

into smaller pieces about the size of a grain of rice, and is planted among the granulations of the ulcer by means of a probe; one small piece being sufficient for about a square inch of surface. Over each of the grafts is laid a piece of gutta-percha tissue, half a square inch in size, previously dipped in some antiseptic solution. The ulcer is then covered by two layers of similar pieces of gutta-percha tissue placed on each other in an imbricated manner, and over these a dressing of antiseptic gauze and a bandage. This dressing is not removed for two or three days, when it is replaced as at first. To ensure success before grafting, the ulcers should be free from fœtor, and the dressings should be changed under spray. The advantages of this method of grafting are alleged to be—that no special apparatus is required; that it is extremely simple; and that, by the movement of the pieces of gutta-percha on each other, the grafts are protected from all sources of disturbance.

The following four cases are selected as examples of the application of this method of dressing.

CASE I.—Mrs. W., aged 53, had scirrhus tumour removed from the left breast on May 15th, 1872. The lower flap of skin sloughed away, leaving a weak ulcer of the size of a man's hand. On June 17th, four grafts were applied. The ulcer was healed on July 13th.

CASE II.—Robina R., aged 19, was admitted on August 21st, 1872, suffering from a large ulcer extending from the knee to the ankle. She was very weak and anæmic, and the ulcers were very fetid. Charcoal poultices were applied for a few days, after which gauze dressing was applied. Grafts were applied on September 27th. The ulcer was healed on November 7th.

CASE III.—Frances P., aged 37, was admitted on January 11th, 1873, with ulcers on both legs. The ulcer on the left leg measured four by four inches, that on the right was about half as large. Solution of chloride of zinc (forty grains to an ounce) was applied, and then antiseptic dressing. Grafts were applied to the ulcer on the left leg on January 23rd. She was discharged cured on February 6th. The ulcer which was grafted, although twice the size of the other, was healed first.

CASE IV.—John B., aged 61, was admitted on January 16th, 1873, with a callous ulcer, measuring seven by four inches, on his left foot and ankle. He had suffered from this ulcer for fourteen years. A blister was applied to the edges, and the sore was afterwards dressed antiseptically. Grafts were applied on February 14th. The grafts did not take root from the unhealthy condition of the granulations. Grafts were again applied on March 14th. The ulcer healed rapidly, cicatrising from the grafts, and was healed on April 25th.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

SURGERY.

PNEUMATIC ASPIRATION IN HYDRARTHROSIS OF THE KNEE-JOINT.—Dr. Rasmussen, of Copenhagen (*Irish Hospital Gazette*, June 16th), describes seven cases in which he practised aspiration in eight knee-joints, of which three were punctured twice. In none of these cases did the slightest trace of inflammatory reaction show itself after the operation. Even in the cases where there had been severe pains and considerable tenderness of the joint, it was quite free from pain a few days after the operation, so that the treatment by *massage* could be employed for the removal of the remainder of the effusion. He considers that aspiration in arthritis of the knee is a useful remedy, both in the chronic form of this affection, which will not yield to any other treatment, and in the acute form, which causes severe pain, owing to the distention of the capsule of the joint. Dr. Dieulafoy, the author of the method, has already recorded eight successful cases. The following is Dr. Rasmussen's operation procedure. Broad strips of adhesive plaster, clipped at the ends, are applied above and below the joint, and are then gradually tightened according as the evacuation of the fluid by suction, which takes place very slowly, proceeds. By the continued application of the adhesive plaster the fluid is forced downwards towards the cannula. This should, as a rule, have a diameter of from .06 to .08 inch, so that the viscid portion of the fluid can at least pass through it. At first, Dr. Rasmussen used to make the puncture through the extensor muscles, in the highest pouch of the capsule, for fear the fluid should continue to ooze through the comparatively large opening, if the latter were at a low level. This proved subsequently, however, to be both unnecessary and inexpedient, for by this plan the fluid could with difficulty be all drawn off. The puncture is now made in an upward direction, at the external edge of the patella. When all the fluid has been removed, the opening is closed with a little English charpie, dipped in styptic colloid; the last strip of plaster is applied in the centre, and thus at the

end of the operation compression is effected in such a way that the joint can at once obtain the necessary absolute rest. The more completely to secure this, the leg is bandaged, and an ice-bladder is applied to the knee-joint, although this is perhaps quite superfluous. The chief thing is certainly an even firm compress of adhesive plaster, and absolute rest. Occasionally slight œdema of the foot and ankle appears, but this quickly vanishes on clipping, and so loosening, the strips of adhesive plaster. After the lapse of three or four days, the bandage may be removed, and the joint is then quite free from pain; the effusion has either completely disappeared, or has recurred; as a rule, however, to a far less extent than before the operation. In employing the aspirator, especially at an hospital, it is most essential that the instrument should be subjected to the most careful and thorough disinfection before it is used. As a matter of course, no one would dream of puncturing a knee-joint in a ward wherein pyæmia or erysipelas happened to be prevalent, or even in the immediate vicinity of large suppurating wounds or surfaces.

PARACENTESIS THORACIS.—A valuable letter addressed to Dr. Clifford Allbutt by Dr. Bowditch of Boston, on Paracentesis Thoracis, has been published by the *Practitioner* for April 1873. Dr. Bowditch has employed the pneumatic aspirator on two hundred and seventy occasions during the last twenty years without injury ensuing. He admits some grave accidents, such as tapping the lung, driving air into the pleura by a careless turn of the handle, etc. The following are some of his conclusions. 1. He uses a very fine trocar, and thrusts it in fearlessly and quickly, so as to avoid carrying in pleural false membrane. He selects a point in the back on a line with the angle of the scapula, and between the eighth and ninth or ninth and tenth ribs, and at least an inch and a half above a horizontal line drawn through the lowest point at which the respiratory murmur is heard in the opposite lung. 2. No complication whatever prevents his operating if he find a large effusion or any effusion that he thinks may be adding to the distress of the patient already very ill. 3. Age, sex, and pregnancy are of no importance in a severe case. He has tapped a pregnant woman four times before and five times after delivery. His criteria are: Is the dyspnoea severe enough? Has it occurred, even once, so as to threaten life even momentarily? Has sufficient time elapsed for remedies to have effect without result? 4. If there have been temporary orthopnoea, or if dyspnoea is present, he operates instantly, however serious and complicated the other signs may be. If the illness be recent, the effusion small, the dyspnoea but slight—if remedies seem to be having a beneficial effect, he waits sometimes three or four weeks. He adds: "I think we may operate in any case where the quantity of fluid is obviously so large as to seriously obstruct the greater part of a lung, as when the level rises to the middle of the back, and, in so doing, oppresses the respiratory murmur in the entire organ." Any valvular opening he considers as worse than useless, as absolutely bad. "It is wholly uncalled for with the aspirator cannula." It also clogs the exit of pus, should the fluid be of that character. When ought a permanent opening to be made? This is often very difficult. He inclines to it in a young or middle-aged subject, generally healthy, who has been ill but a short time. Pus must have been drawn at least once. This pus must show a tendency to reaccumulate rapidly. In elderly people and in those with signs of phthisis, he prefers repeated tappings with the aspirator; still, even this he regards as open to discussion. So long as serum flows from the aspirator, he thinks a permanent opening is not justified. Blood always contraindicates it. Blood at the first tapping has generally indicated malignant disease. In making a permanent opening, a very free incision is preferred to the use of any tube or trocar whatever, however large. That incision, it is recommended, should be low in the back, instead of in front, as is usual. Free washings with warm or carbolised water are also advocated.

PUBLIC BATHS FOR DUBLIN.—Owing to the introduction of the Vartty water into Dublin, the city basins, which formerly acted as reservoirs, are now useless, and it has been proposed that they should be converted into public bathing places for the poorer classes, where for a nominal sum sufficient to cover the cost of management, a bath could be obtained, and where instruction in the art of swimming could be procured. That the object is a most desirable one as regards health, is unquestionable; and the old adage, that "cleanliness is next to godliness", has undoubtedly a large amount of truth in it. The Corporation, however, have the ownership of these basins; and, unless the sites are purchased by the citizens, we can see no chance of success for the undertaking in question, which has been referred by that body to the Waterworks Committee for their opinion.

Jervis Street. There has been no death from its use there to my knowledge. Chloroform is a safe anæsthetic. I have heard of, and been Duncan and Flockhart's preparation: I have never used it. Skinner's apparatus is the one we use in Jervis Street. I would say, a robust man of 32 years of age, would be a good subject for the administration of chloroform, and if he had a vigorous pulse, I would not consider it necessary to examine the heart, for the purpose of such an operation as amputating the great toe. It is not the custom in this country to administer chloroform in a wholesale manner, by means of a folded towel, without having regard to the pulse. With the chest stripped down to the pit of the stomach, an experienced eye would have an ample opportunity of observing the respiration.

Mr. Hemphill read from page 54 of Dr. Snow's book on *Chloroform*, stating there was reason to conclude that the heart was diseased in as many cases in which there were no ill effects, as well as where death ensued from the chloroform.

Dr. Meldon: If the man had extensive disease of the heart, the operation in this case would have been attended with danger, without the chloroform. If the man had not serious disease of the heart, neither the operation, nor the chloroform, would be attended with danger. Fatty degeneration of the heart is more common in middle life, than at 32. It was right treatment to give the man a night's rest before operating. If the chloroform is to be pressed beyond the second stage, it would be wrong to entrust the keeping of the pulse to a student of one year's standing. A three years' student, having his finger on the femoral artery, and just pressing it, would be a good judge of the state of the heart. I think that every necessary precaution had been taken, provided the pulse was previously examined. I think from what I have heard in this case, the death resulted from some peculiarity of the man's constitution. I believe there was a peculiarity of constitution, which caused the chloroform to produce paralysis of the heart. A *post mortem* examination would not have discovered the nature of that peculiarity. I do not think this constitutional peculiarity could have been discovered by an examination before the administration of the chloroform.

