

opportunities, would choose his own subject and his own mode of research, and work in it heartily, the Society would embody the highest ideal of a well-ordered association, wherein each man does as much as he can of that which he can do best.

COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

At the ordinary meeting of the Council held on the 7th instant, a letter was read from Dr. Hawkins, reporting the erasure of the name of John Pattison, and of the qualification of Mr. Lima Abraham La' Mert as a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Spencer Smith, to appoint a committee with power to seek such legal advice as may be necessary to advise the Council as to the desirability and the practicability of instituting one conjoint Board for conducting joint examinations, upon which qualifications to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery may be obtained. On the motion of Mr. Charles Hawkins, it was resolved to refer to the Court of Examiners, for report to the Council, the practicability of testing the knowledge of candidates for the membership by clinical examination of patients.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FLORENCE CONGRESS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Florence, September 27th, 1869.

WITH regard to Florence, I have little to say, and much to complain of; and I am sure Dr. —— (the only Englishman whose name I saw in the register) will doubtlessly bear me out in full, should he have made a longer stay than twenty-four hours. He who arrives at this International Congress after having been at the German meeting of naturalists and physicians at Innspruck, must be and is sadly surprised to find so much ado about nothing. True, there is a great show of flags, flowers, and carpets; there are splendid apartments in the Ospedale di S. Maria Nuova, beautifully fitted up for a nightly *conversazione* amongst the members of the Congress; there is a dinner to be given to the guests next Thursday; and a holiday excursion to Montecatini, the baths of which place are said to be worth seeing; but, as to science, there is but very little, and that little served in so unpalatable a manner that it is still less agreeable to taste. Fancy a large hall, high as a church, and seeming like it, where it is extremely difficult to hear; and three languages allowed, viz., French, Italian, and Latin; and you will easily imagine how much must be lost to the medical public. The papers are invariably read; the discussions are addressed to the chairman, and thus become still more inaudible than the papers; and, as those who attempt to take part in the discussion seem glad to express their own opinion, regardless of those of others, the necessary consequence is, that the hearer is more in the dark after the discussion than before, supposing he has had a good place, and has managed to hear something of what has been said. Another, and, I think, just ground for complaint, is the manner in which the time of sittings is arranged; viz., from 9 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M. The whole Congress meets each time together. Now, even under ordinary circumstances—that is to say, when everything is as you wish it to be, when you have a comfortable seat, a fair hearing, and congenial subject—you ought not to be put to so severe a test as five hours sitting a day, with a single pause for lunch of two hours' duration.

I will, in my next letter, give you an outline of what this Congress has brought forward. Meanwhile, I enclose the statute programme and commentaries about the principal questions; and conclude with the remark that, if the first international Congress of Paris was a failure, this second is a decided *fiasco*. No wonder that all those who do not come here for pleasure leave as fast as they arrive, and that the register of addresses which I have in hand scarcely contains a hundred names, many of which belong to gentlemen who have already left.

I hear that the third International Medical Congress will be held in Germany. I trust they will choose a German university town, and leave to the people there the care of arranging the Congress after their idea, and after the form of the meetings of the German Naturalists and Physicians, whose annual gatherings become more and more family gatherings, where the *utile et dulce* are harmoniously combined, and where the colleagues bring with them their wives and daughters, in order that these too may have an opportunity to see at collective work their fathers, brothers, and husbands. The popular lectures in the three general sittings at Innspruck, delivered by Helmholtz, Charles Vogt, and Virchow, will, for instance, be remembered a long while by all those who were present, ladies included.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, October 20th, at 2 P.M. President for 1868-9, Samuel Wood, F.S.A.; President-elect for 1869-70, Dr. Oakley.

Gentlemen intending to read papers or report cases, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

The dinner will take place at the Lion Hotel, at 4.30 for 5 exact time: Dr. Oakley in the Chair.

SAMUEL WOOD, F.R.C.S., *Honorary Secretary.*
Shrewsbury, October 6th, 1869.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Clarence Hotel, Bridgwater, on Thursday, October 21st, at 5 P.M.; H. J. ALFORD, M.B., President, in the Chair.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the dinner, or to read papers after, are requested to give notice to the Honorary Secretary.

W. M. KELLY, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*
Taunton, September 22nd, 1869.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE first ordinary meeting of the Session of the above Branch will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday evening, October 28th, at 6.45 P.M.; C. H. COLLINS, Esq., President.

This meeting will be rendered special—1. To consider the following resolution, notice of which was given at the annual meeting. Proposed by Dr. BUDD, and seconded by Dr. BRITTON: "That power be given to the Local Councils to fill in any vacancy that may occur in this Council, *ad interim*, to the next annual meeting."—2. On a requisition of the Bath Council: To fill up the extraordinary vacancy caused by the lamented decease of W. H. Colborne, M.D., President-elect.

Papers are also expected, from Mr. Prichard, Mr. Bartrum, Dr. E. L. Fox, and Dr. Fleming.

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

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH.

THE half-yearly meeting was held at the George Hotel, Barton-on-Humber, on Sept. 23rd, 1869; W. H. EDDIE, Esq., in the chair; Sir H. Cooper, the President, being unavoidably absent. Sixteen members were present.

Papers.—The following papers were read. A Fatal Form of Measles. By G. F. Elliott, M.D.—Cases treated by Bromide of Potassium. By W. H. Sissons, Esq.—Fungus of Testes. By Kelburne King, M.D.—Case of Tetanus. By W. J. Lunn, M.D.—Case of Compound Fracture of the Thigh. By R. Grieve, M.D.

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE first meeting of the thirteenth session (1869-70) was held at Rochester, on September 28th; ADAM MARTIN, M.D., in the Chair.

The Treasurer and Secretary were re-elected; and the next meeting appointed for November 16th, at Maidstone, with Dr. Monckton as Chairman.

New Member.—Edward Henry Hugo, Esq., was elected, subject to the rules. Dr. Aveling (already a member) was admitted to the District.

The William Carr Scholarship of the Royal Medical Benevolent College was advocated by Mr. W. HOAR of Maidstone.

Communications.—1. Mr. NANKIVELL described Lister's mode of using Carbolic Acid in Wounds and Compound Fractures, and demonstrated the mode on a patient. The carbolised cat-gut ligature, plasters, solutions, etc., were exhibited.

