

professors are. Bamberger, of whom much has been spoken in this matter, was once an assistant with Oppolzer, and is usually spoken of as the cleverest man in Germany of his years in medicine. Under such an impression, it is no wonder that the medical division of the University of Vienna wish to secure him for their school. But no discussion, comparatively, would have taken place on this matter, had not the German population of Austria felt it to be a deliberate insult on the part of the Czech or Bohemian ministry then in power. No one can reside in an empire like this, which is still essentially feudal, and which was built up by military supremacy in mediæval times, without feeling how surely with the voice of truth Knox spoke, in his *Races of Man*, of the importance of race unity in the people of a nationality. However, Imperialism is useful in some respects, and the absence of the pressure of public opinion establishes Vienna as the best field for studying the natural history of disease, and provides for her the most ample material for pathological observation in the world. The perfect obedience of the patient to the professors, itself a vestige of the feudal submission to a social superior, enables different measures to be tested from which something is learnt, even if it be only the knowledge of the inutility of many.

The Pathological Institute is a new structure, and is well contrived. On the upper floor are the rooms of Rokitansky, with lecture-room, Stricker, etc., and the Pathological Museum. On the ground-floor are the general *post mortem* room, in which ordinary cases are examined by the assistant professors, the room for the legal and police cases, immediately presided over by Rokitansky himself, and also rooms especial to each clinical professor, where cases peculiarly interesting, or where there may have been special difficulties in diagnosis, are examined, without the crowd of spectators interfering with the ordinary routine. The opportunities for observing the pathological changes of disease here are not neglected by the Anglo-Americans, who are frequently in excess of the Germans in the dead-house. The proportion of chronic kidney-mischief is very great, and tends to tell unmistakably what a great effect this must have on the diseases of mature and advanced life. There can be no doubt that the origin of disease in advanced life must lie largely here, and must be regarded, in the language of Bence Jones, "as mechanical results of chemical changes." This theory may not be acceptable to those who attribute local disease to derangements of trophic nerves, but "the unpleasantness of a statement can hardly be regarded as a proof of its falsehood"; and unless we can be taught to regard the function of the kidney as of little importance, and, therefore, the incompleteness of its functional duty as of small moment, it is impossible to see so much of extensive chronic kidney-mischief without concluding that there must have occurred disturbances in consequence, or, in other words, manifestations of its existence. Nor can any great majority of these cases be regarded as cirrhosis; in fact, the kidneys muddle up their diseases in a very provoking manner here, and very disturbing to the divisions of Virchow accepted in England. The Americans, many of whom are very well up, regard the pathology of Roberts with more favour than the more marked divisions of some of our recent writers. Stone is, however, not common here, and one case recently was lithotised by Billroth, who brought out the bulk of the stone in powder betwixt the blades of the lithotrite. The patient died with croupous inflammation of the bladder, and extensive disorganisation of the kidneys from pyelitis. In one case recently in the dead-house, a kidney had a number of cysts, in which were several black uric acid calculi, some of the size of lentil seeds. There is nothing, however, to identify disease, and especially lithiasis, with the use of the wines here, whether subacid or sweet.

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH.

THE next quarterly meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Hull Infirmary, on Tuesday, December 5th, 1871, at 4 P.M.; J. A. LOCKING, Esq., President, in the Chair.

ROBERT H. B. NICHOLSON, *Honorary Secretary*.
21, Albion Street, Hull, November 18th, 1871.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH.

A MEETING of this Branch will be held in the Theatre of the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Thursday, December 14th, at 3 P.M.

A meeting of the Council of the Branch will be held in the same place at 2.30 P.M.

On the same day, and in the same place, the Committee appointed by the Branch for making arrangements for the annual meeting of the

British Medical Association, will meet immediately after the Branch meeting.

T. H. BARTLEET, *Honorary Secretary*.
Birmingham, November 26th, 1871.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the above Branch was held in the Museum of the Natural History Society, Shrewsbury, on October 27th—J. D. HARRIES, Esq., President, in the Chair.

