

## ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

### SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shropshire Ethical Branch was held at the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday, October 6th, at 2 P.M. Considerable regret having been expressed at the unavoidable absence (from severe indisposition) of their much esteemed retiring President, W. J. CLEMENT, Esq., M.P., who would otherwise have inducted the President-Elect, Dr. ROE took the chair, and delivered an able and interesting address.

The Meeting was attended by an unusually large number of country practitioners, to take part in the debate on the proposed 'resolutions on Sick Club remuneration,' and 'Recommendations to Club Surgeons'—a copy of which had been previously submitted by Dr. Styrap for the consideration of every legally qualified practitioner in the county. After an animated and prolonged discussion, the following resolutions were passed unanimously—with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Styrap for the time and labour he had so disinterestedly devoted, at much personal inconvenience, to the subject of Sick Club Remuneration.

*Vote of Thanks.*—"That the cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to the late President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Honorary Secretaries for their valuable services during the past year."

*Election of Officers.*—"That Alfred Mathias, Esq., be elected President, and A. G. Brookes, Esq., Vice-President, and the following gentlemen Members of the Council for the ensuing year, in the place of those who retire by rotation or otherwise:—W. J. Clement, Esq., M.P., J. W. Roe, Esq., M.D., A. Mathias, Esq., Dr. Jukes Styrap, and Richard Wilding, Esq."

*Representation of Branch in General Council.*—"That, in accordance with the 8th General Law of the British Medical Association, J. W. Roe, Esq., M.D., Alfred Mathias, Esq., and A. G. Brookes, Esq., be the Representatives of the Branch in the General Council, for the ensuing year."

*Resolutions on Sick Club Remuneration, and Recommendations to Club Surgeons.*—"That, the following 'Resolutions' which have been submitted to (and cordially assented to by upwards of one hundred of) the legally qualified medical practitioners in the county of Salop, and the districts adjoining, be approved and adopted; and that Dr. Styrap be requested to transmit a copy of the same, with an explanatory Address, to the President or Secretary of every known club in the county and districts alluded to, unless otherwise specially desired by the respective medical officers."

"*Resolutions.*—1. The undersigned legally qualified Members of the Medical Profession practising in the county of Salop, and the districts adjoining, hereby declare their cordial assent to the principle laid down in the report unanimously approved by the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, in December, 1867:—viz., that 5s. (a fraction less than a penny farthing per week) per member per annum should be the minimum payment received by the Medical Officers of Sick Assurance Societies.

"2. They severally pledge themselves not to accept any new appointments as Surgeons to a Club for less than the aforementioned sum, except in the case of agricultural and other labourers earning not more than 12s. a week—for whom the minimum shall be 4s.; (a fraction less than a penny per week) and bind themselves, moreover, from the date hereof, not to become candidates for, or allow themselves to be elected to, the office of Surgeon to any Club or Society that may become vacant by the resignation or dismissal of the Medical Officer on the question of the remuneration at the above rate.

"N.B.—The preceding Resolution neither implies resignation of any Club at present held for a less sum than 5s. per member, nor necessitates an application for increased pay—but refers simply to future appointments.

"3. That a fee of (not exceeding) Half-a-crown shall be charged for examining every new member of a Club.

"*Recommendations to Club Surgeons.*—1. That Surgeons to Clubs do decline to admit, as members entitled to medical attendance, any one whose wages, salary, or income, exceed thirty-five shillings a week.

"2. That the several Clubs be urged to provide their respective Medical Officers with simple, printed forms of 'Sick Certificate,' &c.

"3. That the fee for each 'Certificate of Sickness' (excepting that to be given at the commencement and termination of the illness,) be Sixpence, if on a printed form—and One Shilling, if written.

"4. That professional attendance upon Members of Clubs (at the current annual pay,) be limited to a three-mile radius from the residence of the Medical Officer; and any excess of that distance be paid for at such rate of mileage as may be mutually agreed on between him and the Club.

"5. That the practice or system, which more or less prevails in various Clubs, of recouping from the Medical Officer a portion of his hard-earned Salary, under the name of a Donation or Subscription to the 'Sick Fund,' be resisted.

"N.B.—The customary Annual Subscription constituting an Honorary Member is not that to which the above Resolution refers."

*Thanks to the President.*—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the President, J. W. Roe, Esq., M.D., for his interesting Address, and for the courteous ability with which he has conducted the important business of the Meeting."

An interesting case of Cancer of the Pharynx extending to the Epiglottis was communicated by Dr. Andrew, and illustrated by a preparation of the morbid growth.

Several new members joined the Branch.

In consequence of the prolonged discussion on the Resolutions, etc., relating to Sick Club Remuneration, the consideration of the question of Medical Charges was unavoidably postponed, to be resumed at a Special Meeting.

At 4 P.M., twenty-five gentlemen sat down to a most excellent dinner (from which several of the country members, present at the Meeting, were reluctantly compelled to absent themselves, in consequence of pressing professional duties) under the Presidency of Dr. Roe, the Vice-Chair being filled by A. G. Brookes, Esq. The party separated after spending a most enjoyable evening, the pleasures of which were materially enhanced by excellent selections of music, vocal and instrumental, under the leadership of Mr. Brannin. As was well remarked by an old Associate, a more agreeable and successful reunion could not well have been. In addition to the customary toasts, that of the health of Lord Berwick, with thanks for his present of a splendid haunch of venison—was received with every mark of respect.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: EAST SURREY DISTRICT SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this Society was held on Thursday, October 7th, at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate. G. STILWELL, Esq., of Epsom, presided; and twelve gentlemen, members and visitors, were present.

*Papers, etc.*—1. Mr. T. HUNT read a paper on some Forms of Skin Diseases. Mr. Hunt gave his experience of the treatment of many of these diseases; and concluded by some remarks on ringworm, which raised considerable discussion as to the relation of the parasite to that disease, whether as cause or effect.

2. Mr. LANGTON read a paper on Irreducible Hernia, giving a detailed account of the method of treatment pursued by Mr. Kingdon and himself at the Truss Society, and exhibiting the form of truss required for these cases.

