

the annual meeting of the Association at Birmingham; but there was no meeting of the Surgical Section on the day it was to have been read, and by some oversight it was never published in the JOURNAL.

The pad will be exhibited in the Annual Museum of the Association next week.

SURGICAL MEMORANDA.

SKIN-GRAFTING.

MR. MACLEOD, in his report of Mr. J. Bell's method of skin-grafting, treats it as if it were a new method. If he will refer to page 17 of the second edition of my little work on *Skin-grafting* (Churchill and Co.), he will see that I have from the first advocated the same plan of taking and subdividing the skin. But I have never found it necessary to use the antiseptic gauze, or to change the dressing under spray. These things are very well in hospitals, where labour and expense need not be considered; but in workhouse infirmaries they would become prohibitory. I find that my grafts invariably do well, and I treat them as follows. I place each in a slight incision, waiting until bleeding has stopped; then lay over each a small piece of Lister's carbolised non-adhesive lac plaster; then cover the whole wound with finely picked oakum and bandage, so as to keep an even pressure over the ulcer. (Sometimes I fix the pieces of lac plaster by a strip of ordinary adhesive plaster.) The oakum I find a cheap (it costs nothing in a workhouse) and efficient disinfectant, as it absorbs all the putrid discharges. This I leave on for two days; and then remove the oakum, replace it with fresh oakum, and rebandage as before. On the fourth day, I remove all the plaster, etc., and treat the ulcer with a simple carbolie or zinc lotion.

JOHN WOODMAN, F.R.C.S. (by Exam.),
Consulting Surgeon, Exeter Dispensary; Medical Officer,
City Workhouse; etc.

Exeter, July 26th, 1873.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF TUBERCLE.*

IN the *Saint Bartholomew's Hospital Reports* for 1871 are described the results of two series of experiments performed by myself. Guinea-pigs were vaccinated, and in some instances a disease resembling tubercle was produced. In the article I stated that no inference whatever was to be drawn from these experiments with regard to the production of disease by vaccine inoculation in man. All in the profession—no one more than myself—admire the patient, earnest, and laborious manner in which Dr. Burdon Sanderson (not to mention many other distinguished workmen, foreign and English) has pursued his researches. At the same time I would respectfully suggest that we can get at no satisfactory result from experiments without the aid of logic. If we insert a drop of pus, a bit of blotting-paper, or of caoutchouc under the skin of a human being, is tubercle the result? I trow not. Dr. Sanderson himself says that guinea-pigs are scarcely at all liable to natural tubercle. Then where is the analogy in the matter between man and guinea-pigs? Only in the identity of the disease. Perhaps other observers agree with these views. I can only state that I have never before seen them thus objectively put forward.

THOMAS LEEDS,
Lecturer on Physiology, Sheffield School of Medicine.

SELECTIONS FROM JOURNALS.

MIDWIFERY.

EXTRAUTERINE PREGNANCIES AND THEIR TREATMENT BY GASTROTOMY.—Dr. Th. Keller of Strasbourg (*Gazette Hebdomadaire*, No. 29) publishes notes of two cases of extrauterine foetation in which gastrotomy was successfully performed by M. Kœberlé of Strasbourg, and adds to the narrative a general study of extrauterine pregnancy. He admits four forms—ovarian, tubular, interstitial, and abdominal. From the therapeutic point of view, his conclusions are as follows. In the first half of the period of pregnancy, internal abortion should be procured; and for this purpose he specially recommends the capillary injection of toxic substances. After the first half of the evolution of pregnancy, we should wait; and, when the term has been reached, we should perform gastrotomy to extract the living child; and, again, we should perform it when the term is passed and the infant dead. M. Keller has collected nine cases of gastrotomy at term for the extraction of a living child or one recently dead. The mother was saved four times; in five cases, the infant survived; and in one of these cases, the pregnancy being double, the mother and both children were saved.

* A paper advocating these views was read before the Sheffield Medico-Chirurgical Society in the session 1871-72.

SURGERY

TARSALGIA.—Under the title of "Surgical Diseases of Youth," M. Gosselin describes, in his *Clinique Chirurgicale de l'Hôpital de la Charité*, vol. i, several affections which, according to him, develop between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five years. These are (*Dublin Hospital Gazette*, June 2nd): Ingrowing toe-nail; subungual exostosis of the great toe; developmental or epiphysary exostoses; fibroma, or fibrous naso-pharyngeal polypi; epiphysary osteitis (three varieties); and tarsalgia. The latter affection is characterised by a pain in the foot when in the erect position, or after a long walk; by a deviation of the foot backwards, or valgus; and by a contraction of the anterior or external muscles of the leg. M. Gosselin shows that the disease does not depend on a primary contraction of the muscles, as MM. Gûerin, Bonnet, Nêlaton, and Duchenne (de Boulogne) believed, but upon an osteoarthritis of the medio-tarsus pertaining to the variety of the dry arthritides. The articular alteration is primary, the contraction is only secondary, and disappears, according to the degree of the disease, either during ordinary rest, or anæsthetic sleep. When the tarsalgia lasts a long time, the muscles pass into that state of permanent shortening which constitutes retraction; it also happens that the medio-tarsal articulations, and especially the astragalo-scapoid articulation, become ankylosed by fusion. Suppuration of the bones, however, never takes place, especially if the patient be not scrofulous. Rest, and the application of an immovable bandage, so as to keep the foot quiet for two or three months, often suffice to effect a cure. But, when the peroneal muscles are retracted, division of their tendons, and placing the foot in a good position, are necessary prior to the application of the fixed apparatus. Relapses are liable until adult age is reached.