In opening the meeting, the Chairman regretted that the President-elect, Mr. Jones, was unable to take his place, in consequence of an accident which had befallen him. Dr. Moorhouse, however, had most kindly offered to fill his place.

Officers, etc.—The following were elected:—*Vice-President*: H. Nelson Edwards, Esq. *Member of the Parliamentary Committee*: J. D. Harries, Esq. *Representatives on the General Council*: H. Johnson, M.D., and S. Wood, Esq.

New Members.—Four new members were elected.

Papers and Cases.—1. Mr. J. D. HARRIES read a paper on Skin-Grafting, and exhibited some coloured Photographs; also a communication from Mr. Spencer Watson on Dry Dressing of Wounds.

2. Mr. WOOD read a paper from Dr. Newman of Stamford on the Antiseptic Treatment as applied to Operations and Wounds. (This paper has been received for publication.)

Dr. BURD exhibited a case of Tinea Favosa nearly covering the whole surface of the body, and made some observations on the treatment.

4. Mr. WOOD read a paper on Nerve-Force in Waste and Supply.

5. Mr. PHILLIPS exhibited a large and varied collection of Fresh Fungi, and gave a lucid, interesting, and amusing, account of their peculiarities, distinguishing the edible and poisonous kinds.

6. A good collection of Instruments, Medicines and Appliances, and Scientific Instruments, were shown.

Dinner.—At five o'clock forty-seven gentlemen assembled at dinner, under the presidency of Dr. Moorhouse; H. Nelson Edwards, Esq., occupying the vice-chair. A most agreeable evening was spent.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST, 1871.

JOHN HILTON, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Epithelioma.—The PRESIDENT referred to the cases of epithelioma which had been brought before the last meeting of the Society by Mr. Hulke, and gave some particulars of an analogous case which had been treated by Sir Astley Cooper fifty years ago, and had since come under his own notice. The subject of the disease was a gentleman, who suffered from an active epithelial growth over the shin-bone. As he wore knee-breeches and silk stockings, and as the disease caused considerable disfigurement, he was anxious to have it removed. He was jocularly recommended to use a bone-rasper, advice which he actually put repeatedly into force; and although its use produced pain, he by this means kept the growth down for years. A few years ago this gentleman consulted Mr. Hilton for cancer affecting the bone, from which he ultimately died.

Intracranial Aneurism.—Dr. DICKINSON exhibited a small aneurism affecting the left middle cerebral artery. The patient was an elderly female, 72 years of age, who had always enjoyed good health. She expired suddenly while at dinner, her head falling on her plate. The effusion on the brain was not sufficient to cause death by cerebral pressure: Dr. Dickinson believed, therefore, that she had died of shock. The arteries of the brain were rather atheromatous, but elsewhere they were not very much affected. The heart and coronary arteries were healthy. The chief interest and rarity of the case was its proving fatal so suddenly.—Dr. GREEN related the case of a gentleman, aged 38, who had died suddenly from cerebral aneurism while drinking a glass of sherry.—Dr. HUGHLINGS JACKSON had seen a case prove fatal after a convulsive seizure in five minutes. There was rupture of an aneurism of the middle cerebral artery.—Dr. DICKINSON, in answer to Dr. Jackson, stated that there were neither vegetations on the valves, nor any history of convulsions.

Double Optic Neuritis.—Mr. BRUDENELL CARTER exhibited by means of the reflecting ophthalmoscope in the ante-room a case of double optic neuritis in a man. He said that Dr. Hughlings Jackson, who had examined the patient, believed that a cerebral tumour was

HENRY GREENWOOD, M.D., BLACKHEATH.

