

they might say that the founders of the old general hospitals had made the same mistake, although with an excellent intention. They were anxious to put all this right, and to determine whether the greatest good could be accomplished by bringing the patients into small hospitals, leaving them at their homes, or taking them to large improved hospitals. He quite agreed with those who stated that, in the present condition of things, it would be unwise to leave a certain class of sick people in their homes in large towns, with bad house-accommodation. It was impossible to say that such people could be left in their homes with advantage to the community; they must be removed. To what place they should be removed, was, of course, a question for consideration. He had expressed, he thought, a good many years ago, nearly the same opinion as Sir James Simpson had expressed about small hospitals; and he was still of the opinion that it was an evil to bring a great many people together under the same roof; that isolation was a great advantage, particularly isolation of the sick. The mortality of lying-in hospitals was a most painful and dreadful fact. His attention had been attracted to it for some time, and any way of dealing with the matter should be most carefully considered by the profession. He would like to express, in concluding the business of the Section, how much they were indebted to their friends of Leeds for the assistance they had given, and how much the Section was indebted to its Secretaries, Dr. Philipson and Dr. Wiltshire.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE MEDICINE.

THE following is a copy of the memorial presented at the General Meeting of the Association on July 30th.

The past year has not entailed much labour on your Committee, who have for the most part been occupied in perfecting their schedule of questions—copies of which have been sent to all the members of the Royal Sanitary Commission—and in quietly watching the progress of events, acting only where their interference seemed likely to be followed by important results.

For two months after the meeting of the British Medical Association at Oxford, the scope and extent of the future inquiry were still doubtful, and it was only on the 24th of November—nearly two months after the meeting of the Social Science Association at Birmingham—that the appointment of the Commission was announced in the pages of the *Gazette*.

During the period of five months that intervened between the deputation to the Government and the beginning of October, Dr. Acland, as Chairman of the Committee, was in frequent communication with the Home Secretary in reference to the objects and geographical extent of the Inquiry. While matters were in this position, the Joint Committee met at Birmingham on the 5th of October, when a resolution, proposed by Dr. Gairdner of Glasgow, and seconded by Dr. Mapother of Dublin, was unanimously adopted, urging upon the Home Secretary the importance of including the whole kingdom in the inquiry. Dr. Acland, in accordance with the instructions of the Committee, at once transmitted this resolution to Mr. Hardy, who in the course of a few days signified his intention to comply with the wishes so earnestly expressed to him by the Committee.

The necessity of reconstructing the Commission, occasioned by the ministerial changes involving the Chairman and several of its most important members, gave an opportunity, as the Committee think very unfortunately, of reconsidering the constitution and objects of the Commission, the investigations of which are now restricted to England and Wales. The Metropolis, Scotland, and Ireland, are excluded from the inquiry. The Committee are still of opinion that this narrowing of the field of the Commission's labours greatly detracts from their value. It was after long and serious deliberation that they took up the ground from which they addressed the late Government; and the Committee see no reason for departing from it. They, therefore, readily acceded to a request conveyed to them by the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, that they would solicit an interview with the Home Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reference to the extension of the Inquiry to the Metropolis, to Scotland, and to Ireland. They further appointed a Subcommittee to draw up a memorial, which is now submitted for the approval of the Association.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE MEMORIAL of the Joint Committee of the British Medical and Social Science Associations

Humbly sheweth,—That the primary and chief object of those who last year earnestly urged upon Her Majesty's Government the appoint-

ment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Operation and Administration of the Laws relating to Registration, Medico-legal Investigation, and the Improvement of the Public Health, was to obtain, on unimpeachable authority, the fullest and most trustworthy information as to how far the laws in question are fitted to secure the ends for which they were enacted, and how far they are obeyed throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. That they hoped and believed that such an inquiry, properly carried out, would furnish a body of evidence that would be accepted on all hands as a safe guide in all future discussions on the consolidation and amendment of the said laws, and might be appealed to as conclusive, both in and out of Parliament.

That they asked for an inquiry coextensive with the kingdom; because, while the spirit and general tenor of the said laws are everywhere the same, the details are very varied and marked by diversities, sometimes well and often ill suited to the circumstances under which they are administered. That, therefore, any legislation founded on imperfect information as to these special circumstances and the special means required to meet them, must of necessity fail to fulfil the intention of a Sanitary Commission, and to secure those benefits which would be likely to result from fuller and more extended inquiry.

That no information obtained merely by written answers to schedules of questions, always open to grave misconception of their scope and import, and addressed exclusively to local authorities, can, in the absence of personal inquiry, either by the Commission itself or by skilled persons deputed to discharge their functions, furnish a trustworthy basis for permanent legislation. That as, sooner or later, recourse must be had in many places to inquiry on the spot, in order to supplement the tabular returns, as well as to test their accuracy, economy as well as efficiency demands that this course be adopted now.

That the urgent necessity for a full consideration of the present method of conducting medical investigations in relation to forensic tribunals has been, much to the regret of your memorialists, entirely lost sight of, and excluded from the inquiry of the Commission.

Your memorialists, therefore, would most respectfully urge on Her Majesty's Government a further prosecution of these inquiries, and their extension to the Metropolis, to Scotland, and to Ireland. This, although entailing some additional outlay, would amply repay, in value to the country, any contemplated expenditure of national funds; and would insure that confidence in the investigations of the Royal Commission which the present limitation of the inquiry fails to command.