ANÆSTHETICS.

XX.—ETHER AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows.

I have had the opportunity of examining the question of the use of ether in a practical point of view, not only in the London hospitals, Scotland, and the continent, but in the United States, where, for upwards of two years, I was a resident. Every facility was afforded me of studying the subject of etherisation as practised by the most eminent professors on the other side of the Atlantic; and I availed myself to the full of the advantages thus offered. I have come to the conclusion, after having seen some hundreds of cases, that there is nothing as yet invented, that for safety, certainty, and freedom from unpleasant results, can compare to ether as an anæsthetic when properly administered; and I do not hesitate to say, from what I have seen and read, that the method adopted by the American practitioners is neither practically understood or adopted in this country. Ether, when properly administered may be given to the youngest infant and the oldest adult with impunity.

My method of administering ether is as follows, and any one who will attend to my directions will be amply repaid in satisfactory results. I use a cone of cardboard, large enough to cover the nose and mouth, having a sponge inside fully charged with ether, the whole being covered with a napkin or towel. I think this preferable to a simple towel as it prevents waste. I invariably give my patients laudanum, in doses proportionate to the age, half-an-hour before the administration of the ether. For a child four or five years of age I give two minims; for an adult, the dose varies from fifteen to twenty minims. I commence the administration with the patient in a sitting position, by which means the end is more rapidly attained of complete insensibility. The laudanum not only prepares the system for the rapid and complete evolution of the ether, but also checks the tendency to vomiting and spasmodic action. It is of the greatest importance that the stomach should not be overloaded, and therefore I direct a cup of coffee or tea, with an egg beaten in it, to be taken a couple of hours before inhaling the ether, so as to avoid all solid substances. It is no unusual thing for patients to be kept under the influence of ether for several hours, and the quantity inhaled has frequently been as much as a pint.

In all severe surgical operations it is of the utmost importance that the patient should be kept completely under the influence of the anæsthetic, otherwise spasmodic action of a very troublesome nature is very likely to arise. In the United States, death resulting from the exhibition of ether is unknown; and, considering the enormous number of cases that annually are treated, it is surprising that the system, which has been found so successful by the American operators, should have found so little support in this country.

Dr. Barton about a second before he spoke that the pulse had become weak.

Mr. Gibson said that after the intimation made by the jury, he would not adduce any more evidence, and he would say only a few words to the jury. He said a grave charge—a charge of unskilfulness and negligence—had been made against the defendants. If the charge were well founded, they should be driven from their profession. But it was utterly unfounded; and to show that the whole of the facts and circumstances had been detailed, the most distinguished members of the profession had been examined. After the trial that had taken place, it was only an act of justice to the defendants to find a verdict freeing them from every imputation.

Mr. Crean replied for the plaintiff. He said that after the expression of opinion given by the jury, he spoke necessarily under considerable embarrassment. He hoped, however, although they had formed an opinion in favour of the defendants, to satisfy them by fair reasoning upon the evidence that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict at their hands. He proceeded to observe upon the evidence, and contended that a fuller examination of the man's condition should have been made before submitting him to the chloroform; that the several paroxysms of violence which occurred during the administration should have prompted an examination of the state of the heart; and also that it was shown an overdose of chloroform had been given so as to cause death. He complained of the entrusting the pulse to a student of one year's standing.

In the course of the learned counsel's address, Mr. Justice O'Brien observed that all the medical witnesses, with one exception, concurred in stating that it would have been impossible by any examination, either before or after death, to have discovered the "peculiar idiosyncrasy" which, acted upon by the chloroform, they said caused the man's death. Mr. Justice O'Brien said the jury had not only heard the evidence, but showed by their questions that they understood it. Sympathy had been spoken of, but this was not a case in which sympathy for either side should influence them. No doubt they all should sympathise with the plaintiff and her children, and deplored that they should have been reduced in circumstances by the loss of the husband and father. At the same time, the case was a vital one for the defendants. It was a case involving not only the damages that might be awarded, but involving character also. They had heard frequent mention of an overdose of chloroform. That the man died from the effects of the chloroform there could be no doubt, but the question was whether there was negligence, unskilfulness, or carelessness on the part of the defendants. No doubt Joseph Lamb died from chloroform. But why? What was the meaning of the word "overdose"? It meant such a quantity as should not have been administered to any ordinary person under all the circumstances of the case. All the medical witnesses, except Dr. O'Leary, said the chloroform caused the death because of—as they termed it—a "peculiar idiosyncrasy" for which they could not account, and of which they could not give any explanation. He would not go through the evidence, but merely read for them a statement made by Dr. Meldon, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff, that he would have examined as to the state of the heart, but that most medical men would be satisfied with an examination of the pulse if they found it healthy. Dr. Morgan described three causes of death from chloroform, one of which acted directly by some immediate paralyzing influence. Dr. Bennett proved he examined the man's pulse carefully, and there did not appear to have been any negligence; and it further appeared that Mr. Pim, who held the man's pulse, performed a similar duty on previous occasions with other patients.

