

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

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. BRITTAN: "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.*

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: PA-
THOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SECTION.

THE first meeting of the present Session will be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Friday, October 29th, at 3 P.M.

BALTHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D., }
T. VINCENT JACKSON, } *Honorary Secretaries.*

Birmingham, October 20th, 1869.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE thirteenth autumnal meeting was held at the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, Stamford, on Wednesday, October 6th, 1869, at 2 P.M.; WILLIAM NEWMAN, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also twenty-two other gentlemen present.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were then admitted as new members: William B. Deacon, Esq., of Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, and Daniel W. Tomlinson, Esq., of Oundle, Northamptonshire; also to the Branch only (being already members of the Association): H. Lambden, Esq., Rippingale, Lincolnshire, and T. J. Walker, M.D., Peterborough.

Secretary's Report.—Dr. BRYAN read his report. He stated that the funds of the Branch were in a flourishing state. The number of members was about the same, reckoning deaths, secessions, and new members. In his capacity of representative on the Parliamentary Committee, he had attended a meeting in London in July to form part of a deputation to the Lord President of the Privy Council, to present a petition respecting the representation of general practitioners in the Medical Council; also relating to amendments in the Medical Registration Bill. In August last, at a meeting of Committee of Council at Birmingham, which he was unable to attend, a new editor to the JOURNAL (Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson of the London Hospital) was elected. In the transmission of annual subscriptions, Dr. Bryan would feel obliged if gentlemen would send them within the first or second month in the year, and kindly notice the post-office specified in the circular sent by him; and the cheques were, however, most convenient.

President's Address.—Dr. NEWMAN read a short address.

Papers.—The following papers were read. 1. Case of Lithotomy; with Practical Remarks. By G. P. Goldsmith, Esq., Bedford.—2. Lithotomy; with Cases, and Specimens of Calculi Removed. By W. Newman, M.D. A discussion ensued. Several Calculi of extraordinary size were shown by Mr. T. J. Walker.—3. Case of Fracture of the Base of the Skull; with Remarks. By C. Prior, M.D. A short discussion followed.—4. Case of unusually Large Femoral Hernia in the Male Subject; with Complications. By J. Bryan, M.D.—5. Case of Sudden Death in a Man soon after a Blow; Disease of the Heart; Great Extravasation of Blood under the Skull. By R. T. Watkins, Esq.

The meeting broke up at about 4 P.M. and adjourned to Dr. Newman's house at Barn Hill, Stamford, to coffee, etc., having been previously to the meeting entertained at luncheon.

The next Annual Meeting is to be held at Aylesbury, under the presidency of Charles Hooper, Esq.

THE NEW SWANSEA INFIRMARY is to be formally opened on Wednesday next, two days being allowed for inspection by the public, previously to the removal of the patients from the old building.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1869.

GRAILY HEWITT, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Dr. BARNES exhibited the head of a child delivered by Cephalotripsy, with the instrument (Hicks') attached. A deformed, rickety, creature, aged nineteen, was admitted, in the last week of her first pregnancy, at St. Luke's Workhouse. The conjugate diameter was estimated at from 1'25" to 1'50", and the space on each side of the promontory was about the same. Dr. Barnes passed a bougie in the uterus, on the afternoon of the 13th September, at 3 p.m.; on the 14th, there was some uterine action at 6 p.m. The medium dilator was applied for ten minutes and room was gained for work. Some pieces of the cranial vault were removed by the craniotomy forceps, and then the head was extracted by the cephalotribe, with but little difficulty. The operation lasted one hour. The mother did well. Dr. Barnes believed that the pelvis in this case was the smallest in which cephalotripsy had been successfully performed in this country. The instrument worked admirably, but he thought a less curve would be better. He also exhibited a cast of a head grasped by the straight instrument of Dr. Kidd, of Dublin, kindly lent him by Dr. Kidd.—Dr. HICKS considered this case a very satisfactory proof of the efficacy of the instrument. He adverted to the advantage of using the cephalotribe as a tractor. Although the head may be compressed to not much over an inch at the point of pressure, if the blades be removed, the after-expansion of the bones neutralises the advantages of the compression. An instrument with blades, capable of less approximation, adapted as a tractor, is really more efficient.—The PRESIDENT remarked that one practical deduction to be drawn from Dr. Barnes's case, was the advisability of giving the cephalotribe very little curve. In most cases of pelvic deformity, the pelvis was not only narrow, but shallow, and a nearly straight instrument would be generally applicable.—Dr. HICKS said that his later instruments were not so curved as the early examples. He thought that the quarter turn could always be made so that the concavity should look forwards.