3. Dr. LANCHESTER exhibited a specimen of Aneurism of the Descending Aorta which had burst into the œsophagus.

4. Mr. HODGSON exhibited different forms of Uterine Speculum.

The Dinner took place at 6 P.M., and was attended by twelve gentlemen.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Globe Hotel, Cockermouth, on Wednesday, 13th of October; M. W. TAYLOR, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were about twenty members present. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and agreed to.

*Committee on Clubs and Benefit Societies.*—The PRESIDENT read a draft copy of a circular which he proposed should be sent to all medical officers of sick clubs and benefit societies in the two counties. This proposition, after some discussion, was agreed to.

*Medical Acts Amendment Bill.*—A letter on this subject, from Dr. Green of Kendal, was read, and led to some discussion.

*New Members.*—Henry Miller, M.B. Edin., C.M., of Aspatria, was elected a member of the Association and Branch. A. Harwood, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng., of Cleator, and G. Shannon, M.D., of Wigton, were elected members of the Branch.

*Papers, etc.*—Dr. WALKER (Carlisle) read a paper on a case of Parasitic Disease produced by the Larva of the Cestrus Bovis.

Dr. KNIGHT (Keswick) read the notes of a case of Locomotor Ataxy.

Dr. FOTHERGILL (Morland) read a paper on the Present Aspect of Medicine, considered socially.

Dr. CAMPBELL (Garlands, Carlisle) read a clinical report of three cases of Perityphlitic Abscess.

Dr. JONES (Aspatria) showed a Public Vaccinator's Lymph-Register, and related a case of Injury to both Legs.

Dr. DICKSON (Whitehaven) related some cases illustrative of the Carbolic Acid Treatment.

Dr. H. BARNES (Carlisle) exhibited Dr. Richardson's Apparatus for Restoring Suspended Animation.

There was a large collection of Surgical Instruments, sent for exhibition by Mr. Young of Edinburgh; and a number of Microscopical Specimens, prepared and exhibited by Dr. Dodgson and Mr. Fleming of Cockermouth.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the members availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the ruins of Cockermouth Castle and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. They met again in the evening for dinner; the President occupying the Chair, and Dr. l'Anson of Whitehaven the Vice-chair.

#### WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: AUTUMNAL MEETING.

THE autumnal meeting of this Branch was held at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Bridgewater, on Thursday, October 20th, at 5 P.M. H. J. ALFORD, M.B., President, occupied the Chair; and thirteen members were present.

*New Member.*—Mr. Thomas Clark of Dunster, already a member of the Association, was elected a member of the Branch.

The SECRETARY stated the results of the special notice he was instructed to append to the circular giving notice of this meeting. Of the forty-nine members of the Branch, eleven did not forward replies as requested. He produced letters from Mr. Martin, Mr. Salter, and Mr. Collins, on the subject. It was resolved, "That the verbal alteration suggested by Mr. Collins be adopted in the next circular."

*Next Annual Meeting.*—Mr. CORNWALL (President-elect) and Dr. KELLY (Honorary Secretary) reported that, pursuant to the resolution passed on July 1st, they had communicated with the Somerset Central Medical Society; and that the said Society would be happy to join in a combined annual meeting next year; but they wished this Branch to fix the place of meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. ALFORD, senior, seconded by Mr. RANDOLPH, and resolved—"That the next annual meeting be held at Weston-super-Mare; and that the Council be requested to make such arrangements, in concert with the Central Somerset Medical Society, as may be deemed necessary for ensuring a successful result."

*Communications.*—Dr. CORDWENT exhibited the model of an ingenious Splint-Apparatus (constructed under his directions), applicable to fractures, etc., of the thigh and leg, which combined perfect extending powers with great facilities for dressing wounds. He related the advantageous use he had made of it in various cases.

Mr. H. J. ALFORD read a case of Stone in the Bladder, and exhibited a preparation of the same.

## REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

### **PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**

TUESDAY, OCT. 19TH, 1869.

RICHARD QUAIN, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Dr. MORELL MACKENZIE exhibited a Larynx and Pharynx, in which a piece of cotton-wool was impacted. It had been swallowed by a patient, suicidally or in delirium, and had blocked up the orifice of the larynx, producing suffocation.

Dr. PEACOCK exhibited two cases of Malformation of the Heart. In the first, from a boy aged 8, who had characteristic symptoms during life, and had died suddenly, the aorta arose from both ventricles, the foramen ovale was open, and there was contraction of the pulmonary artery from adhesion of the valves. The heart weighed 10½ ounces, and was very broad; the septum of the ventricles was deficient. In the second case, from a cyanotic child, 2½ years old, there were the same conditions, except that the foramen ovale was closed. The cases afforded examples of the most common form of serious congenital defect, but the first was remarkable from the comparatively advanced age which the patient attained.

Mr. ROBERTS showed a specimen of Villous Disease of the Kidney,

from a female who had suffered from repeated and intermittent attacks of hæmaturia up to six months ago: she died, ultimately, of strangulated hernia and peritonitis. There was nothing microscopically diagnostic during life in the urine. The pelvis of the kidney was much dilated; and a large villous mass, with other smaller ones, hung from its lining membrane in a fluid composed of nucleated cells and granular masses. The vessels of the kidney were very large; the bladder was healthy.—Mr. DE MORGAN remarked that the cells were similar to those exuded from cancer. He also referred, for Dr. Murchison, to an example in a man who had lately been admitted into the Middlesex Hospital, and who died of villous disease of the kidney, ureter, and bladder—incipient in the former two situations. The interest of the case, however, was in the extreme urgency of the early symptoms of the disease in the kidney; for the patient, who was never free from bladder-symptoms, was seized with urgent renal symptoms, and died in a week.

Mr. HOLMES showed the Os Calcis from a young woman. He had gouged out part of the bone for disease, but was ultimately obliged to remove the whole bone. Cases of this kind were frequent. The disease was generally limited to one bone—not commencing in the articular surfaces, and not occurring in tubercular subjects, as was usually believed. The cases were, therefore, suitable for excision. In answer to Mr. Nunn, he said that the tendo Achillis usually became united to the cicatrix, and performed its function partially at least.—Mr. W. ADAMS thought that these cases were not cases of caries, but of primary necrosis.—Mr. DE MORGAN approved of gouging, and also of injecting potassa cum calce into the bone.

