mr. Yonge (*Phil. Trans.*, vol. v, abridgement), and "a profound and useful essay" by Dr. Forsten, published in 1776, on the same subject.

Plymouth, June 1869.

THOMAS LITTLETON.

CHLOROFORM AND CHLORODYNE.

SIR,—A discussion has arisen as to the safety of the very uncertain medicine known commonly under the name of "chlorodyne". Three deaths have been ascribed to its unskilful use (one in America). I very much agree with Mr. Squire of Oxford Street, that it is better to have a somewhat fixed and recognised compound under that name, with some general idea as to what is the best antidote when poisonous symptoms set in, than the present vague notions that these symptoms are those of chloroform poisoning, which they probably are not at all in any degree.

Sackville Street, July 1869.

CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

THE ATKINSON MORLEY CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL.—In some of the newspaper reports of this hospital, the cost has been put at a little over £35,000. It should be a little over £25,000, as in our report.

ANXIETY (Liverpool).—The result of the Arts examination is expected to be communicated to the candidates immediately. We are informed that the delay has been caused by the great number of candidates examined. If you do not obtain sufficient marks for the Fellowship, you may perhaps for the lesser distinction of membership.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The *Wiltshire County Mirror*, July 21st; The *New York Medical Gazette*, July 3rd; The *Parochial Critic*, July 14th; The *Tewkesbury Weekly Record*, July 17th; The *New York Medical Record*, July 1st; The *Scotsman*, July 20th.

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

Dr. Lawson Tait, Wakefield; Dr. Chiene, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Thompson Dickson, London; Mr. Numeley, Leeds; Dr. J. Hughes Bennett, Edinburgh; Dr. R. D. Powell, London; Mr. Haviland, London; Dr. G. Buchanan, Glasgow; Dr. Waring Curran, Sutton-in-Ashfield; Dr. Rutherford, Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.E.; Dr. Paul, London; Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., London; Dr. F. C. Webb, London; Dr. Protheroe Smith, London; Dr. Bastian, London; Mr. R. Davy, London; Dr. Shepherd, London.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Mr. Hulke, London; Dr. Heslop, Birmingham; Dr. J. Lockhart Clarke, London; Mr. De la Garde, Exeter; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Dr. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. T. W. Benfield, Leicester; Mr. C. Steele, Clifton, Bristol; Mr. C. Johnson, Lancaster; Mr. F. Le Gros Clark, London; Dr. C. Kidd, London; Dr. Chadwick, Leeds; Dr. Gervis, London; Dr. J. B. Bradbury, Cambridge; Mr. Berkeley Hill, London; Dr. R. Elliot, Carlisle; Mr. E. Lund, Manchester; Dr. Roberts, Manchester; Dr. Workman, London; Dr. Alfred Walker, London; Mr. W. R. Jessop, Leeds; Dr. Lory Marsh, Nottingham; Dr. T. Dalton, Llandudno; Dr. A. Farre, London; Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse, Leeds; Mr. J. Birchenall, Macclesfield; Dr. Alford, Taunton; Mr. R. Rendle, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Mr. Lomax, Stafford; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Lomas, London; The Honorary Secretary of the Berry Defence Fund; A. M. D., Cork; Dr. E. Morris, Spalding; Dr. E. Crisp, London; Dr. Mapother, Dublin.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Diseases and Injuries of the Eye; their Medical and Surgical Treatment. By George Lawson, F.R.C.S. London: 1869.
A Memoir of the late Dr. Joseph Bullar. By Henry Dayman, F.R.C.S. Southampton and London: 1869.

Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, July 17th, 1869.