Signed in name and by appointment of the Committee,

W. H. MICHAEL.
A. P. STEWART.

London, July 1869.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 24th of August, 1869, at 3 o'clock *precisely*.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S., *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, August 9th, 1869.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of this district took place at Canterbury, on May 27th, 1869, when the following papers were read.

Dr. PARSONS: On the Preventive Treatment of Bronchitis.

Dr. WILKS: On the recent Epidemic of Influenza and Pneumonia at Ashford.

Dr. BOWLES read two Cases of Croup in which he had performed Tracheotomy, once with success.

Dr. KERSEY reported cases of Congenitive Deficiency of the Skull in several members of the same family.

The Members then dined together at the Fountain Hotel.

[This report was not received till August 18th.]

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—The following prizes and certificates were gained in the Summer Session, viz.:—Practical Chemistry: prize, Parkhouse; certificate, Arthur. *Materia Medica*: prize, Parkhouse; certificate, Butler. Botany: prize, Parkhouse; certificate, Hocking. Forensic Medicine: prize, Lucas; certificate, Wallis. Midwifery: prize, Wallis; certificate, Harvey.

think it of sufficient importance to merit a place in the JOURNAL, it is at your disposal.—I am, etc.,

JOHN SMITH GAUNT.

* * We insert with much pleasure the letter of Mr. Gaunt, who is a most honourable member of the Association, and who is, we understand, naturally indignant at the manner in which his name has been used. The report which he sends shall be published.

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

MR. LISTER'S ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

SIR,—As Mr. Nunneley's severe criticism of the antiseptic treatment is calculated to prejudice the minds of some against it—and so impede the progress of surgery—I am anxious to bear testimony to its really satisfactory results, as observed by me in several cases last week under the care of Professor Lister, in the Glasgow Infirmary.

Until the recent improvements which Professor Lister has made in his treatment are published, and the careful manner in which he carries it out in all its details is *seen*, I do not think any one is in a position to form a judgment of it.

I had previously seen the antiseptic treatment practised—probably as seen by Mr. Nunneley—but in a very different way from that at present practised by Mr. Lister. It is to be hoped, therefore, that he will soon make known to the profession his recent advances in the carrying out the details of his treatment.

Whether the theory of his treatment be true or not, there can be no doubt that the results obtained by it are excessively satisfactory, as any one may satisfy himself by a visit to Mr. Lister's wards.

I am, etc., THOMAS JONES, M.B.,
Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital.

THE ACTION OF MERCURY.

SIR,—We owe very much to the Edinburgh Committee for the pains they have taken in their laborious investigations into the action of mercury upon the biliary secretion. The experiments have been so exhaustive as to leave no doubt upon the immediate question at issue. But if the inquiry is to have any practical effect upon therapeutics, it should be extended. Has mercury (and so as regards podophyllin, etc.) any advantage not possessed by other aperient drugs, as favouring the expulsion or passage of bile? The experience of many seems to point to such superiority in certain cases of digestive derangement. Dr. Bennett will not regard the plea of experience as of much value, and may be right in tracing back the idea in question to a "vague statement of Paracelsus," but nevertheless the "experience of all ages" carries with it a certain prestige, which so far entitles it to our respect, that we should inquire into its foundations before condemning it. If the inquiry is to terminate now, it is valueless from a practical point of view. It is essentially incomplete: so far as it is physiological and not pathological. It deals with the *secretion* of bile and nothing else, and does not take into consideration the intimate connection existing between the liver and the rest of the digestive system. The experiments from their very nature preclude the possibility of any judgment upon the question whether bile retained by spasm or otherwise, whether at the duodenal orifice of the duct or elsewhere, may not be liberated or its passage favoured by the action of mercury. The inquiry, then, must be incomplete without the comparative analysis of faecal matters *as well* during disease as during experiment. The results as at present obtained simply show, not that the practice of giving mercury is wrong, but that the explanation of its action must be reconsidered. Unless, therefore, the inquiry be completed, it may do harm by deterring us from the use of a valuable remedy, while upon the other hand, if mercury be really useless, the sooner the question is put beyond a doubt the better.

I am, etc., C. H. ALFREY, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Exam.)

Chislehurst, 1869.

P.S. It will be observed that although the Committee take into consideration the effects of purgation from various causes, they do not consider the effect of mercury in cases of deficient *appearance* of bile during disease.

DONATION.—The Corporation of the City of London has voted £150 towards the grounds of the East London Hospital for Children.

BEQUESTS.—Mrs. Eliza Doncaster, of Winthorpe, Nottinghamshire, has bequeathed £200 to the Medical Benevolent Society (?), £100 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables and the Hospital for Paralysis, and £50 to the Cancer Hospital.—A legacy of £500, less duty, has been received by the Nottingham General Hospital, under the will of John Sherwin Gregory, Esq.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having been elected Fellows of the College at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on August 12th.

Square, Wm. Joseph, Plymouth; diploma of membership dated May 11th, 1835
Whipple, John, Plymouth; March 5th, 1824

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination. Pass Examination.

First Division.

