

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Plymouth, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th of August next.

President—E. CHARLTON, M.D., D.C.L., Physician to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary.

President-elect—JOHN WHIPPLE, Esq., F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

An *Address in Medicine* will be delivered by GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine in King's College, London.

An *Address in Surgery* will be delivered by JOSEPH LISTER, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

The business of the meeting will be conducted under four Sections.

SECTION A. MEDICINE.—**President**, Dr. Barham, Truro. **Vice-Presidents**—Dr. Quain, F.R.S., London; Inspector-General Smart, M.D., C.B., R.N., Penge, Surrey. **Secretaries**—Dr. Clay, Windsor Villas, Plymouth; Dr. Wade, Temple Row, Birmingham.

SECTION B. SURGERY.—**President**—Joseph May, Esq., Stoke, Devonport. **Vice-Presidents**—P. C. De la Garde, Esq., Exeter; Deputy-Inspector-General Longmore, C.B., Netley. **Secretaries**—W. P. Swain, Esq., Ker Street, Devonport; C. Steele, Esq., Meridian Place, Clifton, Bristol.

SECTION C. MIDWIFERY.—**President**—Dr. Beatty, Dublin. **Vice-Presidents**—Dr. Swayne, Clifton, Bristol; Dr. Alfred Meadows, London. **Secretaries**—Dr. John Rolston, Stoke, Devonport; Dr. Phillips, 26, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

SECTION D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—**President**—Dr. A. P. Stewart, London. **Vice-Presidents**—P. W. Swain, Esq., Stoke, Devonport; Dr. Beddoe, Clifton, Bristol. **Secretaries**—Dr. Row, Ker Street, Devonport; David Davies, Esq., 2, Queen Square, Bristol.

TUESDAY, August 8th.

The meetings this day will be held at the Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

1 P.M.—MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

3 P.M.—MEETING OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

8 P.M.—FIRST GENERAL MEETING. *Business*: a. Reception of Congratulatory Address from Plymouth Corporation; b. President's Address; c. Vote of thanks to the President; d. Report of Council, and Discussion thereon; e. Election of General Secretary; f. Election of Auditors; g. Report of Medical Benevolent Fund; h. Presentation of Hastings Medal.

WEDNESDAY, August 9th.

8.30 A.M.—PUBLIC BREAKFAST—Royal Hotel, DEVONPORT.

9.30 A.M.—MEETING OF NEW COUNCIL—Royal Hotel, DEVONPORT.

11 A.M.—SECOND GENERAL MEETING—Town Hall, DEVONPORT. *Business*: a. Reception of Congratulatory Address from Devonport Corporation; b. To appoint place of meeting for 1872, and President-elect; c. Address in Medicine by Dr. GEORGE JOHNSON.

1 P.M.—Adjourn.

2 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS—Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

9 P.M.—PRESIDENT'S SOIRÉE—Assembly Rooms, Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

THURSDAY, August 10th.

9.30 A.M.—MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION OF DIS-EASE—Public Dispensary, Catherine Street, PLYMOUTH.

10 A.M.—THIRD GENERAL MEETING. *Business*: Reports of Committees—Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

11 A.M.—ADDRESS IN SURGERY, by Professor LISTER, F.R.S.—Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

2 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS—Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

6.30 P.M.—PUBLIC DINNER—St. George's Hall, STONEHOUSE. For Dinner Tickets, an early application (enclosing One Guinea) should be made to P. W. Swain, Esq., F.R.C.S., Stoke, Devonport. The services of the far-famed Band of the Royal Marines have been engaged for this occasion.

FRIDAY, August 11th.

10 A.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS—Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

2 P.M.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING—Royal Hotel, PLYMOUTH.

close by the Plymouth Railway Station. Members and others who require information with respect to the meeting are requested to make application in this room. Information as to Lodgings will be furnished there.

Members are requested to proceed to the Reception-Room immediately on their arrival, to enter their names and addresses, and to obtain the tickets necessary to secure admission to all the proceedings.

HOTELS.—The principal hotels are, at PLYMOUTH, the Royal Hotel, the Duke of Cornwall, the Globe, the Albion, Chubb's Hotel, Farley's Hotel, Harvey's Hotel; at DEVONPORT, the Royal Hotel, Thomas's Hotel, and the Crown Hotel.

The GUIDE-BOOKS FOR DEVON AND CORNWALL are: Murray's *Handbook of Devon and Cornwall*; Black's *Guide to Devon and Cornwall*; Blight's *Week at the Land's End*; Rev. — John's *Week at the Lizard*; and, for Plymouth and the neighbourhood, Brendon's and Luke's *Guide-books*—both by Lt. Jewitt, F.S.A.

* * * GENTLEMEN INTENDING TO VISIT PLYMOUTH during the meeting are requested to send their names to Dr. Littleton, the Local Secretary, 1, Lansdowne Place, Plymouth.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—The following notices have been given.

The PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL: Rule 4. To insert "President-elect", and to omit "Secretary".—Rule 6. To expunge this rule, and to substitute the following: "Each retiring President of the Association and President of Council shall be appointed a Vice-President for life by a vote of the members at the Annual Meeting."—Rule 7. To add "the Vice-Presidents" after President-elect; to insert the word "and" between President of the Council and Treasurer, and to erase "and the Secretary".—Rule 8. In this and every rule where "District" is prefixed to Branch, to erase the word "District", and to erase the words "the Secretary of the Association".—Rule 9. To omit the words between "The President of the Council" and "shall be elected"—Rule 10. To omit the words between "The Treasurer" and "shall be elected".—Rule 11. To erase the words after "There shall be one paid Secretary" in first section, and to substitute "who shall reside in London, and devote his whole time to the business management of the Association and of the JOURNAL office". To erase the words "otherwise" in seventh line and "an annual or special" in eighth line, and to insert "each Annual Meeting".—Rule 13. To erase the words "Secretary shall call", and to substitute "President of Council shall direct to be called".—Rule 14. Between "shall" and "be recommended", to insert "express his desire in writing, and shall be".—Rule 15. To add "Members may be admitted on and after July 1st in each year, and the subscription for such part of a year shall be half a guinea". To erase the words after "such member" in eighth line, and to substitute "as long as his subscriptions remain unpaid, provided due notice shall have been given of such withholding".—Rule 16. To erase the words after "from his" in fourth line, and to substitute "liabilities to the Association".—Rule 24. In tenth line, to insert "a copy of the laws" between "Association" and "and".

Dr. STEELE (Liverpool): Election of Committee of Council. Every associate, who is a member of the Council, and desirous of a seat on the Committee of Council, shall send to the General Secretary, not later than months prior to the Annual Meeting of the Association, a declaration signed by himself, and in the following terms: "I, A. B., of C., member of the British Medical Association, hereby declare that I am a candidate for a seat on the Committee of Council of the said Association. (Signed) —". Together with a nomination-paper signed by six members of the Association, in the following terms: "We, the undersigned, members of the British Medical Association, certify that A. B., of C., is a fit and proper person to be a member of the Committee of Council of the said Association." The names of the eligible candidates, with the names of the six associates by whom they shall have been respectively nominated, shall be published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL not later than months prior to the Annual Meeting of the Association.

Mr. NICHOLSON (Hull): To alter Law 16, line 2. For "three", insert "two".

Dr. WADE (Birmingham): In Law 8, Paragraph No. 3, of the duties of Council, to alter "ten" into "twenty-five"; and to omit the words "and one Secretary from each Branch".

INVITATION TO TORQUAY.—The members of the medical profession at Torquay request the pleasure of the company at luncheon, on Saturday, August 12th, at 3 o'clock, of any member of the British Medical Association residing beyond fifty miles from the place. Their object in this limitation as to distance is that of furnishing an opportunity to strangers unfamiliar with Devonshire to become acquainted with Torquay and its immediate neighbourhood. Any member who may wish to favour them with his presence, will oblige by notifying the same at

A RECEPTION ROOM will be opened at the Royal Eye Infirmary,

his early convenience—and not later than on the Wednesday of the Plymouth meeting—to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Powell, Infirmary, Torquay.

SPECIAL RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.—First and second class ordinary and express return tickets issued at any Station on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, or on the South Devon, Cornwall, or West Cornwall Railways, on August 7th and following days, will be available for the return journey to and from Plymouth any day up to and including Monday, Aug. 21st. First and second class return tickets, at single fare for the double journey, available as above, may be issued from any Station on these lines to Plymouth, or from Plymouth to any South Devon, Cornwall, or West Cornwall station, on August 7th and following days to August 21st inclusive, to the members of the *British Medical Association* producing a certificate of the Association card of membership. Unless such documents be produced, return tickets at ordinary or express fares must be issued. When tickets at single fare for the double journey are issued, the booking clerks must write "return" upon them, and place their initials below the word "return". Ordinary tickets endorsed "return" will be available by express trains without payment of the difference of fare. The South Devon, Cornwall, and West Cornwall Railways have also promised to convey any instruments, medical and surgical appliances, etc., for the Annual Museum, at *half the usual fares*, at the owner's risk.