The jury at once found for the defendants on all the issues.

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 Wilkinsons, 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.—CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL:—Garrett in E: Anthem, "Hear my prayer" (Mendelssohn).

11.30 A.M.—MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

1 P.M.—MEETING OF COUNCIL (1872-73).

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.

9.30 A.M.—MEETING OF COUNCIL (1873-74).

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.

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 OF MEMBERS.

Members attending the meeting are requested to enter their names, immediately on their arrival, in the books which will be provided for the purpose in the Entrance Hall of the College.

Each provincial member of the Association who has given intimation of his intention to attend the meeting, and every metropolitan member, will receive by post a printed voucher, which must be given

* 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.

to the clerk in attendance, and in exchange for which he will receive cards of admission to the meeting and to the public receptions.

The names of members will be received from 12 noon to 4 P.M., on Monday, August 4th: and on each of the following four days between the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M. It is particularly requested that all applications be made as early as possible, as the business on each day will commence punctually at the hour named.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES REGARDING THE DINNER AND SOIRÉES.

The Lord Mayor's Reception: Tuesday, August 5th. Cards of invitation for the reception by the Lord Mayor will be given to the members who have entered their names, on Tuesday, August 5th, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.; after which hour no cards can be issued. These cards are to be produced at the Mansion House; and members are requested to bear in mind that without a card no one can be admitted. Each member will be entitled to bring one lady with him.

Soirée at the Royal College of Surgeons: Wednesday, August 6th. Cards of invitation will be issued to members on entering their names, up to 4 P.M. on Wednesday.

Dinner: Thursday, August 7th. Members are requested to take their tickets on entering their names in the reception hall. No tickets for the public dinner can be issued after 12 noon on Tuesday.

Soirée at University College: Friday, August 8th. Members will be admitted on presenting their cards of membership. Each member is invited to bring one lady with him.

The cards of membership, appended to the programme of the meeting, will (unless where special cards are issued) admit members to the meetings of the Association and to all places open to them during the week, and must be presented whenever required.

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, 53, Berners Street.

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

The library of the Obstetrical Society of London, 291, Regent Street.

The Picture Galleries of Stafford House, St. James's (by permission of the Duke of Sutherland) on August 6th and 7th. Ladies will be admitted.

The Picture Galleries of Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor Street (by permission of the Marquis of Westminster) on any day during the meeting.

Dorchester House, Park Lane (by permission of Mr. Holford) on any day during the meeting.

By permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Library of Lambeth Palace will be open to members on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; when Mr. Kershaw, the Librarian, will be in attendance.

National Gallery. Admission to the National Gallery will be granted on the days on which it is ordinarily closed (August 7th and 8th).

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 (including rare missals, MSS., and prints, not shown at other times) 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. Ladies will be admitted.

The Gardens of the Royal Botanical Society, Regent's Park, will be open to members on presenting their cards on any day between August 4th and 11th.

Burlington Fine Arts Club, Savile Row. Members will be admitted to inspect the collection of choice china, etc., on presenting their cards.

The Universities Club in Jermyn Street will, at the suggestion of Dr. Lavies, 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 at once to Ernest Hart, Esq., 59, Queen Anne Street.

Medical Club.—Provincial members of the Association attending the

meeting are invited to consider themselves members of the Medical Club during the week, and will be admitted on presenting their cards of membership.

The Royal Mews.—By permission of the Marquis of Aylesbury, Master of the Horse, Mr. Norton, Superintendent of the Queen's Stables, Buckingham Palace, will attend on Wednesday, August 6th, at 4 P.M., and will conduct any members presenting their cards of membership over the Royal Mews, Piccadilly.

EXCURSIONS.—Saturday, August 9th.

Brighton.—Arrangements have been made 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. Trains will leave the Victoria and London Bridge Stations at 10 A.M.; and return from Brighton at 5.0, 6.10, and 8.30 P.M. A plan and programme of the day's proceedings will be given to all intending visitors. Ladies may accompany members on this excursion. 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, at the instance of Sir John Cordy Burrows, one of the directors. 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 dinner will take place at the Grand Hotel at 3.15 P.M.

Windsor and Cliefden.—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 Cliefden, 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. The number of members who can take part in the excursion to Windsor and Maidenhead is limited to 150.