Ashby, H., Guy's Hospital	Harvey, C. W., University College
Ball, W. W. R. (First B.A.), University College	Houghton, W. B., University College
Bott, H. S., Owens College	Hubbard, J. W. (Student before 1839), St. Thomas's Hospital
Colgate, H., University College	Humphreys, H., University College
Crocker, H. R. (private study)	Rossiter, G. F. (private tuition)
Duncan, P. T., University College	Russell, E. G., Guy's Hospital
Dyson, W., University and Wesley Colleges	Schafer, E. A., University College
Eastes, T., Guy's Hospital	Skerrett, E. M., B.A., University College
Fennings, A., Charing Cross and St. Mary's Hospitals	Taylor, H., St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Hartog, M. M., University College	Whittle, E. G., University College

Second Division.

Appleyard, J., University College	Gould, A. P., University College
Bailey, F. W., King's College	Hickman, R., St. Mary's Hospital
Bettany, G. T., Guy's Hospital	Homan, G. W., King's College
Blake, S. H., University College	Hope, S. W., St. George's Hospital
Bomford, G., King's College	Jamesson, H. G., University College
Bradfoot, H. S., Guy's Hospital	Knox, D. N. (M.A. Glasg.), University of Glasgow
Breeze, R. G., University College	Lees, D. B. (B.A. Camb.), Owens and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge
Browne, G. B., Owens and University Colleges	M'Cann, T. A. A., University College
Coates, W. H. (private tuition)	Nicholson, A., King's College
Crespin, E. R. L., Guy's Hospital	Philpot, J. H., King's College
Dawes, R. St. M., University College	Rat, J. N., King's College
Duncan, A., King's College	Roberts, R. D., University College
Dundas, G. A., Guy's Hospital	Steil, C. R., University College
Erith, W. E. N., University College	Sturge, W. A., General Hospital, Bristol
Firth, C., Norfolk and Norwich Hospital	

First B.Sc. Examination. Pass Examination.

First Division.

Aveling, E. Bibbins, University College	Harding, T. O., B.A., University College
Ball, W. W. Rouse (First B.A.), University College	Hartog, M. M., University College
Bott, H. S., Owens College	Hodson, C. W., Chester College
Clowes, F., Royal College of Chemistry and private study	Lees, D. Bridge (B.A. Camb.), Owens and Trinity College, Cambridge
Elmes, J. W., King's College	Routledge, R., Owens College

Second Division.

Jameson, H. G., University College	Rigg, C., Chester College
Osler, S. F., University College	Roberts, R. D., University College

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The following is a list of the gentlemen on whom degrees in Medicine were conferred on August 2nd. [*** Those who have obtained prizes for their dissertations. ** Deemed worthy of competing for the dissertation prizes. * Commended for their dissertations.]—Candidates who received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine under the New Statutes:

*Affleck, James Ormiston, Scotland; M.B. and C.B., 1867
Anderson, David Hawley Burn, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Bent, John Francis Vincent, England; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Campbell, Charles Moss, India; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Colladon, Henri Louis (M.A. Geneva); M.B. and C.M., 1867
***Haddon, John, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Haughey, Alexander Richardson, Ireland; M.B., 1866
Holden, Charles, New Brunswick; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Hunter, George, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Hunter, William Brown, Ireland; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Kirkwood, John, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1867
**Lightfoot, Robert, England; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Lowe, George May, England; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Macbeth, John (M.A. Edin.), Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Macdonald, Alexander Dall, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1867
MacRae, John, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Malins, Edward, England; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Munro, William, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Nicholson, Henry Alleyne, England (D.Sc. Edin.); M.B. and C.M., 1867
Pullar, Alfred, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Ramsay, James (M.A. St. And.), Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1866
*Ritchie, Christopher Currie, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Steven, Alexander, Scotland; M.B. and C.M., 1866
Stolterfoth, Henry (M.A. Cantab.), England; M.B. and C.M., 1866. (Received the degree of M.D. on 31st October, 1868.)
Weddell, James Call, Berwick-upon-Tweed; M.B. and C.M., 1867
Wigg, Henry Carter, Australia; M.B., 1866

Candidates who received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine under the Old Statutes:

Grant, Alexander (M.A. Aberd.), Scotland

Ross, Donald, Scotland
 Stephenson, Thomas Appleby, England
 ***Strachan, John Miller, England
 Walker, William Josiah, England

Candidates who received the Degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery. [† Indicates that the candidate has passed the examinations with First-class Honours. ‡ Indicates that the candidate has passed the examinations with Second-class Honours.]

†Amsden, George, England
 Bartholomeusz, Matthew L., Ceylon
 Begg, Alexander Henderson, Scotland
 Bennett, Alexander, Scotland
 Bennett, Thomas Marshall, England
 Brebner, George Keith, Scotland
 Campbell, William Macfie, Scotland
 Cleaver, Wm. Jackson, England
 Cook, Henry David, India
 Davies, Francis Pritchard, Wales
 Ewart, John, England
 Hirschfeld, John Charles, Isle of Man
 Hollis, Alfred, Isle of Wight
 Kriekenbeek, Charles John, Ceylon
 Law, Alfred Roberts, England
 Lorimer, George (M.A. Ed.), Scotland
 Mackenzie, Gilbert P., British Guiana
 Miller, Henry, England
 Moodie, Robert, Scotland
 Munro, Aeneas, Scotland
 Naismith, Wm. John, India

Candidates who received the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine:

Bramwell, Byron, England
 Chalmers, Thomas Dodson, England
 Gray, Thomas Kay, Scotland

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, August 12th, 1869.