Dr. WOODWARD exhibited his Obstetric Back-Supporter. It consists of a padded plate, on the posterior surface of which two springs are hinged, having their common centre formed by a rack and pinion hinge, by moving which the springs assume an arched form. To the extremities of the springs is attached a belt which encircles the abdomen; so that, in their effort to take a curved form, force is exerted against the pad forming the centre of the arc, and the requisite amount of pressure is exerted on the surface covered by the pad. Dr. Woodward said that he had used this apparatus in many labours, and with much benefit.—Dr. BARNES observed that, in his lecture on "Obstetric Support", he (Dr. Barnes) had quoted Kristeller, who described a method of actually squeezing the child out of the uterus by external pressure. The Dublin School, represented by Drs. Joseph Clarke, Collins, and Beatty, had long practised the application of a binder during the expulsion of the child, and the manœuvre of pursuing the uterus, in its retreat towards the pelvis, by the hands, during the expulsion of the child, and of keeping up the pressure upon the uterus afterwards, to ensure full contraction, the detachment of the placenta, and the prevention of hæmorrhage. This practice he had himself always carried out. He was not a little surprised to observe that, within the last few years, this method had been promulgated in Germany as a discovery by Credé.—Dr. PROTHEROE SMITH did not think that Mr. Woodward's supporter had anything in common with the instrument which he (Dr. Smith) had exhibited to the Society on the 7th July. Simple compression by a circular bandage with a lumbar pad, as in Dr. Woodward's instrument, would be insufficient to accomplish the objects of rectifying the antverted gravid uterus, and of supplying sufficient support and compression during labour. On the subject of compression of the uterus with a view to expedite labour, Dr. Barnes's remarks were very pertinent, and he fully agreed with him that there was nothing new in it. It was as old as woman. Nature had furnished her with an apparatus which, though all-sufficient in savage life, was impaired in the civilised woman. By the continued pressure of clothes suspended around the waist, the structure of the abdominal muscles becomes so deteriorated as to lose much of its power of contraction. When this defect exists, or when anaesthetics are widely employed, painful or perilous labour may result. To obviate this evil, after experiments extending over six years, he had produced an instrument which, in brief, he would describe as an artificial skeleton, so constructed as to present, in its pubic, sacral, lumbar, costal, and sternal pads and springs, all the *points d'appui* from

pect any good to follow from such a trick. Good, however, will follow; for, when sensible men learn that those opposed to the Act are compelled to resort to such tricks, and to rely upon such misrepresentations, they must conclude that the Act is too good a one to be successfully opposed by fair argument and honest opposition.

October 1869.

I am, etc., H. H. P.

MEDICAL NEWS.

THE ENTRIES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE registration at the College of Surgeons of the gentlemen pursuing their professional studies at our eleven recognised metropolitan medical schools for the present session commenced on the 1st instant, and was brought to a close on Monday. It appears that the total number has exceeded that of 1860, when it amounted to 1,228, including 483 first year's men.

The following numbers, which include those students pursuing their studies also for the certificate of Dental Surgery, are the accurate figures of those who have registered at the College. We may, however, state that there are a few University and other men of different years at several of the schools who have not registered at the College, and do not intend to do so. Guy's, Charing Cross, Middlesex, St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, University College, and the Westminster, may be congratulated on an increase in the number of new entries.

Guy's Hospital.....	285,	including 96 new entries.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	237	„ 80 „
University College	194	„ 71 „
King's College.....	116	„ 33 „
London Hospital.....	78	„ 23 „
St. George's Hospital	72	„ 28 „
St. Thomas's Hospital	64	„ 28 „
Charing Cross Hospital	60	„ 18 „
St. Mary's Hospital.....	56	„ 16 „
Middlesex Hospital.....	42	„ 15 „
Westminster Hospital.....	27	„ 7 „

Total..... 1231 415 „

The total number registered in 1868 amounted to 1,194, from which it will be seen that there is an increase of 37 over the number of last year. The number of fresh entries last year was 410, showing an increase of 5 this year.

The following return of the number of metropolitan and provincial students will, no doubt, be read with some interest by teachers :

Years.	Metropolitan Schools.	Provincial Schools.	Total.
1860	1228	333	1561
1861	1116	258	1374
1862	1045	248	1293
1863	1020	214	1234
1864	925	247	1242
1865	1013	249	1262
1866	1027	258	1285
1867	1125	257	1382
1868	1194	284	1478

The returns from the provincial schools have not yet been received. We are informed that one of these schools has been closed.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At an extraordinary meeting, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the College.

Broadbent, William Henry, M.D., Seymour Street
Wilkinson, Matthew Alexander Eason, M.D., Manchester

The following gentlemen, having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, had Licenses granted them to practise Physic, including Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Anningson, Joseph William, Burnley
Cuffe, Alfred G., University College Hospital
Elphick, Edward, Guy's Hospital
Moor, Alfred, Blackheath
McNiece, H., Carshalton
Peror, Alfred, Botley, Southampton
Powell, Llewellyn, Cloudeley Street
Wall, Alfred John, Bessborough Street
Whitmore, William B., King's College Hospital

The following candidate, having passed in Medicine and Midwifery, will receive the College License on obtaining a qualification in Surgery recognised by the College.

Smart, David, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 14th, 1869.