Dr. John Morgan: I am one of the visiting physicians of Mercers' Hospital. I have devoted special attention to the use of chloroform, and with ether. In my opinion, ether is a safer anæsthetic than chloroform. I believe chloroform is inseparable from danger. It depends upon circumstances, whether an examination of the heart should be made before administering chloroform. In cases of very old, or very young, or very delicate persons; or, persons who have suffered a shock, I think it advisable to examine the heart. There is a difference of opinion about this.

Mr. Crean read passages from witness's work entitled *The Dangers of Chloroform*. The passages were to the effect that the use of chloroform was attended with difficulties and danger.

Examination continued.—Where a man has suffered a shock to the system I do not think it advisable to administer chloroform. I think as a rule I have seen the heart examined before the administration of chloroform, but these were cases of severe operations. I have heard the evidence given to-day. There are three causes of death from chloroform. The first is one which acts directly by some immediate paralyzing influence, as in the case of this man, and which we cannot know of beforehand, because cases of death under the use of chloroform have occurred where the most careful examinations have been previously made and the great precautions taken. And in *post mortem* examination the cause could not be discovered. The second cause is the cessation of the heart's action. The third cause is interference with the respiration.

Cross-examined.—In the book of mine referred to I contrast the influence of chloroform and ether. Assuming everything done in this case that I have heard described, and supposing that Dr. Bennett examined the pulse, I think that every precaution was taken, and that there was no neglect. From what I have heard here to-day I should say Lamb's death proceeded from the first of the three causes I have mentioned.

Dr. O'Leary: I am acquainted with the effects of chloroform. I concur very much with Dr. Meldon's evidence. I saw Lamb about three or four months before he died and on previous occasions, and I saw him dead. I attended him professionally. He was a man of very nervous temperament; he had a slight cough. I have heard the description of the accident to his foot. Supposing I met him for the first time, as Dr. Bennett did, on the 12th of February, and from the evidence I heard to-day, I might not have hesitated to administer chloroform after making some ordinary inquiries; but knowing Lamb as I did I would not have considered him a fit subject for chloroform. If Dr. Bennett sincerely believed it was unnecessary to examine the heart, I do not believe it would have been his duty to have done so.

But according to my own usual practice if I had met with the case I would not have administered chloroform without examining the heart. This, however, is not the universal practice of the profession. This man was with me three or four times within two years before his death. He had functional derangement of the heart. I mean by that he was essentially nervous. Within twelve months before his death he fainted twice. I consider that fainting arose from that functional derangement. At my own hospital, St. Vincent's, we invariably examine the heart before administering chloroform. Even if there were a healthy pulse I would examine the heart. I would give chloroform for the purpose of the amputation of the great toe. The application of ether, where applicable, is preferable to chloroform. I would not use ether on this man's toe unless I knew there was functional derangement. Knowing what I did of this man, I would not have given him chloroform. I believe Lamb's death commenced in the lungs. In a case where a man fainted in the absence of severe hæmorrhage I would think it necessary to examine the heart in reference to the fainting.

Cross-examined.—Lamb had no organic disease of the heart. No valvular disease, no fatty degeneration. His form of functional derangement was not the result of indigestion. I believe there are cases in which chloroform might not be given. I cannot refer at this moment to any authority in print. The proposition that mere functional derangement of the heart would be a reason for a minute examination of the heart before administering chloroform. The witness observed in answer to another question, that his position as a witness was painful, inasmuch as he had been obliged to attend contrary to his own inclination. He further said that the femoral artery would afford a fair test of the state of the circulation.

At this stage the court adjourned to next day.

*** We are compelled to defer the publication of the rest of this report till our next issue. The jury found at once a verdict for the defendants.

[To be continued.]

ASSOCIATION INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in King's College, London, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, August 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 1873.

President—ALFRED BAKER, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the General Hospital, Birmingham.

President-elect—Sir WILLIAM FERGUSSON, Bart., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to King's College Hospital, London.

An *Address in Medicine* will be delivered by EDMUND A. PARKES, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School, Netley.

An *Address in Surgery* will be delivered by JOHN WOOD, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, and Surgeon to King's College Hospital.

An *Address in Physiology* will be delivered by J. BURDON SANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Practical Physiology in University College.

The business of the Meeting will be transacted in six Sections.

SECTION A. MEDICINE.—*President*: Dr. Sibson, F.R.S., London. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Habershon, London; Dr. Eason Wilkinson, Manchester. *Secretaries*: Dr. John Murray, 42, Harley Street, London, W.; Dr. Silver, 2, Stafford Street, Bond Street, W.

SECTION B. SURGERY.—*President*: John Hilton, Esq., F.R.S., London. *Vice-Presidents*: W. S. Savory, Esq., F.R.S., London; Dr. George Buchanan, Glasgow. *Secretaries*: Henry Arnott, Esq., 6, Nottingham Place, London, W.; Dr. Alexander Ogston, Aberdeen.

SECTION C. OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.—*President*: Dr. Braxton Hicks, F.R.S., London. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. G. H. Kidd, Dublin; Dr. Leishman, Glasgow. *Secretaries*: Dr. J. H. Aveling, 1, Upper Wimpole Street, London, W.; Dr. A. B. Steele, Liverpool.

SECTION D. PUBLIC MEDICINE.—*President*: Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P., F.R.S., London. *Vice-Presidents*: G. W. Hastings, Esq.; T. J. Dyke, Esq., Merthyr Tydfil. *Secretaries*: Dr. Corfield, 10, Bolton Row, Mayfair, W.; Dr. Baylis, Birkenhead.

SECTION E. PSYCHOLOGY.—*President*: Dr. Harrington Tuke, London. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Radcliffe, London; Dr. Thurnam, Devizes. *Secretaries*: Dr. Blandford, 71, Grosvenor Street, London, W.; Dr. S. W. D. Williams, Hayward's Heath, Sussex.

SECTION F. PHYSIOLOGY.—*President*: Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., Cambridge. *Vice-Presidents*: Dr. Rutherford, London; Dr. Ransom, F.R.S., Nottingham. *Secretaries*: Dr. W. M. Ord, 11, Brook Street, London; Dr. McKendrick, Edinburgh.

The General Meetings will be held, and the Addresses in Medicine, Surgery, and Physiology delivered, in the Large Hall of King's College.

The Sections will meet in rooms of the College appropriated for the purpose.

The Annual Museum will be arranged in the Library of the College.

TUESDAY, August 5th.

10 A.M.—SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

3 P.M.—GENERAL MEETING—President's Address, Report of Council, and other Business.

9 P.M.—RECEPTION BY THE LORD MAYOR at the Mansion House.*

WEDNESDAY, August 6th.

10 A.M.—SECOND GENERAL MEETING.

11 A.M.—ADDRESS IN MEDICINE, by E. A. PARKES, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School, Netley.

12.30 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. Adjourn at 3.30 P.M.

1 to 2.30 P.M.—PUBLIC LUNCHEON.†

9 P.M.—RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THURSDAY, August 7th.

10 A.M.—THIRD GENERAL MEETING—Reports of Committees.

11 A.M.—ADDRESS IN SURGERY, by JOHN WOOD, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

12.30 P.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS. Adjourn at 3.30 P.M.

1 to 2.30 P.M.—PUBLIC LUNCHEON.†

6.30 P.M.—PUBLIC DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION in the Hall of Lincoln's Inn.

FRIDAY, August 8th.

10 A.M.—MEETINGS OF SECTIONS.

11 A.M.—ADDRESS IN PHYSIOLOGY, by J. BURDON SANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Practical Physiology in University College.

1 to 2.30 P.M.—PUBLIC LUNCHEON.†

2 P.M.—CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING.

9 P.M.—SOIRÉE AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.*

RECEPTION-ROOM.—A room in the College will be open daily for the issue of tickets admitting to the meeting and to all stated receptions, and for supplying all necessary information.

Gentlemen are requested to register their names and addresses in the Reception-Room immediately after their arrival.

Provision will be made for the receipt and postage of letters, and for the care of parcels, etc. A reading and writing room will be provided.

* * * Communications as to the Meeting may be addressed to Mr. FRANCIS FOWKE, General Secretary, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

The Honorary Local Secretaries are—

Dr. A. P. STEWART, 75, Grosvenor Street, W.

Dr. A. HENRY, 16, Brunswick Square, W.C.

Dr. S. WILKS, F.R.S., 77, Grosvenor Street, W.

GEORGE W. CALLENDER, Esq., F.R.S., 47, Queen Anne Street, W.

ERNEST HART, Esq., 59, Queen Anne Street, W.

EXCURSIONS.—Saturday, August 9th.

Brighton.—Arrangements are in progress for affording to members the opportunity of visiting the Aquarium at Brighton, together with other objects of interest in that town. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company have granted permission to members to travel at reduced rates on that day by any train. The Curator of the Aquarium, Mr. Saville Kent, has kindly promised to attend and explain the nature and habits of the inhabitants of the various tanks. Free admission to the Aquarium has been kindly accorded to all members by the proprietors. The Free Library, and Museum, containing many rare and interesting objects; the Pavilion, the New Pier, the County Hospital, etc., will also be open to visitors. A *table d'hôte* dinner will take place at the Grand Hotel. Further particulars will be given next week.

An excursion to Bushy Park and Hampton Court is under consideration. Dr. J. Langdon Down has kindly offered to entertain members at his asylum at Hampton Wick.

* Each member is invited to bring one lady with him to the soirées at the Mansion House and at University College.

† The luncheon will be provided in King's College by the Metropolitan Members, who invite to it all gentlemen attending the meeting.

Lambeth Palace, the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has also been placed at the disposal of the Committee. Full particulars of the hours for visiting it will be duly announced.