2. Mr. W. P. HOARE (Dartford) read a paper on the Surgical Use of Chloride of Zinc. This paper was a continuation of one that was read at Dartford on April 24th, 1868. The author destroys polypi of the ear by introducing a wire coated with the zinc into the centre of such growths. The operation is safe, effectual, and painless. Solutions are used in the following proportions:—Otorrhoea, gr. ij to $\frac{3}{2}$;

exudation of fauces, gr. xxxij to 3j (gr. iv to 3j); gonorrhœa, gr. ½—iv to 3j; naevi, gr. clx to 3j (gr. xx to 3j).

3. Dr. F. J. BROWN read some notes of Clinical Cases; also a paper on the Mode in which Direction is ascertained by Migratory Animals.—The Clinical Cases were: *a.* Ecchymosis of the Chin by a Blow on the Forehead in a boy, occurring in three minutes, as the result of *contre-coup*.—*b.* Partial Dislocation of one of the Middle Cervical Vertebrae in a middle-aged woman, on July 31st, 1869. The dislocation occurred at 7 A.M., and it was reduced in the evening. The accident was caused by stooping to kiss a baby in her lap, and twisting so as to kiss the infant's neck. There was swelling on the left side of the neck, with the chin turned to the right shoulder, and fixed in that position. She had much pain in the neck and left shoulder. The dislocation was reduced by lifting the head by the chin and occiput. An audible snap occurred, followed by restoration of the form and function of the neck.—*c.* Aberration of the Will. A boy, aged 10 years, and a girl of the same age, fasted in a partial degree for three months, and became very thin. The boy recovered spontaneously; his diet consisted of three or four picnic biscuits and three glasses of port wine daily. The girl was cured by assafoetida enemata; her diet consisted of apples and sweets almost exclusively, without wine. A young man, the son of a farmer, took a sudden offence with his father, and said that he would never work again. For many years he affected to be an invalid. He was cured by his father's telling him one day that the doctor considered that there was nothing the matter with him.—*d.* Malarious Affections since July 1st, simulating nephritis, colic, and peritonitis. These affections were preceded (in June) by catarrhal pneumonia of a fatal form.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ULCERATION OF INTESTINE CAUSING SUDDEN DEATH.

SIR,—In your impression of the 25th instant is a report of a case of "ulceration of intestine causing sudden death." The gentleman in attendance, Dr. Kibbler, stated that "he had never before either met with or heard of a case of a similar character." I therefore beg to offer the following account of a case very similar which happened to myself, when residing in Hampstead, in October 1865.

I was summoned late one night to a girl aged 17, said to be dangerously ill, and on my arrival found her dead. The gentleman in attendance gave the following history.

The deceased had not been very well for a little time, and had come up from the country for a change. On the morning of the day of her death there was some diarrhoea and discomfort, for which medicine was obtained from a druggist. In the evening, as she was worse, a medical attendant was summoned: he arrived about 7.30, and found her suffering from sickness and diarrhoea, for which he prescribed a calomel and opium powder, which gave decided relief to the pain, the patient expressing herself better. He was hastily summoned again about 12 P.M. with the information that the sickness had returned with greater force, and they feared that she was dying. On his arrival, he found her dead.

On *post mortem* examination, 35 hours after death, the body was found to be well nourished. Rigor mortis was passing off. The abdomen was distended by gas. The lungs, heart, liver, stomach, spleen, were all healthy. There was general congestion of the mesentery. An abundant exudation of healthy lymph took place from the cavity of the pelvis: a small ulcer was discovered, which had perforated the bowel near the lower end of the ileum, the tissue for some distance around the ulcer being congested. I may add, that the patient was menstruating at the time of her decease.

I am, etc., EDWARD MAHONY, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
13, Hardman Street, Liverpool, Sept. 1869.

PUNCTURED FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL of October 2nd, a brief allusion is made to two fatal cases of punctured fracture of the skull, unattended by immediate symptoms of cerebral injury. I cannot help thinking that a principal source of danger in these accidents is still sometimes overlooked, and thus patients are lost who might have been saved. A punctured fracture often carries with it spicula of bone, which may irritate and penetrate the dura mater, and thus give rise to inflammation and death. The external wound may be small; no cerebral symptoms may exist; and, therefore, according to modern practice, trephining would be deemed an unwarrantable proceeding.

My hospital experience afforded many instances of these injuries, and established beyond a doubt the importance of at once removing the source of irritation with a small trephine. In one interesting case, a

boy was admitted with acute inflammation of the brain following such an injury. I enlarged the wound, and removed a small circle of bone containing spicula sticking in the dura mater. The boy from that moment began to mend, and speedily recovered. But it will not do to wait for symptoms. The wound should be at once enlarged; and if, as usual, there be reason to apprehend that any fragment of bone has been driven in on the dura mater and brain, the trephine should be applied; and I am fully justified in saying that, if that be done, recovery will be the rule.

I am, etc., W. F. MORGAN,
Honorary and Consulting Surgeon to the Bristol Royal Infirmary.
Bristol, Oct. 1869.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY COLBORNE, M.D., CHIPPEHAM.

THIS much esteemed member of the profession and of our Association died at Chippenham on September 27th, at the early age of forty-seven. His family are said to have been settled in Chippenham for several centuries, and to have always occupied a high position. His father, the late Mr. William Colborne, died last year, at an advanced age.

Dr. Colborne studied medicine at University College in the years 1842-5, where he was noted as a steadily working and highly intelligent student. He always took a high position in the prize competitions into which he entered; and filled creditably several of the students' offices in the hospital—including that of house-surgeon to Mr. Liston. He graduated at the University of London, taking the degree of M.D. in 1853. Before this, he had joined his father in the old-established practice in Chippenham.

The cause of his death was exhaustion in the course of an attack of typhoid fever; his powers having been severely taxed, for the last two or three years, by overwork and anxiety.

Dr. Colborne was a man of extensive literary and scientific attainments. He was President-Elect of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association; and Vice-President of the Poor-Law Medical Officers' Association, in whose work he had lately taken much interest. The *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*, in noticing his death, says: "A more kindly disposed and amiable man—a man more full of anxiety for his patients—more charitable to the poor, both with purse and medicine—more ready to help them to the attainment of health and contentment by the warm interest he took in all that concerned them—never lived. His loss will be irreparable to many a poor family in the neighbourhood; while to his widow and seven children (the eldest only sixteen years old), the unexpected blow has fallen with a force to which it would be difficult to give expression.....Much might be said about the Doctor's consistent course of public life, for which he had gained the respect not only of those who agreed with him in opinion, but of those who took a different view. He was a member of the Town Council, and the inhabitants were looking forward to his mayoralty next November, when he has been cut off in the full career of his usefulness."

FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES, M.D., OF BOSTON, UNITED STATES.

ON the 15th ultimo, died one of the most rising surgeons in the city of Boston. A brief notice of his career in a British Journal of Medicine seems called for, inasmuch as the subject of the memoir was resident for some time in this country, and, in particular, made himself many friends at Edinburgh.

Dr. Ropes was educated at the Harvard University. After taking his doctor's degree, he came over to visit various European schools. By way of qualifying himself to profit fully from his continental studies, he spent his first winter in Dresden, where he worked diligently at languages, and also fostered, by way of relaxation, his love for music. He next worked in Berlin, under Virchow and Recklinghauser, and went, also, to Vienna and other schools of note. He remained some time in Paris, on his way to England, and next proceeded to Edinburgh, to spend the winter of 1863-4. Here, the writer of this notice first met him. He came prepared to work and learn, and make the best use of his time; and he was soon installed as an extra clinical clerk under Dr. Laycock. He devoted himself, with great assiduity, to urinology, and undertook, for some months, the daily examination of the urine of forty patients, accurate reports of which he registered. He was constantly in the infirmary wards. His heart, however, was set upon surgery, and he looked forward to practise this department in his native city. He was so desirous to possess a British diploma in surgery, that

he underwent the examinations for the conjoined licenses of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, during his stay in Edinburgh, and he had the great gratification, ere he left that city, of being elected a Fellow of the College of Surgeons. He returned to Boston at the end of 1864, during the great war, and was soon engaged in the service of his country as an assistant-surgeon in the army. He was never in any action, but did some heavy duty at the military hospital of Readville. He lost a brother in the earlier part of that long struggle. At the end of the war, he established himself in surgical practice at Boston, and, in 1867, was appointed one of the surgical staff of the City of Boston Hospital. This gave him work in which he delighted and showed great zeal.

An attack of scarlatina, some years ago, left behind it traces of renal mischief, and Dr. Ropes suffered from albuminuria, more or less, ever afterwards. He trusted that, with care, he might not suffer to any serious extent. Gradually, however, he failed in health, though carrying on his work with remarkable energy. His last illness was of only a fortnight's duration. A few days after its commencement, he described a peculiar sensation which he experienced in his head, a kind of explosion, and from that time he was delirious, and, finally, succumbed to the effects of uremia. His age was thirty-two.

Dr. Ropes was beloved by all who knew him. His career was, in all respects, a most exemplary one. He inspired energy and vivacity wherever he went. His life was pure and blameless. Our profession can ill spare such men.

JOHN T. LIPSCOMB, Esq., ST. ALBAN'S.

It is our painful duty to record the death of one of the oldest and most respected medical practitioners in Hertfordshire—John Thomas Lipscomb, of Saint Alban's. He died on September 25th, one day before completing his seventy-seventh year. He was the son of Charles Lipscomb, Esq., of Woodcote Hall, Hants. He commenced his medical career as pupil of Mr. Lyford, of Winchester, a gentleman of the highest standing among provincial hospital surgeons. With this gentleman, he remained five years, and became a favourite pupil. He afterwards became a pupil of the united hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, where he pursued his studies for three years. He then migrated to Middlesex Hospital, where he performed the duties of dresser for one year, and of house-surgeon for another. It was his intention to practise in London; and, no doubt, his abilities and varied professional and social accomplishments, would have opened for him a brilliant career. But his health failed from over study, and a country life, for a long period, became necessary. Circumstances arose which led him to settle at St. Alban's, in the year 1815. Two years later, he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. J. P. Nicholson, the highly respected Rector of the Abbey.

Mr. Lipscomb twice filled the office of Mayor; first in 1819, and, again, in 1836. Since 1836, he has been an active borough magistrate, fulfilling the duties with great firmness and kindness.

In 1832, he successfully performed the difficult operation of tying the popliteal artery. He retired from general practice in 1863, but continued to discharge the duties of magistrate, with great punctuality, to a very late period. Few medical men have been held in greater esteem by their brethren, and, probably, none have more thoroughly deserved such esteem. His advice and assistance, whenever needed, were always rendered promptly and cordially. He was kindly in manner, and he will be long missed with regret.

His mortal remains were, on October 1st, consigned to their last resting place, in the new burial ground of the Abbey Church; and, in accordance with his expressed wish, the ceremony was conducted with as much privacy as his well deserved popularity would permit. The members of the town council and the borough justices resolved to attend in their corporate capacity, as the last token of respect and esteem which they could pay to their oldest member, whose decease, though at an advanced period of life, cannot but cause a deep feeling of regret, not only to his immediate friends and brother magistrates, but generally to all his neighbours and fellow-townsmen, who remember the firm buoyant step, happy, cheerful countenance, and bright, active mind, which held out, till very lately, the delusive hope that his physical and mental energies were still far from exhausted. Most of the houses and shops in the town were partially closed during the day.

SINGULAR COURSE OF A BULLET IN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A case is recorded (*California Medical Gazette*) in which the bullet from a Derringer pistol held in the mouth, passed through the palatine process of the superior maxillary bone, crushed part of the base of the vomer, and then fell back into the nostril, and was swallowed, being forty-eight hours afterwards expelled *per anum*.

THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE OR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CHARGE OF NEGLECT AT BARNESLEY.

A CHARGE of neglecting a patient, whose thigh had been amputated, has been brought against Dr. Smith, the Medical Officer of the Barnsley Union. The patient was a woman named Ann Hobson, admitted for a large ulcer over the tibia of four years' duration, and another on the back of the leg. The leg was very painful, and she was anxious to have it removed. Amputation was accordingly performed five days after admission, after consultation with Mr. Wainwright, who also assisted at the operation. Some secondary haemorrhage occurred, and a tourniquet was applied to the femoral artery. Gangrene of the flaps, extending to the knee-joint, set in; a line of demarcation formed; and amputation through the thigh was resorted to, eighteen days after the first operation. After this, the patient gradually sank. The tissues in front of the end of the femur ulcerated down to the bone; and a ring of ulcers formed in the upper part of the thigh, at the level at which the tourniquet was applied. She died on the seventeenth day, tetanus having supervened. Dr. Smith saw her regularly for seven days, and then was telegraphed for to Scotland, and left the patient in charge of an unqualified assistant for a week, when the master of the workhouse sent for Mr. Blackburn, who had been appointed by the guardians to attend in the absence of Dr. Smith. Dr. Smith had left instructions for Mr. Wainwright (not Mr. Blackburn) to be sent for, if necessary. No question was raised as to the propriety of either operation. The charge was simply that of leaving a woman whose case was considered utterly hopeless, and who might die in a day or two, in charge of an unqualified man. The Board passed a vote of censure on Dr. Smith for not requesting Mr. Blackburn, his recognised deputy, to take the case in hand in his absence; and there can be no doubt that this was just, though there was no evidence to show that Mr. Blackburn or any one else could have done the woman any good.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Name of gentleman who passed his examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificate to practise, on Thursday, October 7th, 1869.