Fox, Hugh Courtenay, Stoke Newington
Plaxton, Joseph William, Hull
Price, William, Bonvilstone, near Cardiff
Thorpe, George Elisha Knight, Sheffield

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

Holroyd, William Stephen, St. George's Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Gillet, Daniel, Liverpool

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared :—

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY, Glasgow—Lecturer on Surgery : 26th.
ARGYLL DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM, Lochgilphead—Assistant Medical Officer : applications, 24th.
BARNSELY UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Darton District.
BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION—Assistant-Physician.
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH UNION, Derbyshire—Medical Officer for the Castleton District.
CHIPPENHAM UNION, Wilts—Medical Officers and Public Vaccinators for the Workhouse and Second Division of District No. 1, and for District No. 2 : election, 25th.
COLERAINE UNION, co. Londonderry—Medical Officer for the Articlave Dispensary District : applications, 1st Nov.
CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM—Visiting Surgeon.
EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY—Assistant-Surgeon.
FREEBRIDGE LYNN UNION, Norfolk—Medical Officer for the First South-Eastern District.
HARPENDEN HALL LUNATIC ASYLUM, St. Albans—Medical Visitor.
HOLSWORTHY UNION, Devon—Medical Officer for District No. 4.
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
NORTH WITCHFORD UNION, Cambridgeshire—Medical Officer for District No. 3.
OLDCASTLE UNION, co. Meath—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Ballyjamesduff Dispensary District : applications, 1st Nov.; election, 2nd Nov.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh—Conservator of the Museum.
ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, Greenwich—Resident Medical Officer : applications, 6th Nov.; election, 19th Nov.
ST. ALBANS GAOL—Surgeon.
ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, Maynooth—Resident Medical Attendant.
SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY—Assistant House-Surgeon : applications, 26th; election, 29th.
SHERBORNE UNION, Dorset—Medical Officer for the Sherborne District.
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.
TEIGNMOUTH, DAWLISH, and NEWTON INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon : applications, 29th.
TOWER HAMLETS DISPENSARY—Medical Resident : applications, 1st Nov.; election, 16th Nov.
WESTMINSTER GENERAL DISPENSARY, Gerrard Street, Soho—Surgeon.
WORCESTER INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon.

BIRTHS.

ARMITAGE.—On October 8th, the wife of S. H. Armitage, M.D., of a son.
COLEMAN.—On October 9th, at Woolwich, the wife of W. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
MOULD.—On October 13th, at Southport, the wife of *G. W. Mould, Esq., Cheadle, Cheshire, of a son.
NAUGHTIN.—On October 13th, at Baker Street, the wife of William Naughtin, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
RALFS.—On October 10th, at Turnham Green, the wife of S. Ralfs, L.R.C.P. Ed., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

*BUSZARD, Frank, M.D., of Northampton, to Mary Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Edward SALE, Esq., of Clifton, near Rugby, on October 13th.
CRUICKSHANK, John, M.D., Acting Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, to Mary E. I., eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. BAUGH, 9th Regiment Bombay N.I., at Poona, on September 10th.
FOWLER, Trevor, L.E.Q.C.P., of Epping, to Annie Stuart, eldest surviving daughter of Duncan R. M'NAB, Esq., Surgeon, of Petersfield, to Jane Elizabeth, widow of George H. GRAIN, Augustus, Esq., of Covent Garden, on October 12th.
BEAMAN, Esq., Surgeon, of Covent Garden, on October 12th.
*DAVIS, F. J., M.D., of Dublin, to Rose, daughter of Alderman REYNOLDS, J.P., in Dublin, on October 20th.
VEITCH, John T., M.D., Colonial Surgeon of Penang, to Celia Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late Joseph CLEWER, Esq., of Worcester, on September 9th.
WALKER, William R., Esq., St. Louis, Missouri, to Marjory, eldest surviving daughter of the late John GALEN, M.D., of Aberdeen, at New York, on September 30th.

DEATHS.

RENDLE.—On October 7th, at Plymouth, aged 19, Arthur Sandford, youngest son of Edmund Rendle, M.D.
WILLIAMS, Thomas, M.D., Staff-Surgeon-Major, at Ebury Street, Pimlico, aged 66, on October 12th.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.
 TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—National Orthopedic Hospital, 2 P.M.
 WEDNESDAY..St. Mary's, 1.15 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.
 THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopedic, 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. Peter Marshall, "On a Case of Hydatiform Mole (with Specimen)"; Mr. Haynes Walton, "On a Case of Dislocation of the Humerus with Fracture"; Dr. B. W. Richardson, "Thermometrical Readings on Animal Heat."
 WEDNESDAY.—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Beigel, "On Chorea".

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.

M.A.—We are informed that there are a great number of gentlemen now pursuing their studies at our metropolitan hospitals, who write "M.A.Oxon." Cantab., or Lond., after their names.

DINNER OF THE MEDICAL CLUB.

SIR,—Will you allow me to inform your readers, to prevent disappointment, that the next house-dinner at the Medical Club, to be presided over by Sir William Ferguson, will take place on Wednesday, November 3rd, instead of on Thursday, November 4th, as previously announced. I am, etc.,

LORV MARSH, Hon. Sec.

DYSPEPSIA.—A delightful "wheaten digestive biscuit" is made by Goldsworthy, of Bathurst Street, Hyde Park, to assist the digestion of other food. It appears to be made of white meal finely dressed, and evidently prepared with great care. The biscuits are made both sweetened and unsweetened. They are likely to prove of much service to dyspeptics.