DR. GREENWOOD was born in 1793, at Calne, of which place his father was vicar. He was apprenticed at the proper age to Mr. Corfe, a surgeon in Southampton; and afterwards became a student of the then united hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1814, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with Dr. Brickenden, a general practitioner in Horselydown and the neighbourhood, on whose retirement he succeeded to the practice. In 1842 he took the degree of M.D. at the University of St. Andrew's; in 1852 he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1859 a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. After some years of weakness and suffering, he expired at Blackheath, on November 22nd. Dr. Greenwood was one of the original members of the Hunterian Society.

THOMAS ANNANDALE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.,
Consulting Surgeon to the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary.

MR. ANNANDALE died suddenly, aged 62, at Wetheral, near Carlisle, of apoplexy, on November 14th. He was for many years a surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary, and had an extensive general practice in Newcastle and the surrounding districts. He was compelled to relinquish his practice about five years ago, owing to an attack of paralysis; and since then he lived a retired life at Wetheral. Mr. Annandale was distinguished as an operating surgeon, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of his patients, who thoroughly trusted him, for his treatment of them was always honest and upright. By the poor he was much beloved; and he often received grateful and kind expressions from hospital patients who had experienced his tenderness and had benefited by his skill. On retiring from the Infirmary, Mr. Annandale was appointed consulting-surgeon to the institution, a compliment which he sincerely valued.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Fellows of this Institution on Thursday last (St. Andrew's-day), the Officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected. On this occasion, the medals were presented to Mr. George Busk, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, for his valuable researches in Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Zoology; to Dr. Stenhouse for his researches in Chemistry; and to Mr. Mayer for his researches on Heat. Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, was elected President of the Society in the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of General Sabine, who has filled the office for ten years, and who, it will be recollected, succeeded the late Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart. In the evening, the Fellows, upwards of a hundred in number, dined together, the Lord Chancellor and other distinguished visitors being present.

It is not generally known that the Royal Medals, of the value of twenty guineas each, annually presented by the Society, are a gift, and that their cost is paid from the privy purse of Her Majesty.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFYING MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE fourth annual general meeting of the Association was held at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, on October 20th last; Dr. ARLIDGE, the President, in the Chair.

In the report of the Committee, reference was made to the new regulations respecting the reporting of accidents, which were generally approved of. The Committee considered, however, that the fee of sixpence for examining each factory hand presented at the residence of the surgeon, fixed by the factory inspectors, with the sanction of the Home Office, was beyond the scope and meaning of the Acts now in force, and neither creditable for the Government to offer, nor for the surgeon to accept. By sanctioning the examination of children and young persons at the residence of the factory medical officer, the Memorandum had revived a proceeding that experience had proved to be both useless and a cause of irregularity, and which had been repealed in later Acts. The Committee recommended that a short memorial to the Home Secretary be prepared, and sent to every certifying medical officer for his signature, praying for a modification of this order, on the ground

that so small a fee was never before offered for any public service whatever. Even in the case of the registrars of births, etc., the minimum fee for a mere copy of a birth-register, when given on the formal requisition issued by the authority of the inspectors, under a special clause of the Factory Acts, is one shilling, whilst in ordinary cases it is three shillings and sixpence.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers and members of the Committee for the year 1871-72:—*President*: J. T. Arlidge, M.D., Newcastle-under-Lyne. *Vice-Presidents*: F. Jordan, Esq., Birmingham; W. Roden, M.D., Kidderminster. *Treasurer*: E. Waters, L.R.C.P.Ed., Coventry. *Secretary*: G. M. Stansfeld, Esq., Redland, Bristol. *Committee*: C. D. Purdon, M.B., Belfast; J. T. Mitchell, Esq., Stockwell, London; T. Bott, Esq., Bury; W. L. Underhill, Esq., Tipton Green; H. Collins, M.D., Wolverhampton; G. W. Hardy, Esq., Warrington; R. Beales, M.D., Congleton; C. R. Crossley, Esq., Leicester; W. J. Clapp, Esq., Nantyglo, Monmouthshire; A. H. Balfour, Esq., Portobello, Edinburgh; C. Johnson, Esq., Lancaster; and R. G. Horton, Esq., Leeds.