EXCURSIONS, ETC.—The Local Committee appointed by "The Three Towns", Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, to prepare for the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1871, have much pleasure in acquainting the members that they have succeeded in obtaining the cordial cooperation and assistance of the civil and military authorities; so that every facility will be furnished them for inspecting this naval and military arsenal; Her Majesty's ships of war in the Hamoaze and Plymouth Sound; Her Majesty's dockyards at Devonport and Keyham; the Royal William Victualling Yard and the naval and military hospitals in Stonehouse; the Breakwater and its lighthouse; the Eddystone Lighthouse; the Plymouth Citadel, the Hoe, and the forts recently erected within a radius of five miles.

By the kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Right Honourables the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Earl of St. Germans, and the Earl of Morley, and other gentlemen, opportunities will be offered to the members of surveying the grounds and the extensive views commanded in the parks attached to their mansions on the banks of the Tamar and Plym; whereby they will be enabled to pass in review the objects before-named, as well as the magazines at Bull Point; Antony House, the seat of W. H. Pole-Carew, Esq., whereat is preserved Holbein's portrait of Dr. Butts, Physician to Henry VIII; Inc Castle, the residence (*temp. Charles II*) of the Wit of Cornwall, Killegrew; St. German's Church, the site of Cornwall's ancient Cathedral, and Port Eliot (the ancient Priory); Trematon Castle, the residence of the Norman Earls of Cornwall; the late Brunel's master-piece, the Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash; Landulph Church; Buckland Abbey, the seat of Drake, the great circumnavigator; Maristow; Cothele House; Pentillie Castle; Morwell Rocks; Harewood, the scene of the fair Elfreda's treachery; and other objects of interest in a trip of twenty miles by steamboat.

A steamer will be engaged to make short trips daily, and at stated hours, during the visit of the Association, thus enabling those members who may not be desirous of hearing the delivery of certain papers, to spend their time agreeably in viewing the rich scenery of the port of Plymouth.

Other excursions will be arranged, with the sanction of the Directors, etc., of the Railways—to Launceston Castle, the Ancient Cornish stronghold; to the Saxon Abbey at Tavistock; to Endsleigh Cottage; and to the wild and romantic scenery of Dartmoor.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.—The "Annual Museum" of this Association will be open during the four days of the meeting, for the exhibition of:

1. The latest inventions in medical and surgical instruments and appliances of every kind. Also, for the special exhibition of ancient and modern fracture apparatus, or diagrams of such, thus setting forth the history of the treatment of fractures from the earliest records down to the present day.

2. New drugs and their preparations.
3. New articles of diet for invalids.
4. Pathological Specimens; also photographs, casts, etc., illustrating disease.
5. New works on medicine, surgery, etc.
6. Models or drawings of any object of professional interest not included in the above list.

Notice to Exhibitors.—Application should be made as soon as possible; at the same time giving a list of the objects to be exhibited, and mentioning the space required. All objects sent must have a de-

scription attached. Parcels for the Museum should be addressed—"British Medical Association, the Assembly Rooms, Royal Hotel, Plymouth; care of H. Greenway, Esq." They must be delivered on or before July 31st, and be removed within three days after the termination of the meeting. Expenses of carriage and all risk must be borne by the exhibitors. All instruments and other articles intended for the Local Museum will be conveyed at owners' risks for *half the usual fares* on the Bristol and Exeter, South Devon, and Cornwall lines of railway. A card, bearing the name and address of the exhibitor, must be enclosed in each package, ready to be fixed on the outside. All communications respecting the Museum to be addressed to "Henry Greenway, Esq., Surgeon, Plymouth", the Secretary for that department.

PAPERS.—The following papers have been promised.

C. Barham, M.D. 1. Diseases of Plymouth during the Second Quarter of last Century (1725-1750). 2. Diseases of Cornish Miners. Tilbury Fox, M.D. 1. Hydroa. 2. A Note on Phthisis, erroneously styled Prurigo.

J. Crichton Browne, M.D. Syphilis and Insanity.

J. Althaus, M.D. Paralysis of the Bladder, and its Treatment by the constant Galvanic Current.

T. J. Austin, M.R.C.S. Medical Electrification.

Thomas Littleton, M.B. The Effects of Submarine Descent on Man, and the Limits of his Capability.

William Roberts, M.D. Intemperance as a Cause of Chronic Bright's Disease.

W. H. O. Sankey, M.D. The Relation and Diagnosis between General Paresis and Locomotor Ataxy.

D. De Berdt Hovell, F.R.C.S. 1. The different Therapeutic Indications of Rheumatism and Neuralgia: with Remarks on Rheumatism as a Sequela of Diphtheria. 2. Uterine Truss or Support for *Post Partum* Hæmorrhage.

George Southam, F.R.C.S. Excision of the Tongue.

T. H. Bartleet, M.B., F.R.C.S. Splint for Excision.

Edward Lund, F.R.C.S. Antisepticity in Surgery.

Furneaux Jordan, F.R.C.S. The Extension of Inflammation from the Epididymis to the Urethra: with Cases.

Thomas Beatty, M.D. 1. Fibro-cystic Disease of the Uterus. 2. The Radical Cure of Retroflexion of the Uterus.

Robert Barnes, M.D. Hypertrophic Elongation of the Cervix Uteri.

J. Braxton Hicks, M.D., F.R.S. 1. A Rare Form of *Post Partum* Hæmorrhage. 2. The Reduction of Inversion of the Uterus: illustrated by six Cases.

E. J. Tilt, M.D. Hysteria, and the various ways in which it has been viewed by Pathologists.

A. Meadows, M.D. The Treatment of Fibrous Tumours of the Uterus.

J. G. Swayne, M.D. Treatment of Hæmorrhage arising from Retention of the Secundines after Abortion.

Thomas Underhill, M.D. The Treatment of certain Cases of Placenta Praevia and of *Post Partum* Hæmorrhage.

Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S. Obscure Effects of Tertiary Syphilis.

J. G. Davey, M.D. Jenner and his Teachings.

Dr. Merrifield, Ph.D. The Meteorology of Plymouth for the last six years.

Cornelius Fox, M.D. The Estimation of Atmospheric Ozonc by means of Aspirators and Acids.

J. W. Eastwood, M.D. Alcohol in Health and Disease.

R. Elliot, M.D. Life-Insurance Offices and Medical Fees.

William Ogle, M.D. Medical Reform personal, not parliamentary.

V. Jagielski, M.D. Koumiss: a Dietetic Remedy.

T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D. The Lesions of Enteric Fever as the Occasional Cause of a Permanent Injury to Nutrition.

C. B. Nankivell, M.D. The Provision of Medical Attendance on Independent Poor by Provident Dispensaries.

Arthur Ransome, M.D. The Respiratory Movements in Health and Disease.

D. T. T. Maunsell, M.B. Poor-law Medical Relief.

Gentlemen desirous of reading papers, cases, or other communications, are requested to forward the titles to the General Secretary, or to one of the Secretaries of the Sections in which the paper is to be read. All papers should be forwarded to one of the above named officers *on or before the 1st of August*.

No paper must exceed *twenty* minutes in reading; and *all* subsequent speakers must not exceed *ten* minutes.

All speeches at the General Meeting must not exceed *ten* minutes each.

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

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, July 15th, 1871.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE LAWS.

IN order that the members of the Association may be enabled to perceive the bearings of the alterations in the laws proposed by the Committee of Council, we subjoin in parallel two columns the laws as they now exist, and as they will appear if altered in the way proposed.

PRESENT LAWS.

4. *Council and Officers.*—The Association shall be governed by a Council. The officers of the Association shall be: 1. A President; 2. Vice-Presidents; 3. President of the Council; 4. Treasurer; 5. Secretary.

6. *Vice-Presidents.*—The Vice-Presidents of the Association, who have been appointed after fulfilling the office of President, shall continue to enjoy the office for life; and the office of Vice-President shall be hereafter conferred, as an honorary distinction for life, on the retiring President, by a vote of the Members at the Annual Meeting.

7. *Council.*—The Council shall consist of the President, the President-elect, the President of Council, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Association, together with those members who shall be elected annually, according to Law 8. Its meetings shall be held at the time and place of the Annual Meeting, and at other times and places, if summoned by the President of the Council, or by the Committee of Council, or by a requisition signed by twenty members of Council.