Windsor.—An excursion to Windsor, with the opportunity of viewing numerous portions of the Castle not generally shown to visitors, the armoury, the Chapel Royal, etc., is also arranged; Dr. Fairbank having obtained from Her Majesty unusual facilities for thoroughly exploring the beauties of this interesting spot. After luncheon, an excursion will conduct the excursionists to Taplow, where barges will await them at Maidenhead bridge to take them up to Cliveden, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, along one of the prettiest portions of the Thames. After visiting the house and grounds, which have been kindly placed at their disposal, the excursionists will return to Maidenhead, and partake of a dinner to which Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to contribute a buck.

* * * It is especially requested that all gentlemen who intend to take part in the excursions will send in their names on or before Wednesday, August 6th, to Dr. ARTHUR W. EDIS, Honorary Secretary of the Excursion Committee, at the Reception Room, King's College.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Members will be admitted to the Royal Arsenal and Works at Woolwich by permission of General Adye, throughout the week, on presenting their cards of membership. A special party will be formed on Friday afternoon, August 8th, to visit the Arsenal, when operations of interest will be shown. Gentlemen desirous of joining the party are requested to inscribe their names at the Reception-Room not later than 12 noon on Wednesday.

PLACES OPEN TO MEMBERS. By kind permission, the following places will be open to members attending the annual meeting.

The rooms of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, Berners Street.

The rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square.

The library of the Obstetrical Society of London, Regent Street.

The Picture Galleries of Stafford House, and those of Grosvenor House.

National Gallery. Admission to the National Gallery will be granted on the days on which it is ordinarily closed.

British Museum. By permission of J. Winter Jones, Esq., Principal Librarian, facilities for visiting the galleries, libraries, and MS. departments will be afforded to members daily during the week. Special parties will be formed on Friday and Saturday afternoons, August 8th and 9th, to visit the Museum, when objects of special interest will be shown. Gentlemen desirous of joining these parties are requested to inscribe their names in the Reception-Room not later than 12 noon on Wednesday.

The United University Club in Jermyn Street, will accord the privileges of membership during the week to one hundred University graduates, being members of the Association attending the meeting. Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of this privilege, are requested to forward their names to Ernest Hart, Esq., 59, Queen Anne Street.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The sixth annual exhibition of objects of interest, in connection with medicine, surgery, and their allied sciences, will take place in the rooms of King's College, during the first week of August 1873.

The Committee appointed to take charge of the arrangements for this museum will be glad to receive—1. Pathological specimens (wet or dry); 2. Drawings or diagrams illustrating disease; 3. Casts or models; 4. Surgical instruments and appliances; 5. Microscopic preparations; 6. Microscopes, thermometers, and other instruments of investigation; 7. Preparations, diagrams, etc., relating to investigations in anatomy and physiology; 8. New medical books.

It is intended that the surgical instruments, etc., shall be *bona fide* novelties, or improvements on those in common use. The Committee will be greatly obliged to exhibitors if they will send in their contributions as early as practicable.

Pathological Department.—The pathological part of the Museum will be arranged in the following departments—*a.* Diseases of brain, injuries to head, etc.; *b.* Diseases of heart and blood-vessels; *c.* Diseases of lungs; *d.* Diseases of abdominal and pelvic viscera; *e.* Malignant diseases; *f.* Diseases of eye and ear; *g.* Diseases of skin; *h.* Syphilis; *j.* Fractures and dislocations; *k.* Congenital deformities; *l.* Diseases of the lower animals; *m.* Miscellaneous.

Exhibition of Patients.—It is intended to arrange for the exhibition of living subjects of disease at special hours. Those intending to bring forward such, must give notice at least a fortnight before the meeting,

and state the time at which it will be most convenient to them to attend. A written description of the case must also be sent. Notice of the hours fixed for each demonstration of this kind will be printed in the catalogue.

Exhibition of Instruments and Apparatus.—It is intended to arrange for the exhibitions of complete series of instruments, as electro-therapeutic apparatus, and instruments for physical diagnosis. Facilities will also be afforded, when requested, for the display of instruments in action, or for special explanation by the exhibitors of apparatus, etc. A department will be provided for the exchange or sale of duplicate photographs, casts, etc.

Catalogue.—A catalogue will be printed. The Committee earnestly request those who intend to exhibit to bear in mind that it is impossible that descriptions, etc., can be included in the catalogue *unless sent in before Tuesday, July 29th*. During the week preceding the meeting all articles should be sent direct to the *Library, King's College*, and addressed to the care of the *Curator of the Museum of the British Medical Association*.

Papers.—The following papers and contributions have been promised.

Papers.—The following papers have been promised.

Francis E. Anstie, M.D. Alcohol in Pyrexia.

T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D. The After-history of Cases of Railway Accident.

H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., F.R.S. On the Modes of Causation of Epilepsy and allied Convulsive Affections at different Periods of Life.

James Ross, M.D. The Theory of Counterirritation.

Thomas J. MacLagan, M.D. The Germ-theory of Disease applied to the Explanation of the Phenomena of Idiopathic Fever.

William Sedgwick, Esq. The Absence of Purging in Cholera.

T. Grainger Stewart, M.D. On Chronic Bright's Disease.

Christopher Heath, Esq. On Colotomy.

G. W. Callender, Esq., F.R.S. On the Isolation and Treatment of Wounds.

Jonathan Hutchinson, Esq. Some Notes on the Effects of Iodide of Potassium.

William S. Savory, Esq., F.R.S. On the Treatment of Strictures of the Urethra.

Arthur E. Durham, Esq. The Removal of Bronchoceles by Operation.

Berkeley Hill, Esq. A New Urethrotome for incising very Narrow Strictures.

T. Holmes, Esq. On the Diseases which simulate Aneurism.

George Critchett, Esq. The Treatment of some of the Superficial Affections of the Eye.

T. Pridgin Teale, Esq. On the Restoration of Perinæum and Sphincter Ani ruptured during Labour.

J. T. Clover, Esq. Induction of Sleep during Surgical Operations.

William Mac Cormac, Esq. Some Remarks on Onychia Maligna.

Spencer Wells, Esq. On the Excision of the Enlarged Spleen.

C. E. Fitzgerald, M.B. A Series of Ophthalmoscopic Drawings with Explanatory Notes.

Lawson Tait, Esq. 1. On the Anatomy and Treatment of Dermoid Cysts of the Ovary and Peritoneum. 2. On Methylene Ether as an Anæsthetic.

John C. Murray, M.D. Urinary Calculi: their Preventive and Solvent Treatment.

Thomas W. Hime, M.B. Intrauterine Therapeutics.

Ewing Whittle, M.D. The Anticipation of Post Partum Hæmorrhage.

John Bassett, Esq. The Prevention of Uterine Hæmorrhage.

A. B. Steele, L.K.Q.C.P. Case of Apoplexy and Hemiplegia in the Puerperal Period, terminating in Recovery.

J. A. Wanklyn, Esq. 1. The Action and Relative Value of Disinfectants. 2. The Chemical History of Excreted Urea. 3. The Ammonia process of Water-analysis for Medical Officers of Health.

T. W. Grimshaw, M.D., and D. Toler Maunsell, M.B. State Medicine and Public Health in Ireland.

J. W. Moore, M.D. 1. Influence of Mean Temperature on the Prevalence of Small-Pox. 2. Crystallisation of Nitrate of Urea from Urine.

Charles Elam, M.D. On Disturbed Mental Phenomena falling short of Insanity.

J. G. Davey, M.D. The Delusions of the Insane: their real value as a Means of Diagnosis.

J. Langdon Down, M.D. On some of the Causes of Imbecility and Idiocy.

Francis E. Anstie, M.D. Some of the Relations of Nerve-pain with Mental Derangement.

T. Buzzard, M.D. On Co-ordinated Convulsions from Mental Shock.

David Nicolson, M.B. On the Occurrence of Insanity among Criminals.

W. H. O. Sankey, M.D. Is there such a Disease as Acute Primary Mania?

H. Sutherland, M.D. Climacteric Insanity in the Male.

David Yellowlees, M.D. Insanity and Intemperance.

Herbert Page, M.B. A Case of Traumatic Pneumothorax, illustrating the use of the Aspirator.

W. F. Teevan, Esq. The Treatment of Retention and Extravasation of Urine.

Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D. Cyanopuon Laryngis; or Thyroiditis with Blue Suppuration.

Edward Woakes, M.D. Case of Double Ventral Hernia: one strangulated on admission, the second becoming so five days after operation on the first. Second Operation: Recovery.

F. Waterhouse, Esq. Case of Conical Cornea with Staphyloma.

J. Batty Tuke, M.D., and J. G. M'Kendrick, M.D. The Morbid Changes following Experimental Injuries to the Brain.

Thomas Savage, M.D. Some Points on the Treatment of Flexions of the Uterus.

E. A. Schäfer, Esq. Exhibition of Preparations of Muscular Fibre.

G. Rainey, Esq. Currents occurring in Fluids kept in Closed Vessels, and their bearing upon Endosmosis, Diffusion, and Cyclosis.

A. Ransome, M.D. Demonstration of Apparatus for Measuring the Chest.

John Harley, M.D. Physiological Effects of *Æthusa Cynapium*.

John G. M'Kendrick, M.D. 1. Report on Actions of Certain Drugs. 2. Researches of Mr. Dewar and Dr. M'Kendrick on the Physiological Action of Light. 3. Effect of Light on the Iris of the Common Cat. 4. Demonstration of Helmholtz's Views on the Mechanism of the Bones of the Ear.

W. K. Parker, Esq., F.R.S. The Ossicula Auditūs in the Mammalia and their Representatives in the Ovipara.

W. M. Ord, M.B. Slips of the Tongue.

T. Spencer Cobbold, M.D., F.R.S. Observations on Hæmatozoa, illustrated by Specimens. 2. Treatment of Tapeworm, with Cases. 3. The Treatment of Ascarides, with Cases.