Mr. ADAMS showed an Unreduced Dislocation of the Head of the Femur upon the spine of the ilium from a man aged 29. The capsular ligament was lacerated, and the quadratus and obturator muscles were torn across. The patient died in nine days, and pus was found around the dislocation.

Mr. GAY brought forward the Bones of the Fore-arm from a man who had received a gunshot wound in the hand. Myelitis had afterwards set in, and the bones of the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges, were in some parts very much disintegrated.

Dr. TILBURY FOX exhibited a good specimen of Fungous Foot of India, sent by Dr. Shortt of Madras. He requested that a committee should be appointed to examine the case. Dr. Moxon and Mr. Hogg were appointed.

Mr. HOGG showed an Encysted Orbital Tumour of the size of a hen's egg, of several years' growth, which had pushed the eye aside, and which he had successfully removed. The cyst was composed of dilated vessels, cellular tissue, and epithelium.

Mr. HOGG also exhibited a Horny Growth an inch long, which he had removed from the upper eyelid of a male patient.

Dr. DOUGLAS POWELL brought forward a case of Lympho-Sarcoma of the Anterior Mediastinum, which had involved the pleura and the lungs by continuity. A few cervical glands were affected. Microscopically, the structure consisted of cells imbedded in a stroma of articulated fibres. There was slight hoarseness.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER HEATH remarked that Mr. Turner of Edinburgh had pointed out that there was a plexus of vessels at the entrance to both the anterior and the posterior mediastina, and that their presence was likely to encourage the growth of tumours in those localities. Referred to the committee.

Mr. POLLOCK brought forward a Myeloid Tumour of the Head of the Tibia from a child 15 years old. It was exceedingly vascular. There were no enlarged glands.

Mr. GAY showed specimens of Dry Gangrene of the Extremities of the Hands from a very weak lady, aged 36. It had come on after enteric fever. The toes and nose were also affected, but she recovered. The phalanges and some of the metacarpal bones were affected. The line of demarcation took place where the bone ceased to be affected.

Dr. ROBINSON showed a case of what he believed to be Syphilitic Cirrhosis of the Liver from a soldier, not of intemperate, but otherwise of dissipated, habits, who, in 1867, had an indurated chancre, and another in August of this year. Ascites and hydrothorax followed. He never suffered from secondaries. The liver was lobulated, with fibroid deposit. Referred to Dr. Murchison and Mr. De Morgan.

### **METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1869.

ROBERT DRUITT, M.R.C.P., President, in the Chair.

THE first evening meeting of the session was at the rooms of the Scottish Corporation.

*A Practical or Natural History View of Intemperance: its Causes*

*and Consequences.* By R. DRUITT, M.R.C.P. He began by adverting to the acknowledged hopelessness of religious and moral exhortations in deterring confirmed drunkards. He objected to the rhetorical statements that intemperance was the cause of half the crime, two-thirds the insanity that exist, and so forth, as being exaggerated and mischievous; for they leave out of account the persons who take to drink as a consequence of crime, or of a half-insane state of mind. He spoke with great respect of teetotalism, as being the discipline for inveterate drinkers; but said it was better to have a state of entire freedom both from a degrading vice and from a pledge never to use fermented beverages in moderation. The notions of extinguishing the sale and production of fermented liquors altogether were insane. Failing these methods, the only plan was to study intemperance on the true natural history method; to collect all the facts as to its origin and phenomena; and see how they follow one another, and how each is to be met. Man's life was perpetuated by his food; and food produced not only heat and muscular force, but thought, and, beyond this, *happy thought*. All food produced this in various degrees: of those articles called stimulants, alcohol was the chief. The use of alcohol in emergencies was immense, and its use led but too easily to its abuse. Of those who abuse it, some seek in it a remedy for pain, melancholy, and despondency; others use it as a means of stimulation to produce the effects that ought to be got from wholesome food, air, exercise, and amusement. The first class were generally secret drinkers, a majority women. The second class were open, riotous, gregarious drinkers, who boasted of their bibosity, and considered conviviality the one secret of happiness. The effects of alcohol on the systems of both were the same in time, and medicine could do much to help the reformation in the last case; but when legislation for dipsomaniacs is talked of, it is essential to bear in mind the differences between the first class, who are mainly invalids, and the last, who are mainly criminals. The author then went on to enumerate the various morbid conditions which led to secret drinking, and the morbid sensations complained of, and showed how hardly these bore upon women of middle life. As to the relations of insanity to drunkenness, he expressed his belief that the true statement was, not that drunkards go mad, but that half-mad people take to drink. He quoted instances of families with congenitally imperfect nervous systems, father epileptic, children eccentric, or suicidal, or gamblers, most of them remarkable for voracious appetites, and the immense quantity of urea excreted. Some of them drank as well; but the tendency to drink arose from the same cause as the tendency to bet—the craving of an ill-organised brain for excitement. With regard to the dipsomania so called, it was a question how far the condition which led to it was entitled to be called mania; but he believed that some women who had a dipsomania indulged in a kleptomania to enable them to pay for their brandy. The open riotous drinkers' existence was a sign of social maladministration; leisure was found for persons on Saturdays and Sundays who had no rational mode of employing that leisure. How much could be done to diminish gregarious drinking was shown by the improved state of the upper classes in Scotland, England, and France during the last 150 years. The author wound up with the following conclusions: 1. The secret drinkers, for the most part, may be restored by kind medical treatment. 2. Public drinking can only be put down by improved public opinion, education, and circumstances. 3. Every possible restriction should be put upon the sale of spirits, especially on Sundays, and power should be given to the ratepayers to veto the establishment or licensing of public-houses. 4. Habitual drunkards should be encouraged to become teetotallers. 5. The teetotal system operates beneficially, not by the pledge, which is often broken, but by the system of lectures and other means of moral and theological excitement. 6. It were wise policy to provide rational amusement and wholesome refreshment at cost price for the masses. 7. Open drunkards should be punished. 8. Drunkenness, together with the lesser forms of insanity, extravagance, gambling, betting, violence of temper, and other ruinous indulgences should be subject to a Court of Chancery (?) at the instance of the persons on whom the care and maintenance of such drunkard, gambler, etc., would fall in the event of ruin. 9. Houses in which drunkenness is permitted should be shut up. 10. The common education of all classes is defective in moral teaching, and in training in the practice of abstinence.