8. *Election and Duties of Council.*—Each District Branch shall, in such manner as they think fit, before the General Annual Meeting, elect members who shall represent the Branch in the Council for the ensuing year, according to the following scheme: In a Branch consisting of not less than twenty members, one member shall be elected as representative, in addition to the Honorary Secretary. If the members amount to more than twenty, for every number of twenty additional members, each Branch shall be entitled to choose one additional representative. A complete list of the Members thus chosen shall be sent to the Secretary at least a fortnight before the Annual Meeting, and they shall continue in office till the close of the official year, when they may be either re-appointed or superseded. The duties of the Council shall be: 1. To agree upon a Report to be presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Association; 2. To nominate a President, to be submitted for election to the Annual Meeting; 3. To elect by voting papers ten members of the Council, who, together with the President of the Association for the year, the Vice-Presidents, the President-elect, the President of Council, the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Association, and one Secretary from

LAWS WITH THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

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8. *Election and Duties of Council.*—Each Branch shall, in such manner as they think fit, before the General Annual Meeting, elect members who shall represent the Branch in the Council for the ensuing year, according to the following scheme: In a Branch consisting of not less than twenty members, one member shall be elected as representative, in addition to the Honorary Secretary. If the members amount to more than twenty, for every number of twenty additional members, each Branch shall be entitled to choose one additional representative. A complete list of the Members thus chosen shall be sent to the Secretary at least a fortnight before the Annual meeting, and they shall continue in office till the close of the official year, when they may be either re-appointed or superseded. The duties of the Council shall be: 1. To agree upon a Report to be presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Association; 2. To nominate a President, to be submitted for election to the Annual meeting; 3. To elect by voting papers ten members of the Council, who, together with the President of the Association for the year, the Vice-Presidents, the President-elect, the President of Council, the Treasurer, and one Secretary from each Branch, shall con-

stitute the Committee of Council for the ensuing year;* 4. To propose the place of meeting of the Association for the ensuing year; 5. To nominate gentlemen to read such addresses as may be deemed expedient at the Annual Meeting of the ensuing year; 6. To determine the order of business of the General Meeting, so far as that is not determined by the laws relating to General Meetings.

9. *President of the Council.*—The President of the Council shall be, in the first instance, Sir C. Hastings, permanently; and on any vacancy occurring, the President shall be elected by the Council, at the Annual Meeting, for a term of three years.

10. *Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall be, in the first instance, Sir Charles Hastings, permanently; and on any vacancy occurring, the Treasurer shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Association, and shall hold his office during pleasure.

11. *Secretary.*—There shall be one paid Secretary, resident in some convenient locality, so as to communicate readily with the President of the Council and the Committee of Council. His duties shall be to be present at the meetings of the Association, of the Council, and of the Committee of Council; to record their minutes; to conduct the correspondence of the Association; to superintend the collection of subscriptions, and the enforcement of the laws as regards those in arrear; and otherwise to obey the directions of the Council and Committee of Council. The Secretary shall be elected at an Annual or Special Meeting of the Association. The offices of Secretary and Editor of the JOURNAL shall not be held by the same person.

13. *Committee of Council.*—The Committee of Council shall manage the affairs of the Association in the intervals between the General Meetings; they shall meet not less than twice in the year, and shall be presided over by the President of the Council; or, in his absence, by a Chairman appointed by the Meeting. The Committee of Council shall appoint the Editor of the JOURNAL, who shall be responsible to them for its management: they shall direct any other publications of the Association, and shall take cognisance of any matter which may require immediate decision. Five members to be a quorum. The Secretary shall call a meeting of the Committee at any time on receiving a requisition from five of its members, the object for which the meeting is called being specified.

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* In this section, Dr. Wade proposes to alter "ten members" to "twenty-five" members, and to omit the Secretaries of Branches. Dr. Steele's notice of motion (see p. 131) must also be read in connection with this section.

14. Admission of Members.—Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any *three* members, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any Branch; provided he shall have the Votes of three-fourths of those present.

15. Subscription.—The Subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association for the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary, *on or before the 1st of December* previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

24. Publications.—The Journal under the title of the "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL: BEING THE JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION", shall be published weekly in London, and shall be conducted by a paid Editor, who shall be responsible for all that appears in its pages, except such matter as may be printed by direction of the Council or Committee of Council. The JOURNAL shall contain papers on medical science; and shall be considered the medium of communication between the members of the Association. In it shall be inserted all intimations of places and times of meetings, whether of the Association or the Branches; notices of motions, etc.; at least once in each year a list of the members of the Association; and any other Association business that the Council or Committee of Council may direct. *Transactions* shall be published occasionally, if the funds of the Association permit.

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25. District Branches.—For the purposes of self-government, and for the wider diffusion of the benefits of the Association, the members shall be united into District Branches. Any number of members meeting together may form themselves into a Branch of the Association; but no Branch consisting of less than *twenty* members shall have the privilege of sending a representative to the Council.

26. The District Branches shall be free to govern themselves as their respective members shall think fit; but no Branch Law shall be valid which in the opinion of the Committee of Council shall contravene any fundamental law of the Association.

27. The District Branches shall each pay their own expenses.

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27. The Branches shall each pay their own expenses.

COMMITTEE ON PARLIAMENTARY BILLS.

AT a meeting of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association held on Wednesday, July 19th, at 37, Soho Square, Mr. Corrane, M.P., attended and explained the scope and purpose of his motion on Poor-law Reform; and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

It was moved by Dr. STEWART, and seconded by Mr. CURGENVEN— "That this Committee, having heard Mr. Corrane's statement on the subject of medical relief to the poor through the dispensary system, similar to that carried out in Ireland, provided the distribution of tickets for medical attendance be restricted to the relieving officers, subject to confirmation by the guardians at their next meeting, are of opinion that his proposed measure will be beneficial to the poor, the ratepayers, and the public."

Proposed by Mr. CURGENVEN, and seconded by Dr. STEWART— "That the Parliamentary Committee, having considered the Local Government Bill, are of opinion that the measure is calculated to add greatly to the facilities for carrying out the various Acts relating to public health; and that they most cordially approve of the Bill."

Moved by Mr. ERNEST HART, seconded by Mr. CURGENVEN— "That this Committee, having considered the Lunacy Regulation Bill for Ireland introduced by Sir Dominic Corrigan, fully approve of the terms of the Bill; and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with Sir Dominic Corrigan, in order to take steps to aid in passing this measure."

A Subcommittee was appointed to consider the amendments of the Pharmacy Bill, and also to draw up certain regulations which it was considered desirable to introduce into the Bill.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Bridgwater, on Tuesday, July 4th, 1871; W. H. AXFORD, Esq., M.B., in the Chair. There were present ten members and one visitor.

Mr. CORNWALL, the retiring President, after some remarks on his past year of office, introduced the President-elect, Mr. W. H. Axford.

Mr. AXFORD proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Cornwall for the efficient and hearty manner in which he had performed his duties. The vote was carried by acclamation.

The Secretary laid before the meeting the replies he had received to his circular notice of the meeting, and remarked that twenty members had not answered it. The Minutes of the last annual meeting and of the special meeting held on April 29th last, were read and confirmed.

Report of Council.—The following report was read by the Secretary.

1. The Council are pleased in reporting that the Branch is in a very satisfactory condition, and that, as regards the number of members, it compares favourably with former years. There are now fifty names on the list; but it is hoped that a number of our medical brethren in the district, who are not yet members, may be induced to join the Association.

2. The accounts which will be presented show that a balance of £6: 12: 6 is in the hands of the Treasurer, to the credit of the Branch, after paying all expenses.

* Mr. Nicholson proposes to substitute the word "two" for "three".

3. Two very interesting meetings have been held—one in October at Bridgwater, the other in March at Taunton—besides the annual meeting at Weston-super-Mare. At the latter the members were invited by Dr. Horace Swete and Mr. Charles Pooley to the Sanatorium, where they were most hospitably received and entertained. After inspecting that establishment and the Infirmary, they visited other places of interest, thus spending a very pleasant day.

4. A special meeting of the Branch was held on April 29th, to take into consideration the sending a member to represent the Branch in the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association. The number of members who attended being only five, and divided in opinion, no election took place.

5. A movement has been made at Bridgwater and other places for the purpose of instituting "Provident Dispensaries" which your Council thinks deserving of encouragement and support, as being calculated to make the lower orders more independent, and also to prove remunerative to the profession.

6. At a meeting of the Council on June 10th, held at Taunton, it was proposed by Dr. Cordwent, and seconded by Mr. Gillett, and resolved—"That the Council suggests, at the next general meeting, the desirableness of the following mode of obtaining from each member of the Branch his opinion, and, to this extent, authority, on special points of interest; and that Dr. Kelly, the Honorary Secretary, be asked to kindly enclose with each announcement of a general meeting of the Branch a question on a medical or allied subject proposed by the Council, on which each member will be expected to express his opinion; but, having regard to the number of opinions sought to elicit, no argument in supporting an opinion shall exceed three minutes in delivering, whether read by the writer, or deputed, or spoken extemporaneously. Should the opinion on a question appear not to require support by argument, an affirmative or negative answer will, of course, be sufficient."

A discussion on the last (No. 6) paragraph having taken place, it was moved by Mr. W. H. Axford, seconded by Mr. Winterbotham, and resolved—"That the following words be added before 'enclose with each announcement,' etc.; viz., 'Send at least one month before, and enclose with each announcement,' etc.; and that the words 'five minutes,' etc., be substituted for 'three minutes,' etc."

The Report, as amended, was then received and adopted.

It was moved by Mr. RIGDEN, seconded by Dr. BENT, and resolved—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Council for their Report, and for their services during the past year."

The Treasurer's Report and Accounts, audited by Mr. Robinson, were laid before the meeting; and on the motion of Mr. W. H. Axford, seconded by Mr. CORNWALL, thanks were voted to him for the same.