DR. TRESIZE.—The Dr. John Smith of Polruan, Cornwall, of whom a biographical notice appeared in a contemporary last week, had no qualification whatever. His return to the *Medical Register* was "in practice prior to 1815," when, as we are informed by an old correspondent, he could only have been a few years old.

MR. JESSOP'S CASE OF GENERAL EMPHYSEMA.

SIR,—The report of this case, which appears in the JOURNAL of September 25th, strikes me as being deserving of careful study, and is, I presume, open to fair and honest criticism.

On December 10th, the patient had "acute synovitis" of the ankle-joint. "There was a high condition of inflammatory fever, and the stomach rejected everything he swallowed." In this highly inflammatory state the diet was "oft-repeated sips of brandy and milk." What the strength of the beverage was we are not told, but on the day but one afterwards "the patient was exceedingly fretful, and complained of almost constant pain in the right abdomen and in the head," also "in the left chest." (We are not informed whether or not the brandy and milk was still continued, but must infer that it was.) Early on the morning of the 22nd, however, he began to scream most violently and without ceasing. He absolutely refused to be comforted for a moment even, or to give us any clue as to the site of his pain. Are we to conclude that the alcohol was still persevered with? I fear we must, for even when the respiratory agony was intensified, as it must have been by the extensive emphysema which followed, the panacea was still "brandy."

The emphysema was here apparently the cause of death, and the screaming obviously produced it; but what produced the screaming? What was this "screaming without intermission" due to?

Mr. Jessop has an undisputed right to manage his cases in accordance with his own views, and I have no desire whatever to impugn the motives which prompted his treatment in this instance; but as his case is put forward—as all published cases are—ostensibly for the instruction of his fellow-workers, I make no apology for wishing to know upon what physiological grounds he gave alcohol in this "acute" and "highly inflammatory" attack, occurring in a child of tender years.

I am, etc., D. McVIGAN.

Covey, October 13th, 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.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL DIRECTORIES.—We would point out to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, a mode in which, it appears, mistakes enter the *Register*. In our former notice of the *Directories*, it was stated that any person practising the profession had only to fill up and forward the usual return to the publishers, of any qualification which he possessed, when it was at once published: and that, apparently without any further inquiry, the Medical Council (of course by payment of the usual fees) republished the qualification or qualifications. As illustrations, the following are subjoined; and here let it be distinctly understood that, if the qualification be possessed by the persons named, the blame will rest with the compilers of the *Calendar of the College of Surgeons of England*, as we have searched that work in vain, and in some instances have made official application for information on the subject. In the *London Directory*, p. 130, *Marsden*, Alexander, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, is described as "F.R.C.S. Eng. 1868," a qualification which he does not possess. This is repeated in the *Medical Register*. In the *Provincial Directory*, (p. 367) *Dowson*, John, of Whitby, is entered as M.R.C.S. Eng. The name cannot be found in the *Calendar*. *Isod*, Charles W., Esq., (p. 439) "surgeon to H.M. the Queen at Claremont," cannot be found in the authorised list of the Royal Household. *Walker*, James, Knaresborough, appears (p. 591) as M.R.C.S. Eng. 1848. No person of this name was admitted a member in the year named, although the title is entered in the *Medical Register*. This occurs also in the case of *Whymper*, George H., (p. 603) "M.R.C.S. Eng. 1838." This name cannot be found in the *Calendar*. In the *Scottish Directory*, *Airton*, Wm. Baird, Abbotsford, Crescent, St. Andrew's, M.R.C.S., Eng., 1835, cannot be found in the *Calendar*, but, as in the previous cases, appears in the *Register* as holding the qualification. In the *Irish Directory*, *Adrien*, William E., Oldtown, co. Dublin, appears (p. 819) as "M.R.C.S. Eng., 1830." This name does not appear in the *Calendar* of the College; in fact no person of the name was admitted in the year indicated, and yet he appears in the *Medical Register* as holding only this qualification. As illustrations of carelessness, we give the following, all of which might have been avoided by reference to authorised lists. *Luke*, Henry, (p. 126) must have held all the appointments there mentioned, without any medical qualifications. In the *Provincial Directory* is *Eyre*, Stratford A., "Member of the United Service." What can this mean? *Jollye*, Edward W., according to the *Lancet*, died March 15th, 1851. The *Medical Register* appears to depend very much on the *Directory*. *Smith*, Robert Maidstone, of Bathampton (p. 556) appears as B.A., M.A., M.B., and M.D. Oxon.; we can only find that he is a B.A. Oxon., 1833. These errors are sufficient in number to show the need of increased care. The *Medical Directories* are irresponsible; but from the compilers of the *Register* we have a right to expect accuracy. To copy from the *Directories*, with all their errors, is but very haphazard "registration".

M. B. M. ASSOCN.—The *Calendar of the College of Surgeons* will be forwarded to you by the Secretary on your sending him sixteen stamps.

ON THE TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA AND SNAKE-BITE BY AMMONIA.