Furnivall, Henry Wallace, Hutton, near Weston-super-Mare.

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his first professional examination.

Newman, Ashwin Conway, Guy's Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Wheeler, Frederick William, Bedford

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY—Three Examiners for Graduation in Medicine.

BANBURY UNION, Oxfordshire—Medical Officers for the Cropredy and Hornton Districts: applications, 20th; election, 21st.

BARNESLEY UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Darton District.

CAHERCIVEEN UNION, co. Kerry—Medical Officer for the Derrynane Dispensary District: applications, 18th; election, 20th.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY—Physician.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY—Waltonian Lecturer on the Eye.

HULL GENERAL INFIRMARY—Resident House-Surgeon: applications, 18th October.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—Lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; Demonstrator of Anatomy.

MONAGHAN UNION—Medical Officer for the Glasslough Dispensary District: applications, 18th; election, 21st.

PRIVY COUNCIL—Medical Inspector.

ROSCREDA UNION, co. Tipperary—Medical Officer for the Ballybritt Division of the Roscrea Dispensary District.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh—Conservator of the Museum.

ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, Greenwich—Resident Medical Officer.

ST. GEORGE AND ST. JAMES DISPENSARY, King Street, Regent Street—Two Physicians: applications, 21st Oct.

ST. MARYLEBONE GENERAL DISPENSARY, Welbeck Street—Physician: 20th Oct.

SURGEONS' HALL, Edinburgh—Lecturer on Physiology, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.

SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL, Brighton—House-Surgeon: applications, 3rd November; election, 24th November.

SWANSEA INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon: applications, 24th Nov.; election, 1st Dec.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

WESTMORELAND LOCK HOSPITAL, Dublin—Resident Apothecary: applications, 22nd; election, 23rd.

WIGAN UNION, Lancashire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Wigan District and the Workhouse: applications, 21st Oct.
WYCOMBE UNION, Bucks—Medical Officer for District No. 8.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Names marked with an asterisk are those of Members of the Association.
*WARD, J. Bywater, B.A., M.B.Cantab., appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the Warwick County Asylum, Hatton, *vice* R. F. Neil, Esq., resigned.

BIRTHS.

CARVER.—On October 12th, at Cambridge, the wife of *Edmund Carver, M.B. of a daughter.
LITTLE.—On October 4th, at Aylsham, the wife of *Frederick Little, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
MONCKTON.—On October 7th, at Brenchley, Kent, the wife of *William Monckton, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
SHONE.—On October 6th, at Great Malvern, the wife of W. J. Shone, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALL, TERTIUS, M.D., Army Medical Department, to Sophia Anna, second daughter of James MATTHEWS, Esq., of Forest Hill, on October 9th.
BRADDICK, William H., Esq., to Mathilde Maria, youngest daughter of S. T. PARTRIDGE, M.D. of York Place, Portman Square, on October 9th.
*BUZZARD, Thomas, M.D., of Grosvenor Street, to Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Joseph WASS, Esq., of Lea, Derbyshire, at Dethick, Matlock, on October 9th.
CUNNINGHAM, R. W., M.D., H.M. Bengal Army, to Robina, daughter of the late George F. HANNAY, Esq., of Kingsmuir, Fifeshire, on October 7th.
FORSYTH, Charles, Esq., of Hornsey, to Marion Emilia, only daughter of George HENTY, M.D., of Hilldrop Road, Tufnell Park, on October 6th.
HILSON, Archibald H., M.D., Surgeon H.M. Bengal Army, to Alice Park, daughter of the late Alexander ANDERSON, M.D., of Jedburgh, on October 4th.
LAWRENCE, Sir Trevor, Bart., only son of the late Sir William Lawrence, Bart., to Bessie, only child of the late John MATTHEW, Esq., of Dorking, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on October 6th.
PERKINS—HOLMES.—On October 7th, at Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Edwin Kempson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Perkins, father of the bridegroom, John Robert Perkins, of Hendon, N.W., late House-Physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, etc., to Emma Kate, third daughter of the late Jasper Holmes, Esq., of Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey.
*PHILPOTS, Edward Payne, M.B., C.M., Leamington, to Charlotte Elizabeth Mary, youngest surviving daughter of the late Arthur THOMSON, Esq., of Aberdeen, on September 30th.
SMALLEY, Henry, Esq., Captain Royal Madras Engineers, to Emmeline Matilda, youngest daughter of Thomas DAVIDSON, M.D., of Bayswater.
WEBSTER, Marshall Hall, Esq., Surgeon, sixth son of *George Webster, M.D., of Dulwich, to Eliza Jane, youngest daughter of the late George T. STUCHEBURY, Esq., of London, at Ipswich, Queensland, on June 24th.

DEATHS.

BINDLOSS.—On October 2nd, at Pendleton, Manchester, Martha, wife of *James B. Bindloss, Esq., Surgeon.
*DAVIES, Francis, Esq., Surgeon and Captain 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Rifle Volunteers, aged 69, on October 8th.
DICKSON, Samuel, M.D., at Bolton Street, aged 67, on October 12th.
GRAHAM.—On October 11th, at Pontefract, Harriet, wife of C. Graham, M.D.
MURRAY.—On October 9th, at Green Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 4, Antoinette N. T., only daughter of Gustavus C. P. Murray, M.D.

BEQUEST.—Mr. William Sinclair of Sowerby, near Thirsk, has left £500 to the Redcar Convalescent Home, and £200 to the Harrogate Hospital.

KENT AND CANTERBURY HOSPITAL.—The appeal for donations and subscriptions towards the expense of making alterations and additions has already produced upwards of £2,600; a further sum of £1,400 is required.