Council.—It was proposed by Mr. LIDDON, seconded by Dr. KELLY, and carried unanimously—"That Mr. Alford, Mr. S. Farrant, and Dr. Farmer be members of Council in the places of Mr. Randolph, Mr. Liddon, and Dr. Cordwent, who go out by rotation."

It was proposed by Mr. ROBINSON, seconded by Mr. CORNWALL, and resolved—"That the representatives of the Branch in the General Council for the ensuing year be Mr. W. H. Axford and Mr. Winterbotham."

Dr. Kelly was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Next Annual Meeting: President-elect.—A letter from Mr. Garland, of Yeovil, dated July 3rd, 1871, was read; and a discussion on the suggestion made in his letter of holding some of the meetings nearer Yeovil having taken place, it was proposed by Mr. CORNWALL, seconded by Mr. ROBINSON, and resolved—"That the next annual meeting of the Branch be held at Langport, and that Mr. E. C. Garland be President-elect."

Intermediate Meetings.—It was proposed by Dr. BENT, seconded by Mr. WINTERBOTHAM, and resolved—"That intermediate autumnal and spring meetings be held as usual under the direction of the Council."

Papers, etc..—The PRESIDENT (Mr. W. H. Axford) read a carefully prepared paper on Vaccination. After referring to the prevalence of small-pox at the present time, as a reason for choosing vaccination as the subject of his address, the author referred to the probability that vaccination was known in very ancient times. He gave a quotation from an old Indian physician, which in his opinion referred to the operation. After briefly touching on Jenner's labours, he passed on to consider whether vaccinia and variola were one and the same disease. Various extracts and experiments were quoted to show that vaccinia is really identical with variola, but deprived of the "accidents" which, as Jenner held, have in the lapse of time become connected with it in the human subject, and which alone render it dangerous. In speaking of vaccination, the author strongly recommended the mixing of glycerine with the vaccine lymph in cases where there is a short supply, and also

where points on which lymph has been allowed to dry, have to be used. Lymph diluted with seven or eight parts of glycerine, he said, is perfectly efficacious. He also spoke of vaccinating with the scab which has fallen off an old vesicle, recommending it on the ground of the ease with which the active principle can thus be preserved unimpaired for years. In connection with the subject of the dilution of the lymph, it was shown that the leucocytes and the liquid portion of the lymph were inert, but that the granules which, with the leucocytes, are visible under the microscope, contain the active principle. The constitutional effects of vaccination were discussed, and the author then passed on to the good which it has effected, dwelling on the fact that it is not from the failure of vaccination, but from the inefficient performance of vaccination and of revaccination that small-pox has not entirely disappeared. He expressed his belief that, although a primary vaccination was most effectual, if not in all cases entirely to protect from the contagion, yet considerably to modify the disease; yet, from the changes which occur in the system at puberty, revaccination should after this period be always performed. No Vaccination Act could be perfect which did not render such revaccination compulsory. The wearing out of the effects of vaccination, from lapse of time, he considered not to be proved, believing the necessity for revaccination to be due entirely to the disturbing influence of puberty. The circumstances which influence the protective power of vaccination were considered under the four heads of Quality of the Vaccination; Age of the Person; Personal, hereditary, or family susceptibility; and Change of Climate. Under the first head the production of at least four perfect vesicles was insisted on; statistics shewing that, whilst the deaths in persons with only one cicatrix were 7.73 per cent., of those with four cicatrices only 0.55 per cent. of those attacked died. The author then went over the various objections which had been urged against the operation; and, in conclusion, briefly referred to the various Vaccination Acts. He disapproved of the present arrangements by which only one public vaccinator is appointed to a district, and warmly advocated that all registered medical practitioners should be able to obtain payment from the State for all successful vaccinations and revaccinations, and that such vaccinations and revaccinations should be compulsory.

Mr. RIGDEN read a short paper on two cases of Loose Cartilages in the Knee-joint operated on at the Taunton and Somerset Hospital by Mr. H. J. Alford, and exhibited the cartilages.

Several microscopes and interesting prints, photographs, and Mr. Haviland's Map of Heart-Disease, etc., were arranged by the President for inspection.

Dinner.—Nine members of the Branch and two visitors sat down to an excellent dinner at half-past five o'clock, and afterwards spent a very pleasant evening together.

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE BRANCH.

THE first anniversary meeting of this Branch was held at the Swansea Hospital on the 5th instant; GEORGE PADLEY, Esq., President, in the Chair. Between thirty-five and forty members were present.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings by bidding all present—on behalf of the profession—a hearty welcome to Swansea. He was happy to see them assembled in such numbers at the first annual meeting, and thought it augured well for the success of the Society.

Report.—Mr. ANDREW DAVIES, one of the secretaries, read the Report of Council, which dwelt upon the success of the Branch so far, there being ninety members, and ten fresh nominations.

Mr. J. G. HALL moved, and Mr. T. D. GRIFFITHS seconded, the adoption of the report, and of the recommendation of the Council as to the following modification of the second rule. "Any gentleman wishing to join the Branch shall be nominated by three members—such nomination to be forwarded to one of the honorary secretaries. The circular announcing the meeting next ensuing, provided it does not occur within twenty-one days of the receipt of such communication, shall contain the names and addresses of such candidate and his nominators, and shall be distributed not less than fourteen days before the date of such meeting. If no notice, etc."

Officers, etc..—It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. WATHEN, seconded by Mr. PROBERT, that the President, Council, and Secretaries elected at the inaugural meeting in January last be re-elected for the current year.

Mr. RUSSELL proposed as President-elect, T. J. Dyke, Esq., of Merthyr Tydfil. Mr. Dyke was a gentleman holding a very high professional position in the county, whose scientific attainments were well known, and who, he felt sure, would fulfil the duties of his office most ably.

Dr. YELLOWLEES seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. DYKE briefly returned thanks.

Representatives in the General Council.—The following were elected:—T. J. Dyke, Esq., Merthyr; J. G. Hall, Esq., Swansea; W. Taylor, M.D., Cardiff; Dr. Yellowlees, M.D., Bridgend; Andrew Davies, Esq., Honorary Secretary, *ex officio*.

Address.—The President gave an address on Habitual Drunkenness, and the means to be taken to remedy it.

On the motion of Mr. RUSSELL, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the President for his excellent address.

Papers, etc.—Some interesting papers were then read.

1. Mr. T. D. GRIFFITHS described a case of Wounded Intestines. The action of the longitudinal and circular muscular fibres was explained, and the conclusion was arrived at that it was unnecessary to apply sutures in cases of wounded intestines where the wound was small, unless the wound were in such a direction as to divide both sets of fibres.

2. Dr. WILLIAMS of Swansea showed specimens of a Vegetable Parasite attacking the Whiskers, and giving each hair the resemblance of having small nits upon it at equal distances. It was first described by Dr. Tilbury Fox about two years ago.

3. Dr. WILLIAMS showed a specimen of Aneurism of the Aorta. The third and fourth ribs were absorbed. In the process of dissection a valve was detected in the external carotid artery.

4. A case was shown by Mr. HALL (Swansea) of extraordinary Hypertrophy of the Skin of the Thigh and Leg as far as the ankle. It was said to disappear entirely after three or four months' rest in bed.

5. Mr. T. D. GRIFFITHS showed a case of Rodent Ulcer of the Lower Eyelid, to remedy which, after removing the diseased parts, he had removed the healthy eye, and closed the space by bringing down the upper eyelid and uniting it to the cheek.

6. Mr. HALL showed a case of Skin-grafting; and a case of Popliteal Aneurism cured by pressure.

7. Mr. GRIFFITHS showed a case of Rickets in a boy aged 15, first showing itself at the age of 13. The boy was a collier.

8. Mr. WATHEN read notes of a case of Puncture of the Colon to relieve Tympanitis. He also showed a new Starched Bandage Scissors, and a convenient method of fastening leather splints.

9. A paper by Mr. BROWN (Haverfordwest), on Death from Chloroform, was read by Mr. A. DAVIES.

10. Dr. YELLOWLEES read some practical notes on the Treatment of Insanity in Private Houses.

11. Mr. LLOYD read notes of a case of Ruptured Bladder, and showed the specimen.

Dinner.—In the evening, the members dined together at the Mackworth Hotel. The President occupied the Chair, and Mr. A. Davies, Secretary, the Vice-chair.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1871.

T. B. CURLING, ESQ., F.R.S., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

THE Report from the Committee appointed to examine Mr. Hutchinson's cases of Vaccino-Syphilis was read.

ON DEXTRAL PRE-EMINENCE. BY WILLIAM OGLE, M.D.