THE ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARY, Woolwich, which has remained empty since the "disestablishment" of the Woolwich Division of the Royal Marines, is being prepared for occupation.

ANTIDOTE FOR NICOTINE.—M. Armand has discovered that water-cress contains principles which neutralise the poisonous effects of nicotine, but which do not destroy the aroma of the tobacco.—*Chem. News.*

## THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

### POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Association was held on Monday last, October 27th, at the Freemasons' Tavern. After a report had been read by Dr. Dudfield, the secretary, the President, Dr. Joseph Rogers, delivered an address of considerable length, and entering into some detail, on the practical working of the dispensary system of Poor-law medical relief in Ireland. Dr. Rogers had, quite lately, visited and carefully inspected several of these dispensaries in various parts of Ireland, both in country districts and in the large towns, and had collected a great deal of evidence bearing on the several aspects of this question. With reference to the first and very important point of *expense*, it was shown clearly that in several Irish districts the expenditure was very much less than in unions of the same, or about the same, population in England, where the dispensary system does not prevail. It was stated that the medical treatment is more efficiently carried out in Ireland than in England, and that the dispensary accommodation will bear comparison with that of the best managed hospital out-patient departments. The relations between the medical officers and the guardians were stated to be the most friendly, and there seemed to be none of the obstructiveness to medical officers' wishes which is so prominent a feature in our own Poor-law medical administration.

Dr. Rogers considered that the dispensary system had a beneficial effect on the paupers; they paid more respect to the paid medical officers of Ireland than our own paupers did to English poor-law doctors, who do, in fact, often work gratuitously. A long table was given, comparing the "total Poor-law expenditure including medical relief" in unions where the drugs were and where they were not provided by the guardians; the contrast was most strikingly in favour of the unions in which the drugs were paid for by the guardians, *i. e.* on the dispensary system. The meeting was ably addressed by several Poor-law Medical Officers of London, and from various country districts, and by several guardians, including the Rev. Charles Kitto, of St. Matthias, Poplar. Mr. Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, also made an able and pointed speech. The speakers one and all advocated the dispensary system of Poor-law relief on the various grounds of economy, humanity to the pauper, and justice to the medical man; the strong point being that the most economical method of dealing with sick paupers must be the one which makes them soonest well, and is therefore the most humane system. Some medical officers from country districts, while upholding the general applicability of the system advocated by Dr. Rogers, pointed out that there might in many cases be practical difficulties in the working of this plan in large districts where the villages are widely placed. Several gentlemen commented strongly on the abuse of charitable medical advice, which they believe to be produced by the indiscriminate supply of medical advice to paupers. It is hoped that, when the cost of medicine is borne by the guardians, they will be as cautious in recommending patients for medicine as they now are in supplying them with relief in the shape of food.

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINERS.—At a congregation held on October 14th, the following gentlemen were appointed Examiners for Medical and Surgical Degrees during the present academical year. *First M.B. Examination:* J. B. Bradbury, M.B.; and T. W. Danby, M.A. *Second M.B. Examination:* The Regius Professor of Physic; Dr. Drosier; and Dr. Living. *Third M.B. Examination:* The Regius Professor of Physic; Dr. Paget; and Dr. A. W. Barclay. *Examination for the Degree of M.C.:* The Professor of Anatomy; C. Brooke, M.A.; and W. S. Savory, F.R.S. Dr. Paget was also appointed Assessor to the Regius Professor of Physic.

MICROSCOPICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—The Professor of Anatomy gives notice that the Microscopical Demonstrations will be given, as in former years, in the old Anatomical Museum, on alternate Mondays, at 6 p.m., commencing on Monday next.—Also, that, with the aid of Mr. Garrod of St. John's College, practical instruction in Minute Anatomy will be given in the Anatomical Schools every Saturday at 12 o'clock, commencing on Saturday (this day). These courses are open without fee to Students of Anatomy and Zoology.

## MEDICAL NEWS.

### PROVINCIAL MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE annual return of the number of gentlemen pursuing their professional studies at the provincial medical schools, has just been made to Dr. Cursham, the Government inspector of schools. The total number amounts to 330, being an increase of 46 over the number of last year, and within 3 of the number registered in 1860, when there was a rush to escape the operations of the new regulations. The great increase in the number of provincial students this session is the more remarkable as one school, the Hull and East Riding School of Medicine, is closed. The return from the Cambridge University School has also not yet been received; this will slightly augment the gross number. The following are, in order, the number of students in the several schools:

1. Birmingham Queen's College.....	96	Dissecting Students.
2. Manchester Royal School of Medicine...	86	"
3. Liverpool Infirmary School of Medicine.	40	"
4. Leeds School of Medicine .....	38	"
5. Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Med....	29	"
6. Bristol Medical School.....	26	"
7. Sheffield Medical Institution .....	15	"

Total.....330 "

The following table shows the number of entries since 1860:

1860. There were .....	333	1865. There were .....	249
1861. " .....	258	1866. " .....	258
1862. " .....	248	1867. " .....	257
1863. " .....	214	1868. (a.) " .....	284
1864. " .....	247	1869. (b.) " .....	330

It therefore appears that, like the metropolitan schools (where the gross number is now 1,237), those in the provinces are steadily increasing. The total number of metropolitan and provincial students amounts to 1,567.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, October 21st, 1869.

Collins, Edward Lorton, Canterbury  
Hiron, John Hickman, Studley, Warwickshire  
Rosser, Walter, Risca, Newport, Monmouthshire  
Smith, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

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

Lang, J. A. T., London Hospital  
Osborn, Samuel, St. Thomas's Hospital

### MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are declared:—

**BAILIEBOROUGH UNION**, co. Cavan—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Termon Dispensary District: election, 3rd Nov.

**BANBURY UNION**, Oxfordshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Middleton Cheney District: applications, 10th Nov.; election, 11th Nov.