James, David, Cardigan
 Lill, William Frederick, Nottingham
 Oliver, Josiah, Hadlow, Tunbridge

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first professional examination.

Elkington, Ernest A., Queen's College, Birmingham
 Harding, Alfred W., University College
 Mayne, Thomas, University College
 Newstead, James, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Rimell, John George, University College
 Russell, William, Guy's Hospital
 White, Barrington S., King's College

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.—The following is a list of the successful candidates, in the order of merit, who passed the competitive examination at Chelsea, between the 9th and 14th of August, for admission as Assistant-Surgeons into Her Majesty's Navy, to fill the required number of vacancies, and who have received commissions accordingly:—

Murray, Charles Frederick Kennan, M.D., Queen's University, Ireland
 O'Sullivan, Thomas, M.D., Queen's University, Ireland
 Wood, Joseph, M.D., Edinburgh University
 Smyth, Arthur Vereker, Queen's College, Cork
 Renshaw, Bernard, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

ATHERSTONE UNION, Warwickshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Polesworth District (£60 per annum, including medicine and appliances, and extra fees): applications, 21st.

BISHOP AUCKLAND, co. Durham—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Whitworth District.

BOOTLE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon.

BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon (£100 per annum, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance): applications, 9th September; duties, 18th October.

BRAMLEY UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Armley District (£25 per annum, and extra fees): election, 23rd.

BRANCEPETH COLLIERIES, co. Durham—Surgeon.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE LYING-IN INSTITUTION—Resident House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with furnished apartments, coal, gas, and attendance): applications, 1st Sept.; election, 9th Sept.

BROMLEY UNION, Kent—Medical Officer for District No. 4 (£30 per annum).

BROMSGROVE UNION, Worcestershire—Medical Officer for the Romsley District (£12 per annum).

DROVERS' SICK AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, "Butchers' Arms", York Road, Islington—Medical Officer: applications, 30th.

EASTBOURNE UNION, Sussex—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for District No. 1 (£90 per annum, 11s. each Midwifery case, 2s. 6d. each successful vaccination, and other extras): applications, 2nd Sept.; election, 3rd Sept.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY—An extra Surgeon to the Dispensary: election, 2nd September.

GLASSARY, Argyllshire—Medical Officer for the Kilmichael District: applications, 1st September.

GLOUCESTER DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.

GLOUCESTER GENERAL INFIRMARY—Assistant-Physician.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY PROVIDENT SOCIETY—Surgeon to the Weston and Cleveland Branch.

GUILDFORD UNION—Medical Officer for the Albury District (£60 per annum, 15s. each case of Midwifery, and other extras): applications, 3rd Sept.; election, 4th Sept.

HOLYHEAD UNION—Medical Officer for the Holyhead District.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL—Assistant House-Surgeon and Dispenser (£50 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing): election, 27th.

KILKEEL UNION, co. Down—Medical Officer for the Kilkeel No. 1 Dispensary District (£60 per annum, and Registration and Vaccination Fees): election, 23rd.

KINGSBRIDGE UNION, Devon—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for Stokenham (£56:10 per annum, and Vaccination Fees): applications, 3rd Sept.; election, 11th Sept.

LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL—Physician.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Devonshire Square—Assistant-Physician: applications, 5th August.

NEWENT UNION, Gloucestershire—Medical Officer for the Redmarley District (£70 per annum).

ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY—Physician.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road—Physician: applications, 23rd inst.; election, 7th September.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY—Physician for the Eastern Districts.

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon (£65 per annum, with apartments, washing, and board): applications, 22nd.

SPENNYMOOR, co. Durham—Certifying Factory Surgeon.

TOWER HAMLETS DISPENSARY, Commercial Road—Medical Resident (£100 per annum, with residence, coal, and candles): applications, 6th Sept.; election, 20th Sept.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, Leamington—House-Surgeon (£100 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing).

WORKSOP DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon to dispense, visit out-patients, and act as Honorary Secretary (£100 per annum, with coal, gas, attendance, and furnished apartments): applications, 31st instant; duties, 1st November.

YORK UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 7 (£32 per annum, and extra fees): applications, 18th; election, 19th.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

LAMOTTE, Charles E. G., M.D., appointed Physician to the Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Infirmary, *vice* Joseph Brown, M.D., deceased.

RUSSELL, Logan D. H., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the East London Hospital for Children.

***WELFORD**, George, Esq., appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Infirmary.

BIRTHS.

BURROUGHS.—On August 13th, at Mayfield, the wife of E. F. H. Burroughs, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

CLARK.—On August 8th, at Twickenham, the wife of *Alfred Clark, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

CORNER.—On August 7th, at East India Road, Poplar, the wife of F. M. Corner, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

PRANCE.—On August 6th, at Hampstead, the wife of Robert R. Prance, M.D., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—On August 11th, at Park Street, the wife of *C. Theodore Williams, M.B., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON, Captain and Adjutant Donald R., Royal Artillery, to Emma, daughter of the Hon. Charles Tupper, M.D., C.B., at Halifax, on July 22nd.