After a brief account of the chief explanations which have been given of right-handedness, the author advanced numerous arguments against the most generally accepted doctrine that it is based solely on conventional agreement, enforced by educational influence, and not on a natural foundation. Among these arguments were the following. The preferential use of one side is not limited to the arm, but extends to the leg, which is not subjected to education as the arm. The tendency to use one side preferentially manifests itself before education begins, and often persists in spite of the efforts made to overcome it. Left-handedness resembles many physical malformations in being hereditary, in running in families, and in attaching itself rather to the male sex than to the female. Men are not the only animals with a tendency to use one side preferentially; the author had observed the same tendency in monkeys and in parrots. There must hence be some structural foundation for right-handedness. In right-handed persons the left hemisphere is pre-eminent over the right; and in left-handed persons the left hemisphere has a similar superiority. This latter statement, the probability of which was suggested by Dr. OGLE several years ago

(*St. George's Hospital Reports*, vol. ii, 1867), was supported by three cases of aphasia in left-handed persons, accompanied by left hemiplegia, which the author had himself seen, and a fourth recorded by Dr. Jackson. Hence right and left-handedness would seem to depend on a natural predominance of the left and of the right hemispheres respectively. The author stated that, while the left hemisphere is the more complex in right-handed persons, and the right in left-handed individuals. This latter statement was based on the examination of the brain in two left-handed subjects. The specimens and also tracings of them by Dr. Broadbent were exhibited. The greater development, as a rule, of the left hemisphere depended probably, it was argued, on the left hemisphere receiving a freer supply of blood than the right one. The results of the author's observations as to the relative sizes of the arteries on the two sides of the neck were given; from which it appeared that the left arteries are, as a rule, slightly larger than the right ones; and that, independently of the size of the vessels, the stream of blood is less hindered on the left side than on the right. Lastly, it was stated that this explanation was consistent with, and corroborated by, the peculiarities of the cerebral blood-supply in those other animals which, like man, manifest a tendency to use one side preferentially to the other.

ON THE INDICATIONS FOR OPERATIVE TREATMENT, AND ON A NEW OPERATION, "KERATECTOMY," AFTER SEVERE INJURIES OF THE EYEBALL; WITH CASES. BY W. SPENCER WATSON, F.R.C.S.

In the case of penetrating wounds, the occurrence of glaucomatous symptoms was stated to be the most urgent indication for operative treatment—viz., either linear extraction, or iridectomy. At a later stage, after the subsidence of the acute symptoms, iridectomy might be required, or the removal of the cataract indicated; and these operations were most likely to be successful after the disappearance of all signs of active congestion. Cases in illustration were given. The prospect of the complication of sympathetic ophthalmia was always possible when the stage of congestion, with pain and photophobia, was much prolonged, and whenever a foreign body was left in the injured eye. In these circumstances, the removal of the injured eye was sometimes necessary; but if constitutional treatment could be properly carried out, the removal of the injured eye might be postponed or altogether averted. A case in illustration was given. In traumatic and idiopathic cases of suppurative ophthalmitis the operation of keratectomy was proposed; in one case it had been performed successfully by Mr. Watson. Its object was to establish a fistulous opening in the cornea, through which the morbid products of the inflammation might escape. It was suggested that in some cases of threatened suppurative ophthalmitis, keratectomy might prevent the anticipated mischief.

MODIFICATIONS PRODUCED ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF COLD AND HEAT.

BY FREDERICK BARHAM NUNNELEY, M.D.

Experiments detailed in the paper had yielded the following results. 1. Immersion of one extremity in iced water did not cause any alteration in the temperature of the other extremities or the body generally, unless the subject of experiment were in a state of more or less nervous exhaustion or there were decided coolness of the surrounding air, when a fall of temperature occurred. 2. A slight rise of temperature in the body generally, and a more considerable one in the extremities, followed immersion of a hand or foot in water hotter than the blood, amounting under the tongue to about one deg. Fahr., and in the extremities from one to three deg. Fahr., above the normal standard. 3. If at this time any one of the extremities were put into cold water, a fall of temperature below the normal, slightly marked in the body generally, and much more so in the extremities, very shortly commenced. If the hand or foot were now withdrawn from the water, reaction became established, and the natural temperature was slowly attained. Such results would appear to show that, for cold to act locally, a disturbance of the conditions which maintain the normal balance of temperature was necessary first of all—such as might be caused by undue heat; and they suggested the idea that these variations of temperature be regarded, in many respects, as parallel to those attending a slight rigor, and that they were not always the result of reflex agency.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF REMOVING SILVER WIRE WHEN EMPLOYED IN CASES OF UNUNITED FRACTURE. BY FRANCIS MASON, F.R.C.S.

The object of the paper was to describe a plan of fastening the broken fragments with a needle and a loop of wire so arranged that in withdrawing the needle the loop of wire was released, and thus might be removed without pain to the patient and without injuring the bone or soft parts.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the President drew the attention of the Fellows to the change in the times of assembling which had been

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH G. LANSDOWN, F.R.C.S., BRISTOL.

JOSEPH GOODALE LANSDOWN was born at Bristol in 1804. He was educated at the Tiverton Grammar School, and was afterwards apprenticed to the late Mr. H. Daniel, Surgeon to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, at which institution he commenced his professional career. He then studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the Aldersgate Street School; and obtained his diplomas in 1827 and 1828. After visiting the continental hospitals, he settled in Bristol, and was elected one of the first Surgeons to the Bristol General Hospital in 1832. This office he held until 1861, when he was appointed Honorary and Consulting Surgeon. He was a skilful operator, and one of the first to use anaesthetics in surgery, and in midwifery he used chloroform extensively. He was devoted to his profession, and worked unceasingly at a large practice, rarely taking a holiday. He made some short commentations on anaesthesia in its early days to some of the journals; but his time was so fully occupied that he seldom put his thoughts on paper. He was obliged to retire from practice at the end of 1870, owing to the encroachments of a large thyroid tumour, which so compressed his trachea as ultimately, on July 6th, to cause his death. He was a man of genial disposition, beloved by a large circle of patients and friends.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At an extraordinary meeting of the College, on Monday, July 24th, the following gentleman was duly admitted a member of the College.

Yeo, J. Burney, M.B.Lond., St. James's Street

The following gentlemen, having conformed to the by-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, were granted Licences to practise Physic, including therein the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Bayley, Robert L., M.D., 86, High Street, Stourbridge
Cottle, Ernest W., B.A.Oxon., M.R.C.S., Southampton
Curling, William, Guildford Street, Russell Square
Deeping, George Davidson, Castle Terrace, Newark
Ellis, William Hodgson, M.B.Toronto, Toronto
Ewart, John Henry, M.R.C.S., Gipsy Hill
Goddard, Eugene, M.R.C.S., Pentonville Road
Lewis, Lewis, M.R.C.S., Argyll Square
Lycett, John Allan, M.R.C.S., Middlesex Hospital
Moore, Edward W., M.R.C.S., Grove Park, Chiswick
Noakes, Samuel S., M.R.C.S., Charing Cross Hospital
Parrott, Edward John, M.R.C.S., Buckland, near Tring
Power, Thomas, Stepney Green
Ransom, Frederick P. F., King's College Hospital
Strafford, Thomas, M.R.C.S., Ripley, Derby
Waller, Walter A. E., M.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital
Waterhouse, Frederick, M.R.C.S., Pontypridd
Yarrow, George E., M.D. Heidel, M.R.C.S., Old Street

The following candidates, having passed in Medicine and Midwifery, will receive the College Licence on their obtaining qualifications in Surgery recognised by the College.

Coltart, William W., St. George's Hospital
Duke, Douglas W., Belvedere Place, Upper Norwood

At the ordinary quarterly meeting on July 27th, the following gentlemen, having passed the required examinations, were duly admitted as members.

Carter, William, M.B.Lond., Elizabeth Street, Liverpool
Clarke, Jacob Augustus Lockhart, M.D.St. Andrew's, Warwick Street
Eastwood, Joseph William, M.D.Edin., Dinsdale Park, Darlington
Evans, George Henry, M.D.Camb., St. Thomas's Hospital
May, Emanuel, Bedford Place, Russell Square

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on July 25th.

Barrow, Frank Edward, Woolwich Common (Guy's)
Brabant, Thomas Hughes, Chippenham (St. George's)
Bryan, Francis Charles, Northampton (St. Mary's)
Canton, Frederick, Great Marlborough Street (St. George's)
Clarke, Frederick Howard, Devonport (Guy's)
Conolly, Stephen Fullom, Kilburn, North Wales (Charing Cross)
Curling, William, Ramsgate (London)
Domville, Edward James, Exeter (Guy's)
Eardley-Wilmot, Robert, Chandos Street (King's College)
Edington, Robert William, Stow-on-the-Wold (Birmingham School)
Edis, John Butler, Peterborough (London)
Fitt, Samuel Weeks, Trinidad, West Indies (King's College)
Hannay, Robert Strickland, Belfast (Dublin School)
Heygate, Wm. Harris, West Haddon, Northamptonshire (University College)

Holden, Alfred Fletcher, Cape of Good Hope (University College)
Hopkins, Frederick Fraser, Henley-in-Arden (Birmingham School)
Hughes, Evan Thomas, Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland (Glasgow School)
Hughes, Hugh Robert Greig, Bangor, North Wales (Edinburgh School)
Hutson, Charles, Barbadoes (St. Bartholomew's)

Johnson, Charles Hargitt, Hull (Guy's)
Kiddle, John Nelson, Adelaide Road (Guy's)
Lammiman, Cleland, Commercial Road (St. Bartholomew's)
Ledyard, William Edward, Toronto, Canada (St. Thomas's)
Lyons, Isidor Isaac, Alexandria Road, St. John's Wood (St. Bartholomew's)
McDonald, Wallis, Teignmouth, Devon (St. George's)
Smith, Gilbert, Blackrock, co. Dublin (Dublin School)
Southee, Henry Edward, Ely, Cambridgeshire (Guy's)
Spencer, Francis Henry, Chippenham (King's College)
Thurland, Francis Edward, Thurnsaston, Cheshire (St. Bartholomew's)
Watson, Clement Cuthbert, Dover (St. George's)
Willcocks, Isaac, West Looe, Cornwall (St. Bartholomew's)
Williams, Edward, Aberbank, Llandysul (University College)
Wybrants, Robert Bath, Shepton Mallett (Dublin School)
Younger, Edward George, Blackheath Hill (Guy's)

Admitted members on July 26th.