Bushey Park, Hampton Court, etc.—Trains will leave Waterloo (by loop line) at 9.40 and 10.25 A.M. for Teddington, arriving at 10.23 and 11.10 A.M. respectively. A walk of about a mile conducts to Hampton Court, where Dr. Langdon Down, who has kindly undertaken to entertain the visitors, will provide light refreshments. Members will have the opportunity of going through the paddock and viewing the breeding stud of Her Majesty the Queen. After visiting the picture galleries, Gothic Hall, etc., in Hampton Court Palace, portions of the palace not usually shown to visitors will be viewed, Mr. Greenhill having obtained permission from several of the residents to show special objects of interest. At 2 P.M. visitors will proceed by boat from the bridge at East Moulsey to Teddington Lock, returning along one of the prettiest portions of the Thames near London to Hampton Wick, where they will have the privilege of viewing Dr. Langdon Down's asylum. At 5 P.M. Dr. Down invites members to a collation at his residence adjoining the asylum. The number of members who can take part in this excursion is limited.

* * 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, on any day throughout the week between the hours of 10 and 1 and 2 and 5, on presenting their cards of membership. A special party will be formed at 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, August 8th, to visit the Arsenal, when operations of interest will be shown. Colonel Campbell has kindly undertaken to conduct visitors over the works. Gentlemen desirous of joining the party are requested to inscribe their names at the Reception-Room not later than 12 noon on Wednesday. Ladies will be admitted to the Arsenal.

Romford Sewage Farm.—By permission of Mr. Hope, V.S., a party will visit his sewage farm at Romford. Notice of the time of the visit will be given.

Metropolitan Sewage Works.—By permission of Colonel Hogg, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, parties will be arranged to visit the pumping works and system of sewers of the Board, under the

guidance of Mr. Bazalgette, C.B., Engineer of the Board. Communications relative to the above may be addressed to Dr. Corfield, Honorary Secretary of the Public Medicine Section, 10, Bolton Row.

VISITS TO HOSPITALS.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Mr. Marrant Baker, warden of the college, will be in attendance daily at 4 P.M., and will be happy to show visitors over the hospital. The great hall, with the portraits and paintings by Holbein, Hogarth, Millais, and others, will be open to members of the Association.

Guy's Hospital.—Dr. Steele, resident superintendent, with some of the members of the medical staff, will be in attendance daily at 4 P.M. to show visitors the hospital and museum, and to explain the system of ventilation, etc.

St. Thomas's Hospital.—Some of the medical officers will be in attendance to receive visitors on Wednesday and Thursday from 3 to 5 P.M.

ANNUAL MUSEUM.

The sixth annual exhibition of objects of interest, in connection with medicine, surgery, and their allied sciences, will be arranged in the library of King's College, under the following departments:—1. Pathological specimens; 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.

A carefully prepared and illustrated catalogue of the museum, edited by Mr. Waren Tay, is prepared, and will be supplied to members on application in the Reception Hall, at the price of sixpence.

Exhibition of Patients.—It is intended to arrange for the exhibition of living subjects of disease at special hours. Under this head the following notices have been given.

Dr. C. Bell Taylor, of Nottingham, will exhibit patients, illustrating his methods of treatment of conical cornea and of amaurosis, and of extracting cataract, at 3.30 P.M. on a day of which notice will be given.

Dr. Lichtenberg will exhibit patients on whom he has performed rhinoplastic operations, at 3.30 P.M. on Thursday.

Dr. Thomas Ballard will, at 3.30 P.M. on a day to be fixed, exhibit an infant aged 5 months, who has been pronounced by many well-known and competent observers to present well-marked typical signs of congenital syphilis; and an individual who has been inoculated with virus and blood from a ripe vaccine vesicle on the arm of the infant.

Mr. Brudenell Carter will exhibit patients with his demonstrating ophthalmoscope at 3.30 P.M. on a day to be fixed.

Physiological Demonstrations.—Dr. Lauder Brunton will demonstrate the action of heat on the frog's heart at 3.30 P.M. on a day of which notice will be given.

PAPERS, etc.—The following papers and contributions (including anatomical and physiological demonstrations) have been promised.

Section A.—MEDICINE.

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.

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

T. Spencer Cobbold, M.D., F.R.S. Observations on Hæmatozoa, illustrated by Specimens. 2. Treatment of Tapeworm and Thread-worms.

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

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

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

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.

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.

C. R. Drysdale, M.D. The Views of Niemeyer and others on Phthisis Pulmonalis.

W. Carr, M.D. The Use and Abuse of Purgatives.

Georges Dieulafoy, M.D., Paris. Application of Pneumatic Aspiration to Medicine.

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

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

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

Prosser James, M.D. Laryngeal Phthisis.

Geo. Grey, M.D. On Herb-poisoning at the Cape of Good Hope.

H. Vandyke Carter, M.D. 1. The Microscopic Structure and Mode of Formation of Urinary Calculi. 2. Mycetoma, or the Fungus-Disease of India. 3. The Morbid Anatomy of Leprosy.