A very able and instructive address was delivered by the President, and ordered to be printed with the other proceedings of the Association.

The desirability of all factory surgeons joining the Association was strongly insisted upon at the meeting; and, in order that the general purposes of the Association should be more fully understood, as also the reasons for joining it, it was resolved that the report be sent to all the medical officers under the Factory Act whose names and addresses could be obtained. The next annual meeting of the Association was decided to be held at Bristol, not later than the second week of September 1872. The names of new members should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, to whom also all communications should be addressed.

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 November 16th.

Boon, Alfred Pearl, Delamere Crescent (St. Mary's)
Cable, George Hughes, Royal Hill, Greenwich (Guy's)
Cowley, John Selwyn, Upton-on-Severn (St. Bartholomew's)
De Méric, Henry Eugene, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square (King's College)
Ewart, William, Montpelier Square, S.W. (St. George's)
Gill, Stanley Augustine, Torquay, Devon (London)
Harrison, Thomas, Stafford (Liverpool School)
Head, William Cave, Lewes, Sussex (St. Bartholomew's)
Hendry, James Alexander, Liverpool (Liverpool School)
Jago, Thomas, Saltash, Cornwall (St. Bartholomew's)
James, David Philip, Narberth, South Wales (St. Bartholomew's)
Johnson, Frederick Philipps, Taunton, Somerset (University College)
Julius, Stanley Alexander, Mortlake (King's College)
Lee, Alfred Robert, Tollington Park (University College)
Sergeant, Edward, Preston, Lancashire (St. Thomas's)
Smith, Joseph Priestley, Edgbaston, Birmingham (Birmingham School)
Thomas, John Howell, Carmarthen (London)
Yate, Edward, Godalming (St. Bartholomew's)

The following candidates were admitted members on November 17th.

Harbison, Alexander, Newry, co. Down (Belfast School)
Lees, Frederic Arnold, Meanwood, near Leeds (Leeds School)
Magill, James, Cork (Cork School)
Masterman, George Frederick, Croydon (Guy's)
Ramsay, Ebenezer John, Queen Anne Street (University College)
Rogers, William Richard, Berners Street (University College)
Scale, George John, Merthyr Tydfil (Middlesex)
Slater, John Samuel, Bath (St. Thomas's)
Sloane, Ebenezer Erskine, Lisburn, co. Antrim (Belfast School)
Walsham, William Johnson, Tyndale Place, Islington (St. Bartholomew's)
Wright, John Rowland, The Bank, Leicester (St. Mary's)

The following members of the College, having passed the primary or anatomical and physiological examination for the Fellowship at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on November 21st, will be admitted to the final when eligible.

Samuel Bowen Partridge, H. M. Indian Army, diploma of membership dated August 5, 1851; and John Soelberg Wells, Savile Row, December 21, 1860 (Students of King's College); William Harvey, Royal Navy, January 29, 1862 (Charing Cross); Thomas Alexander Roe, Royal Navy, April 22, 1862 (Cork School); Charles Higgins, Hambledon, April 21, 1868 (Guy's); George Harrison Evans, Hagley Road, Birmingham, April 22, 1868 (St. Bartholomew's, Birmingham, and Edinburgh Schools); Charles Henry Joubert, Newton Lodge, Hungerford, May 5, 1868 (St. Mary's); and Herbert William Page, Carlisle, November 16, 1869 (London).

The following gentlemen, not members of the College, passed the examination.

George Albert Dundas, Guy's Hospital; Horatio Bryan Donkin, St. Thomas's Hospital; Herbert Campbell Moss, King's College; and Benjamin Jones Massiah, Bristol School.

Nine candidates having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, November 23rd, 1871.