Bishop, Edward Stanmore, Manchester (Manchester School)
Briggs, George Chapman, Horncastle (King's College)
Cheyne, George Edward, Thornton Heath (St. Bartholomew's)
Clarke, John Clelland, Coleraine, Ireland (Edinburgh School)
Fendick, Thomas Rowing, Mylne Street, Clerkenwell (St. Bartholomew's)
Garton, William, St. Helens, Lancashire (St. Thomas's)
Hugman, William, Guildford Street (St. Bartholomew's)
Morison, Bentham Paynter, Portleven, Pembroke (Guy's)
Newman, Ashwin Conway, Winchcombe, near Cheltenham (Guy's)
Norman, Joseph Clement, Colchester (St. Bartholomew's)
Pratt, Charles William, Plymouth (St. Mary's)
Pye-Smith, Rutherford John, Hackney (Guy's)
Read, Charles, Guildford Place, Russell Square (St. Bartholomew's)
Reed, James, Stoke, Devonport (Guy's)
Rogers, Charles Claude, Cork Street, Bond Street (Middlesex)
Scully, John, Wimpole Street (Middlesex)

Ten candidates having failed in the two days' examination to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their hospital studies for six months.

Arts Examinations.—At the last preliminary examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, which was conducted by the College of Preceptors, 313 candidates presented themselves, viz., 82 for the preliminary examination for the fellowship, and 231 for the membership. Of the total number, 155 passed, viz., 100 for membership, and 55 for fellowship; 15 will have to be re-examined in some subjects, having previously passed examinations for membership; and 143 were altogether rejected.—The following gentlemen are reported to have passed for the fellowship, viz.:

Messrs. T. O. F. Alsop, W. H. Briggs, A. Boswell, W. H. Bull, B. Bubb, W. F. F. Boase, H. M. Baker, J. S. N. Boyd, E. Chambers, F. de B. Collenette, W. E. Cant, R. T. P. Collyns, C. A. Currie, E. J. D'Gruyther, T. Davies, T. D. F. Evans, S. H. Fisher, B. F. Giles, J. T. Graham, H. Green, H. B. Guppy, W. C. Haley, T. M. Hovell, J. A. Kempe, P. Phelps, W. S. Johns, S. J. J. Kirby, G. T. Kellie, R. W. Leftwick, R. P. Musgrave, L. Mackenzie, A. S. Norman, C. H. Newby, W. Phelps, G. F. Poynder, C. F. Pickering, H. N. Pendleton, J. Scilly, W. Stericker, T. Smith, C. J. W. Stocker, F. G. Stewart, W. A. Stephenson, A. L. Tate, W. H. White, R. B. Wilkins, R. F. Woodcock, and A. S. W. Young. The following gentlemen who entered for the membership examination reached the standard required for the fellowship, viz., Messrs. J. W. Allen, W. P. Blackley, J. M. Cotterill, H. T. A. B. Fellowes, C. J. Ellam, M. H. H. Vernon, and W. H. Walker.

The following passed for membership, viz.:

Messrs. R. K. Archer, W. T. Angove, H. C. Allinson, H. A. Angelo, de B. Birch, C. J. D. Astley, R. G. Bately, J. W. Bond, J. U. Bickers, A. H. Boys, P. Cree, E. Carcenac, H. E. F. Cross, H. Cane, W. Cock, S. D. Clippingdale, H. J. Capon, W. T. Davey, A. J. W. Pettigrew, E. R. Da Costa, R. Edmunds, C. F. Diggle, C. A. Danberry, H. W. Ewen, W. M. Evans, W. M. Frobisher, F. Carter, F. B. Fisher, J. Greensill, J. Davies, J. F. Grayling, E. B. Hollwell, G. H. Hornsby, F. G. Harvey, W. A. Hay, F. E. Heubeck, W. Hodgeson, R. Harding, G. H. Jackson, T. Johnson, W. C. James, J. W. Lawton, G. H. Leslie, G. Latham, E. S. Morgan, H. R. Mark, W. F. Mitchell, J. C. Moses, A. E. Maylard, W. G. H. B. Marsh, W. A. Maggs, J. W. O. Mogg, H. E. F. G. Miller, W. J. Miskelly, W. Norman, O. E. B. Marsh, F. J. Latham, H. W. James, A. F. Parker, W. C. Nicholls, F. C. Palmer, G. B. Rawes, A. P. Russell, J. Ryley, R. C. Reid, J. B. Sincock, A. J. Rowbotham, L. E. H. Sherwell, A. Smart, H. Todd, E. O. Scallan, G. A. Tailor, G. M. Tuke, J. Tonks, H. G. Thompson, J. T. Toll, H. Tidy, D. P. H. Taylor, G. Underhill, F. G. H. Whitley, A. G. Williams, G. A. Walker, R. C. S. Walcott, A. H. Wilson, A. H. Thompson, E. V. Whitby, E. L. Williams, F. S. Smyth, J. Carroll, C. R. Hall, H. A. Speed, J. J. F. Barnes, C. C. Beddoes, A. L. Douglas, H. E. Friend, S. O. Hector, H. J. D. Innes, J. M. McCarthy, W. D. Stamp, and W. G. Guppy.

There will not be another examination in Arts until December.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received their certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 20th, 1871.

Aikin, Charles Edmund, 7, Clifton Place, W.
Baldock, Alfred, Charterhouse Square
Biggs, Moses George, Welford, Northamptonshire
Bryan, Francis Charles, Delamere Crescent
Fosbroke, George Haynes, Biddford, Redditch

Furner, Willoughby, King's Road, Brighton
Harris, Michael, Hackney
Tomb, George Augustus, Cirencester

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

Bosson, George, University College
Brodrribb, Charles Aikin, St. Mary's Hospital
Brodrribb, Francis Benjamin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Brumwell, James Parker, Guy's Hospital
Carey, Richard John, University College
Davies, George Augustus, University College
Lawton, Herbert Alfred, St. Thomas's Hospital
Moxon, John, King's College
Morgan, William Lewis, London Hospital
Shapley, Harry Tom, London Hospital
Webber, William Littleton, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines,
Bradley, John, Bingley, Yorkshire

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

ABERFOYLE, Perthshire—Parochial Medical Officer.
ATHLONE UNION, co. Westmeath—Medical Officer for the Moate Dispensary District.

BIRMINGHAM and MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer.

BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon.

BRIDGWATER UNION, Somersetshire—Medical Officer for District No. 7.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—Physician.
DERBYSHIRE GENERAL INFIRMARY, Derby—Resident Assistant House-Surgeon: Two Dental Surgeons; Non-Resident Dispenser.

HEREFORD GENERAL INFIRMARY—House-Surgeon.
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street—Assistant-Physician.

INFIRMARY for EPILEPSY and PARALYSIS, Charles Street, Portman Square—Physician.

KINGSTON UNION, Herefordshire—Medical Officer for the Eardisley District.

LEEDS GENERAL INFIRMARY—Fourth Assistant Resident Medical Officer.

LOUDOUN, Ayrshire—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator.

LOYAL EARL of LONSDALE LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS, Bampton, Cumberland—Medical Attendant.

NEWBURY UNION, Berks—Medical Officer for the Thatcham District.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE LYING-IN HOSPITAL—Visiting Surgeon for the Out-department.

OLDBURY BOARD OF HEALTH—Medical Officer.

SANDAY, Orkney, Island of—Medical Officer.

SPANISH and PORTUGUESE JEWS LYING-IN INFIRMARY—Surgeon.

UNST, Shetland—Parochial Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

BUCKLEY, Daniel Francis, L.R.C.P. Edin., appointed Medical Officer for the Clane and Timahoe North Dispensary District of the Naas Union, co. Kildare.

CATON, Richard, M.D., appointed Demonstrator of Practical Physiology and Histology at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.

EUSTACE, Robert, L.F.P.S. Glasg., appointed Medical Officer for Westray, Orkney.