E. J. Tilt, M.D. The Prevention of Uterine Inflammation.

A. Wiltshire, M.D. New Obstetric Instruments.

Protheroe Smith, M.D. The Treatment of Displacements of Internal Organs and of their Functional Diseases by means of External Appliances.

James Finlayson, M.D. The Alleged Dangers of Dentition, and the Practice of Lancing the Gums.

J. H. Aveling, M.D. A Loop-saw, or Substitute for the Ecraseur.

J. Hughlings Jackson, M.D. Hemiplegia from Blocking of Cerebral Arteries.

Henry W. Rumsey, M.D. The State Medicine Qualification.

George Harley, M.D., F.R.S. The Formation of Stone, and its Medical Treatment.

William Adams, Esq. On the Pathology of the Cases of so-called Spinal Concussion following Railway and other Accidents.

Francis Mason, Esq. Remarks on a Case of Melanotic Tumour developed in a Congenital Mole.

William Cadge, Esq. Median Lithotomy.

Edward Lund, Esq. Fallacies and Failures in Antiseptic Surgery.

W. Laidlaw Purvis, M.D. 1. A New Method of Diagnosis of the Refraction of the Human Eye. 2. The Passage of the White Corpuscles through the Capillaries.

J. Hughes Bennett, M.D., F.R.S. Report of the Committee on the Antagonism of Drugs.

T. Lauder Brunton, M.D. The Action of Purgative Medicines.

U. Pritchard, M.D. Exhibitions of Sections of the Cochlea.

W. J. Mickle, M.D. On Morphia in some Cases of Insanity.

C. A. Hemingway, Esq. 1. On a New Method of Arresting Post Partum Hæmorrhage. 2. On a New Appliance for the Treatment of Fractured Ribs.

T. D. Griffiths, M.B. The Causes and Pathology of the various Acquired Malpositions of the Uterus.

Victor de Méric, Esq. On Peculiar Modes of Transmission of Syphilis in Married Life.

James Thompson, M.D. 1. The Use and Abuse of Nux Vomica and its Alkaloids. 2. Remarks on a Method of Administering Leamington Spa Water.

D. Maclean, M.D. Diseases of the Chest in Children: their Treatment by Blisters.

John Wallace, M.D. 1. Case of Stricture of the Female Urethra. 2. Case of Acute Metritis occurring in the Seventh Month of Pregnancy during Rheumatic Fever. 3. Exhibition of an improved Cephalotribe after the Edinburgh Model; and of Stethoscopes for Vaginal and Abdominal Uterine Stethoscopy.

A. E. McRae, M.D. The Electro-Magnetic Current in Labour.

D. Lloyd Roberts, M.D. Short notes of a Case of Imperforate Hymen with Retained Menstrual Fluid.

John Murray, M.D. (Inspector-General). The Communicability of Cholera.

Edward Waters, M.D. The Propagation of Typhus Abdominalis.

J. W. Tripe, M.D. The Sanitary Statistics of the different Metropolitan Districts for the years 1861-70; especially with regard to Density of Population and Relative Wealth of the Residents.

Hugh Miller, M.D. Tedious Labour from Debility, and its Treatment.

Edward J. Syson, L.R.C.P.Ed. The Duties of a Medical Officer of Health.

Dyce Duckworth, M.D. 1. The Causes and Treatment of Certain Forms of Sleeplessness. 2. A New Method of Determining the Presence of, and Recovery from, true Ring-worm.

J. F. Payne, M.B. The Histology of the Omentum.

Charles Stewart, Esq., F.L.S. The Structure of the Hectocotylus of a small Cephalopod.

Robert J. Lee, M.D. General and Microscopical Examination of the Decidua, Chorion, etc., in a recent Specimen of a Gravid Uterus which contained a Perfect Ovum between the fifth and sixth weeks of Development.

John St. S. Wilders, Esq. 1. The Treatment of Gleet by the Insufflation of Astringent Powders. 2. Remarks on two Cases of Syphilitic Aphasia.

C. R. Drysdale, M.D. 1. The Views of Niemeyer and others on Phthisis Pulmonalis. 2. On Syphilitic Iritis.

W. R. E. Smart, C.B., M.D., R.N. Notes towards a History of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Morell Mackenzie, M.D. The Treatment of certain forms of Bronchocele by Injections of Iodine.

E. Mackey, M.B. Meningitis in Children.

George Paton, M.D. The Action and Sounds of the Heart.

W. Carr, M.D. 1. Cases illustrating the Endemic and Non-infectious Character of Diphtheria. 2. The Use and Abuse of Purgatives.

R. Norris, M.D. Demonstrations on the Formation of Rouleaux of Red Corpuscles of the Blood, and of the Passage of Leucocytes through the Walls of the Blood-vessels.

James Edmunds, M.D. The Physiological Influence of Alcohol.

E. Lund, Esq. On a Mode of Using a Three-pad Tourniquet in the Treatment of Aneurism.

H. M. Madge, M.D. On Transfusion of Blood.

J. Vose Solomon, Esq. A Disease of the Eyelid not described by authors.

John Ringland, M.D. Transfusion in Extreme Uterine Hæmorrhage.

Robert Boyd, M.D. Observations concerning Medical Relief and Pauper Lunatics, based on Personal Experience.

A. Rasch, M.D. 1. On the Diagnosis of Early Pregnancy. 2. On Retained Placenta after Abortion, with a New Instrument.

R. N. Ingle, Esq. Two Cases of Hysteria with Remarkable Complications: Successful Treatment by Chloroform.

H. Heygate Phillips, M.B. The Influence of Impure Water in the Diffusion of Cholera.

V. Jagielski, M.D. The Physiological Effects of Kreuz- and Ferdinands-brunnen of Marienbad.

Thomas Chambers, M.R.C.P. A Case of Vegetating Epithelioma of the Body of the Uterus, treated by Dilatation, the Curette, and the Local Application of Tincture of Iodine.

A. Ransome, M.D. The Constrictor Action of the Intercoastal Muscles.

W. M. Ord, M.B. Slips of the Tongue.

Oscar Liebreich, M.D. (Berlin). On the Constitution and Action of Croton-Chloral-Hydrate.

Dr. Spiegelberg (Breslau). On the Mechanism of Labour with Contracted Pelvis.

M. Marey (Paris). Experimental Observations on the Dynamics of the Heart.

O. Larcher, M.D. (Paris). On some Diseases of the Female Organs of Birds.

Dr. Foster (New York). On the Practice of Animal Vaccination in New York.

S. Lodge, Esq. On some important Cases in Surgery and their Treatment by the Antiseptic Method.

Henry Power, Esq., and T. L. Brunton, M.D. On the Physiological Action of Diuretics.

S. M. Bradley, Esq. On Warts.

G. Cowell, Esq. Astigmatism of the Cornea after Extraction of Cataract.

C. B. Taylor, M.D. 1. Cases of Extraction of Cataract by Peripheral Section of the Iris without invading the Pupil. 2. Cases of Conical Cornea treated by Ablation of the Summit of the Cone. 3. Cases of Amaurosis successfully treated by the Hypodermic Injection of Strychnia.

Noël Gueneau de Mussy, M.D. (Paris). On Enlargement of the Bronchial Glands.

Ernest Hart, Esq. Experimental Inquiry on the Relation of Lesions of the Semicircular Canals to Movements of Rotation.

NOTICES OF MOTION FOR ALTERATIONS OF LAWS.

1. The President of the Council will move the following alterations in the Laws.

Rule 7. To omit the word "and" in the second line, and insert after "treasurer" the words "the readers of addresses and presidents of sections for the current and past years after 1872".

Rule 8. To omit the word "fortnight", and insert instead the words "five weeks"; also in the same rule, to insert the word "twenty" instead of "ten".

Rule 13. To insert the following new rule before Rule 13. "The Committee of Council shall consist of—1. The President, President-elect, President of Council, Treasurer, the Vice-Presidents, and one Secretary from each Branch. 2. Twenty members chosen annually by the Council. Of these, the five who shall have attended the fewest meetings of the Committee of Council in the preceding twelve months shall be ineligible for re-election for one year. In case of equality of attendances, the ineligibility shall be decided by lot.

"Mode of Election.—The Committee of Council shall nominate twenty persons. A list of these, together with a list of the new Council, shall be sent to each member thereof at least three weeks before the annual meeting. Any two members of the Council shall also have the power to nominate one or more persons, on giving notice to the General Secretary at least ten days before the annual meeting. A list of the nominated persons shall be sent to each member of the Council before the annual meeting; and the election shall take place at the first meeting of the new Council by voting papers containing a list of all the nominated persons."

2. Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, of Hull, gives notice that he will move, at the annual meeting in August, that Law 23 be omitted; viz., "The Committee of Council shall annually prepare a statement of accounts up to the last day of each year, and a report upon the financial condition of the Association, which shall be published in the JOURNAL within the first three months of the year. The accounts shall be previously audited every year by two auditors, appointed at the preceding annual meeting, and not holding any other office in the general Association." And that the following new Law be substituted for it:—"The Committee of Council shall annually appoint a public accountant to audit the accounts up to the 31st day of December of each year, and such account shall include a statement of assets and liabilities, and a report upon the financial condition of the Association, which shall be published in the JOURNAL within the first three months of the year."

Dr. Steele gives notice that, at the Annual Meeting of the Association, to be held in London in August next, he will move—"That the Committee of Council be requested to draw up a complete code of laws and bye-laws for the government of the Association, based on the existing laws, with such suggested alterations and additions as may appear desirable, and to submit the same for consideration to the next general or annual meeting of the Association."

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of the above Branch will be held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on Saturday, July 26th, 1873, at 1.30 P.M.

It is intended to have an exhibition of books, instruments, drugs, etc., which have appeared within the past year; and members desirous of exhibiting such, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, or with Dr. Findlay, 47, Schoolhill, Aberdeen.

Dinner in the Imperial Hotel at 3 o'clock P.M.

Further particulars will be intimated by circular.