Elkington, Ernest Alfred, Birmingham
Maybury, William Augustus, Frimley, Surrey

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

Donaldson, Henry, Charing Cross Hospital
Evans, Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Prothero, David George, Middlesex Hospital
Utting, James, Guy's Hospital

As an Assistant in compounding and dispensing medicines.

Hyne, Harry, South Bank, St. John's Wood

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

THE following vacancies are announced:—

ABERDEEN DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.
AMERSHAM UNION—Medical Officer.
BALLINASLOE UNION, co. Galway—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Kiltormer Dispensary District: £100 per annum, and Vaccination and Registration Fees.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, apartments, board, and attendance.
BRADFORD (NEW) FEVER HOSPITAL—Resident Medical Superintendent.
CARNARVONSHIRE AND ANGLESEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY, Bangor—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, board and lodging.
CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL—Assistant-Surgeon.
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL—Assistant-Physician.
CLAREMORRIS UNION, co. Mayo—Medical Officer for the Ballyhaunis Dispensary District: £125 per annum, and Vaccination and Registration Fees.
CRIEFF, Perthshire—Certifying Factory Surgeon.
DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON—Lecturer on Dental Surgery and Pathology.
DEVON AND EXETER HOSPITAL—Surgeon.
EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS—Assistant Medical Officer: £150 per annum, board and apartments.
EXETER LYING-IN CHARITY—Physician.
FARRINGTON DISPENSARY, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn—Resident Surgeon: £75 per annum, coal, gas, and apartments.
GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL—Surgeon.
HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton—Resident Clinical Assistant.
KILBURN, MAIDA HILL, AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Medical Officer.
LEEDS HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN—Assistant-Surgeon.
LIVERPOOL SOUTHERN HOSPITAL—Senior House-Surgeon.
LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—Lecturer on Ophthalmology.
MADDERTY, Perthshire—Parochial Medical Officer.
NORTH BIERLEY UNION, Yorkshire—Medical Officer for the Idle or No. 6 District.
NORTH MAVINE AND DELTING, Shetland—Parochial Medical Officer.
NUNEATON, Warwickshire—Certifying Factory Surgeon.
NUNEATON UNION—Medical Officer for the Nuneaton District.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Manchester—Medical Officer: £60 per annum, board and residence.
ST. PANCRAS, Middlesex—Medical Officer for the Workhouse and Infirmary.
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL (late *Dradnought*), Greenwich—House-Physician.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Assistant Obstetric Physician.
WEST BROMWICH DISTRICT HOSPITAL—House-Surgeon: £70 per annum, board and residence.
WEST OF ENGLAND EYE INFIRMARY, Exeter—Surgeon.
WOLVERHAMPTON UNION—Dispenser: £90 per annum.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

***BARTLETT**, J. J. H., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Kensington Dispensary, *vice* T. O. Dudfield, M.D., resigned.
BERR, James, L.R.C.P. Edin., elected a Medical Officer to the St. Nicholas Parochial Board, Aberdeen.
***DAVIES**, John, M.D., Surgeon to the Abersychan Iron and Coal Works, appointed Surgeon to the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Works, *vice* Henry Laxton, Esq., resigned.
MULLIGAN, John W., M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Abersychan Iron and Coal Works, *vice* John Davies, M.D.
SMITH, James A., M.D., appointed Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Parish of Cadder, Lanarkshire.
***THOROWGOOD**, John C., M.D., appointed Lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the Middlesex Hospital, *vice* *T. L. Brunton, M.D., resigned.