SIR,—In the present state of our knowledge, so little can be done to alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with that frightful malady, hydrophobia, and the treatment of snake-bite is so frequently without avail, that I think any suggestion, offering a chance of success in combating these dread affections, is worthy of the consideration of our profession. In a work recently published, entitled *Dottings on the Roadside in Panama*, there is a note describing the great repute in which ammonia is held as a remedial agent in these maladies in India. Is it after the poison has become absorbed and circulated? The experience of the administration of this drug in Bombay would seem to favour this notion. Be this as it may, it is held in the highest estimation in India by those who have frequent opportunities of testing its efficacy; and this fact alone is, I think, sufficient to strongly recommend its trial in our own country. Fortunately, in England cases of snake-bite do not often come under the notice of the medical man, but those of hydrophobia are of not infrequent occurrence. I venture to suggest that the details of any cases treated on the above plan would be of much interest to the profession generally. In the Bombay Presidency, it has been ordered to be kept ready at every police station. Cases of hydrophobia in its worst forms are reported to have recovered under the treatment. The liquor ammoniac fortior is the preparation used. It is given in water in the following doses:—For an adult, 30 to 40 drops; for persons 12 to 15 years old, 15 to 20 drops, and children from 4 to 8 years old, 10 to 15 drops, and so on. Most surgeons are acquainted with the beneficial results which usually follow the local application of a solution of ammonia in cases of wasp-stings, etc. It is supposed to act by neutralising the acid poison, and thus rendering it inert. May not ammonia used internally act in the same manner?

I am, etc. W. DRAPER, M.R.C.S.

Cork, October 1869. Late Resident Obstetric Officer Middlesex Hospital.

R. F. H.—The person whose name appears in the *Register* and *Medical Directory*, as a Fellow of the London College of Surgeons, does not possess the qualification.

TEMPERATURE OF THE HUMAN BODY.—Mr. Alfred H. Garrod has communicated to the Royal Society a series of observations on this subject, chiefly with relation to modifications owing to alterations in the amount of blood exposed, at the surface of the body, to the influence of external absorption and to conducting media.

Cold contracts the small arteries of the skin, and raises the arterial tension; heat dilates them and lowers the tension; thus the amount of blood in the cutaneous capillaries is constantly varying. Any modifications in the supply of blood to the surface of the body must alter the amount of heat diffused to surrounding objects. Hence we should expect that, by increasing arterial tension, and lessening the supply of blood to the skin, the blood would become hotter, owing to the conduction from the surface being less. Thus the temperature and the tension rise together on stripping off the clothes in cold air; whilst the temperature and tension fall by covering any part of the body when stripped. Simply heating the feet lowers the temperature of the body.

Dr. Ogle and Drs. Ringer and Stewart have shown that the temperature is lowest at from 12 to 1 A.M., and rises after that time, owing to the fact that heat is given up to the bed-clothes on first getting into bed.

The effect of sitting with one side of the body close to the fire is to make the other side feel colder than if there were no fire at all, because the fire lowers the tension all over the body, and supplies heat to the full cutaneous vessels on one side; whilst on the other, equally supplied with blood, there is no heat received, but much distributed to clothes, air, etc.

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.

ASSERTED DETERIORATION OF HUMAN VACCINE.

SIR,—Dr. Blanc, after showing that the percentage of post-vaccinal cases amongst small-pox patients is steadily increasing, argues therefrom, that the human vaccine lymph employed in England is losing its anti-varicolic power. We cannot, however, accept his conclusions from the data which he sets before us. He should have shown us the relative numbers of the vaccinated and unvaccinated sections of the population who contribute the patients received into the small-pox hospital. For some years after Jenner's discovery, the percentage of the population vaccinated must have been very small, and, therefore, the unvaccinated must have furnished, by reason of their mere majority, the greater number of victims to small-pox. At the present time nearly the whole of the population is vaccinated, and consequently a large proportion of the cases of variola must be post-vaccinal, or let us say, varioloid.

Dr. Blanc should also take into account the fact that a very large proportion of cases of post-vaccinal small-pox is the result of imperfect, *i.e.* careless, vaccination. Were "animal vaccination" in general use, the operation might be carelessly performed too, and therefore, as in the case of ordinary vaccination, there would be numerous failures.

In comparing the merits of the two forms of vaccination, great care should be taken in employing the statistics which show the results of each system. When good human vaccine lymph is employed and the operation is carefully performed, I have no doubt that the subject of it is rendered all but absolutely insusceptible of small-pox. Dr. Seaton and Dr. Buchanan assert from their observation of 50,000 children in 1862, that one kind of vaccination is thirty times more protective than another; but they also assert that the worst form of vaccination is forty-seven times better than none at all. These observers found that, of every 1000 children without any mark of vaccination, 360 had small-pox scars, whilst of every 1000 children who had evidence of some kind of vaccination, only 1.78 had traces of small-pox. The children who exhibited the least evidence of vaccination were those who made up the great proportion of the post-vaccinal cases. It is impossible to reconcile the theory of the decay of human vaccine lymph with the facts adduced by Drs. Seaton and Buchanan. In Ireland too, where small-pox has ceased to exist (though until lately a most extensively spread and fatal malady) human vaccine lymph is alone employed. I am, etc. CHARLES A. CAMERON, Professor of Hygiene in the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

A STUDENT.—You will find similar preparations to those on which candidates are examined at the College, and which were prepared by Dr. Pettigrew, in the Museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A CONSERVATIVE.—As examiners in *Surgery*, perhaps no better men could be selected; the question is, whether there might not be younger examiners in *Anatomy and Physiology*. Dr. Beale is not far out in his statement, as, on adding 22, the age at which the diplomas were obtained, we find that the collective ages of the gentlemen amount to 636, giving an average of 63 years and 7 months to each. The eldest member of the Court appears to be Mr. Skey (still in his prime), the youngest Mr. Busk.