ALEX. OGSTON, M.D., *Honorary Secretary.*

Aberdeen, July 9th, 1873.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH : ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham, on June 24th. Present: FURNEAUX JORDAN, Esq., President, and about eighty members and visitors.

Vote of Thanks.—A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Ebbage, the retiring President, for his courtesy and attention to the business of the Branch during his year of office.

Report of Council.—Mr. BARTLEET (one of the Honorary Secretaries) read the report of the Council, of which the following paragraphs are extracts.

"Your Council is again able to report the continued prosperity and usefulness of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association. The number of members is 315. During the past year 44 new members have been elected; 19 members have either resigned, left the neighbourhood, or been erased for non-payment; and 7 members have died. Of these, Mr. H. D. Carden, of Worcester, was one of our most distinguished members. During the session 1864-65 he filled the office of President of this Branch. He was for many years eminent as a consultant in Worcestershire, and he was known throughout the world for a form of flap amputation which bears his name; Dr. Thomas Thompson, of Leamington; and Mr. Kite, of West Bromwich, were active members of the Branch, the latter having for many years served on the Council. The names of Mr. Shirley Belcher, of Burton, Dr. Norris, of Brierley Hill, and Dr. Drever, of Birmingham, will be familiar to many of our members.

"Six general meetings of the Branch have been held during the year. These have all been devoted to scientific or practical professional work. During the past year, no important questions of medical politics have been brought under the notice of the members of the Branch. The attendance at the meetings has been large, and the interest of the papers read has often called forth animated discussion.

[The report then gave a list of the papers read.]

"Your Council records with satisfaction the continued activity of the pathological and clinical section.

"Your Council reports with much pleasure the formation of a microscopical section in connection with the Branch.

"Your Council reports with regret the resignation, through ill-health, of the office of President-elect of the Branch by Dr. Alexander Fleming. Your Council trusts that his speedy restoration may enable Dr. Fleming shortly to again take an active part in the proceedings of the Branch. Your Council congratulates the members on finding a worthy and able successor in Mr. Furneaux Jordan.

"While last year your Council was looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Birmingham, and was, with the assistance of many members of the Branch, much occupied in making the necessary arrangements; it is able this year to congratulate the members on a brilliant meeting, which has reflected no small lustre on the Branch, and which, it believes, has given an impetus to the progress of the Association, as well as added dignity and importance to the profession in this neighbourhood. Your Council desires to thank the members of the Branch for their munificent liberality, which enabled the executive officers to arrange for the entertainment of the Association in a manner worthy of Birmingham and of the medical profession in the district. Your Council feels, too, that the warm thanks of the Branch are due to their eminent member, Mr. Alfred Baker, the President of the Association, and Dr. Bell Fletcher, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, for their great energy, ability, and hospitality in the conduct of the meeting, and to the gentlemen who so ably and indefatigably worked on the various subcommittees, and especially to the Secretaries of these committees, upon whom much of the work necessarily fell. Your Council also records with gratification the liberality of the Governors of King Edward's School in granting the use of their noble building for the meetings of the Association and for the annual museum. Your Council feels it but just to record the great success of the annual museum, and to recognise the laborious exertions of the museum subcommittee and of the museum secretaries, Mr. C. J. Bracey and Mr. Robert Jolly. Your Council also desire to express its appreciation of the energy and hospitality of Dr. Nason, of Stratford, Mr. Ebbage, of Leamington, Dr. Tibbits, of Warwick, Mr. Prosser, of Bromsgrove, and Mr. Garman and Mr. F. Underhill in arranging and undertaking the conduct of the excursions in connection with the annual meeting. It feels sure that the enjoyment of the visitors to Birmingham was much increased by these pleasant and interesting excursions, and by the hospitality which was shown to the members who joined in them. Your Council also deems it right to mention with approval the exertions of Mr. Lawson Tait, the secretary to the printing and publishing committee, in the preparation and superintendence of the daily journal,

published during the annual meeting. Your Council desire to express its satisfaction with the literary and scientific merits of the Association Journal, which have obtained for the organ of the Association a leading position in the medical press.

"In conclusion, your Council desire to express a well-founded hope that the earnest co-operation of its members, which has raised the Branch to its present honourable and influential position, will be exerted to maintain and, if possible, to increase its prosperity."

Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS (Treasurer) read the Treasurer's report.

The reports were adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. VINCENT JACKSON (one of the Honorary Secretaries) read the report of the Pathological and Clinical Section, which was adopted.

Vote of Thanks were then passed to the officers of the Pathological and Clinical and the Microscopical Section, to the retiring Council, and the representatives of the Branch in the General Council of the Association, to the Treasurer, Mr. Watkin Williams, and to the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Bartleet and Dr. Balthazar Foster.

Subscriptions.—The Council were requested to take into consideration the subject of amalgamating the payments to the Branch and the two sections.

Officers and Council.—The following gentlemen were elected. *President elect:* W. C. Garman, Esq., Wednesbury. *Secretaries:* T. H. Bartleet, Esq., and Balthazar Foster, M.D. *Treasurer:* T. Watkin Williams, Esq. *Council:*—Country: G. Fowler Bodington, M.R.C.P., Kingswinford; J. Gaunt, Esq., Alvechurch; A. J. Harrison, M.B., Walsall; Vincent Jackson, Esq., Wolverhampton; F. E. Manby, Esq., Wolverhampton; C. E. Newnham, Esq., Wolverhampton; F. Turton, Esq., Wolverhampton; Thomas Underhill, M.D., West Bromwich. *Town:* Alfred Baker, Esq.; Bell Fletcher, M.D.; R. Jolly, M.D.; E. Malins, M.D.; J. Russell, M.D.; J. Sawyer, M.B.; J. Vose Solomon, Esq.; J. F. West, Esq. *Representatives in the General Council of the Association:* T. Ebbage, Esq.; Balthazar Foster, M.D.; Sampson Gamgee, Esq.; W. C. Garman, Esq.; J. Hickenbotham, M.D.; Vincent Jackson, Esq.; Furneaux Jordan, Esq.; F. E. Manby, Esq.; E. Mackey, M.B.; J. Sawyer, M.B.; J. Vose Solomon, Esq.; Thomas Underhill, M.D.; W. F. Wade, M.B.; J. F. West, Esq.; and T. Watkin Williams, Esq. *Auditors of the Branch:* J. Russell, M.D.; A. Oakes, Esq.

President's Address.—Mr. JORDAN delivered an able and interesting address, in which various points in surgery were dealt with, and many original views were enunciated.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the President, Furneaux Jordan, Esq., for his courtesy and ability in the chair, and for the able and interesting address.

Dinner.—The members afterwards dined together to the number of fifty-five; Mr. Furneaux Jordan occupying the chair, and the President-elect, Mr. W. C. Garman, of Wednesbury, the vice-chair.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the above Branch was held at the Bush Hotel, Carlisle, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1873. There were present fifteen members and two visitors. The chair was taken by the retiring President, Dr. CLOUSTON.

Report of Council.—The SECRETARY then read the report of the Council. The number of members at present on the list is 64, being six lower than last year. Seven new members have been elected during the year. The Council stated that they had forwarded petitions to Parliament in favour of the Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill providing for direct representation of the profession in the General Medical Council, and also against certain objectionable clauses in the Public Health Bill, which provide for the rendering of certain gratuitous services by Poor-law medical officers and medical officers of health. The balance-sheet was of a very favourable character, showing a balance in hand of £12:10:8. The report of the Council was unanimously agreed to.

The retiring President then vacated the chair and introduced the President for the year, Dr. Tiffen.

The Office-bearers for the year were then elected by ballot, as follows:—*President elect:* Thomas Green, M.B., Kendal. *Members of Council:* W. T. Greaves, Esq., Penrith; M. W. Taylor, M.D., Penrith; W. Reeves, M.D., Carlisle; T. F. I'Anson, M.D., Whitehaven; H. Hodgson, M.D., Cockermouth; R. Maclaren, M.D., Carlisle. Dr. Henry Barnes was unanimously re-elected *Secretary and Treasurer*. The following were elected *Representatives on the General Council:* M. W. Taylor, M.D., Penrith; R. Tiffen, M.D., Wigan; J. Crerar, M.R.C.P.Ed., Maryport. Dr. Reeves was re-elected representative on the Parliamentary Bills Committee.

An alteration in Rule v, of which notice had been given, was then considered and negatived on a division by 11 to 2.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered his inaugural address. In forcible terms, Dr. Tiffen urged upon the profession of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland the advantages of effectively supporting the British Medical Association, as well as the local branch; and he afterwards proceeded, at considerable length, to discuss the questions of "gratuitous medical service," and the application of the "provident" principle in the administration of medical charities, which he had previously intimated he would submit for the consideration of the Branch at this meeting. In the course of his observations, the President said he thought no one could fail to see that there was a great and growing tendency, on the part of the public, to exact more and more, in the way of gratuitous labour, from the medical profession, and that, in his opinion, the time was fast approaching when it would be found necessary, in the interests of the community at large, to make some effort to check this disposition. He attributed the fact of its existence at all to the profession itself, which, he thought, held mistaken and exaggerated views of its duty to the public in connection with public medical charities, and expressed his belief that many of the abuses of these charities, and much of the increased pauperism of the country, arose from the liberality and freedom with which medical men gave their services. He further advocated the adoption of the "provident" principle, and the formation of dispensary districts under regulations somewhat similar to those carried out in other parts of the country, as a means of remedying many of the evils complained of. In conclusion, he submitted the following resolutions to the meeting:—1, that gratuitous medical service is under all circumstances objectionable in principle; 2, that much benefit is likely to arise to the industrious poor, the medical profession, and the community at large from the general introduction of the provident principle into the administration of medical charity. An animated discussion followed the address, and a desire expressed that it should be printed and circulated among the members of the Branch. Opinions were nearly unanimous in favour of adopting the resolution respecting the application of the "provident" principle to medical charities, only one gentleman voting against it. The resolution respecting "gratuitous medical service," however, was held by some of the speakers to be rather too sweeping; and an amendment against its adoption was carried by a majority of one.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Dr. Tiffen for his address.