NAMES OF STATIONS AND OBSERVERS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32 deg. F. & mean sea lev.		MEAN TEMPERA- TURE.			Mean degree of Humidity (sat. -100)	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								Mean amount of Clouds (0-10).	Mean amount of Ozone (0-10).	WIND.										RAIN.	
	Mean.	Range.	Of Air in Shade.	Of Evaporation.	Of Dew-point.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean of all Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb Maxm. in Sun.	Minimum ex- posed on grass.	Number of days it blew in certain directions.										Mean Force 0-12.	Number of days it fell.	Amount in inches.		
														N.			N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				Calm, etc.	
BATH Dr. Barter, F.M.S.	30.203	0.352	69.7	65.3	61.9	76	85.5	49.3	36.2	80.3	54.1	135.7	..	2	5	0.3	..	..	0.7	..	0.3	1	..	4.7	1	1	0.12
BOURNEMOUTH Dr. Compton, F.M.S.	30.226	0.340	64.1	59.9	56.4	76	77.2	46.1	31.1	73.3	52.6	148.0	43.0	0.5	2.9	1.7	0.3	0.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	0.3	1	1.2	1	0.10	
DUBLIN Dr. J. W. Moore.	30.179	0.290	63.8	58.7	54.4	72	75.2	48.6	26.6	71.4	56.8	..	41.8	3.9	..	..	..	1.4	0.3	..	0.4	2.9	2	..	2.3	0	0
KEW Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.	30.221	0.335	68.3	62.0	57.1	67	87.8	49.9	37.9	79.8	56.3	151.4	42.9	2.6	6.1	0.3	1.3	..	0.7	..	1	0.3	2	1	2	1	0.20	
LLANDUDNO. Drs. Nicol and Dalton.	30.210	0.332	63.7	58.8	54.7	73	82.8	41.6	41.2	75.3	53.1	..	..	4.8	..	0.6	0.3	1	..	..	0.3	4.3	0.3	..	0.8	0	0
MALVERN Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.	30.216	0.338	67.2	61.3	56.6	68	87.0	48.3	38.7	79.1	55.7	158.8	45.0	3.4	3.5	..	0.3	..	..	0.6	1	1	3	1	0.5	1	0.10
SCARBOROUGH Dr. C. Fox, M.R.C.P., etc.	30.160	0.319	62.5	57.5	53.2	72	78.1	49.7	28.4	73.2	53.9	147.1	44.3	5	5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	..	1	2	1.7	0.3	3.4	0	0	
SIDMOUTH Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S.	30.237	0.300	61.9	58.5	55.6	81	76.0	47.5	28.5	73.4	52.8	..	..	0.5	5.2	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	0.6	1	0.15
WORTHING W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.	30.206	0.339	63.9	60.4	57.5	80	75.7	50.7	25.0	72.7	56.7	126.0	45.5	1.5	3.7	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	..	2	0.3	0.7	1	1.4	1	0.06	

* This bulb is raised 4 feet above grass.

REMARKS.—Atmospheric pressure during the week has been high and steady,—more so in both respects than during the week before; pressure has at the same time been very uniform,—the greatest difference being between the two extreme stations of Scarborough and Sidmouth, and amounting to only 0.077 inch. Temperature has also increased considerably, the mean being in no case below 60 deg. The nights as shown by the Minimum Temperature, have been comparatively cool, while the days were marked by great warmth, hence the generally very great range,—extreme as well as diurnal,—of the week. The highest temperature was registered at Kew, the lowest at Llandudno,—the greatest range occurred also at Llandudno. Wind have been very light and with hardly any prevailing direction. The sky has been mostly free from clouds, especially at the southern stations; the amount of ozone has diminished a little. Rain has fallen but scantily at a few stations; its want is generally felt,—little or none having fallen during the last five or six weeks. Generally speaking, the weather has been fine and sunny during the week, the effect being to forward the ripening of the corn considerably. Fogs occurred in and about Dublin on the 16th and 17th, and at Scarborough on the 17th. At Bournemouth, on the 16th, about 11 p.m., a beautiful meteor was seen at the S.E., "as large as the moon three-quarters full." The general health is reported as very good.

The Range of Temperature at Sidmouth last week was erroneously given as 32.3 deg., instead of 22.3 deg.

Kew, W., July 21st, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.