T. L. CRAISTER, (Bramley).—We heartily wish you success in your very reasonable application. Should you not obtain it, we shall be glad to hear again.

CLUB REMUNERATION.

SIR,—I am a medical officer in a small country district in Hampshire. The payment which I receive varies from 4s. to 6s. *per annum*; and I have endeavoured in all fresh arrangements to keep the payment up to the maximum; and the clubs have all worked satisfactorily till lately. I now find that I am the subject of censure with one club, because a gentleman in a neighbouring town chafes to take the members at 4s., and to admit all comers, whatever their position in life; whereas, I arranged to be paid 6s., and not to undertake to attend the more flourishing tradesmen of the place as club-patients for that sum. I am told that all members should be attended for the small club payment; and, indeed, that the very object of some of the better tradesmen joining the society, or, rather, "Ancient Order", is to have the doctor. This, in my opinion, is an abuse of the club system, which we ought, as a body, to resist. I believe it was never the intention of medical men to relieve those who are in a position to pay their just claims for their services, but simply to cooperate with the benefit societies in supplying that relief in sickness which the majority of the members would be unable to provide for themselves individually. This is what I take to be the sense of the meeting at Liverpool, and it entirely coincides with my views. I think, as a rule, we are lax in our arrangements with clubs, and are not sufficiently alive to what we may be called upon to undertake—for instance, attendance on accidents. Now, I think that every club ought to have an accident fund; and that the payments for attendance on accidents and operations should be made from it, in accordance with the standard of the Poor-Law.

Perhaps many of your readers are not aware of the ticket system of medical attendance which is used in this, and other localities near, to a small extent. It is at present in its infancy, and it remains to be seen how it will work. For instance, the members of a club agree to pay 4s. annually to the doctor. For each visit at the patient's house, he gives the doctor a red ticket, value 4s.; if over three miles, an extra 6d. for each additional mile; for each visit at the surgery, a blue ticket, value 1s. 6d.; and for each supply of medicine when sent for without being seen, a white ticket, value 9d.; in this latter case, the medicine is to be for two days. There is also a payment for accidents and operations, very nearly allied to that of the Poor-Law. I fear that we shall never get the profession to think alike on these matters, as there is almost always somebody to be found who would take a club at less than his neighbour, or perhaps would give the members advice gratis. Indeed, in my own case, I am told that some one, six miles and a half away, is only too anxious to take the club.

The Association has done many valuable services to the profession, and I think it might do much in this matter. Why not form a committee, who should endeavour to arrive at the different modes of payment of the medical officers of clubs; and, having done so, draw up some scheme for the better regulation of them, and for more adequate payment from those who have taken advantage of these societies to the detriment of our profession, whose members are always ready to extend the helping hand in time of need to those who are not able to help themselves.

October 1869.

I am, etc.,

H. H.

P.S.—It ought to be remembered that the practitioner in a scattered neighbourhood is put to more expense, from wear and tear and turnpikes, than one who is able to attend many members in the same town without the need of a horse.

OXALATE OF CERIUM.—Dr. J. Waring Curran recommends the use of oxalate of cerium in the vomiting of pregnancy. He believes that it sometimes succeeds in checking this disagreeable accompaniment of the parturient condition, when other remedies fail. Dr. Curran administers two grains of oxalate of cerium with the same quantity of extract of hop, three times a day; but at the same time he gives ten grain doses of bromide of potassium with bark and ammonia. Is not the value of Dr. Curran's conclusion somewhat invalidated by the complexity of his treatment?

EXPERIMENTS ON THE FORMATION OF ROULEAUX BY BLOOD-DISCS.—Dr. Norris of Birmingham finds that pieces of cork, shaped like the blood-corpuscles form rouleaux when floating in water unless they are quite submerged. He then wetted them and placed them in a fluid which would not mix with the water. They then formed rouleaux even when submerged.

There must be cohesive attraction between interacting bodies—air and water if they float—water and a viscid substance (paraffin) if submerged.

In the case of the blood-corpuscles, there is antagonism between their viscous substance and the plasma in which they are submerged.

"M.D."—According to Dod's work, Doctors of Medicine take precedence "on the ground of ancient usage," after "Doctors of Laws", and before "Bachelors in Divinity". The following are the Universities of the United Kingdom, with the dates of their foundations:—Oxford, 886; Cambridge, 1110; St. Andrew's, 1413; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582; Dublin, 1593; London, 1836; Durham, 1837; and the Queen's University in Ireland, 1850.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—M. Personne states that pyrogalllic acid acts like phosphorus, and will produce fatty changes in the heart and liver of a dog in fifty hours, sufficient to cause death.