DONATIONS, BEQUESTS, ETC.—Mr. Jasper Young, of Singapore, has sent £500 to the Kilmarnock Fever Hospital and Infirmary.—“A Lady” has given £200 to the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin.—The General Hospital and Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, have each received £100 (less duty) under the will of Mr. Wm. Hinkley.—Mr. Bernard Rice has bequeathed to the Charities of Birmingham as follows:—£50 each to the General Hospital, the Queen's Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, and the Asylum for the Blind; £25 each to the Eye Hospital and the Sanatorium; £20 to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; and £10 to the Ear and Throat Infirmary.—The Mercers Company have given Fifty Guineas to the Hospital for Women.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAYMetropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAYGuy'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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 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, 2 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
THURSDAYSt. 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
FRIDAYRoyal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.—Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, 2 P.M.
SATURDAYSt. 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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY.—Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Walter Coulson, “Two Cases of successful Transplantation of Skin on extensive Tertiary Ulceration”; Dr. Hughlings Jackson, “A Case of Tumour and Cyst of the Right Lobe of the Cerebellum.”
TUESDAY.—Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M. The following specimens will be exhibited:—Dr. C. T. Williams (for Dr. Quain), Disease of Aorta, etc.; Dr. C. T. Williams, Disease of Suprarenal Capsules in a Phthisical Subject; Mr. A. Norton, Cancer of Larynx; Mr. F. Churchill, Fatty Tumour simulating Ranula; Dr. Green, Interstitial Pneumonia; Dr. Crisp, Cirrhosis of Liver and Baggy Stomach; Dr. Crisp, Disease of Hip-joint and Kidneys.
WEDNESDAY.—Royal Microscopical Society, 8 P.M. Mr. J. Bell, “Fermentation and its Results”; Dr. L. Beale, F.R.S., “The Nerves of the Capillary Vessels and their probable Action in Health and Disease”—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Eugene Goddard, “On a successful Case of Ovariectomy during Pregnancy”; Dr. Brunton, “On Fibroid Enlargement of the Uterus”; Dr. Edis, “On the Systematic Examination of the Uterus, with the view of rectifying Malpositions of the Fœtus”; Dr. Meadows, “On a Case of Extrauterine Fœtation, with remarks on Treatment”—Hunterian Society, 8 P.M.: Open Meeting, Council, 9.30 P.M.—Medico-Psychological Association, 32a, George Street, Hanover Square, 8 P.M. 1. Clinical Reports, Morbid Specimens, etc.; 2. Dr. Maudsley, “Is Insanity on the increase?”
THURSDAY.—Harveian Society of London. 7.15 P.M.: Council Meeting (Special). 8 P.M.: Mr. G. G. Gascoyen, “On Spermatorrhœa and its Treatment.”
FRIDAY.—Clinical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Ogle, “On the Temperature in certain affections of the Nervous System, and especially in Tetanus”; Dr. Habershon, On Cases of Heart-disease; Dr. Broadbent, Tumour in Left Half of Floor of Fourth Ventricle, with small Tumour in Cerebellum.

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.

For replies to questions concerning Poor-law medical questions, see Poor law Medical Department, under charge of Mr. Benson Baker, London, and Dr. Munsell, Dublin.

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

MR. GILBERT's letter should be put into the form of an advertisement.

MEDICAL QUACKERY.

SIR,—Two paragraphs in your last impression demand a passing notice; the one, the letter of “An Associate” with reference to “The Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham”; and the other, the reference to the prosecution under the Medical Act in Aberdeen. Mr. Forbes is entitled both to professional and public thanks for his prosecution of Frederick Adair, designating himself an M.D.; and it is to be regretted that the Sheriff was obliged to rule that “there was no evidence that he proceeded to carry on a business as a medical practitioner”, when I am sure scores of such documents as the subjoined must be distributed over the length and breadth of the land. Some time ago, a patient of mine who, in more verdant years, had been entangled in the meshes of the charlatan, fell in with the pestilential book purporting to be written by Frederick Adair, Esq.; and, in order to satisfy himself as to the character of the author, sent him a communication, to which he received the following reply, at present in my possession.

“22, Marischal Street, Aberdeen, 10th August, 1870.