Papers.—1. Dr. CARLYLE read a paper on a Case of Embolism, and exhibited specimens. 2. Dr. MACLAREN showed the cast of a Diseased Kidney.

Dinner.—The members and friends, to the number of eighteen, afterwards dined together, Dr. Tiffen occupying the chair, and Dr. Clouston the vice-chair.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at Callington, on Thursday, July 3rd. The President-elect and Mr. W. Brown entertained the members most hospitably to luncheon. The meeting was afterwards held at Golding's Hotel. The President, Dr. THOMPSON (of Bideford), took the chair, and briefly introduced the President-elect, J. KEMPTHORNE, Esq., who then took the chair, and read an address on Medical Logic.

Votes of Thanks.—Dr. THOMPSON proposed, and Mr. J. GOOD seconded, a vote of thanks to the President, for his address.

Next Annual Meeting.—Torquay was fixed on as the place of meeting for 1874, and Dr. S. Thompson was nominated as President-elect.

Secretary.—Mr. J. Woodman, of Exeter, was unanimously elected secretary. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. L. Turvill, who had acted with him as provisional secretary.

Branch Council.—Dr. Radclyffe Hall, Dr. Nankivell, Dr. Huxley, W. Pollard, Esq., and C. Pridham, Esq., of Paignton, were elected members of the Branch Council in lieu of those retiring.

Representatives in the General Council.—The following six members were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council of the Association: J. Bankart, M.D. (Exeter); W. Brown, Esq. (Callington); T. Good, Esq. (Launceston); H. Greenway, Esq. (Plymouth); R. Kerswell, Esq. (St. Germans); C. B. Nankivell, M.D. (Torquay).

A *Vote of Thanks* was then passed to the retiring President, Dr. Thompson, for the able and hospitable manner in which he acted during his year of office.

Papers, etc.—1. Dr. LITTLETON, of Plymouth, read a paper on Typhoid Fever, and described a report he made on an attack of fever in the St. Germans district. Dr. Thompson, Dr. Hudson, Mr. Woodman, etc., joined in the discussion.

2. Mr. W. BROWN (of Callington), read a paper on Unrecorded

Cases of Death by Chloroform, and the necessity of a room at mines where cases of accident could be placed at once, instead of being taken miles to their homes. Mr. Tosswill and others gave their experience of the administration of chloroform.

3. Mr. L. TOSSWILL, M.B., of Exeter, exhibited a new and simple form of Stomach-pump, which had been successfully used. It consists of a tube, with an elastic gum-bottle (as it were) in the centre, to exhaust the air at first; but its principle is the syphon action, and it depends on the elevation or depression of the external end as to whether the fluid flows in or out of the stomach. This was generally thought to be a simple contrivance, and being much cheaper, likely to supersede the present expensive stomach-pump. It is made by Weiss & Son.

4. Mr. J. WOODMAN, of Exeter, read a paper, and produced photographs of a case of monstrosity, which occurred at Marazion, in the practice of Mr. Congdon. The peculiarity of the case was the complete development of the lower half of the body, although no liver, stomach, lungs, heart, or anything above the four lower ribs, were developed. The foetal circulation appeared to go to and from the kidneys.

Dinner.—The members and visitors, to the number of thirty, afterwards dined at Golding's Hotel.

NORTH WALES BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Branch was held on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at the Belvoir Hotel, Rhyl, under the presidency of R. DAVIES, Esq., Llanfairtalhairn. There were also twenty-eight members present and four visitors. Before proceeding to business, Dr. Harvey Williams (Rhyl) invited all the members to luncheon at his house. After partaking of his hospitality, they returned to the hotel.

Retiring President.—Mr. ROBERTS (Ruabon) expressed his gratitude for the uniform kindness and sympathy extended to him during his year of office, and vacated the Chair to R. DAVIES, Esq., the President for the ensuing year.

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT delivered an eloquent address, at the commencement of which he said he was somewhat perplexed in selecting a suitable subject on which to engage their attention for a short time. Living, as he did, in a very populous and hilly district, he had generally preferred the charms of the fireside, arm-chair, and quiet rest, rather than prosecute his medical studies and researches after the labours of the day were over; and although he had resided at Llanfairtalhairn for twenty-four years, he had nothing peculiar to that district to communicate to them. Many changes, however, had taken place since he first commenced practice in the treatment of different diseases, and it was almost impossible to judge how far the alteration in the treatment had been caused by a change in the nature of disease itself, or how much might be traceable to the general improvement in pathological science, aided by the microscope and chemistry. The question, however, was of far too difficult a nature for him to enter into, and he would content himself with contrasting the different modes of treatment in vogue at the present day for certain diseases with the methods employed when he was a medical student some thirty years ago.

Vote of Thanks to the President for his Address.—A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his excellent and practical address.

Report of Council.—The Secretary, Mr. KENT JONES, then read the Report of Council. As every one must be familiar with the principal subjects which have attracted the attention of the profession since the last annual meeting, the Council think it best not to occupy your valuable time with a long report. The Public Health Act and the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Bill of last session are undoubtedly measures of vast importance. They are fraught with consequences so weighty to the profession and the public, that it is well to pause and consider how and by whom the provisions and appointments contained in them should be carried out, so as to cause the minimum of distrust and the greatest amount of confidence. The Council will not venture to express any opinion, but they court and desire full discussion. The presentation of the portrait of Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., of Wrexham, will take place to-day. The Council feel sure that the members will cordially unite in requesting him to accept it as a token of the esteem and regard in which he is held by them. As one of the oldest members of the British Medical Association, and as the first president of this Branch, which he has always supported with his ripe experience, the Council trust that Mr. Griffith will enjoy, in the eventide of an honourable and successful professional career, continued good health and happiness. The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL continues to be conducted with Mr. Ernest Hart's usual ability and tact; and to him and the staff associated with him, the Council would express their unqualified satisfaction. Your Council trust that a good number of the members of this Branch will attend the forthcoming annual meeting in London, which holds out attractions, both professionally and socially, not to be

surpassed by any that has preceded it in the history of the Association. The Branch keeps steadily increasing in numbers and usefulness. There are now eighty-four members, and other gentlemen are expected to join shortly. The Treasurer gives a favourable account of the funds entrusted to him.

The Report of Council was unanimously adopted.

President-elect for 1874, and Place of Annual Meeting for that Year.—It was moved by W. WILLIAMS, M.D. (Mold), and seconded by G. TURNER JONES, Esq. (Denbigh), and carried—"That Thomas Evans Jones, Esq. (Llanrwst), be the President-elect for 1874, and that Bettws y Coed be the place for holding the next annual meeting."

Council of the Branch.—It was moved by E. T. HUGHES, M.D. (Colwyn, late of Mold), and unanimously agreed to—"That the following members constitute the Council of this Branch for next year, viz.:—A. E. Turnour, M.D., Denbigh; Ll. Lodge, Esq., St. Asaph; Robert Griffith, Esq., Abergele; Price Lloyd Davies, Esq., Abergele; Lewis Jones, Esq., Menai Bridge; and T. Davies, Esq., Colwyn.

Representatives in the General Council.—The following members were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council, viz.:—Thomas Taylor Griffith, Esq., F.R.C.S., Wrexham; Edward Williams, M.D., Wrexham; and Thomas Eyton Jones, Esq., Wrexham.

Representative to the Parliamentary Committee.—Thomas Eyton Jones, Esq. (Wrexham), was unanimously re-elected upon the Parliamentary Committee of the Association.

Next Intermediate Meeting.—Upon the invitation of the PRESIDENT, it was agreed to hold the next intermediate meeting at his house at Llanfairtalhairn, and accept his proffered hospitality; the time to be left to him and Secretary to decide.

Secretary and Treasurer.—The Secretary, D. Kent Jones, Esq. (Beaumaris), and Treasurer, G. Turner Jones, Esq. (Denbigh) were unanimously re-elected.

New Members.—The following gentlemen were duly proposed, seconded, and elected members of this Branch and of the British Medical Association, viz.:—Albert Eyton Lloyd, Esq., Rhyl; John Roberts, M.D., Chester; and Robert William Evans, L.R.C.P. Edin., Wrexham.

Presentation of Testimonial to T. T. Griffith, Esq., of Wrexham.—Dr. LLEWELYN WILLIAMS (Wrexham), as the Hon. Sec. of the Portrait Committee, stated that the presentation of the testimonial to Mr. Griffith would take place. The work had been executed by Mr. Edwards, of Wrexham.—Dr. HUGHES, in presenting the testimonial—a portrait of Mr. Griffith—said that it was a token not only of the esteem in which Mr. Griffith was held by the members of that Branch, but as a mark of the high estimation in which he was held by every member of the medical profession who was fortunate enough to have the honour of his acquaintance. Not only had Mr. Griffith been the prime mover and supporter of the North Wales Branch of the Association, but they had rarely missed his presence at their annual gatherings. In conclusion, he trusted that Mrs. Griffith would cherish the photographic portrait which he then had the honour of presenting to him (Mr. Griffith), on behalf of the members of the North Wales Branch of the British Medical Association.—Mr. T. T. Griffith, in replying, said that he could look back for sixty years in his professional career and heartily thank the Giver of all good gifts for having granted him health and strength and professional prosperity, and also for granting him the respect and esteem of the honourable members of the medical profession. For their personal kindness to himself and to his wife he could only tender them personally his heartfelt thanks. To the twenty-four years during which he had regularly attended the meeting of that Branch he should ever look back with pride and pleasure, and no vain regrets.

Papers and Communications.—The following were read.