SOLUTION OF CALCULUS IN THE BLADDER.—The Rev. W. V. Harcourt has published the results of experiments made on himself for the purpose of testing the solvent power of carbonate of potash on uric acid calculi. He suffered from a large calculus of this description, and for twelve months he took varying doses of citrate of potash, analysing the whole of his urine daily. Many difficulties were encountered in the accurate quantitative determination of uric acid, and a good deal of the paper is occupied with chemical details of no interest to the general reader. The amount of uric acid found by analysis did not indicate any solvent action, but it was noticed that there was a small and constant deposit of uric acid like the detritus left by the incomplete action of carbonate of potash on uric acid calculi. The author suggests that the alkaline salt may have diminished the formation of uric acid in the body, while it dissolved away some of the calculus, and thus the total amount of the acid excreted was not diminished. Mr. Harcourt found that three hundred grains of citrate of potash might be taken daily without injury to his health.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest:—The Wiltshire County Mirror, Oct. 13th; The New York Medical Gazette, Oct. 2nd; The Parochial Critic, Oct. 13th; The New York Medical Record, Oct. 2nd; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Sept. 30th; The Madras Mail, August 11th; The Indian Medical Gazette, Sept. 6th; The Stockport Advertiser, Oct. 8th; The Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette, Oct. 14th; The Gloucester Journal, Oct. 16th; The Harrogate Advertiser, Oct. 16th; The Aberdeen Herald, Oct. 16th.

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

Dr. D. Campbell Black, Glasgow; Mr. H. Sargeant, London; Dr. H. Blanc, Southampton; Mr. E. C. Garland, Yeovil; Mr. W. S. Wilson, Clay Cross; A Member of the British Medical Association; Mr. M. Woodward, Pershore; Mr. T. G. Hewlett, Staines; Mr. J. Dickie, London; L.R.C.P., Birmingham; Dr. Grantham, Scarborough; The Secretary of St. George's Hospital; Mr. Davies, Oswestry; Mr. W. R. Lane, Rickmansworth; Mr. Spencer Smith, London; and Dr. J. D. Moore, Bristol.

LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. J. Matthews Duncan, Edinburgh; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; Dr. A. Marshall, Preston; A. D. O., Walsall; Mr. J. B. Bradbury, Cambridge; Mr. J. Laird, Liverpool; Dr. George Johnson, London; Husband, Leeds; Mr. G. D. McReddie, Hurdui, Oudh, India; Dr. Jukes Styrap, Shrewsbury; Mr. Vincent Jackson, Wolverhampton; M.D. Lond.; Mr. J. Sampson Gamgee, Birmingham; 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; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Dr. Little, Dublin; Dr. Burns Thomson, Edinburgh; Dr. Gamgee, Edinburgh; Mr. W. B. Hemingway, London; Dr. R. Gooding, Greenwich; Dr. E. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. Phillips, London; Mr. C. H. Moore, London; Dr. Robert Liveing, London; The Secretary of the London Fever Hospital; Dr. Winn, London; Mr. Peter Marshall, London; Dr. Lory Marsh, Nottingham; The Secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; and Mr. John Merriman, London.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Suggestions for Legislation, with a view to the Suppression of Drunkenness and the Better Regulation of the Liquor Traffic. Glasgow: 1869.
The Medical Council and its Critics: A Vindication. By Andrew Wood, M.D. F.R.S.E., etc. London: 1869.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports. Vol. v. London: 1869.
The Natural History of the Three Kingdoms: being a Series of Plates coloured from Nature. London and New York: 1869.
On the Physical Characteristics of the Jewish Race. By J. Beddoe, B.A., M.D. Second Edition. Bristol: 1869.
The Shipwrecked Mariner. No. LXIV. London: 1869.
Natural Philosophy, popularly explained. By the Rev. S. Haughton, M.D., F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. London and New York: 1869.
The Climate of the South of France as suited to Invalids. By Charles Theodore Williams, M.A., M.D. Oxon. Second Edition. London: 1869.
The Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the year 1867.

Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, October 16th, 1869.