O'FLAHERTY, Jerome, Esq., appointed Medical Officer, etc., for Division No. 1 of the Kingstown Dispensary District of the Rathdown Union, co. Dublin.

MACLELLAND, Alexander, M.B., appointed Medical Officer for Dally, Ayrshire.

REID, John Henry, L.R.C.P. Ed., appointed Medical Officer, etc., for the 2nd Division of the Kilkeel Dispensary District of the Kilkeel Union, co. Down.

WATT, Dr. J. Ross, appointed Medical Officer for the District of Innellan, parish of Dunoon and Kilmun, Argyleshire.

WEIR, James B., M.B., appointed Medical Officer for the parish of Rerrick, Kirkcudbrightshire.

WILSON, Henry, Esq., appointed Junior Surgeon to St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is 3s. 6d., which should be forwarded in stamps with the communication.

BIRTHS.

BLANDFORD.—On July 15th, at 71, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, the wife of *G. Fielding Blandford, M.D., of a daughter.

BOGGS.—On July 14th, at Paris, the wife of Alexander Boggs, M.D., late of Her Majesty's Indian Army, of a daughter.

WRIGHT.—On July 8th, at Birmingham, the wife of *M. Hall Wright, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GOYDER, David, M.B., of Bradford, Yorkshire, son of the Rev. D. G. Goyder, of Wivenhoe, Essex, to Ann Eliza, second daughter of Robert THOMAS, Esq., of Rawdon, near Leeds, at St. Mary's, Moseley, near Birmingham, by the Rev. J. R. Davison, assisted by the Rev. R. B. Farée, on Thursday, July 20th. No cards.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD, John Duncan, M.B., Surgeon-Major of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, at Dhurmsala, Punjab, India, on May 16th.

DARLINGTON, Abraham E., Esq., Surgeon, at Prees, Shropshire, aged 74, lately.

WHITELOW.—On July 12th, suddenly, at Kirkintilloch, N.B., aged 2 years, William Peter, second son of *W. Whitelow, M.D.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Free, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—St. Mary's, 1.30 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, 2.30 P.M.—Cancer Hospital, Brompton, 3 P.M.—King's College, 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.—Royal South 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, 2 P.M.—East London Hospital for Children, 2 P.M.—Hospital for Women, 9.30 A.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters and Communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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 halfpenny stamps for the amount.

We CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN MANUSCRIPTS NOT USED.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.—A London member will find all the information that we possess regarding the railway arrangements for the annual meeting, in the programme published at page 131. We understand that up to the present date no diminution of fares has been agreed on by the Great Western Railway.

THE NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

SIR.—The Admiralty are again in the market and bidding for medical recruits. Yet they have just ordered the Staff Surgeon of the Flag Ship in the Flying Squadron (a not unimportant squadron now-a-days) to refund all the additional pay he has drawn as Staff Surgeon of a Flag Ship, viz. five shillings per diem, on the score that the Admiral in command who had sanctioned the issue of the sum is "Commanding-in-Chief," and not "Commander-in-Chief." To make this Act of injustice still more glaring, the Paymaster Navigating Officer and Chief Engineer all draw special allowances over and above their regular pay in virtue—mark this—of their being in a Flag Ship. I am, etc., AN ASSOCIATE.

THE TREATMENT OF GANGLION.—Dr. G. Goddard Rogers writes to say that, during 1856, he often found difficulty in writing, owing to a painful ganglion connected with the extensor sheath of the right carpus. He used iodine freely, and kept up a succession of blisters. It so happened that, at the time, a paper was read at St. George's Hospital Medical Society which led to a discussion on the different forms of ganglion. He exhibited his, which every member present manipulated. Considerable pain followed, but in two or three days all trace of the ugly swelling was lost; and from that time to the present he has experienced no inconvenience.

ANOTHER MEMBER writes to say that, several years since, a large ganglion on the wrist, of considerable standing, was most effectually dispersed by a blow from Liddell and Scott's Lexicon.

DR. LEWIS SAYRE'S HI-JOINT SPLINT.

MR. HOWARD MARSH, Surgeon of the Children's Hospital, writes to correct an error "in the otherwise excellent report" of Dr. Lewis Sayre's clinical reports, which appeared in the JOURNAL of last week. "The child who before had evinced extremely acute suffering on slight movement of the joint, as soon as the apparatus was applied was able to bear without pain free movement of the limb, and the rough shaking of the chair on which he sat." The case to which it was applied was not in the recent acute stage, and the limb, which was greatly flexed, could not at the time be so straightened as to allow the child to walk. In this latter particular, the report seems to have mixed up two cases. Mr. Marsh expresses a strong opinion of the value of the splint, which, as the case proved, "answered admirably the purpose of its inventor—to prevent concussion of the joint surfaces together on any movement of the limb." He proposes to give it a careful trial, and, we are pleased to add, to furnish our readers with the results which he obtains. We hope that other surgeons who, we believe, profess to try the splint, will also place their results before our members.

TREATMENT OF TAPE-WORM.

SIR.—Other remedies having failed to cure tenia in M.D.'s case, santonine, which I have found answer in a similar case, or the pomegranate root bark, in powder or decoction, deserves a trial. Either remedy should be followed by a good dose of castor oil, or castor oil with turpentine. It would be interesting to know the result.

I am, etc.,

THOS. M'CLURE, L.R.C.P.

Wellow, Bath, July 18th, 1871.

SIR.—I recommend M.D. to try Chabert's empyreumatic oil—two teaspoonsfuls administered morning and evening for several days after an active purgative. As

the oil is nauseous, it should be administered in a strong carminative mixture.

The dose should be continued for some time with the interposition of repeated doses of an active purgative.

I am, etc.,

JAMES THOMPSON, M.D.

Leamington, July 18th, 1871.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements should be forwarded direct to the Printing-Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., addressed to Mr. F. H. HEATHCOTE, not later than Thursday, twelve o'clock.

THE document forwarded to us concerning the Walsall Cottage Hospital appears to be confidential; and we should be unwilling to notice it except at the wish of all parties concerned.

ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS.

SIR.—I feel much obliged to Dr. Sansom for his reply in your JOURNAL of March 18th to the letter of Mr. Charles Roberts, which appeared in your paper of February 25th; and should not have troubled you with any remarks of my own, had Mr. Roberts put his strictures on my experiments with carbolic acid and other disinfectants in a less offensive and more scientific form. If, also, before rushing into print with his *theories*, he had taken the trouble of reading the whole of my paper, he would have observed that I had made a series of experiments in which I dipped pieces of meat in dilute solutions of the various substances used as antiseptics, and would have noticed the results obtained. Lastly, had he repeated my experiments, he would have found that the solution of carbolic acid used was sufficiently dilute not to coagulate albumen, and so could not act by "simple mechanical obstruction." This would have saved him the trouble of forming a theory, and might also have led him to doubt whether "we have already laboured too long under the incubus of carbolic acid", as well as that "it had gained its popularity on purely theoretical grounds." Allow me, again, to remark that this coagulation theory cannot account for the preservation of substances containing no albumen, such as wheaten starch, farina, and various other vegetable bodies.

With respect to the action of various antiseptics on meat suspended over solutions of them, I might, like Mr. Roberts, have theorised on the subject, but preferred making the experiment, as the various substances mentioned in my paper are used under practically the same conditions. This series was made with a view of showing that these antiseptics were not disinfectants, and that actual contact of the contagious particles with the disinfectant was essential before any action could take place; but this cannot be with such substances as chloride of zinc and that class of bodies which are not volatile, while in the case of carbolic acid it can be easily understood that, being volatile, it is diffused in the atmosphere and comes into contact with the germs or means of contagion, and destroys them.

In speaking of heat as a disinfectant, it is stated that "boiling would suffice for linen and cotton goods." If Mr. Roberts really believes this, how can he in the next sentence say that "much anxiety is naturally felt by the public lest small-pox and scarlet fever should be brought home from the laundry"—and this is a fruitful source of contagion. His stoving process may be very effective; but every shopkeeper or clerk, to say nothing of every labourer, cannot go to a large firm in London to order a stove for disinfecting purposes, nor could he use it safely if he got it. The stoving of carpets, beds, etc., is not easily effected; and, unless this be done, stoving the smaller articles would be useless.

With respect to the use of sulphurous acid, Mr. Roberts believes that the cure of scabies by sulphur ointment is due to the presence of a small quantity of free sulphurous acid; whether or not on purely theoretical grounds he does not vouchsafe to inform us.

In commenting on the fact of cholera being less frequent among the workers in gunpowder factories in India and elsewhere, he says it is due probably to the presence of sulphur and sulphurous acid; and then he says that, if so small a quantity of the gas suffices to destroy rank vegetable growth, a much larger quantity in the air, though not more than can be comfortably breathed, may be fairly expected to destroy minute organic poisons and germs. Are these, or are they not, purely theoretical grounds? Is Mr. Roberts aware of the destructive action of sulphurous acid on metals, or of its bleaching action on many vegetable colouring matters, or of its use in dyeing fabrics and staining papers? Has he a theory which will overcome these slight objections to its use? I do not for a moment deny that sulphurous acid is a powerful disinfectant in cases where it can be fairly employed; but with its excessively irritant action on the respiratory organs, it is absurd to speak of its use in sick chambers; and had it been easily applicable, it would not have remained for Mr. Roberts to advocate now the use of a substance the value of which as a disinfectant has been known from time immemorial.