1. Case of Severe Injury to the Hand, with Specimen. By A. E. Turnour, M.D., Denbigh.
2. On Bromide of Potassium in Infantile Convulsions. By T. T. Griffith, Esq., Wrexham.
3. Cases of Epilepsy in Asylum Practice, and Growth of Bone upon the Brain, with Specimens. By G. Turner Jones, Esq., Denbigh.
4. Case of Emphysema. By W. Williams, M.D., Mold.
5. Case of Laceration and Loss of Half of Scrotum from Fall on a Hayfork, showing remarkable Tolerance of Injury. By J. H. Wolstenholme, Esq., Rhyl.
6. On the Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra by Mr. B. Holt's Method. By T. Davies, Esq., Colwyn.
7. Specimen of Erosion of the Skull from Tertiary Syphilis. By E. Shelton Jones, Esq., Denbigh.
8. On the Public Health Act. By T. Eyton Jones, Esq., Wrexham.

Dinner.—All the members, with four or five guests, partook of an excellent dinner, and an exceedingly pleasant evening brought to an agreeable termination a most successful meeting of the Branch.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

In the Report of the Council Meeting of this Branch in last week's JOURNAL, the name of Dr. W. Roberts of Manchester should have been inserted as one of the representatives in the General Council. His name was not in the copy forwarded to us for publication.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

JUNE 4TH, 1873.

P. D. HANDYSIDE, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Tumour of the Orbit.—Dr. ARGYLL ROBERTSON showed a rounded lobulated tumour about the size of a long egg, which he had removed from the orbit of a healthy female, aged 50. It had existed for some years. The eye was not involved in the tumour, though the nerve was stretched and the ball protruded. The bulk of it seemed to be a spindle-celled sarcoma, but it contained nests of cells like those found in epithelial cancer.

Tumour of the Orbit.—Mr. JOSEPH BELL described a case of tumour of the orbit on which he had recently operated. It involved the outer canthus, and a portion of both lids was adherent to the periosteum of the orbit, and evidently had deep attachments. Three previous attempts at removal had been made. The tumour was continuous with the lacrymal gland, which was cancerous. The periosteum of the orbit was scraped off, and the conjunctiva of the globe on the outside also removed. The deficiency in the lid was remedied by a flap from the cheek.

Intussusception.—Dr. AFFLECK read an account of two cases of intussusception in children. 1. A child, aged seven months, generally healthy, had diarrhoea, vomiting, severe retching, and pain, which resisted ordinary remedies. On the fourth day, blood passed *per anum*. Large enemata were at once rejected. No hernia was present. Inflation of the bowel by bellows was tried without success. Fluid mercury was given by the mouth, but the patient died on the fifth day. On *post mortem* examination, an invagination of the ileum into the cæcum was found in the right iliac fossa. The bowel above was greatly distended; below it was pale and empty. 2. The second case was that of a child, aged five months, previously healthy. In the course of a diarrhoea, a copious evacuation was followed by a sudden cry, vomiting, retching, and exhaustion; after which no fæces passed, only blood. Nothing was felt in the rectum. There was no hernia. The abdomen was soft. Enemata were at once expelled, but strong inflation with the bellows after two or three minutes suddenly overcame the resistance, and the abdomen became tympanitic. Vomiting ceased; a warm bath and castor-oil were followed by a free evacuation; and the patient next day was quite well. The author insisted on the necessity for the interference being early, if it is to be useful at all.—After remarks from Drs. CUNYNGHAME and MURRAY, Dr. SANDERS drew a distinction between the two forms which were found in young children: in the one, the ileum was passed through the ilio-cæcal valve into the colon; in the other, the cæcum itself was invaginated into the colon. In the second form, he believed early inflation had a good chance; in the first, little could be done.—Drs. GORDON and CHIENE had seen cases in young children after death, where the invagination could have been easily remedied by operation.—Dr. SANDERS explained that these were very common phenomena in children who died of diarrhoea, but had no effect in causing death—merely preceded it.—Dr. MATTHEWS DUNCAN made some remarks on the relation of inversion of the uterus to intussusception.

Umbilical Hernia.—Dr. T. ANNANDALE gave a verbal account of a case in which he had recently treated an umbilical hernia recently strangulated in an old gentleman, by making an incision in the middle line between the ensiform cartilage and the umbilicus, from which he pulled the intestine out of the hernia, instead of in the usual way cutting on the hernia and pushing it on. The operation was followed by a free evacuation, but the patient died somewhat suddenly next day.—Mr. JOSEPH BELL made some observations on the case, and recorded one in which he had operated with success on a very large umbilical hernia, which had burst through the sloughing skin which had covered it; and alluded to another case recorded at length in this JOURNAL (1873, vol. i, p. 198), in which he had examined the various hernial outlets from within the abdomen.—Dr. CHIENE criticised and objected to Mr. Annandale's operation.

MEDICAL NEWS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 17th, 1873.

Burn, George Wilson, Fleet Street. E.C.
Hooper, Alfred, Burton-on-Trent.
Joseph, George William, Liverpool.
Pilkington, William Binns, University College Hospital.

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

Burtonshaw, Thomas, London Hospital.
Henbeck, Frederick Emanuel, St. Mary's Hospital.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

BELFAST GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician.
BELFAST LYING-IN HOSPITAL—Physician.
BELFAST LOCAL MARINE BOARD—Medical Officer.
BIDEFORD UNION—Medical Officer for the Bideford District and Workhouse; £30 and £25 per annum.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer: £60 per annum, room, board, washing, and attendance.
BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Surgeon: £100 per annum, furnished apartments, etc.
BRADFORD (Yorkshire) INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—Assistant House-Surgeon: £50 per annum, board and residence.
BRIGHTON HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer, Secretary, and Dispenser—wife to act as matron: £75 per annum, board, residence, etc.
COVENTRY PROVIDENT DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.
COVENTRY—Certifying Factory Surgeon.
CHRISTCHURCH UNION—Medical Officer for the Eastern District: £70 per annum.
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY—Professor of Physiology.
HELENSBURGH, Dumfriesshire—Medical Officer to the Prison.
KNIGHTON UNION—Medical Officer: £100 per annum, exclusive of Medical and Vaccination Fees.
LAMBETH WORKHOUSE—Assistant Resident Medical Officer.
LOYAL UNITED BRETHREN BENEFIT SOCIETY—Surgeon and Apothecary: £40 per annum. Applications to S. Emmanuel, 24, High Holborn.
LEICESTER INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOUSE—House-Surgeon and Apothecary: £120 per annum, rising to £150, board, etc., apartments, and washing.
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP—Assistant Medical Officer to the Workhouse, New Bridge Street.
MANORHAMILTON UNION—Medical Officer to the Workhouse: £80 per annum.
NEATH UNION—Medical Officer for the Eastern District: £45 per annum.
NORTH BIERLEY RURAL, and several Urban Sanitary Districts—Medical Officer of Health: £600 per annum for three years. Applications to W. Lancaster, Esq., Solicitor, Bradford, Yorkshire.
NORWICH UNION—Medical Officer for District No. 3: £75 per annum.
NORTH RIDING INFIRMARY, Middlesbrough—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum.
OSWESTRY AND ELLESMERE COTTAGE HOSPITAL—Medical Officer.
OSWESTRY DISPENSARY—Medical Officer.
OSWESTRY UNION—Medical Officer for the Llansilin District: £52 per annum.
PAISLEY INFIRMARY—Resident House-Surgeon.
ROYAL INFIRMARY LOCK HOSPITAL, Liverpool—Surgeon.
ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, etc.—House-Surgeon.
SUFFOLK GENERAL HOSPITAL, Bury St. Edmunds: Physician; Surgeon.
ST. PANCRAS—Resident Medical Officer, at the Schools, Leazesden.
WANDSWORTH AND CLAPHAM UNION—Resident Medical Officer to the Workhouse and Infirmary: £250 per annum, and furnished apartments.
WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant: £100 per annum, board, washing, and furnished apartments.
WORCESTER RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £50 per annum.
WREXHAM INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, residence and maintenance.
WORCESTER URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £150 per annum.
WOBURN UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Apsley Guise District: £70 per annum and fees.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

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

LYNES, Edwards, M.D., appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon to the City of Coventry, *vice* Edmond Waters, L.R.C.P. Edin., deceased.

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.

IMAGE—On July 20th, at Westgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, the wife of Francis E. Image, Esq., M.B. Cantab., of a son.
WORKMAN—On July 17th, the wife of Charles J. Workman, M.D., Teignmouth, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUKES—BATTLEY—On July 24th, at Enfield, Clement Dukes, M.B., B.S. Lond., of Rugby, eldest son of the Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A., of Hackney, to Florence Emma, second daughter of J. W. Battley, Esq., of Laurel Bank, Enfield, Middlesex.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
TUESDAY Guy's, 1.30 P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—West London, 3 P.M.—National Orthopaedic, 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, 1.30 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.
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.—Royal Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
FRIDAY Royal 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. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 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.—St. Thomas's, 9.30 A.M.—Royal Free, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CORRESPONDENTS not answered, are requested to look to the Notices to Correspondents of the following week.

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.

COMMUNICATIONS respecting editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor; those concerning business matters, non-delivery of the JOURNAL, etc., should be addressed to the General Manager, at the Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

Dr. RAPER.—We do not know of any London agent for Hartnack's microscopes.

Mr. DAVIES (Newport).—The sole conditions are brevity and interest.

PRICKLY HEAT.

SIR,—Can any of your readers, Indian or otherwise, suggest a remedy for the so-called "prickly heat". I have several cases at present closely resembling it, and no topical application which I have tried seems to give any relief.
July 1873. I am, etc., A COUNTRY MEMBER.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

Dr. STEELE, Honorary Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch, requests us to state that two post-office orders for subscriptions have been received by him, one with the post-mark "Stockport", the other "Carnforth". Neither was accompanied by advice or name of sender, which must be supplied before they can be acknowledged.

IRON ALUM.