CORBIN, Thomas W., Esq., Surgeon, of Riverton, South Australia, to Laura Mary Louisa, daughter of Alfred Hardy, Esq., of Adelaide, at Mitcham, South Australia, on June 13th.

FAYRER, Edward, Esq., to Jane Emily, elder daughter of the late George FAYRER, M.D., of Henley-in-Arden, on August 10th.

GREAVER, Charles A., M.B., LL.B., of Derby, to Helen Eva, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. H. Cox, vicar of Hardingstone, Northamptonshire, on August 10th.

LAWRANCE, George W., Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Annie Bowen, second surviving daughter of T. Ogier Ward, M.D., at Kensington, on Aug. 12th.

MOTTRAM, Alfred, Esq., of Norwich, to Mary Esther, daughter of John F. Watson, Esq., Surgeon, of Heigham Hall, at Heigham, Norwich, on August 11th.

PACKER, J. Macnamara, M.D., of Huyton, near Liverpool, to Lucretia Elizabeth, second daughter of Howard Gill, Esq., of Colville Terrace East, at Notting Hill, on August 5th.

DEATHS.

ADLEY.—On August 4th, at Haverfordwest, Ethel, infant daughter of W. H. Adley, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Army.

COWAN.—On August 11th, at Lee, near Ilfracombe, Elizabeth Maria, widow of *Charles Cowan, M.D., of Reading.

FERGUSHILL-CRAWFORD.—On August 5th, at Winchester, aged 63, Emma, widow of Andrew Fergushill-Crawford, M.D.

PRATT.—On August 4th, at Uxbridge, aged 26, Georgina Catherine, wife of T. G. Pratt, Esq., Surgeon.

WING, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, at Hammersmith, aged 76, on August 9th.

MR. DAVID FERGUSSON, the well known surgeons' instrument-maker, of Giltspur Street, died recently, at the advanced age of 81. Few men have passed through life more respected. Frugal, honourable, hard-working, and clear-headed, he accomplished for surgical instruments and appliances a perfection not hitherto gained. He was connected in his capacity with St. Bartholomew's and the Royal Orthopaedic, as well as other hospitals, and was much appreciated by the surgical staffs. He was born at Glasgow, but settled in early life in London. He leaves a family, well placed in the world. His eldest son has long conducted the business.

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 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.

AN INQUIRER.—When a medical man contemplates the formation of a club in the district within which he practises, he ought not to act—and certainly not to issue circulars—without first consulting with his brother practitioners in the district, and obtaining their concurrence.

ACTION OF THE URETHRA ON FOREIGN BODIES.—L. F. P. S. G. writes: "Respecting the disputed point referred to by Mr. Lund, as to the action of the urethra on a foreign body introduced into it, I have found the tendency is to expel such outwardly till its internal point or extremity reaches the bladder, when the tendency is reversed from its then coming under the action of the involuntary muscular fibres surrounding the prostate, and there is then a strong tendency to its being drawn into the bladder."

A WOULD-BE M.D.—The University of St. Andrew's has the power of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine on registered medical practitioners above the age of 40 years; the number of such degrees in each year being limited to ten. Our correspondent should apply for the regulations to the Registrar of the University.

PRURIGO SENILIS.

SIR,—In answer to a Member of the British Medical Association, I was consulted some time since by a gentleman staying at a friend's house, for this very troublesome complaint. He had tried every remedy but the following, which, he assured me, gave him immediate relief. But I am not in a position to say it cured the disease, as I hear he continues the application. It is as follows:—R. Unguent. zinci benzoatis ʒij; acidi hydrocyanici dil. ʒij; glycerini ʒvj. To be applied night and morning to the affected part.
I am, etc., W. S. R.

SIR,—In answer to the inquiries of a Member of the British Medical Association, allow me to say that I have had such a case as he describes, setting at defiance consultations and remedies, but at last relieved by a saturated solution of borax. Milder cases have been benefited by twenty minims of creasote to an ounce of zinc ointment; also bathing with butter-milk.
I am, etc.,
Liverpool, August 1869. B. BLOWER.

SIR,—In answer to the query as to the treatment of the obstinate case of prurigo mentioned in the JOURNAL of August 14th, I would suggest the trial of ointment of galls, which, in my hands, has often given relief. Tannic acid in other forms, wood naphtha, and preparations of camphor, are also occasionally useful.
Leamington, August 1869. I am, etc., THOS. BIRT, M.D.

SIR,—A Member of the British Medical Association, in your impression of August 14th, asks how to cure prurigo senilis. The case has resisted very numerous remedies, internal and external. 1. In these extremely obstinate attacks, I have found the use of sedatives (opium) certainly, every night and in efficient doses, an indispensable accompaniment to the effectual use of any special remedies. 2. External remedies should be used after a few Turkish baths, with careful "shampooing", to remove cuticle freely. 3. Of remedies (not tried), are the important bromides; they deaden sensation, and they eliminate. 4. If the prurigo be really senile, it is of immense importance to know (as a scientific fact) that any given remedy has been really used. The memory is often treacherous, and the will disinclined for personal trouble.
I am, etc., S. M.