H. Mac Cormac, M.D. 1. Another Remedy for Tapeworm.

W. S. Oliver, M.D. What is Cholera?

Lawson Tait, Esq. On Methylene Ether as an Anæsthetic.

John Morgan, M.D. Ether as an Anæsthetic.

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

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

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

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

Section B.—SURGERY.

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.

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. On the Anatomy and Treatment of Dermoid Cysts of the Ovary and Peritoneum.

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.

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

William Adams, Esq. On the Pathology of the Cases of so-called Spinal Concession 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

C. A. Hemingway, Esq. A New Appliance for the Treatment of Fractured Ribs.

Ernest Hart, Esq. On Unrecognised Glaucoma.

C. B. Drysdale, M.D. On Syphilitic Iritis.

Furneaux Jordan, Esq. Notes on Diseases of the Rectum.

Pearson R. Cresswell, Esq. A Successful Case of Ligature of the Superficial Femoral Artery for Aneurism on the Antiseptic Principle.

John Morgan, M.D. A New Source of Venereal Sores, illustrated by drawings and wax models.

Georges Dieulafoy, M.D. (Paris). Application of Pneumatic Aspiration to Surgery; with Demonstration of the Instrument.

W. Brown, Esq. Remarks, founded on Cases, on Dislocations of the Clavicle and Humerus, with a New Method of reducing Dislocations of the Shoulder: with remarks, and Cases also on Dislocations and other Injuries of the Elbow.

Section C.—OBSTETRIC MEDICINE.

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.

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

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.

C. A. Hemingway, Esq. On a New Method of Arresting Post Partum Hæmorrhage.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

J. Matthews Duncan, M.D. A Digital Cranial Impression produced by the Accoucheur; its History and Results.

T. More Madden, M.D. On some Improvements in the Constructions of the Long and Short Forceps, and their Use in Midwifery Practice.

Section D.—PUBLIC MEDICINE.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

H. Mac Cormac, M.D. 1. Anæsthesia for the Brute. 2. Substitution of Goat's Milk for the Sucking Bottle. 3. Prophylaxis of Asiatic Cholera.

W. Carr, M.D. Cases illustrating the Endemic and Non-infectious character of Cholera.

Section E.—PSYCHOLOGY.

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.

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.

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

David Yellowlees, M.D. Insanity and Intemperance.

Section F.—PHYSIOLOGY.

J. Batty Tuke, M.D. On the Pia Mater as a Coat of the Cerebral Vessels, with Remarks on its Relation to the Hyaline Members of Gull and Sutton.

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

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.

W. Laidlaw Purves, 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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

NOTICES OF MOTION.

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."

3. 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."

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of this Branch was held at Ashford on Wednesday, July 4th. Previously to the meeting, the members visited the cottage hospital and open-air swimming-bath belonging to the town; also the cemetery and the fine old church, with its interesting monuments.

Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER, the retiring President, said that his year of presidency had been a very pleasant year to him. During the period that had elapsed, many circumstances of great importance as regarded the profession had occurred, more especially the passing of certain bills in Parliament which would be alluded to in the report, and the appointments made in various parts of the country in connection with the Public Health Act. He thought the action of the Branch in obtaining from Mr. Stansfeld, the President of the Local Government Board, a decided statement as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the Public Health Act, had had a good effect in many parts of the country. The way in which those suggestions had been received, showed that there were two opinions as to what was best in this matter; and now, having appointments made in accordance with the

suggestions of Mr. Stansfeld on the one side, and in accordance with the views of those opposed to him on the other, we should in a short time see the results, and he felt that the profession and the public would support that course which showed itself most beneficial to the country at large. Dr. Carpenter expressed his very great regret at the Secretary having signified his intention of retiring from his appointment, for reasons which compelled him (Dr. Carpenter) to forbear pressing him to retain it. After thanking the members for their assistance in his year of office, he introduced his successor, Mr. Garraway.

The new President, EDWARD GARRAWAY, Esq., then took the Chair. *Vote of Thanks.*—On the motion of Sir JOHN CORDY BURROWS, seconded by Mr. JOHN BURTON, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the President and Vice-Presidents for their services during the past year.

President's Address.—Mr. GARRAWAY delivered an address. After some preliminary remarks, he commented on the want of appreciation manifested by the public with regard to the efforts of the medical profession to prevent as well as to cure disease. He then commented on the state of the public health; and next spoke of progressive medicine, contrasting the former and present principles of treatment; and referred especially to the modifications which had taken place in the treatment of cerebral affections, especially those characterised by convulsions and hemiplegia. He then gave a sketch of the controversy on the relative safety of ether and chloroform as anæsthetics, and suggested that the essential element productive of anæsthesia might be a new compound formed in the lungs. He then referred to the question of spontaneous generation as one exciting much interest. The President then paid a passing tribute to two members of the Branch who had died since the last meeting—viz., Dr. Edward Latham Ormerod, of Brighton, and Mr. John Macrae, of Lewes. He congratulated their warm-hearted and genial friend Sir Cordy Burrows upon the honour Her Majesty had been pleased to confer upon him. [*Applause.*] In conclusion, he said: One lesson only can I flatter myself it has been my lot to teach you, and that is the lesson which good George Herbert tells us we may extract from bad preachers—"The worst speak something good; if all lack sense, God takes a text and preaches patience." [*Applause.*]

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH moved a vote of thanks to the President for his address. It was thorough in its simplicity, truthfulness, and suggestiveness.—Dr. ALFRED HALL seconded the vote of thanks, which was unanimously carried.