**CHELSEA, BROMPTON, and BELGRAVE DISPENSARY**, Sloane Square—Physician.

**COLERAINE UNION**, co. Londonderry—Medical Officer for the Articlave Dispensary District: applications, 1st Nov.

**COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL**—House-Surgeon: applications, 5th Nov.; election, 30th Nov.

**EAST CORNWALL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY**, Bodmin—Surgeon to the Dispensary.

**EAST PRESTON UNION**, Sussex—Medical Officers for Districts No. 1, 2 A, 2 B, 3, and 4 (the Workhouse): applications, November 6th.

**EDENDERRY UNION**, King's co.—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Rathangan Dispensary District: applications, 6th Nov.; election, 8th Nov.

**HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, Brompton—Assistant-Physician; Resident Clinical Assistant.

**HUDDESFIELD AND UPPER AGBRIGG INFIRMARY**—Surgeon.

**LIMERICK UNION**—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Annacotty Dispensary District: election, 9th Nov.

**LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL**—Physician: applications, 20th Nov.; election, 22nd Nov.

**NORTH WITCHFORD UNION**, Cambridgeshire—Medical Officer for District No. 3: applications, 2nd Nov.; election, 3rd Nov.

(a.) In this year the Cambridge University School first appeared in the returns.

(b.) In this year one school disappeared, the Hull and East Riding.

**OLDCASTLE UNION**, co. Meath—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Ballyjamesduff Dispensary District: applications, 1st Nov.; election, 2nd Nov.

**PETERBOROUGH INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY AND FEVER HOSPITAL**—Dispenser: election, 5th Nov.

**ROYAL ALBERT HOSPITAL**, Devonport—Resident Medical Officer: applications, 3rd Nov.

**ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY**, Greenwich—Resident Medical Officer: applications, 6th Nov.; election, 19th Nov.

**ST. ALBANS GAOL**—Surgeon.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**, Paddington—Assistant Dispenser.

**ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE**, Maynooth—Resident Medical Attendant.

**SHOREDITCH UNION**—Medical Officer for the Holywell and Moorfields District.

**SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL**, Dublin—Surgeon.

**STOUBRIDGE DISPENSARY**—House-Surgeon and Secretary: applications, 11th Nov.; election, 23rd Nov.

**SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL**, Brighton—House-Surgeon: applications, 3rd November; election, 24th November. Dispenser: applications, 15th Nov.; election, 22nd Nov.

**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.

### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

**BERNARD**, Francis, M.D. and C.M., appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School.

**DAVIDSON**, A. D., M.B., appointed Assistant-Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Aberdeen.

**LAIRD**, John, L.K.Q.C.P.I., appointed House-Surgeon to the Bootle Hospital and Dispensary, Liverpool, *vice* Dr. R. V. Clappitt, resigned.

\***LOWNDES**, Frederick Walter, Esq., appointed Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to the Liverpool Ladies' Charity and Lying-in Hospital.

### BIRTHS.

**ASHFORTH**.—On October 23rd, at Market Overton, the wife of \*G. M. Ashforth, M.D., of a daughter.

**CARTER**.—On Oct. 25th, at Leamington, the wife of \*T. A. Carter, M.D., of a son.

**DUNCAN**.—On October 8th, at Brighton, the wife of P. C. Duncan, M.D., of a daughter.

**KOUGH**.—On October 19th, at Bagshot, the wife of \*Edward Kough, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

**SWETE**.—On October 20th, at Weston-super-Mare, the wife of \*Horace Swete, M.D., of a daughter.

**WORKMAN**.—On October 18th, at Reading, the wife of F. Workman, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**ANGOVE**, Edward S., Esq., Surgeon, to Constance Marion, second daughter of Benjamin Oldham, Esq., of Lower Clapton, at Hackney, on October 20th.

**CARDELL**, George, Esq., Surgeon, of Wincanton, Somerset, to Frances, third daughter of Edward V. Cooper, Esq., of Wincanton, at St. Paul's, South Hampstead, on October 15th.

**LALOR**, James, M.A., M.D., Surgeon Bombay Army, to Matilda, third daughter of C. Robert Moate, Esq., of St. Aubyn's, Hove, on October 19th.

**MOORE**, J. Daniel, M.D., F.L.S., of Lancaster, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Edward Rogerson, Esq., of Woodlesford, Yorkshire, at Leeds, on Oct. 20th.

**RICE**, Michael Welldon, M.B., of Sloane Terrace, London, S.W., to Agnes Boyd, younger daughter of the late Thomas Jackson Graham, M.D., R.N., of Clarendon Crescent, Edinburgh, at Edinburgh, on October 27th.

**SPURWAY**, Charles, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth I. M., elder daughter of the Rev. W. M. Lee, of Waverland, Isle of Wight, at Sandown, on October 20th.

**THORNE**, Frederic La C., Esq., Surgeon, of Leamington, to Lillie Anna, younger daughter of the late John Evans, Esq., of Stoke Newington and Leamington, on October 20th.

**WRIGHT**, Daniel, M.A., M.D., H.M.'s Indian Medical Service, to Cecilia Anne, second daughter of the late Captain Bryan Broughton, at St. Andrew's, on October 12th.

### DEATHS.

**BEATSON**.—On September 20th, at Nagpore, Anne, wife of \*W. B. Beatson, M.D., Civil Surgeon H.M. Bengal Medical Service.

**BELL**, Arthur, Esq., Surgeon 36th Regiment, at Peshawur, India, aged 41, on October 10th.

**CHEKE**, George N., Esq., Surgeon H.M. Bengal Army, at Upper Norwood, aged 37, on October 16th.

**COOPER**, H., Esq., late Bengal Medical Service, at Ashby, Norwich, on Oct. 15th.

**DIXON**.—On October 2nd, at Montreux, Switzerland, aged 25, Mary Gunthorpe, second daughter of E. Dixon, Esq., Surgeon-Major Madras 4th Light Cavalry.

**DUNN**, George Carr, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 5th Lancers, at Lucknow, of cholera, on September 15th.

**GORDON**.—On October 8th, at Meerut, Mary Dorothea, infant daughter of H. G. Gordon, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

**HALE**, Albert E., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, at Gwalior, of cholera, aged 27, on August 17th.

**LAYCOCK**.—On October 4th, Ann, wife of \*Thomas Laycock, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

**MURRAY**, Henry A., M.D., at Oaken, Codsall, Staffordshire, aged 36, on Oct. 9th.

**SMITH**.—On October 17th, at Surrey Villa, Kennington Road, aged 13 months, Alice E. H., daughter of Septimus W. Smith, Esq., Surgeon.