SIR,—In answer to the inquiry of a Member of the British Medical Association, I beg to inform him that in a case of prurigo, which I am now attending, and in which almost all the numerous external applications he has mentioned had been tried without relief, the patient experienced more comfort from the use of the following ordinary evaporating lotion than from anything else:—R. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒij; sp. vini rectif. ʒij; aquæ rosarum ʒx. I was led to suggest it, from observing that the itching always came on most severely when he became warm, as from the bed-clothes. When this is the case, my patient dabs himself freely with the lotion, until he has reduced the temperature of the skin, when he finds some relief.
I am, etc.,
Reading, August 1869. EDWARD WELLS, M.D.

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.

MORTALITY AFTER OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY ORGANS.

SIR,—Mr. Jessop, in his letter of July 24th, states 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 newly cut surfaces." I know most surgeons believe that the mortality after lithotomy is influenced by the passage of urine through the wound; but, until they adduce some evidence in support of such belief, I shall continue to believe, as I do now, that the mortality is not so influenced.

Mr. Jessop states that the drainage-tube does keep the bladder empty; for, upon withdrawing it, and introducing a catheter, he could not obtain a single drop of urine. This was only what I should have expected; for why should the second catheter be able to effect more than the first? So long as a man is in the prone position, no catheter can completely empty the bladder; in proof whereof, let the following experiment be made. Introduce a catheter into the bladder, and, when no more urine can be obtained, withdraw it rapidly, and quickly insert a gum elastic catheter attached to a powerful syringe, which instrument will succeed in extracting from a drachm to a drachm and a half of urine—clearly showing that the bladder cannot be kept empty and dry.
I am, etc.,
Portman Square, August 1869. W. F. TEEVAN.

SIR,—Mr. Jessop is quite correct in stating that I agree with him, that urine should be prevented from coming into contact with wounds made in operations on the urinary organs; but how to effect such an object is another question, and I have my objection to leaving a catheter permanently in the urethra after operations for stricture. Mr. Teevan has rightly stated my reasons in his last letter; and if Mr. Jessop will kindly read the passage referred to in connection with what I say, a few lines previous to it, he will then be better able to understand Mr. Teevan.
Wimpole Street, W., August 1869. I am, etc., HENRY DICK.

DR. F. J. BROWN (Rochester) writes that throughout the summer there has been an autumnal intermixture, as evidenced by the fall of the leaf, observed very generally. The complaints also have been autumnal, consisting of enteric fever, with abdominal congestion and inflammation (peritonitis), and of abdominal congestions and inflammations idiopathically, and as concurrences with intermittent fever. Intermittent fever has been exceedingly prevalent in the locality, where, he says, it is rarely seen, except to a slight extent in spring and autumn.

A. B.—As a Manual of Obstetrics, we know none better than Dr. Fleetwood Churchill's, published by John Churchill and Sons.

THE LATE MR. QUEKETT.

SIR,—I perceive in your JOURNAL of July 24th, that you have given a report of the annual excursion and dinner, at Leatherhead, of the Quekett Microscopical Society. It may not be generally known to your readers, that the late Professor Quekett died in this village, and his remains lie in this churchyard, he having temporarily resided here, with a view of recruiting his health during his last illness. His remains are covered with a handsome marble tomb, upon and around which the following inscription is recorded.
I am, etc.,
Pangbourne, Reading, July 1869. MEDICUS.

"In memory of John Thomas Quekett, F.R.S., F.L.S., M.R.C.S.Ed., etc., Professor of Histology, and Conservator of the Hunterian Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.—Born at Langport, Somerset, 11th Aug. 1815. Died at Pangbourne, 20th Aug. 1861, aged 46 years.—His memory will ever be cherished by all who knew him, and by the thousands who have profited by his wonderful stores of science.—There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding. (Job xxxii, 8.)"

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, August 18th; The New York Medical Gazette, July 31st; The Parochial Critic, August 11th; The New York Medical Record, July 31st; The Scotsman, August 10th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July 15th, 22nd, and 29th; The Birmingham Daily Gazette, August 9th; The South Durham Herald, July 29th; The Harrogate Herald, August 4th; The Manchester Guardian, August 6th; The Londonderry Guardian, August 12th; The Oxford Times, August 14th; The Aberdeen Free Press, August 10th and 11th.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, &c., have been received from:—

Mr. J. B. Curgenvin, London; Mr. A. Myers, Bridgend; Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, London; Dr. J. Tapson, London; Dr. T. Birt, Leamington; Dr. F. Bateman, Norwich; Mr. A. G. Greaves, Derby; S. M., Bristol; Dr. T. P. Heslop, Birmingham; Mr. R. B. Carter, London; Dr. H. G. Stewart, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. H. Simpson, Manchester; Dr. J. Wallace, Liverpool; A Member of the British Medical Association and Retired Army Medical Officer; Dr. T. Head, Scotley, near Carlisle; Dr. Foster, Birmingham; Mr. J. B. Hutchins, London; Dr. Murray, India; and Dr. Wallace, Liverpool.