The Report of Council was then read by Mr. HODGSON, the Honorary Secretary. Last year the list included 320 names; this year, against 15 erasures there had been 34 additions, leaving a total of 338 members. After noticing the loss the Association had sustained by the deaths of Dr. Ormerod and Mr. Macrae, the report went on to say that, with the single exception of West Surrey, the several districts of the Branch had been worked with much vigour during the past year, and the honorary secretaries associated with them deserved the best thanks of every member. These district meetings were quite a feature of this Branch, and undoubtedly tended much to promote the leading objects of the Association. Early last month, the Branch Council held a meeting at Redhill, to consider the new Public Health Act and the Adulteration of Food Act, certain clauses in which were considered so objectionable that the Council resolved on seeking an interview with Mr. Stansfeld. At the interview, the chief points urged upon Mr. Stansfeld's attention were the necessity of large sanitary areas; of duly qualified medical inspectors to supervise them; and that these by connection and salary should be independent of local interests. The difficulties likely to arise from the present arbitrary division of parochial and union districts were also pointed out. The Bill on Local Taxation introduced by Mr. Stansfeld demanded the close attention of all those interested in this question. The Medical Amendment Act Bill had been introduced by Mr. Headlam, and numerous petitions in favour of the direct representation of the large body of educated medical practitioners of the country at large, which was embodied in the Bill, had been presented by some of our members of Parliament. That among the greater mass of a learned profession such an anomaly should exist in the present day as the utter absence of any voice in their own so-called representative body as prevailed in the General Medical Council, is a condition which should only demand recognition for its immediate remedy. The Infant Life Protection Bill, the Adulteration of Food Bill, and various other Acts of Parliament bearing on professional and sanitary questions, had occupied the attention of the Parliamentary Committee of the Association.

On the motion of Mr. REID, seconded by Mr. THURSTON, the report was received and adopted.

The Financial Report showed the year to commence with a balance of £52:14:3; Branch subscriptions, £67:6:6; total, £120:0:9. Expenditure, £59:4; leaving a balance in hand of £60:16:9.

Sir J. CORDY BURROWS proposed "That the report be adopted." He spoke of the manner in which Mr. Hodgson had performed the duties of Honorary Secretary, working very hard, and winning for himself the regard and esteem of the members; and expressed his regret at his intended resignation.—Mr. BROWNE seconded the motion, and the accounts were duly passed.

A discussion was raised relative to the disposal of the surplus fund. Dr. CARPENTER said that the balance had arisen in consequence of the Branch not having for a few years voted a sum to the Medical Benevolent Fund, and he did not think it would now be wise to reduce the balance, as they might expect in future to have to pay for work which Mr. Hodgson had been accustomed to do himself. Otherwise, he should have been prepared to suggest a premium for the best paper read before the district meetings in connection with the Society.—Mr. HODGSON said it would not be wise to appropriate the balance as yet; the West Surrey district was not in working order, and when that was the case there would be more expense.

Officers and Council.—The voting papers for electing representatives in the General Council and members of the Branch Council gave the following return. *General Council:* J. Armstrong, M.D., Gravesend; R. L. Bowles, M.D., Folkestone; J. M. Burton, Esq., Lee; Sir J. Cordy Burrows, Brighton; Alfred Carpenter, M.D., Croydon; W. Carr, M.D., Lee; E. Clapton, M.D., St. Thomas's Street; E. Garraway, Esq., Faversham; A. Hall, M.D., Brighton; J. Braxton Hicks, M.D., F.R.S., George Street, Hanover Square; G. F. Hodgson, Esq., Brighton; C. Holman, M.D., Reigate; A. Napper, Esq., Cranleigh, Guildford; T. Heckstall Smith, St. Mary Cray; N. Tyacke, M.D., Chichester; J. R. Wardell, M.D., Tunbridge Wells. *Council of the Branch:* J. S. Bostock, Esq., Horsham; T. M. Butler, Esq., Guildford; T. S. Byass, Esq., Cuckfield; J. M. Cunningham, M.D., Hailsham; J. Cooper Forster, Esq., London; R. Gravely, Esq., Newick; C. C. Hayman, Eastbourne; H. M. Holman, M.D., Hurstpierpoint; J. Lee Jardine, Esq., Capel; B. Marsack, Esq., Tunbridge Wells; W. Withers Moore, M.D., Brighton; S. Monckton, M.D., Maidstone; S. G. Sloman, Esq., Farnham; J. R. Stedman, M.D., Guildford; J. B. Thomson, Esq., Ramsgate; W. Wallis, Esq., Hartfield.