**VINALL**, Charles, M.D., late of Bombay, at Chelsea, aged 73, on October 16th

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY** .....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.  
**TUESDAY**.....Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—National Orthopaedic Hospital, 2 P.M.  
**WEDNESDAY**...St. Mary's, 1.15 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1.30 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.  
**THURSDAY**....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 2 P.M.  
**FRIDAY**.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.  
**SATURDAY**....St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock (Clinical Demonstrations and Operations), 1 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**MONDAY**.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Jabez Hogg, "On a Case of Ectropium, following a Severe Burn"; Mr. Henry Lee, "On a Severe and Long-continued Pain, relieved by the Removal of the whole of the Humerus." Entomological Society.—Epidemiological Society.—Odontological Society, 8 P.M. Mr. Mummery, "On the Evidences of Dental Caries among Ancient Races of Mankind and existing Savage Tribes."  
**TUESDAY**.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society of London.  
**WEDNESDAY**.—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Barnes, "On Hemorrhage after Labour"; Dr. Hall Davis, "On Puerperal Convulsions"; Dr. J. H. Aveling, "A New Principle of Treatment in Prolapsus and Procidencia Uteri"; and other papers by Dr. Madge and Dr. Mendenhall.  
**THURSDAY**.—Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Menzies, "On Small-pox in connexion with Vaccination."—Linnæan Society.—Chemical Society.  
**FRIDAY**.—Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M. For the Narration of Cases and Exhibition of Specimens.

## EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**LONDON HOSPITAL**, Saturday, Oct. 30th., 2 P.M. Lithotomy, Fistula, Tumour of Thigh, Wry-neck—by Mr. Maunder; Lithotomy—by Mr. Couper. Wednesday, Nov. 3rd. Lithotomy and Amputation of Leg—by Mr. Hutchinson.

## 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.

**MEDICAL REFORM**.—In answer to numerous correspondents, we may avow our belief that a medical reform organisation is urgently needed, and that it will shortly be attempted. In reference to the suggestions, that our own Association is the proper body to take it up, there are *cons* as well as *pros*. Large and influential as our Association is, we should like to see a reform movement take a yet wider basis, and include, as we believe it would, nearly the whole profession. The crisis is, we think, come. The long labours of our contemporaries and ourselves, the experience afforded in the partly successful experiment of a Medical Council, and, above all, the inevitable changes which time brings round, have prepared all parties for measures which formerly it would have been Utopian to wish for. The majority of those who have thought on the matter, are convinced that small compromises between our corporate bodies are no longer desirable, and that the interests of the profession demand a thorough revision, to result, probably, in a complete reorganisation. That this must be brought about by some independent body, is self-evident. The profession at large will never be consulted by the Colleges. We need expect no self-denying or self-abrogating ordinances. If the profession wish its voice to be heard, it must speak.

We regret to learn from the Lucknow paper, that Dr. Dunn, of the 5th Lancers, died of cholera on September 15th, the last case in the station. "Dr. Dunn," says our contemporary, "was one of the very ablest of medical men we had, either civil or military. He was indefatigable in his exertions to save the lives of the men of his corps attacked during the recent epidemic, and he was eminently and conspicuously successful in more than one case. The announcement of the decease of Dr. Dunn will be received with unfeigned regret by all who knew him."

**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.**

**A STUDENT of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH**.—We entirely agree with you, and think that the system at present adopted by the authorities of levying a tax of one penny per letter is, to say the least of it, unhandsome. The matriculation fee ought to cover all expenses.

LEARNED LADIES.

**SIR**.—No doubt Eleanora reads many other books that she finds on her husband's study table, besides your JOURNAL; but from which of them has she gathered the information with which she favours us, that doctors have, or ought to have, (for I do not quite understand which) "an uniform portal system?"

I am, etc., HUSBAND.

THE ARCH of the AORTA.

**SIR**.—In the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of October 23rd, appears a review of Mr. Heath's *Manual of Dissections*, in which some exception is taken to the description of the position of the arch of the aorta, given by the author as extending from "the second right costal cartilage to the left side of the body of the fourth dorsal vertebra," and also to that of the base of the heart necessarily influenced by the former. The discrepancy between this description and that given by authorities so high in esteem as Quain and Ellis, is pointed out in a way which implies either a doubt or a want of information as to the proofs upon which the statement is founded.

As the first observer and teacher for the last twenty years of this innovation in topographical anatomy, it seems incumbent upon me to refer your reviewer to a paper written by me upon the subject in the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* for November 1868, for the experiments and observations which established the doctrine in question.

I would further take leave to suggest that the primary object of a *Manual* is, to lay before the student the facts of a science in the simplest and easiest form, after a satisfactory examination of their correctness up to the latest date. It is obvious that this simplicity would be impaired by overloading the work with proofs and references, which would undoubtedly be required in a work of a more ambitious and original character. It happens to be known to me that, in this particular instance, Mr. Heath has tested the accuracy of my observations by numerous independent experiments of his own; and from what I have seen of the whole work, I believe that Mr. Heath has done it altogether conscientiously and well.

I am, etc., JOHN WOOD.

68, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, October 26th, 1869.

\*.\* We are very glad to insert Mr. Wood's note, and trust that it may be the means of inducing the authors of the other works mentioned either to defend their statements or amend them. It is too bad that students should encounter differences of assertion as to simple matters of fact in anatomy. It is also, we think, very desirable that, when an author finds himself obliged to differ from other authorities on a matter of this kind, he should, at any rate, let the student know that he differs intentionally, and has his reasons. We quite agree in Dr. Wood's general estimate of Mr. Heath's work, as our review and a previous notice sufficiently testify.

**M.A. CANTAB.**—It is not yet settled, but generally understood, that the next Arts Examination in December next will be the last held at the College of Surgeons. A pamphlet, containing the regulations and questions on the last examination, may be obtained of the publishers, Messrs. Hodgson, Gough Square.

SCPTICS AND ANTI-SEPTICS.

We copy the following *jeu d'esprit* from a Scotch paper:—

Tune—"Away with Melancholy."