DEATH FROM TOBACCO ADMINISTERED BY A QUACK.—A man was lately poisoned at New York by a quack woman doctor, who administered tobacco for the cure of "fever and ague." The woman was released on bail, while the Coroner's report was sent for investigation to the Board of Health!—*Med. and Sur. Reporter.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Sir Samuel Baker adds, in a postscript to a recent letter:—"I see a letter in the papers from Mrs. Burton, proposing an expedition in search of Livingstone. Although well meant, it would be an useless undertaking, as I shall arrive south of the Albert long before any expedition from Zanzibar could reach Tanganyika. There I shall be certain to hear of him, as I shall be within a few miles of the latter lake. Should any white man be in the country, the chiefs or kings of the various tribes are sure to have the information, and I shall have both the force and supplies necessary for his assistance, with a direct communication established to Khartoum." A telegram from Bombay dated October 6, reports that Dr. Kirk has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated July 6, 1868 (?) reporting that he was in good health and spirits, and that he found what he believed to be the sources of the Nile, between 10 and 12 deg. south.

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.
TUESDAYGuy'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.
FRIDAYWestminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.
SATURDAY St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Henry Hancock, "On a peculiar form of Syphilis of the Neck simulating Epithelioma"; Dr. Andrew Clark, "On the part which Pleurisy plays in the Production of Phthisis."
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.
THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. G. Gascoyne, "On Varicocel."—
FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Howard Marsh, "A Case of Cleft-Palate"; Mr. De Morgan, "Case of Fracture of the Skull, with subsequent Coma and Hemiplegia: Recovery: Sudden Death"; Dr. Headlam Greenhow, "Diphtherial Paralysis".

EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

QUEEN ADELAIDE'S DISPENSARY, Pollard Row, Bethnal Green Road, Saturday, October 16th, at 3 P.M. Ovariotomy—by Mr. Maunder.

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.

A METROPOLITAN STUDENT.—The registration of students closed on the 15th inst. On making an application to the President and enclosing a certificate from the gentleman who attended you in your illness, you will no doubt be allowed to register on Monday.

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The *Journal Officiel* says: that a chemist has discovered a method of illuminating letters, whereby the names of streets, numbers of houses, and inscriptions, become more distinct as darkness increases. The process is described as very simple, and consists in the application of a peculiar kind of liquid to the letters.

DRUGGISTS' CHARGES FOR PRESCRIPTIONS.

SIR.—The letters of "Pharmaceutical Chemist" and "Thorn", in the JOURNAL of September 18th, do not touch the evil complained of. There is a question of great importance to members of the medical profession just now above that implied in the correspondence.

I have been in practice for nearly twenty years. When I first entered into partnership in my present firm, I found the custom of this place to be to charge for medicine supplied; viz., 2s. 6d. for mixture, 1s. for powders, 1s. for pills, etc. I altered this plan, and introduced the custom of charging 3s. 6d. and 5s. per visit (medicine included). For the last three or four years, I have tried to get my patients to pay 5s. and 7s. per visit, and to have their medicines made up by the druggist. This year, I have all but succeeded, now sending medicine to a few old families only. I find, however, that I have greater difficulties to overcome than I had in changing the custom of the firm in the first instance; and several persons have asked me to go back to the older plan, and send them the required medicine. They say that the druggist's bill is greater for medicine only than it used to be for medicine and attendance too under the old plan. On inspecting the druggist's bills, I find that the charges for medicine are really greater than used to be charged by our firm twenty years ago.

This introduces a great impediment to the change which all intelligent medical men earnestly desire. It promotes the custom of writing prescriptions in a concentrated form; and prevents many from doing as I have done. It is a subject of great importance. It has a material bearing upon the social future of our profession.

Can you not get at the views of the profession upon this point; and also bring to the notice of the pharmaceutical body a subject which interests them quite as much as it does ourselves?

September 21st, 1869.

I am, etc.,
SUBURBAN M.D.

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

M.D. (Wolverhampton).—You will find an abstract of the case in "Wilcox Laws relating to the Medical Profession".

THE ACTION OF MERCURY.

SIR.—Born in Worcester on July 14th, 1780, I was early destined for the medical profession, and my cousin, Mr. Yates, being then House-surgeon to the Infirmary, I spent my holidays and spare time there for two years before my apprenticeship to a surgeon here, where I have been ever since, with the exception of five years in London. Fond of my profession,

"The master's passion in the breast,
Like Aaron's serpent swallows all the rest."

Among other means, I was a constant reader of the *Lancet*, till and some time after the birth of our JOURNAL, at which I was somewhat of a coadjutor of my most valued friend its founder. *Pax manibus*. To the former I occasionally contributed, and to ours latter, wherein are several of my letters on other subjects; but the occasion of the present resumption of my pen, is a letter of Dr. Allfrey, of Chislehurst, in our JOURNAL last week, on "The Action of Mercury." As to the Edinburgh Committee, for the pains they have taken in their laborious investigations into the action of mercury upon the bilious secretions, I would ask, *Cui bono?* for look at the difference of constitution of the two beings; so that it may be said, truly the experiments are altogether valueless. Dr. Allfrey goes on to say: "Has mercury 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."

In functional congestion of the liver, the bile is always impure; consequently, there is digestive derangement; and the numerous ills arising therefrom are too obvious to need description, and the longer this continues the greater is the evil, till at last the viscera becomes organically diseased, and then life soon ends by some cruel death. In functional derangement of the liver only, be it congestion ever so vast and the bile ever so vitiated, mercury is so far a chologogue, administered according to my directions in my quondam letters in our JOURNAL, as not only completely to emulge it of its noxious contents, but to restore it to its usual size and to its pure and healthy secretion, as evidenced by palpation, the ability to lie on the left side, by the natural appearance of the faeces and urinary excretion, by the colour of the eyes and skin, and other symptoms indicative of health; and these benign appearances generally are preceded by more or less of salivation, but the less the better.

The maligners of mercury, I would rank as little superior to those of the vaccine lymph; these two blessings are certainly divine, and cannot be too highly eulogised—this vanquishing the small-pox, that syphilis—for, generally speaking, this cannot be eradicated without mercury; so that we may form some idea of the danger of those practitioners who pretend to cure this horrid disorder without this inestimable drug, thus transmitting the taint from generation to generation. Those who would discard mercury are of different calibre; some are sincere; others I know not how to designate; and one I know as an arrant touter. To all I would say, be orthodox, or get your living in a less dangerous way.