On the motion of Mr. BROWNE, seconded by Dr. WILKS, the usual vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring Council.

Resignation of the Honorary Secretary.—Dr. ALFRED CARPENTER, with great regret and under protest, moved that the resignation of Mr. Hodgson be accepted, as that gentleman had stated that he could not continue to carry on the annually increasing duties of the office and his practice as well. He moved this resolution under considerable apprehension, that they might not have the place filled in the same satisfactory manner as it had been filled by Mr. Hodgson. It was a very important position, and must necessarily be filled by a man of business, as well as one who had the confidence of the Branch.

Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH, in seconding the motion, testified from his own knowledge to the great industry and ability displayed by Mr. Hodgson in connection not only with the local Branch, but with the affairs of the Central Council of the Association.

After some words from the CHAIRMAN, who similarly deplored the retirement of Mr. Hodgson, the resolution was carried.

Mr. HODGSON thanked the meeting for taking him at his word, and said he had not come to the determination to retire without mature reflection, and not without very great reluctance. At the same time, he had been driven to do so by his inability to perform the work, and because he felt he had other duties which had higher claims on his attention.

Dr. CARPENTER moved that a very cordial vote of thanks be presented to Mr. Hodgson for his past services, and that he be requested to hold the office until his successor could be appointed; and that the subject of the appointment of a new secretary be referred to the Executive Council.—Sir JOHN C. BURROWS seconded this resolution, and it was agreed to, Mr. Hodgson consenting to hold office on the understanding that his successor is to be appointed before the expiration of the present year.

President and Vice-Presidents.—Dr. ALFRED HALL said that the Council had selected Brighton as the place for next year's meeting, and himself as President, with Dr. Withers Moore and Mr. Humphry as Vice-Presidents. He, however, considered, in common with other members, that the honour of the presidency should be conferred on Mr. Hodgson. He therefore had very great pleasure in withdrawing from the position, and in proposing, at the proper time, that Mr. Hodgson be elected President for next year. [Applause.]

Sir J. C. BURROWS, after complimenting Dr. Hall for the graceful courtesy manifested in his withdrawal, proposed that the next annual

meeting be held at Brighton.—Mr. NAPPER seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously carried.

It was then unanimously resolved, on the motion of Dr. HALL, seconded by Sir CORDY BURROWS, that Mr. Hodgson should be the President-elect. Dr. Withers Moore having declined accepting the office of Vice-president this year, Dr. Hall offered himself for the office, and was appointed in conjunction with Mr. Humphry.

Mr. REID expressed the gratification he felt at what had taken place, especially at the gentlemanly and unselfish feeling manifested throughout by Dr. Hall.

Proposal to Discontinue the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—Mr. J. MARSHALL moved—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the funds of the Association should no longer be expended in maintaining the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, and that its publication be discontinued at the end of the present year." Mr. Marshall's resolution found no seconder, and consequently fell to the ground.

A Vote of Thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

The Dinner took place at the Saracen's Head Hotel. The President, E. Garraway, Esq., presided, and all the members who attended the meeting were present with the exception of two. In addition, there were the following visitors. The Rev. Canon Alcock, Vicar of Ashford; G. F. Wilks, Esq., T. Thurston, Esq., C. S. A. Atkinson, Esq., and C. A. Nason, Esq., of Ashford; B. Browning, Esq., Littlebourne; J. Hackney, Esq., Hythe; F. Dorrell Grayson, Esq., Hythe. The loyal and patriotic toasts were followed by those of "The British Medical Association," by the President; "The President," by Mr. Heckstall Smith; and "Prosperity and Success to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL and its Editor," by Mr. Napper.

MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Midland Branch was held in the boardroom of the Leicester Infirmary, on Tuesday, July 8th. The chair was taken by Dr. ROBERTSON of Nottingham, the President, who, after making some remarks on the working of the Midland Branch, vacated it in favour of Mr. LANKESTER of Leicester, the President-elect.

New Members.—Six members of the Association were elected members of the Branch; and fifteen new members of the Association were elected.

Representatives in the General Council.—The following gentlemen were chosen to represent the Midland Branch in the General Council of the Association: J. W. Baker, Esq., Derby; J. W. Benfield, Esq., Leicester; E. Morris, M.D., Spalding; Thomas Paget, Esq., Leicester; W. H. Robertson, M.D., Buxton; W. T. Robertson, M.D., Nottingham; T. Sympson, Esq., Lincoln; Joseph White, Esq., Nottingham; with T. Blunt, M.D., Leicester, as the acting Honorary Secretary for the present year.

Honorary Secretaries.—The following were re-elected: C. Harrison, M.D., Lincoln; A. Dolman, Esq., Derby; J. White, Esq., Nottingham; T. Blunt, M.D., Leicester and Rutland.