<p>Oh! who would be a sceptic?          Oh! who would dare to rail          At Lister's anti-septic,          And hint that it may fail?          You ask me what's the matter—          You ask me what's the row          "Why! Pus, that used to scatter          Disease, is ended now."</p> <p><i>We've</i> a new-fangled notion,          Though not from Germany,          That everywhere in motion          Germs of disease there be.          Though these we can't discover          By touch, by sight, by taste,          There they are, and wounds we cover          With anti-septic paste.</p> <p>One might <i>hope</i> with manner placid          This doctrine they'd receive—          Adopt carbolic acid,          Its miracles believe.          But ah! 'tis most distressing,          There's ferment without end,          Which anti-septic dressing          I fear would scarcely mend.</p> <p>For Spence hits hard at Lister—          Lister lets fly at Spence;          And like a running blister          They give and take offence.</p>	<p>To keep the peace to bind them—          Strong silk or e'en catgut          Will not suffice—you'll find them          Returning cut for cut.</p> <p>Catgut, by fiddle scrapers          Was once monopolised;          Now with carbolic vapours          Impregnated 'tis prized.          The <i>tenor</i> of the invention,          Spite of reflections <i>base</i>,          Is by "the first intention"          That healing should take place.</p> <p>Spence, help'd by Simpson often,          Says catgut plays the deuce—          Maintains that it will soften          And swelling become loose.          But Lister effervescent          Denies that this is true—          "That catgut was putrescent          Which Lawrie sent to you."</p> <p>The question still <i>sub judice</i>          Undoubtedly remains—          It affects both me and you, d'y'e see—          Who loses and who gains.          But let it be tried fairly,          That Lister has a right          To ask, for late and early          He works with all his might.</p>
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**A NAVAL SURGEON**.—The Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy, which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 22nd of April last, is now published, and can be obtained of the Queen's printer for 12s. No award of the Blane Medal has been made lately. Write to Mr. Fossett, Admiralty, Somerset House.

**M.A.**—The following was to be considered at the meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh, on the 29th instant. Moved by the Rev. K. M. Phin, D.D.: "That the General Council disapprove of the resolutions of the University Court, to admit ladies to medical study in the University of Edinburgh."

Dr. S., (Clifton, Bristol).—Our correspondent wishes for information as to Hospitals or Sanitaria for Consumption. In addition to those at Ventnor and at Bournemouth there is, we believe, a large and well managed one at Torquay. Perhaps some of our readers can mention others. If Dr. S. wishes for detailed information, we should advise him to write to each for a report.

#### PUBLIC VACCINATION.

Sir,—I am glad to see you have given further publicity to the suggestion of the *Saturday Review*, that a statement of "how vaccination acts, what good it effects," etc., should be circulated amongst the poor. During my short experience as a public vaccinator, the fact of the ignorance of the poorer classes as to any connection between the successful performance of the operation of vaccination and its object (the prevention or mitigation of small-pox), has been repeatedly brought before my notice; and, in the Health Section of the Social Science Congress lately held here, I made a suggestion somewhat similar to that of the *Saturday Review*, but with this difference—that the statement in form of tract, or paper, or whatever it may be, should be given to the parent or person having the care of the child by the Registrar, when he gives the notice of the requirement of vaccination.

By this plan, a more widely spread knowledge would be gained than if the copies were distributed at the vaccination stations; as those persons who would receive them there would have already come to have their children vaccinated. Much good would, of course, be done in this way; but the object should be, I take it, to bring home the convincing proofs of the efficacy of vaccination to those persons who are so ready to evade the law, amongst whom are many who would not avail themselves of gratuitous vaccination, and who are not usually reckoned with the poorer classes.

I am, etc.,

L. MATTHEWS GRIFFITHS, Public Vaccinator,

Clifton, October 25th, 1869. No. 1 District, Clifton Union.

SEWING-MACHINES.—A correspondent, referring to the remarks made in a recent number of the JOURNAL on the injurious effects of working sewing-machines by the feet, sends us a copy of an article which appeared in the *Londonderry Standard* of September 1st, describing the Foyle Factory in that city. It is there stated that "any possible danger is obviated by the introduction of steam-power, and the consequent abolition of the obnoxious pedal." At the same time, the productive power of the machines is very much increased.

SHREWSBURY.—If medical men consider it desirable to instruct the public in the means of preventing contagious fevers, they should be careful to observe good taste in doing it. When a letter has to be written to a local newspaper it will probably be quite as useful if anonymous as with a name and address. The latter may cause the motives of the writers to be misapprehended. "Consult thine own conscience as to what to do, and the opinion of the world as to how to do it" is advice very applicable to these matters. The opinion of the world is strongly, and we think quite correctly, opposed to the practice of medical men giving their names and addresses in newspapers.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports and other matters of medical interest.—The Wiltshire County Mirror, Oct. 20th; The New York Medical Gazette, Oct. 9th; The Parochial Critic, Oct. 20th; The New York Medical Record, Oct. 9th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Oct. 7th; The Madras Mail, August 18th; The Indian Medical Gazette, Sept. 13th; The Jersey Express, Oct. 19th; The Port Louis Commercial Gazette, August 12th to Sept. 4th; The Shrewsbury Free Press, Oct. 23rd; The Lincolnshire Chronicle, Oct. 23rd; The California Medical Gazette.

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

Mr. C. B. Partridge, Birmingham; Dr. Ward, Douglas, Isle of Man; Mr. W. F. Morgan, Bristol; Dr. J. D. Moore, Leeds; Mr. Sands Cox, Birmingham; The Honorary Secretary of the Western Medical and Surgical Society of London; Dr. Armstrong, London; Mr. L. M. Griffiths, Clifton; Mr. J. Birt, Stourbridge; Mr. J. B. Ward, Hatton; Mr. C. H. Taylor, Bradford; Mr. J. de Courcy Young, Liverpool; Dr. Mackerdrick, Edinburgh; Dr. Barber, London; Dr. Bence, Crimond; etc.