NAMES OF STATIONS AND OBSERVERS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32 deg. F. & mean sea lev.		MEAN TEMPERA- TURE.			Mean degree of Humidity (sat. -100)	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								Mean amount of Clouds (0-10).	Mean amount of Ozone (0-10).	WIND.										RAIN.	
	Mean.	Range.	Of Air in Shade.	Of Evaporation.	Of Dew-point.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean of all Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb Maxim. in Sun.	Minimum ex- posed on grass.	Number of days it blew in certain directions.										Mean Force 0-12.	Number of days it fell.	Amount in inches.		
														N.			N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				Calm, etc.	
BATH..... Dr. Barter, F.M.S.	29.968	0.961	56.9	52.9	49.3	76	73.8	44.3	29.5	64.0	52.7	117.8	..	6.5	5	0.3	0.7	..	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.6	0.4	1	3.4*	5	0.33	
BOURNEMOUTH..... Dr. Compton, F.M.S.	30.041	0.850	55.4	53.2	51.1	86	66.0	39.2	26.8	60.8	52.5	116.0	36.0	4.1	3.2	..	..	..	0.3	0.7	1.3	2	1.7	1	2.4	3	0.24
DOVER..... Dr. Parsons.	29.979	0.950	55.5	53.3	51.2	86	65.8	33.9	31.9	61.4	42.9	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	1.3	0.3	2	2	1.3	..	3.8	2	0.10
DUBLIN..... Dr. J. W. Moore.	29.921	1.122	54.5	51.7	49.0	82	69.4	43.5	25.9	59.1	52.0	..	39.3	5.7	..	0.3	..	..	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.6	1.5	..	3.6	4	0.22
Kew..... Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.	30.006	0.952	55.0	52.7	50.5	85	71.7	41.3	30.4	62.8	49.4	119.2	36.4	2.9	2.3	..	..	..	0.3	..	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.6	4	0.40
LLANDUDNO..... Drs. Nicol and Dalton.	29.894	0.930	55.5	52.5	49.6	81	73.2	46.0	27.2	61.8	51.9	..	..	7	1?	0.3	0.3	0.7	..	..	0.3	3.7	1.7	..	2.7	3	0.68
MALVERN..... Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.	29.975	0.940	55.2	52.1	49.1	81	72.2	39.8	32.4	63.0	50.6	121.0	32.3	5.9	5.1	..	..	..	0.7	1	0.3	3	1.3	0.7	5.8*	3	0.27
SCARBOROUGH..... Dr. Fox, M.R.C.P.	29.838	1.027	52.4	50.4	48.4	86	72.5	39.7	32.8	58.7	49.2	121.5	35.3	7.3	6.8	0.7	..	..	..	0.3	2.7	1.3	1.3	0.7	4.1	3	0.52
SIDMOUTH..... Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S.	30.001	0.902	54.8	52.9	51.1	87	67.0	37.0	30.0	61.5	48.9	..	..	4.7	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	1.1	4	0.15
WORTHING..... W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.	30.022	0.888	56.7	54.7	52.9	87	67.6	38.4	29.2	62.1	52.6	110.2	29.3	5.2	3.5	..	..	0.7	0.7	..	1	2	1.3	1.3	1.7	2	0.73

* Mean hourly velocity in miles.

REMARKS.—There has been a general decrease in the amount of atmospheric pressure during the week, while the range has been double what it was in the previous week. Pressure has, however, been very uniformly distributed, the greatest difference,—between Bournemouth and Scarborough,—amounting to little more than 0.1 inch. The same may be said of the mean temperature, in which the greatest difference,—between Bath and Scarborough,—amounts to 4.5 degs.;—it has been on the whole from 2 to 3 degs. lower than last week, while the range has been as much, or more, above that of the previous week, amounting to nearly 33 degs. in the case of Scarborough. Winds have been rather variable, but their prevalent direction has been between S.W. and N.W.; they have been of generally moderate force. Rain fell at all stations;—the heaviest fall,—0.73 inch,—occurring at Worthing in two days. The general amount of clouds has been considerably greater than in the week before. During the first half of the week the weather was generally fine and mild,—marked by comparatively high maximum temperatures recorded at most stations; and winds were generally light; mists and fogs, however, were of frequent occurrence, especially in the morning,—and dew was abundantly deposited. The change which followed appears to have been first felt on the morning of the 12th at Worthing,—where the wind shifted suddenly about 9.30 a.m. from the E. to N.W., producing a considerable fall in the temperature, and causing a dense fog which prevailed throughout that day—fog was also observed the same day at Dover and Sidmouth. On the 13th the change had become more general, and the wind veered to the N.W. at all stations at various hours during the day—3 p.m. at Kew—increasing at the same time in force and producing a marked decrease in the temperature;—the maximum at Dublin being 51.1 degs. The barometer, which had been slowly falling all the week,—at Kew at least,—now underwent a rapid and considerable depression, and on the 14th and 15th winds generally backed to S.W., accompanied by frequent rain and squalls. On the 16th S.W. winds were general and of variable force, amounting to fresh gale at Worthing. In the afternoon, the wind suddenly veered to N.W. and increased in force, while the barometer began to rise rapidly—temperature at the same time undergoing a further decrease, the minimum of the night at Kew being 37 degs., which was 20 degs. below the maximum temperature of the day. On the same night a slight fall of snow occurred at Malvern. Thus the week closed with the termination of what appears to have been a cyclonic movement of the atmosphere, a subject which has recently had so much light thrown upon it by the researches of Capt. H. Toynbee, whose papers we would earnestly recommend to the study of all meteorologists. On the 11th, at Llandudno, “a beautiful meteor was seen at 5.40 p.m. in good daylight; it was of a greenish-orange colour, its direction was slanting from the zenith to the horizon from E. to N., it disappeared behind some clouds.” The general health is good.

Kew, W., October 20th, 1869.

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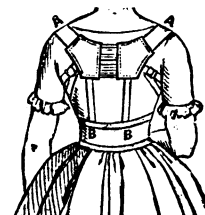
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