Dr. Allfrey's letter comes very opportunely, and requires serious attention. Hoping that this may appear in our JOURNAL,

I am, etc.,

THOMAS POPE.

Cleobury Mortimer, August 23rd, 1869.

A TOURIST in the United States says: "It is quite a mistake to suppose there is any prejudice here against individual Englishmen. The Germans and Americans look down very much on the Irish. The whole of the western country is almost peopled with Germans. In St. Louis especially, where there are 100,000 Teutons, you might fancy yourself in Bavaria. This German interest is immensely antagonistic to the Irish; and, I am disposed to think, the Hibernian day is gone by in this country; between Germans and Chinamen, Paddy will go to the ground. Even in New York, the German will soon be the dominant interest."—*Times*, September 25th.

NOT A TRUE TAIL.

SIR.—In your number of Sept. 4th, Mr. Owen relates that, many years ago, he delivered a woman of a child who had a true tail; an appendage which was attached to the extremity of the spinal column, and supplied by muscles and nerves. He adds, that he removed this, and sent it, with an account of the case, to the museum of Guy's Hospital, where it is now preserved. As I am not aware that any of the stories of human beings with tails have been authenticated, the case of Mr. Owen, if true, would be most valuable to science; but he will pardon me for saying that his memory has betrayed him as to the true nature of the malformation; and therefore, with his and your permission, I will copy the account given in the Museum Catalogue. The history is taken from his own report; and the short description of the specimen is my own, written some years ago, when I re-examined nearly all the specimens in the museum.

Prep. 2546⁵⁰.—A congenital growth, removed from the back of a child, and styled a tail. It is of conical shape, and between three and four inches long. It was said to be muscular; but nothing now can be discerned in it but cellular tissue, fat, and integument.

Mrs. R., a very excitable and sensitive woman, had had four children, one of whom was said to have been web-footed, owing to the mother having had some favourite ducks. The fifth child was born in February 1842; it was well grown, but said to have a tail. This was a conical body, growing from over the last lumbar vertebra, as seen in the specimen. Its end was curled up, and it was said was readily excited to move when it was touched; the nurse, moreover, said it curled itself round her finger. It appeared to be attached to the integument only, having no connection with the vertebrae, which were continued on to the sacrum and coccyx as usual. A fortnight after birth, a ligature was applied, and soon the growth dropped off. The child thrived; but, when a year old, it could not stand, being only able to crawl about. When four years old, it could only stand upright for a moment, the feet also being inverted and the bladder paralysed. Subsequently the tendons of the feet were divided, and the child was able to walk about on crutches. An examination of the back at that period showed the spinal column quite continuous to the sacrum, and not open at any part. The cicatrix was surrounded by a fatty substance. The mother attributed the malformation to her constantly feeding one of a litter of pigs. This little pig had a mode of curling its tail, which so excited the mother's notice, that she often alluded to it.—Presented by Mr. B. Owen of Finchley.

I am, etc.,

SAMUEL WILKS.

EDUCATION AND LEGAL POSITION OF WOMEN.—The local correspondent of the *Independence Belge* says, that one municipal body of the town of Vienna has ruled that 7000 women, paying taxes, etc., and complying with legal conditions, shall be admitted to an elective vote. The male population seem comparatively unconcerned. Many in this country must be unaware that the question of women's rights has been at all considered in Austria. It would seem that Mr. J. Stuart Mill has triumphed in at least one European capital. A stir is also being made in Russia. It is said that Mr. Mill's book is read extensively; and the Emperor is reported to look favourably on the idea of women being placed on an equality with men. A mechanical school for women has just been opened at Warsaw, under the immediate superintendence of Government, its object being to train young women of the lower classes in all the lighter kinds of handicraft, such as may be pursued without injury to their health. The project appears to be generally popular, and much good is anticipated from it.

ERRATUM.—We are requested to state that Dr. Fothergill, whose name occurs several times in the report of the Medicine Section of the Leeds Meeting, is not Dr. Fothergill of Darlington, but Dr. J. Milner Fothergill of Morland, Westmorland.

THE ANNUAL MUSEUM.

SIR.—In the current number of *The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, appears an article upon the Annual Museum of the Association. The shortcomings of the Leeds Exhibition are spoken of somewhat severely. The writer more than hints that this is due to insufficient effort on the part of the Leeds Committee. In particular, he says that the events would have been very different, had application been made to the medical officers of large hospitals, etc. In reply, allow me to say that we were here very much disappointed indeed with the meagre display and in the museum; but that we did not and do not blame ourselves for it.

Both Mr. Wheelhouse and Dr. Edison took a great deal of pains about the museum, and were much disappointed that their success was so small. The printing of the catalogue was delayed to the last moment in order to increase, if possible, the published list of objects, and many objects arrived so late that the naming and arranging of them was scarcely possible. As to the plan suggested by the reviewer, I have farther to say that it was exactly carried out as he proposes. A full printed circular was addressed to all booksellers, instrument-makers, and others likely to help us. A bundle of circulars was sent to every hospital, under cover to some member of the staff, and I myself wrote to personal friends on the staffs of almost all, if not all, the London hospitals, begging them to see that each member of the staff received a circular, and had his attention drawn especially to it. The fact is, the trouble of packing and sending specimens seemed to be too much for busy men.

As the reviewer himself admits, Messrs. Williams and Norgate set an admirable example by their remarkably successful exhibition.

I am, etc.,

Leeds, Oct. 11th, 1869.

T. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT.

DEATH FROM HÆMORRHAGE FROM A SELF-INFILTED (?) WOUND IN A VARICOSE VEIN.—A gentleman, aged 67, residing in Islington, had exhibited symptoms of aberration of mind for some time, and, by medical advice, a man was engaged to watch him during the night. When the attendant woke on the morning of the 17th, he found his charge dead, having evidently bled to death from a wound in the leg. He had suffered from varicose veins, and it was supposed that the inconvenience from them, in his unsound state of mind, had led him to attempt suicide, by making a cut across one of them. The wound was clean cut. For some time, no knife could be found capable of inflicting it, but, ultimately, such a one was discovered on stove, covered with dust, close to the bed, and within reach of the deceased. His left hand was marked with blood, but there was none whatever on the knife. Dr. Allen's opinion was, that he had held his vein with the finger of the left hand, and, after cutting the vein, had placed the knife on the stove. The case presents several curious points. First, as an example of actual death from haemorrhage from a varicose vein. Bleeding to alarming syncope, under such conditions, is common enough, but actual death very rare. Secondly, there can be but little doubt that the case was one of self-inflicted wound; and inasmuch as the attendant had no motive for murder, and the method selected was one which is not probable he would have thought of. What, then, had become of the instrument of suicide? That the knife found was the one, can scarcely be believed. The hypothesis suggested at the inquest, that the blood could run off the blade like ink off a greasy steel pen, is not tenable for a moment. The medical evidence seems clear that it was a wound in the vein, and not a rupture.