I may further remark that Mr. Roberts would have rendered a great service to the medical profession, if he had shown by experiment that sulphurous acid would prevent the spread of pyæmia in wards in which there were patients suffering from that disease, as Professor Saxtorph of Copenhagen, Professor Lister, and Mr. J. Paget have shown practically to be the case with carbolic acid.

In conclusion, I may state that, carbolic acid being now public property, I should not have considered the letter worth my attention had Mr. Roberts attempted to discuss the matter as a scientific question; but, as he has made a personal attack on myself, I felt that it might perhaps lead some to suppose that my experiments were not fairly conducted, but were published from motives unworthy the consideration of a scientific man.

I am, etc., CRACE CALVERT, F.R.S.

DENTAL HOSPITAL.—There will be an examination for the Dental Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons early in the ensuing week. Write at once to the Secretary.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following questions were submitted to the candidates last week at the pass examination for the diploma of member. *Surgery.*—1. Mention the articular surfaces of the Superior Maxillary Bone; describe the operation for its removal and the parts cut through in the operation. 2. Describe the operation of Extrication of the Globe of the Eye; and state the injuries or diseases which render the operation advisable. 3. Name the parts cut through in the following operations, viz. Hare-lip, Umbilical Hernia, Amputation of the Thumb at the Carpo-Metacarpal Joint; and in Ligature of the Ulnar Artery in the middle of the forearm. 4. Enumerate the various kinds of Ulcer which occur in the Tongue. State the cause and characteristic appearance of each, and write in full prescriptions for their appropriate treatment. 5. Give the Surgical Anatomy of the Ilio-rectal Region, and describe the dissection necessary to display it. 6. Mention the diseases or other conditions which may render Laryngotomy or Tracheotomy necessary. Describe the mode of performing those operations, and state your reasons for preferring one to the other. —*Medicine.* 1. Mention the duration of the incubation and subsequent stages in Small-Pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever, and describe the eruptions in those diseases, and state how you would severally distinguish them from each other. 2. When would you consider a patient who had had Small pox or Scarlet Fever, free from the risk of conveying the disease to others? 3. Mention some of the preparations of Iron and Lead in the *Pharmacopæia*, giving the doses and purposes for which they are employed. Write a prescription for a case of Haemoptysis.

Dr. H. R. SWANZY may address his letter to the care of Dr. Rose Cormack, 7, Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

JOHN HUNTER'S HOME.

SIR.—While thanking you for your kind advocacy of the intended memorial of John Hunter in Kensington, I hasten to remove an erroneous inference that might arise from the allusion to the property. The present occupier of John Hunter's home at Earl's Court, Kensington, informs me that the lease has several years longer to run than was generally supposed.

I am, etc., JOHN J. MERRIMAN.

CERTAIN POINTS RELATIVE TO GENERATION.

SIR.—It is well known that by cultivation the floral envelopes of plants may be changed in form and function—single flowers becoming double or infertile monsters. Similarly the floral envelopes of the human female become changed, and infertility is usually found to prevail. The labia majora represent the calyx in two segments, and the labia minora and clitoris the corolla in three segments. The os uteri is equivalent to the base of the pistil (this organ having been cut off). Lock wards present numerous instances of misshapen hypertrophy of the clitoris and labia minora, resembling the changes in the floral envelopes of plants. Infertility is caused not only by over-culture of the generative function, but also by luxurious habits; the individual being cultivated and developed rather than the race.

Another curious subject is the attractiveness of the floral envelopes of plants. Insects aid in the fructification of the vegetable kingdom whilst they enrich themselves with its spoils; but I have never read any explanation of the fact that women delight themselves with flowers to a much greater degree than men as a general rule. I imagine that there are sympathies aroused in women, and that love and beauty are developed and intensified by the form, colour, and scent of flowers. The power of scent over the generative function is well known in animals, and the most energetic scents (castor and musk) are procured from animals. Women are sometimes rendered hysterical by powerful scents. This subject deserves study.

There is parallelism betwixt the generative function of plants and animals in the secrecy of generation. Germination occurs in the dark, whilst animals are entombed in some secret place or in the womb during development. Wild animals generate in secrecy; and man does the same, showing shame at generation. Secrecy obtains in both the vegetable and animal kingdom, and shame as well as secrecy in the higher animals, including man. To this rule there are exceptions. Domesticity alters this shamelessness. All the mental traits of the animal world are developed in man more or less perfectly, rendering one man different from another, and one race the contrast of another race. This is true in matters of generation as well as on other points; and we find one man happy with one mate, like the dove; whilst another man, like the peacock, requires many wives. Again, one man makes a good parental nurse, like the stickleback; whilst another, like the hark, would injure his offspring if they were not removed from his company (as occurs with the hind and her young).

I beg to apologise to your readers for these desultory remarks. In conclusion, I would say that to man is given moral nature as certainly as physical nature, and that it is incumbent on him to control and regulate his desires and appetites agreeably to the commandments of God. In strict obedience, there is great reward in this present world, for morality and public health are inter-dependent.

I am, etc.,

FREDERICK JAMES BROWN, M.D. Lond.

Rochester, July 1st, 1871.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The New York Medical Gazette, July 2nd; The New York Medical Record, July 13th; The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, July 13th; The Madras Mail, May 15th; The Shield, July 22nd; The Philadelphia Medical Times, July 5th; The Philadelphia Medical Independent, July 8th; The Cambrian, July 21st; The Islington Gazette, July 21st; The Western Daily Mercury, July 20th; The Durham Chronicle, July 21st; The Mansfield and North Notts Advertiser, July 22nd; The Plymouth Watchman, July 22nd; The Dublin Evening Post, July 25th; The Irish Times, July 25th; etc.

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

Sir Henry Thompson, London; Mr. Joseph Lister, Edinburgh; Dr. J. Crichton Browne, Wakefield; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. Protheroe Smith, London; The Secretary of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Dr. M. W. Taylor, Penrith; Mr. A. B. Steele, Liverpool; Mr. Charles Steele, Clifton, Bristol; Dr. Angus Mackintosh, Callington: A London Member; Dr. Alfred Wiltshire, London; Dr. Wade, Birmingham; Dr. Pearson, Manchester; Mr. F. J. Reynolds, Applemore; Dr. Woodward, Worcester; Messrs. Calvert and Co., Manchester; Mr. R. Johnson, Walsall; Dr. John Evans, Dublin; Mr. Frederick J. Gant, London; Dr. Rutherford, London; Mr. G. F. Hodgson, Brighton; Messrs. Fannin and Co., Dublin; A. B. Ramsey; Dr. Thomas B. Forster, Plymouth; Mr. T. Watkin Williams, Birmingham; Dr. Henry Barnes, Carlisle; Dr. Mayo, London; Dr. Edis, London; Dr. Squire, London; Dr. A. Evershard, Amphill; Dr. C. Currie Ritchie, Manchester; Mr. R. W. Parker, Berlin; Mr. T. M. Hardinge, London; Dr. Cornelius Fox, Scarborough; Dr. Dyte, London; Mr. Jessop, Leeds; Mr. Husband, York; Dr. Cheadle, London; Dr. Peart, North Shields; The Registrar-General of England; The Secretary of Apothecaries' Hall; The Registrar-General of Ireland; Mr. T. M. Stone, London; The Registrar of the Medical Society of London; Surgeon-Major Atchison, London; Mr. Kemp, Wellington, New Zealand; Dr. Littleton, Plymouth; Dr. Sheen, Cardiff; Dr. Bishop, Paris; Mr. R. J. Swan, Northleach; Mr. Worth, West Anderton, Devonport; Dr. S. Skinner, Nailsea; Dr. C. J. Workman, Teignmouth; Dr. Yellowlees, Bridgwater; Mr. Wathen, Fishguard; Mr. T. D. Griffiths, Swansea; Mr. T. K. Gray, Carlisle; Dr. J. Thompson, Leamington; Dr. J. J. Phillips, London; Dr. Palfrey, London; Mr. H. Wilson, Dublin; A Certifying Surgeon; Dr. G. E. Day, Torquay; Dr. Falconer, Bath; Dr. Robert Rattray, Aberdeen; The Rev. Dr. Haughton, Dublin; Mr. Lawson Tait, Birmingham; Dr. Ransome, Bowden, Manchester; Dr. Bolton, Leicester; Mr. T. G. Wales, Downham; Dr. Hitchman, Derby; Mr. Greenway, Plymouth; Dr. Swanzzy, Dublin; Mr. R. J. Harvey, Wirzburg; Dr. Markhine, Paris; Dr. Sturges, London; Mr. Wilson, Cullen, N.B.; Mr. Board, Clifton; Mr. R. Davy, London; Mr. John Wood, London; Dr. Barham, Truro; etc.