“Sir,—You sometime back applied to me for advice upon your case; not having

heard from you in answer to my communication, I consider it my duty to acquaint you that the nature of your case requires proper and skilful treatment, in order to prevent greater and far more serious evils coming upon you. Neglect or improper treatment will entail the worst results, and you will have yourself to blame for the painful and melancholy consequences that inevitably will ensue. If, however, you at once adopt this infallible remedy, 'The Restorative Mixture', which I, from long experience, have found so eminently successful in cases precisely similar to your own, I can faithfully guarantee a permanent and satisfactory cure. If you still desire my professional assistance, I shall be glad to send you a supply of 'The Restorative Mixture' of whatever size packet you may think requisite, upon receipt of the amount, sent by Post-office order or otherwise, as explained in the enclosed printed circular.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, FREDERICK ADAIR, M.D."

The "enclosed circular" is of the usual abominable description; and, *inter alia*, gives the price, etc., of the different sizes of packages of "The Restorative Mixture."

Now, if the above had been produced in evidence for the prosecution, the Sheriff would, I think, have little difficulty in deciding that, if "Dr." Adair does not "carry on a business as a medical practitioner" (to which, indeed, technical objection might be taken), he assuredly carries on a business which should be designated by a less dignified name.

Now, I must say that I cannot absolve the medical profession from contributing to keep up the extensive ramifications of this cruel form of quackery. On the one hand, there is a mawkish taciturnity, and, on the other (I refer to legitimate practitioners in the legal meaning of the term), a dissemination by means of books of the grossest exaggerations in the aberrant states of the generative system. Dr. Beale observes that "Spermatorrhœa has been defined to be 'all losses of seminal fluid not occurring as the result of sexual intercourse';" and with just indignation denies that there is any such disease according to this definition. I go further than Dr. Beale, perhaps, in maintaining that no *continent* young man between seventeen and thirty-five is healthy unless there be an occasional emission of seminal fluid. I perfectly coincide with Dr. Beale in reproaching the extravagant assertions "that phthisis, cerebral congestion, epilepsy, general paralysis, and insanity," have been proved to stand in the relation of cause and effect in the cases of so-called spermatorrhœa quoted in books. Believing firmly in these opinions, I do not go the length of asserting that what is a normal condition may not in some cases lapse into that which is abnormal, and that cases of spermatic incontinence do not occasionally occur requiring medical treatment. I am at present preparing for publication a small treatise "On the Functional Diseases of the Renal, Urinary, and Reproductive Organs," in which it shall be my endeavour to expose not a little of the extravagant assertions of certain writers.

November 18th, 1871.

I am, etc., GLASGOWENSIS.

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.

DR. PIRRIE ON ACUPRESSURE.

SIR,—I observe in your impression of October 28th, a reply by Dr. Will to my remarks on Dr. Pirrie's recent paper on Acupressure. Had Dr. Will confined himself to answering the question I put, his wisdom would have been evident. As I cannot receive his *ipse dixit* without proof, I must again trouble you in order that the points referred to may be settled.

If Sir J. Y. Simpson used torsion in 1860, Dr. Pirrie must have been in ignorance of the fact when he called it the Aberdeen method; for he says, even in his last paper, that he was the first to describe it. This statement of Dr. Will's shows that I was not so very far in error in drawing attention to the circumstance. I feel grateful to Dr. Will for mentioning this fact; but as it is only an assertion, and as I am always willing "to extend my information," Dr. Will, perhaps, may supply the proof that Sir J. Y. Simpson was the first to adopt torsion.

Dr. Will plumes himself with his superior information, and, in the plenitude of his wisdom, dictates from the pinnacle of his hardware experiences; but I fear the profession will not accept the source whence he derives his facts. "Any wire-worker" would scarcely be an acceptable demonstrator to give ocular proof of the soundness of the application of terms in surgery. It has been said that "there is nothing new under the sun"; and it would be foolish in me, therefore, to deny that Dr. Pirrie has discovered some new property of iron-wire, of which he only informs us *en passant*. I have failed to procure elastic and inelastic iron wire; and such men as Weiss and Son know it not.