LETTERS, &c. (with enclosures) from:—

Mr. F. Le Gros Clark, London; Dr. Bümler, London; Dr. Leared, London; Dr. J. Hughes Bennett, Edinburgh; Mr. H. S. Taylor, Guildford; Mr. E. Lloyd, London; Mr. F. W. Wright, Derby; Mr. Holmes Coote, London; Dr. T. B. Bott, Bury; Dr. Heywood Smith, London; Dr. J. D. Scurrah, Birmingham; Dr. Dyce Duckworth, London; Dr. A. Wiltshire, London; Mr. J. S. Gaunt, Alvechurch; Dr. G. H. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Mr. T. W. Nunn, London; Dr. E. Crisp, London; Dr. R. Fegan, London; Dr. W. Taylor, Cardiff; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Dr. Fox, London; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Lomas, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mr. J. P. Hartree, London; Dr. A. P. Stewart, London; Mr. C. Godson, London; Enquirer, Cambridge; Dr. T. Jones, London; Dr. Rutherford, Edinburgh; Dr. J. T. Dickson, London; Dr. Steele, London; Dr. H. Blanc, London; Dr. J. Hardie, Manchester; Dr. E. Wells, Reading; Dr. E. Malins, Cradley, near Birmingham; Mr. N. McCreavy, Drogheda; Dr. Septimus Gibbon, London; and Mr. Jessop, Leeds.

TABLE OF PARTICULARS

Regarding the Instruments employed for the Meteorological Observations published weekly in this Journal.

	BAROMETER.	THERMOMETER.	RAIN GAUGE.	OZONE.
BATH	Standard by Negretti and Zambra, on Fortin's principle. Diameter of tube 0.6 in. Height of cistern above half-tide level 126 ft. Not verified.	Hygrometer, maximum, minimum, and solar radiation; made by Burrow, of Malvern, and verified at Kew. The latter with blackened bulb in vacuo. "Stevenson's" Thermometer Stand, facing north, situated in garden; bulbs of thermometers 4 ft. above ground, and 112 ft. above half-tide level.	Made by Casella. Diam. of top, 5 in.; raised 15 in. above ground.	Moffat's tests, by Negretti & Zambra, exposed in ozone cage.
BOURNEMOUTH	Mercurial, made by Pastorelli, and altered by Casella, who certified its index error to be less than .010 inch. Placed in hall with cistern 2 ft. 10 in. above ground, and 128 ft. above half-tide level.	Hygrometer, by Casella, verified at Kew; maximum, Phillips' mercurial, verified at Kew; minimum: spirit, verified at Kew; "minimum on grass," spirit, by Casella, verified at Kew. Exposed in a "Glaisher Stand," facing north, and placed to northward of a clump of fir trees, which protect it from all direct sun rays. Bulbs 4 ft. above the ground; nearest wall 30 ft. east. Solar radiation thermometer, placed with vacuum bulb on grass, made by Casella.	Made by Casella. Diam. of top, 5 in.; placed on lawn 4 ft. above ground, and 125 ft. above sea; 30 ft. from nearest tree.	Schoenbein's tests, by Negretti and Zambra, exposed in wire cage which is suspended beneath the Thermometer stand.
DUBLIN	"Supplied" by Mason, of Dublin. Compared with Mason's standard, and verified by Mr. G. J. Symons; supposed error .002 in. Height above mean sea level 55 ft.	"Supplied" by Mason; not officially verified. Exposed in "Stevenson" stand, situated near a south wall; on the other sides a clear space of 20 ft., the north wall being 7 ft. high.	Diameter 5 in.; 3 ft. above ground, and 54 ft. above sea-level.	
KEW.....	Standard by Negretti, on Fortin's principle. Internal diameter of tube .4 inch. Height above half-tide level 20 ft. Verified at Kew and Greenwich.	Hygrometer mercurial; maximum: Negretti's patent; solar radiation: with black bulb and stem blackened 1 inch above bulb, in vacuo; minimum: spirit; all made by Negretti, and verified at Kew and Greenwich. Thermometer stand designed and made by self, consisting of three-fold sides and back, with air spaces between, louver door in front, and open bottom; situated on lawn in garden, with bulbs raised 4 ft. above ground, and facing north. Radiation thermometers placed close to the grass.	Made by Negretti. 8 in. diameter; top of funnel 4 ft. above ground, in middle of garden.	Schoenbein's tests, made by Negretti & Zambra, freely exposed in Thermometer stand, without cage.
LLANDUDNO ..	Standard by Negretti, verified at Kew. Height above mean sea level 99 ft.	All by Negretti, verified at Kew. Exposed in a "Glaisher Stand," situated in middle of a small lawn, 40 ft. from the house, and 25 ft. from nearest tree.	Made by Negretti. 8 in. diam.; top of funnel 6 in. above ground, and close to thermom. stand.	
MALVERN	Made by W. and J. Burrow, on Fortin's principle. Height of cistern is 480 feet above sea level.	All made by W. and J. Burrow, and verified at Kew. Exposed in "Burrow's Garden Thermometer Stand," facing due north, with bulbs raised exactly 4 ft. above ground. Solar radiation thermometer, with stem blackened 1 inch above bulb, vacuum bulb resting on grass. Terrestrial minimum placed half an inch above grass.	Diam. 5 in.; verified by Mr. Symons; situated 1 ft. above ground, and 522 ft. above sea-level.	Tests according to Schoenbein, exposed in ozone cage, with inner perforated compartment.
SCARBOROUGH.	Made by Negretti, and verified at Greenwich. Situated in the house, and 184 feet above mean sea level.	Hygrometer, and solar and terrestrial radiation thermometers, made by Burrow and verified at Kew. Maximum by Negretti; minimum (mercurial) by Casella—neither verified. Exposed in louver boxes, "similar to those employed by the Board of Trade," fixed against a wall facing W.N.W., and exposed to N., N.W., W., S.W. Bulbs raised 8 ft. above ground. Solar black bulb rests with vacuum jacket on grass; terrestrial bulb about half an inch above grass.	Diam. of funnel 5 in. Made by Casella; situated on a gentle slope, with top 1 ft. above ground, and 102 ft. above mean sea-level.	Lowe's ozone tests, exposed in a cage designed by Sir J. Clarke.
SIDMOUTH	Made by Adie. Verified at Kew, and situated 30 ft. above sea level.	Hygrometer by Casella, and verified by him by comparison with his standard. Phillips' maximum, and minimum by Burrow, both verified at Kew. Exposed in "Lawson's Stand," with bulbs 4 ft. above ground, which is distant from east wall 16 yards, west ditto 7 yards, north ditto 40 yards.	Howard's, 5 in. diam.; made by Casella; top is 6 in. from ground, and 26 ft. above sea-level.	Moffat's tests, freely exposed in Thermometer stand, without cage.
WORTHING....	Standard by Negretti; certified at Greenwich. Height of cistern above mean sea level 31 feet.	Hygrometer, maximum and minimum, made by Negretti & Zambra, and verified at Greenwich by Mr. Glaisher. These are exposed in a "Stevenson" stand, which faces due north, is situated in an open grass space fully exposed to the sun, and is quite away from all shrubs, etc. The bulbs are 4 ft. above the grass and 21 ft. above mean sea level. The black bulb solar radiation thermometer is a maximum on Phillips' principle, and made by Casella, verified at Kew. Suspended in the air with bulb 4 ft. above ground, and pointing S.E. Minimum terrestrial radiation thermometer, made by Casella, with forked bulb, verified at Kew, and placed quite close to the grass.	Let into the ground and freely exposed, with receiving surface of funnel 6 in. above ground, and 17 feet above mean sea-level; diam. of funnel 8 in.; verified at Greenwich by Mr. Glaisher.	Schoenbein's tests, freely exposed in Thermometer stand, without cage.