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th instant, "A Subscriber" wishes to know the internal dose of iron-alum, the quantity for injection, and in what cases it is most efficient. I refrained from replying in last week's impression, in the hope that some of your more able associates would have done so. I have been in the habit of using iron-alum for the last fourteen years, both externally and as an injection. As a gargle in the ordinary relaxed sore throat, there is no better—the strength of gargle is five grains to the ounce of water, with the addition of a little glycerine; in hæmorrhages, it is given in the form of powder, five grains a dose, given every three or four hours, along with iced milk; in such cases, I have found it to supersede all other astringents. In the genus hæmorrhagia, as an injection, I use two drachms to the pint of water. In gonorrhœa and in gleet, an injection of two grains to the ounce of water, with the addition of a little glycerine, I have found to be really useful, and second to no other injection in such cases.
Shotts, N. B., July 21st, 1873. I am, etc., J. CALDWELL.

M.D. (Dublin).—The amusements of London are so many and various, and tastes differ so greatly, that it would not, we think, be judicious to attempt to point out "how a lady's time may be pleasantly and advantageously spent under the circumstances of the general meeting." The facilities obtained for members visiting galleries and other places of interest will, however, to some extent, be available for ladies accompanying members; and each member has the privilege of introducing a lady at the *soirée* at the Mansion House and at University College.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LONDON MEETING.

Mr. CHARLES WEBB (Basingstoke).—1. King's College is in the Strand. 2. Members proposing to attend the service at St. Paul's will do so without previously assembling for the purpose. 3. Each member is privileged to introduce a lady at the receptions at the Mansion House and at University College. 4. Ordinary evening dress is, we imagine, all that is expected. 5. Cards will be provided at the Reception-room, King's College. 6. All members are invited to the public luncheon, which is provided by subscription amongst the metropolitan members.—7. The arrangements for excursions will be found in the programme.

CORRESPONDENTS are particularly requested by the Editor to observe that communications relating to Advertisements, changes of address, and other business matters, should be addressed to Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary and Manager, at the Journal Office, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C., and not to the Editor.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

THE restrictions of the Post Office authorities of the enforcement of registration upon all letters containing valuables having been extended to those containing stamps, advertisers are requested in future on and after August 1st, to prepay advertisements for single insertions, and those with which an account is not opened, by Post Office orders payable to Mr. F. Fowke.

FRANCIS FOWKE,

General Manager of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL Office.
July 24th, 1873.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN-DISEASES.

WE have received a copy of a letter from Captain Mercier addressed to the *Lancet* in support of a great scheme for an extension at great cost of St. John's Hospital for Skin Diseases. We can only say that we are entirely against Captain Mercier, and entirely in accord with the *Lancet* on the subject. The project involves a gross waste of public money. But as benevolence is unfortunately but too little discriminative, and as large statements and loud cries for assistance commonly attract large funds, we have little hope that medical protests will avail at this moment to warn the benevolent public against the errors of this and similar schemes.

AIR AND LIGHT.—A DOCTOR'S STORY. BY W. M. CARLETON.

I.

Good folks ever will have their way—
Good folks ever for it must pay.
But we, who are here and everywhere,
The burden of their faults must bear.
We must shoulder others' shame—
Fight their follies and take their blame;
Purge the body, and humour the mind;
Doctor the eyes when the soul is blind;
Build the column of health erect
On the quicksands of neglect.
Always shouldering others' shame—
Bearing their faults and taking the blame.

II.

Deacon Rogers, he came to me;
"Wife is a-goin' to die," said he.
"Doctors great, an' doctors small,
Haven't improved her any at all.
Physic and blister, powders and pills,
And nothing sure but the doctor's bill!
Twenty old women with remedies new,
Bother my wife the whole day through;
Sweet as honey, or bitter as gall—
Poor old woman, she takes 'em all.
Sour or sweet, whatever they choose,
Poor old woman, she daren't refuse.
So she pleases who'er may call.
An' death is suited the best of all.
Physic and blister, powder and pill—
Bound to conquer, and sure to kill!"

III.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed.
Bandaged and blistered from foot to head.
Bandaged and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low.
Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup,
On the table stood bravely up;
Physic of high and low degree;
Calomel, catnip, boneset tea:
Everything a body could bear
Excepting light and water and air.

IV.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light.
I opened the window; the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air.
Bottles and blisters, powders and pills,
Catnip, boneset, syrups and squills;
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw.
"What are you doing?" my patient cried;
"Frightening Death," I coolly replied.
"You are crazy!" a visitor said;
I flung a bottle at her head.

V.

Deacon Rogers he came to me;
"Wife is a-comin' around," said he.
"I re'lly think she will worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do.
"All the people have poohed and slurred—
All the neighbours have had their word—
"Twas better to perish," some of 'em say,
Than be cured in such an irregular way."

VI.

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And His remedies—light and water and air.
"All the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

VII.

The deacon smiled, and bowed his head;
"Then your bill is nothing," he said.
"God's be the glory, as you say,
God bless you, doctor! good day! good day!"

VIII.

If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicines made by men.
Maine Farmer.

THE ZURICH LADY-MEDICAL STUDENTS.

SIR,—I perceive in the last number of the JOURNAL that there are now no fewer than a hundred and nineteen ladies matriculated as students at the Zurich University, and am informed that the great majority of these ladies have entered as students of the medical faculty. It is a notable fact that the most democratic countries in the world at present, the United States and Switzerland, are precisely the countries which have been the first to grant to their female citizens the right of earning their livelihood by professional practice. There are, I am told, at present over five hundred lady-doctors of medicine in the United States; and many of these make large incomes, their advice being much sought by single women, as well as by mothers of families.

Such being the case, it puzzles me not a little to conceive why we, in this great and free country—which we are always told is better than any republic, combining all the advantages of such a society, with those peculiar to our own form of government—should be so backward in following the excellent example of Switzerland and the United States. It is surely not because the women of the British islands are so completely satisfied with their lot, that we deny to such of them as desire to become learned in medicine, the right to study in our medical schools, to compete for medical honours, or to acquire medical diplomas. It cannot, I repeat, be for this reason; because we hear on all sides the complaint, that there is a great surplus of women in this country, the males having emigrated; and fathers and mothers of families are constantly complaining that even marriage is by no means a certain event in the lives of their daughters at present.

Well, then, as our metropolitan and provincial medical schools are still so obstinately barred against the entrance of women, I presume we must look for the reason elsewhere; and probably two reasons prevail with the majority of medical men against admitting ladies into the profession. The first naturally is that, if women entered the profession of medicine in great numbers, whilst they passed by the portals of the law and of the church, there can be no doubt that the fees of medical men, as compared with lawyers and clergymen, would tend to be lowered—I say tend, because there are other reasons which might, I believe, tend to raise the emoluments of the profession, if women entered it, which are too lengthy to enter into in a short letter. But I earnestly contend that, if women are to be admitted into our profession, as they certainly will be, it is our interest to see that the national church, as well as the practice of law, should also be accessible to the sex. If this take place, we shall not any longer need to fear over competition, as compared with lawyers and clergymen, since I think that far more women might probably prefer to enter the law (at any rate the church) than become doctors.

The second difficulty which I frequently hear spoken of when the education of women in medicine is mentioned, is that there is great indelicacy in the notion of educating young men and women together in medical schools. One way of getting over this objection would be to have medical schools for women only, as is done in Philadelphia and in several cities of the United States. I have nothing to say against such colleges, except that, of course, they are likely to be very destitute of funds for museums, lectureships, etc., for many a long year; whilst the present hospital schools of Europe are provided with ample funds available for the instruction of students. Still, I would urge that the objections made against women studying in hospitals with men, is theoretical in this country, as, indeed, it was in Switzerland until quite recently; and that such a practical people as ourselves should take this into consideration in arguing pro and contra.

Dr. Victor Böhmert, one of the Zurich medical professors, has shown in some letters published last July, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, that the admission of women into the Zurich University, as students of arts and of medicine, has been productive of none of those theoretical evils, which have been imagined as arguments against women studying with men. On the contrary, indeed, he assures us that the Zurich University has gained in numbers, in reputation, and in educational competency by admitting women to their rights as citizens of a free state. And yet, this very year, a widow lady of excellent education and refined manners wrote at my advice to the deans of most of the medical schools in London, petitioning to be admitted as a student, and met with a direct negative response from them all. Truly the land of Locke, Stuart Mill, and Alexander Bain can hardly claim to take the lead in liberal ideas.

I am, etc.,

May 26th, 1873.

CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, M.D.

COMMUNICATIONS, LETTERS, &c., have been received from:—

Mr. Stokes, Dublin; Mr. Macnamara, Dublin; Dr. J. Rogers, London; Dr. J. Griffiths, Sheffield; Dr. Falconer, Bath; Dr. Lord, Crewe; Dr. Burgury, Paris; Dr. Gubler, Paris; Mr. Kempthorne, Callington; Dr. Carr, Blackheath; Our Dublin Correspondent; Dr. L. Sayre, New York; Dr. Spencer Thomson, Torquay; Mr. Chapman, Oxford; Dr. Cusco, Paris; Dr. Edis, London; Mr. Watkins, London; Our Paris Correspondent; Mr. R. Davy, London; Dr. Ralfe, London; Dr. Arlidge, Newcastle-under-Lyne; Mr. J. Marshall, Dover; Dr. Spender, Bath; Dr. Marey, Paris; Mr. Davies, Newport; Mr. Williams, Blackburn; Dr. Smyth, Yarmouth; Mr. S. A. Lane, London; Mr. James Lane, London; Dr. Rumsey, Cheltenham; Dr. Angus McDonald, London; Mr. Oates, Birmingham; Dr. George Johnson, London; Dr. Allan, Fort William; Dr. Lynes, Coventry; Dr. Ransome, Manchester; Mr. Bartleet, Birmingham; Mr. R. Harrison, Liverpool; Dr. Orton, Malta; etc.