VISIBLE ARTERIAL PULSATION.

SIR.—In reply to the query under the above heading, contained in your column of correspondence (JOURNAL, Sept. 18th), may I venture to advise your correspondent to consult the Chapter on "Aortic Disease", in Dr. Stokes's valuable work on *Diseases of the Heart and Aorta*.

I think practical experience fully bears out the truth of the observations of Dr. Stokes and Sir Dominic Corrigan, to whom Dr. Stokes gives the credit of being the first to correctly diagnose permanent patency of the aortic valves. These observations tend to the following facts.

1. Visible arterial pulsation has been noticed where there was no valvular disease.

2. Visible pulsation, to be valuable as a diagnostic symptom, must be accompanied by other corroborative signs.

3. These signs are *bruit de soufflet*, generally double; *frémissement* in the principal arteries of the neck; *collapsing pulse*; and evidences of enlargement of the left ventricle.

Of course, these symptoms are not all invariably present together, nor do they present themselves at all stages of aortic valvular disease. Dr. Corrigan's original memoir on this disease is to be found in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xxxvii, pp. 227-228.

I am, etc.,

Bath, September 21st, 1869.

A. B. BRABAZON.

ERUPTION FROM INSECT-BITES.

SIR.—A gentleman who had been staying at a fashionable hotel in Pimlico for a few nights about a fortnight since, upon his arrival here consulted me for an eruption precisely similar in character to that described by Mr. Hutchinson, which was reported in the JOURNAL of October 9th. The fact of the eruption being confined exclusively to the face and hands, and each blotch having a little dark spot in the centre, induced me to conclude that the eruption was caused by the bite of some insect. I heard soon afterwards that mosquitoes had abounded in Pimlico, and that many persons had suffered in a similar manner to my patient, and had been no less alarmed about themselves, as no one seemed to have any recollection of being bitten.

I am, etc., G. WORRINGTON, L.K.Q.C.P.I., etc.

I, Heene Terrace, West Worthing, October 11th, 1869.

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.

MEDICAL TITLES.

Sir,—I am afraid I am intruding, as I suppose ladies may not write to your JOURNAL; but, seeing your leading article on my husband's study-table last Saturday (Sept. 25th), I was delighted. Allow me to express my sympathy with every word of it. You know, Mr. Editor, I have had the misfortune (fortune, I should have said) to marry a doctor, and my friends think I have lowered myself by it; but, when they come to see me, I take care to bring them into the company of old Dr. B. of our neighbourhood, who is in with all the top county families, and is himself quite a square in his own way; only the worst of it is that, just a few doors from us, there is a low snobby fellow, calling himself "surgeon", who keeps an ugly open shop, with fly-papers and treacle and such like in the window, and my provoking brother will have it that my husband is no better than one of that sort. Now, your article just convinced me that if all medical men could have one common title of "doctor", it would give an air of respectability to all; but, on second thoughts, it would not, unless with the uniform title and portal system they could all have one sense of honour. No doctors must be allowed to keep open shop or to sell medicines, except such as they supply to their own patients. Do, Mr. Editor, add this in your next article, and save me from the slighting sneers of my relatives.

I am, etc., ELEANORA.

P.S.—When women have seats in Parliament, things will, no doubt, soon be changed; but, meanwhile, could not the existing medical schools give their diplomas only on condition that those who hold them should not keep shops and advertise, and act just like petty tradesmen?

Sir,—In Sir Wm. Jenner's Address in Medicine at the late meeting of the British Medical Association, I observed that he adverted to a particular influence of the bromide of potassium upon disorders of the generative function. Can you, or any of your correspondents, kindly inform me as to the peculiar action alluded to by Sir William?

Dublin, October 4th, 1869.

A CAREFUL READER.

DR. WHITMORE'S REPORT ON GAS.—The gas of three Companies was analysed by Dr. Whitmore in August and September. In the samples from two Companies there was excess of sulphur and ammonia; and in the third, excess of sulphur. He observed, however, that sulphuretted hydrogen was not detected in any case.

J. W.—The Degree of Doctor of Medicine (Edinburgh) is a medical qualification. There is no power of preventing any one holding such a qualification from attending surgical cases; but it is very improbable that he could recover charges for the same in a court of law.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, Oct. 6th; The New York Medical Gazette, Sept. 25th; The Parochial Critic, Oct. 6th; The New York Medical Record, Sept. 25th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Sept. 23rd; The Madras Mail, August 4th; The Indian Medical Gazette, August 30th; The Herts Advertiser and St. Albans Times, Oct. 9th; The Birmingham Daily Post, Oct. 9th; The Western Mail, Oct. 12th.

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

Mr. J. A. McBride, Cirencester; Mr. F. Dunn, Wolverhampton; Dr. H. Blanc, Southampton; Dr. Whitmore, London; Dr. Mushet, Colney Hatch; Dr. Burder, Clifton; Mr. Craven, Hull; Mr. A. Trow, Cleobury Mortimer; N. H. O. T., Sudbury; Mr. W. B. Langmore, London; Dr. C. F. Buchan, Runcorn; Mr. W. H. Masters, Thrapstone; Dr. Dudfield, London; The Secretary of the Medical Club; Dr. Bryan, Northampton; The Secretary of the Clinical Society.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Mr. F. Le Gros Clark, London; Dr. R. Farquharson, Rugby; Mr. S. Wood, Shrewsbury; Mr. P. C. Little, Dublin; Dr. W. H. Robertson, Buxton; Dr. J. M. Fothergill, Morland; Mr. Steele, Clifton; M.R.C.S. London; Dr. B. W. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. J. T. N. Lipscomb, St. Albans; Dr. J. Gardner, Box; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; The Registrar-General of England; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; Dr. Lomas, London; Dr. Treutler, Kew; Mr. R. Craister, Bromley; Dr. Wadham, London; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; Mr. C. H. Moore, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Mrs. Baines, London; Dr. George Johnson, London; Mr. W. Smith, Clifton; Mr. J. B. Curneven, London; Mr. R. S. Fowler, Bath; Mr. W. Monckton, Staplehurst; Dr. J. Beddoe, Clifton; J. W., New Quay; Mr. G. Worthington, Worthing; Mr. J. Becke, Northampton; Dr. T. Clifford Allbutt, Leeds; Mr. W. J. Wilson, Chesterfield; Mr. G. Southam, Pendleton; The Secretary of the Obstetrical Society; Mr. Laffan, Dublin; Dr. Laycock, Edinburgh; Mr. J. T. Gabriel, Queenstown; Mr. C. F. Mauder, London; Dr. D. McVeagh, Coventry; H. H. P., London; and Mr. Paget, London.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Anatomy: Descriptive and Surgical. By Henry Gray, F.R.S. Fifth Edition. By T. Holmes, M.A. London: Longmans. 1869.