The above is a concise and, I believe, accurate statement of the position, nature, etc., of the instruments used by the contributors to the Meteorological Table in this JOURNAL. Although there are differences in the modes of exposing and placing some of the instruments, yet, on the whole, the observations cannot be considered other than reliable and fit for intercomparison. There appears to be some difference of opinion as to the mode of using, and the utility of the Black Bulb Maximum Thermometer. It is well known how various and variable are the results obtained with this instrument, and, if observations with it are to be of any use whatever, it is obvious that the most perfect uniformity should exist in the mode of exposing it. The following points seem to be specially worthy of attention:—1. The enclosing vacuum bulb should be of considerable size, as otherwise it has a tendency to concentrate the sun's rays upon the black bulb within. 2. The bulb of the Thermometer should be of a dull black, and the blackening should be carried one inch up the stem of the instrument from the bulb. 3. As height makes a considerable difference in the readings, which difference is by no means constant under all circumstances, it is recommended, as the simplest way of obviating this source of error, to place the instrument on shortly cut grass with the vacuum bulb resting on the grass and the other end supported by a forked twig.

The observations for the weekly table are taken thrice daily: either at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 10 p.m.; or at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; and are reduced to mean values by a table, in which the mean corrections for each of these two sets of hours are deduced from Glaisher's Diurnal Range Tables; this is furnished to each observer. Observers may, however, suit their convenience by adopting other hours of observation, but then it is expected they will take out and apply the Diurnal Range corrections for themselves, and forward the *uncorrected*, as well as corrected data with their returns. The Barometer and Thermometer readings are all reduced and corrected by each observer, the former to 32° Fahr., and mean sea level, and also, together with the latter, for instrumental errors.

Returns have been promised, as early as possible, from Dover, and in the beginning of October next from Biarritz. It is very desirable to obtain returns from as many, and as widely separated places as possible, so as to furnish trustworthy data for a good Comparative Meteorology and Climatology of British and other so-called health-resorts.

Kew, W. August 9th, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

State Medicine: Resolutions of the General Medical Council, adopted July 9th and July 12th, 1869; together with the Second Report of the Committee on State Medicine, appointed June 27th, 1868. London: 1869.
The Twenty-third Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor. London: 1869.
Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Whitechapel District, for the year ending 3rd July, 1869. By John Liddle. London: 1869.

Whooping-Cough; its Pathology and Treatment. By Patrick Martyn, M.D. Lond., B.L. London: 1869.
Selections from Physicians' Prescriptions. By J. Pereira, M.D., F.R.S. Fifteenth Edition. London: 1869.
Report of the Treatment of Epidemic Cholera. By John Murray, M.D. Calcutta: 1869.
A Contribution to the Theory of Diathesis. By D. J. Brakenridge, M.D. Edinburgh: 1869.
Transactions of the Fourth and Fifth Annual Meetings of the American Ophthalmological Society. New York: 1869.