#### LETTERS, ETC. (with enclosures) from:—

Dr. J. Lockhart Clarke, London; Dr. J. Matthews Duncan, Edinburgh; Mr. J. Fagan, Belfast; Mr. J. Robertson, Edinburgh; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Dr. Lanchester, Croydon; Dr. H. Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. B. W. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Liverpool; Dr. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 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. Jukes Styrup, Shrewsbury; Dr. S. Thomson, Torquay; Mr. H. Lankester, Leicester; Dr. J. Braxton Hicks, London; Mr. E. Bush, Frome; Dr. Kelly, Taunton; Dr. Leet, Dublin; Mr. C. Orton, Newcastle-under-Lyme; Dr. Ashforth, Oakham; Mr. Todd, Southampton; Dr. Corbin, Guernsey; Dr. Chiene, Edinburgh; The Secretary of the Clinical Society; etc.

#### BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Third Annual Report of the Metropolitan Board of Health of the State of New York for 1868. Albany: 1868.  
Remarks on the Training of Nurses. By S. D. Gross, M.D. Philadelphia: 1869.  
Thoracic Aneurism. By Thomas Hayden, M.R.I.A. Dublin: 1869.  
Infant Life: its Nurture and Care. By Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S. London: 1869.

### Results of Meteorological Observations, for the week ending Saturday, October 23rd, 1869.

NAMES OF STATIONS AND OBSERVERS.	BAROMETER. Reduced to 32 deg. F. & mean sea lev.		MEAN TEMPERA- TURE.			Mean degree of Humidity (sat. -100)	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.								Mean amount of Clouds (0-10).	Mean amount of Ozone (0-10).	WIND.										RAIN.	
	Mean.	Range.	Of Air in Shade.	Of Evaporation.	Of Dew-point.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean of all Maxima.	Mean of all Minima.	Black bulb Maxm. in Sun.	Minimum ex- posed on grass.	Number of days it blew in certain directions.										Mean Force 0-12.	Number of days it fell.	Amount in inches.		
														N.			N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				Calm, etc.	
BATH..... Dr. Barter, F.M.S.	30.048	1.176	46.4	43.5	40.2	80	56.2	30.7	25.5	52.0	40.9	105.1	..	6.2	4	0.4	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	1.6	3.7	3.0*	3	0.41
BOURNEMOUTH..... Dr. Compton, F.M.S.	30.091	1.100	44.7	41.6	38.0	77	56.4	31.8	24.6	51.5	40.0	97.0	24.6	5.1	2.9	4	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	3.3	..	2.3	3	0.73	
DOVER..... Dr. Parsons.	29.965	1.112	44.3	42.4	40.1	85	59.4	26.0	33.4	50.9	30.2	..	..	5.4	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	4.2	5	1.05	
DUBLIN..... Dr. J. W. Moore.	30.131	1.159	46.9	44.6	42.0	84	55.4	35.3	20.1	50.1	42.1	..	30.1	6.4	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	0.3	2.5	2.7	..	3.3	3	0.21	
Kew..... Dr. Treutler, F.L.S., etc.	30.041	1.145	42.8	41.1	39.1	86	52.9	32.9	20.0	49.4	37.7	101.1	29.7	5.9	2.7	1.3	..	..	..	..	1	1.7	2.7	0.3	3.1	2	0.76	
MALVERN..... Messrs. W. and J. Burrow.	30.063	1.151	44.4	41.8	38.7	80	55.8	30.2	25.6	50.5	38.0	108.6	26.1	6.1	5.4	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.3	0.3	7.2*	2	0.51	
SCARBOROUGH..... Dr. Fox, M.R.C.P.	29.937	1.126	44.0	42.0	39.6	84	54.7	33.3	21.4	47.5	37.6	99.0	28.1	8	8	2.3	0.3	..	..	0.7	..	0.7	2.7	0.3	5.4	?	0.83	
SIDMOUTH..... Dr. Mackenzie, F.M.S.	30.278	1.130	46.9	43.9	40.5	80	58.0	28.5	29.5	53.4	38.8	..	..	3.6	3.3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1.4	3	0.44	
VENTNOR, I. OF WIGHT..... J. B Martin, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.	30.073	0.962	45.9	44.3	42.5	88	54.7	33.0	21.7	50.9	39.7	..	..	3.4	4.4	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	2	..	3.6	2	0.65	
WORTHING..... W. J. Harris, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.	30.049	1.127	45.1	42.3	39.0	80	56.2	32.3	23.9	52.8	36.2	100.0	28.5	6	2.9	1	..	..	..	..	0.3	1.7	2	2	1.4	3	0.59	

\* Mean hourly velocity in miles.

REMARKS.—The mean pressure of the atmosphere has not been very different from that of the previous week, but its range has been very much greater. This was owing to its low state at the beginning, and the very great height it obtained on the last day but one of the week, which was 30.560 at Dublin, and 30.502 at Kew; the greatest range occurred at Bath. The mean temperature of the week has been on an average 10 degs. below that of last week, while the range has been also less, but not to so great an extent. The minimum temperature of the week occurred at Dover, at which place also the maximum of the week was registered, thus giving it the, for the time of the year, very high range of 33.4 degs. Winds have ranged almost wholly between W. and N., the latter being the by far most prevalent direction; their force has been generally moderate, but rather fresh at Scarborough, Dover, and Ventnor. Rain has fallen at all stations, the heaviest fall occurring at Scarborough. The mean amount of clouds has been about the same as last week. During the earlier half of the week the week was generally cold and boisterous. A heavy gale blew from the N. at Scarborough on the night of the 16th, and on the 17th snow fell almost the whole day on the Yorkshire Moors, with a temperature of 23 degs. Fahr., and ice  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness. From this time,—17th,—onward to the 20th, strong winds from N. and N.W. appear to have prevailed over the whole country, and in consequence the temperature fell at most stations to below the freezing point on the 20th. On the 18th a second heavy northerly gale commenced at Scarborough and continued without intermission till the 20th, attaining its maximum force = 10 on the afternoon of the 19th. On and after the 20th the barometer began to rise rapidly, and winds diminished considerably in force, though still continuing to blow from the northerly quarter. The barometer attained a considerable height on the 22nd, and then commenced to fall slowly and steadily; temperature at the same time rose somewhat, while the sky was generally overcast by dense clouds. Scarlatina caused 13 deaths in Dublin in the week ending Oct. 16th; a few cases have also occurred at Worthing. Otherwise the general health is good.

Kew, W., October 27th, 1869.

W. J. TREUTLER.