Exercises in Practical Chemistry. By A. G. Vernon Harcourt, M.A., F.R.S., etc., and H. G. Madan, M.A., F.C.S. Series I. Oxford: 1869.

The Cry of the Children: a Lecture. By Dr. Syson. Manchester: 1869.

Provident Societies and their Medical Staff. 1869.

On Chloroform. By C. Kidd, M.D. London: 1869.

Two Cases of Chromidrosis: with Remarks. By A. Wynne Foot, M.D.T.C.D. Dublin: 1869.

Manual of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. By S. M. Bradley. London and Manchester: 1870.

Report of St. Mary's Hospital for the year 1868-69.

On the Presence of Sulphocyanides in the Blood and Urine. By Arthur Leared, M.D., M.R.I.A., etc. London: 1869.

A Guide to the Examination of the Urine. By J. Wickham Legg, M.D. Dublin: 1869.

Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, October 9th, 1869.

NAMES OF STATIONS AND OBSERVERS.	BAROMETER, Reduced to 32 deg. F. & mean sea lev.		MEAN TEMPERA- TURE.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.										WIND.										RAIN.		
	Mean.	Range.	Of Air in Shade.	Of Evaporation.	Mean degree of Humidity (sat. 100)	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Range.	Mean of all Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb Maxm. in Sun.	Minimum exposed on grass.	Mean amount of Clouds (0-10).	Mean amount of Ozone (0-10).	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm, etc.	Mean Force 0-12.	Number of days it fell.	Amount in inches.
BATH.....	30.131	0.311	57.0	54.3 51.8	83	74.0	48.0	26.0	66.7	49.5	116.2	..	4	6	..	0.7	..	2.3	0.3	..	0.4	0.3	2.7	1.2*	0	0	
Dr. Barter, F.M.S.																											
BOURNEMOUTH.....	30.151	0.330	57.8	55.0 52.5	82	70.5	47.1	23.4	64.5	50.6	118.0	43.8	1.3	2.8	..	..	..	2.7	1	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	0	0
Dr. Compton, F.M.S.																											
DOVER.....	30.139	0.743	58.0	56.0 54.2	87	66.6	38.6	28.0	62.9	43.7	..	..	3.2	..	..	..	1	2	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.7	0.7	1.9	1	0.33
Dr. Parsons.																											
DUBLIN.....	30.086	0.257	59.2	57.0 55.0	87	69.2	52.5	16.7	64.1	55.0	..	46.3	5.4	..	..	..	6.9	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	..	1.3	1.1	1	0.36
Dr. J. W. Moore.																											
KEW.....	30.181	0.410	56.1	54.3 52.6	88	72.2	45.9	26.3	65.5	49.5	119.1	..	1.8	1.6	0.3	..	..	1.3	0.3	..	1.3	0.3	3.3	1.2	1	0.03
Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.																											
LLANDUDNO.....	30.081	0.664	58.7	55.9 53.4	83	75.3	49.2	26.1	65.9	51.7	..	..	5.1	..	..	..	2	..	1.3	1.3	2.3	..	..	0.8	2	0.35
Drs. Nicol and Dalton.																											
MALVERN.....	30.154	0.356	58.0	55.5 53.3	84	75.0	48.2	26.8	67.7	51.0	133.0	40.4	4.2	2.1	0.7	..	..	1.3	1.3	1.7	1	0.3	0.7	2.9*	1	0.02
Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.																											
SCARBOROUGH.....	30.153	0.339	55.0	53.5 52.6	90	68.3	46.7	21.6	61.5	50.4	119.7	42.1	6	6.4	0.7	0.7	..	..	1	1	1	1.3	1.3	2.5	2	0.33
Dr. Fox, M.R.C.P.																											
SIDMOUTH.....	30.122	0.328	58.6	57.0 55.6	89	68.5	50.0	18.5	64.8	52.7	..	..	2.4	5.6	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	0.7	1	0.02
Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S.																											
WORTHING.....	30.165	0.382	59.1	57.1 55.3	88	69.1	46.8	22.3	64.8	53.5	116.7	39.4	2.7	3.2	..	..	1	2	..	..	0.3	0.7	3	1.4	0	0
W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.																											

* Mean hourly velocity in miles, as measured by a Robinson's Cup and Dial Anemometer.

REMARKS.—Atmospheric pressure has been considerably higher than last week. It rose rapidly on the 1st day of the week,—the rise amounting on an average to 0.400 inches, and the variations after this were very small indeed. The range has been rather less than that of the week before. Mean temperature has been on the whole very slightly higher, and the maxima have in almost all cases exceeded those of the foregoing week by several degrees. The range has been greater. Winds have been much more variable in character, and of very light force. Rain has fallen in but small quantities, and the sky has been much more free from clouds. An Aurora Borealis was seen on the evening of the 6th, at Bath, Dover, Dublin, and Worthing. The weather of the week has been fine and of a very settled nature; marked by rather high day temperatures and comparatively chilly nights; during which there was generally a copious formation of dew; in the mornings, and, in some cases, in the evenings too, fogs and mists prevailed; but these had mostly cleared away by 9 or 10 a.m. The days have been bright and warm, with only light breezes; while the nights were calm and generally clear. Lightning was seen to the East in Dublin on the 3rd, at 11 p.m. At Bath a few cases of typhoid fever have occurred; but the general health is good. In Dublin scarlatina caused 13 deaths, measles 9, and diarrhoea 20, during the week ending October 2nd; the number given in the last report having reference to the week ending September 25th.

Kew, W., October 13th, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.