I quite understand what is meant by hard-tempered and by annealed iron-wire—the terms used by most people. Resilience and flexibility are properties of hard-tempered wire; and ductility that of soft. Most elementary school-books will give Dr. Will this information should he be humble enough to learn therefrom. If he be not, he will find an exposition in the more advanced text-books of Natural Philosophy. A substance is elastic when, having been altered in shape by some applied force, it regains its form when this force is withdrawn. India-rubber is a good example of this kind of substance. If you take a piece of iron or iron-wire, let it be hard or soft, tempered or annealed, and draw it from its shape, it will not assume the same form *per se* on the withdrawal of the force. Take a piece of hard iron-wire, and bend it—it will resist, because of its inherent flexibility; but it cannot therefore be said that it is elastic; neither can the contradistinctive term inelastic be used to designate a property of iron-wire which it does not possess. In some respects, resiliency and elasticity are synonymous terms; but the former implies more of a rebounding—the line, but not the form of the substance having been altered; the latter, the resuming of the original shape—both line and form having been altered.

May I be permitted further to remind Dr. Will that he has omitted, perhaps inadvertently, to mention "the otherwise excellent works on surgery" that contain "only obsolete modes" of "a new means of arresting surgical hemorrhage." His commission may not have extended thus far. But in justice to the authors of such works, and in justice to the gentlemen who may present themselves for examination at Aberdeen, prepared from the unreliable text-books of those authors, it is but right that such assertions should be accompanied by the names of the books, especially the editions which are so far behind the times.

Fettercairn, November 11th, 1871. I am, etc., A. E. McRAE, M.B., C.M.

We are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news, reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Daily Courier, Nov. 23rd; The Ipswich Chronicle, Nov. 15th; The Irish Times, Nov. 25th; The Sheffield Daily Telegraph, Nov. 29th; The Midland Counties Express, Nov. 25th; The Bedfordshire Mercury, Nov. 25th; The Lincolnshire Chronicle, Nov. 24th; New York Tribune; etc.

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.

CAUTION.

It having come to the knowledge of the Publisher that circulars have been distributed calculated to mislead advertisers as to the circulation of this journal, he feels it incumbent on him to state that its circulation far exceeds that of any other medical periodical, and that it has for many years past steadily increased, and is still increasing.

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

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BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Symptoms and Treatment of Malignant Diarrhœa, better known by the name of Asiatic Cholera, as treated in the Royal Free Hospital during the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1848, and 1854. By William Marsden, M.D. Fourth Edition. Edited by Alex. Marsden, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. London; 1871.

Anæsthesia, Hospitalism, Hermaphroditism, and a proposal to stamp out Small-pox and other Contagious Diseases. By Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., M.D., D.C.L. Edited by Sir W. G. Simpson, Bart., B.A. Edinburgh; 1871.

On the Treatment of Hyperpyrexia, as illustrated in Acute Articular Rheumatism by means of the External Application of Cold. By Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.C.P. London and New York; 1871.

On Decapitation as a Mode of Delivery in Cases of Shoulder-Presentation, in which Version cannot be safely effected. By George H. Kidd, M.D., F.R.C.S.I. Dublin; 1871.

Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Parish of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, during the year 1870. By T. Orme Dudfield, M.D., Medical Officer of Health. London; 1871.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Royal Albert Asylum for the Education and Training of Idiots and Imbeciles belonging to Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. Lancaster; 1871.

A Handbook of Therapeutics. By Sydney Ringer, M.D. Second Edition. London; 1871.

Essentials of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. A Handbook for Students and Practitioners. By Henry Hartshorne, A.M., M.D. Third Edition, thoroughly revised. London and Philadelphia; 1871.

A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations. By Frank Hastings Hamilton, A.M., M.D., LL.D. Fourth Edition, revised and improved. Illustrated with Three Hundred and Twenty-two Woodcuts. London and Philadelphia; 1871.

Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Vol. xxii. London; 1871.