President-elect.—It was moved by Dr. MORRIS (Spalding), seconded by Mr. J. W. BAKER, and carried—"That T. Sympson, Esq., of Lincoln, be the President-elect; and that Lincoln be the place of meeting next year."

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT gave an interesting address, touching on the excessive infant mortality of Leicester, and on the advantages of the non-alcoholic treatment of diseases.

Papers.—1. Dr. MORRIS (Spalding) read a paper on the Passage of Renal Calculi down the Ureters.—2. Mr. DOLMAN (Derby) described three interesting cases of Compound Fracture of the Skull.—3. Dr. CHARLES B. TAYLOR (Nottingham) read a paper on Modern Anæsthetics, and showed some cases of Cataract on which he had operated by peripheral section.

A Vote of Thanks was passed to the Weekly Board of the Leicester Infirmary for the use of the boardroom.

The members then visited the new Turkish Baths, and afterwards dined at the Bell Hotel.

WEST SOMERSET BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Railway Hotel, Taunton, on Thursday, July 24th, at half-past two-o'clock. Thirteen members and one visitor attended.

Letters from the retiring President and from a number of other members, regretting that they were unable to be present at the meeting, were announced by the Secretary to have been received by him.

GEORGE GILLET, Esq., being voted to the chair, on taking his seat as President, said that, having for some years retired from prac-

tice, he could not present them with anything novel from his own experience; and, as there were no less than five papers entered to be read to the meeting, the time, he thought, would be more profitably spent in discussing those papers than in listening to a speech from himself, which, at the best, could only be borrowed from the opinions of others; and he would at once, therefore, proceed to the routine business of the meeting.

Minutes.—The minutes of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

Report of Council.—The following Report of Council was read by the SECRETARY. 1. The Council, in reporting to you on this your thirtieth anniversary, are happy to state their belief that the Branch was never in a more satisfactory condition than at the present time, both as regards numbers and usefulness. 2. As regards numbers, we have to regret the withdrawal, from various causes, of a few old friends; but, on the other hand, we have had the pleasure to welcome several new ones. The list of members now contains the names of fifty-three medical men. In numerical strength, therefore, the Branch compares favourably with any former period of its existence. Happily, this year we have not to deplore the loss of any member by death. 3. At the two intermediate meetings—the one held at Yeovil in October, and the other at Bridgwater in April last—useful subjects for discussion, and cases presenting special points of interest, or teaching some practical lesson, were brought forward; and the Council confidently assert that all who attended those meetings could not fail to have derived pleasure and instruction from having done so. The Yeovil meeting was not only in itself a decided success, but in its results great benefit to the Branch must accrue from the infusion of new blood, the following gentlemen resident in that part of the county having then or since joined the Branch; viz., Mr. H. Adams of Queen Camel, Mr. Cox of Crewkerne, Mr. Hunt of Yeovil, and Dr. Wybrants of Shepton Mallett. 4. The only special matter calling for notice, upon which the Council required to take action during their year of office, was that of supporting by petition Mr. Headlam's Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill. At a meeting held on the 14th of May last, your Council agreed upon and signed a petition which was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Gore Langton. The Bill, however, as all present are doubtless aware, has necessarily been abandoned for the present, under the pressure of more urgent matters in Parliament. 5. The appointment of several members of this Branch to important posts as officers of health under the new Sanitary Act has been noticed with gratification by the Council; and they think that the congratulations of the Branch may be offered both to those gentlemen and to the public on the choice which has been made. These new offices supply opportunities and open fields for scientific inquiry never before available; and it is to be hoped that valuable contributions on sanitary matters from the gentlemen holding these appointments will be made at future meetings of the Branch. 6. The Treasurer's report, duly audited, is presented herewith; and it shows that he holds a credit balance of £5:8:5 in favour of the Branch.

The Treasurer's Balance-sheet was also read.

It was proposed by Dr. MACKAY, seconded by Mr. TODD, and resolved—"That the reports now read be received and adopted; and that the thanks of the Branch be given to the Council and to the Treasurer for their reports, and for their services during the past year."

Branch Council.—The following were elected in the place of the three members of Council who retired by rotation: H. J. Alford, M.D.; W. Liddon, Esq.; and G. Mackay, M.D.

Representatives in the General Council.—George Gillett, Esq., and H. J. Alford, M.D., were elected, with the Honorary Secretary, to represent the Branch in the General Council. A resolution was passed, that future annual meetings of the Branch shall be held sufficiently early before the general annual meetings of the Association, that the proper notice of the election of representatives may be sent to the General Secretary, in conformity with Rule 8.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Dr. W. M. Kelly was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Next Annual Meeting and President-elect.—It was proposed by Dr. H. J. ALFORD, and seconded by Mr. ASHFORD—"That the next annual meeting be held at Milverton; and that H. W. Randolph, Esq., be the President-elect."

Intermediate Meetings.—It was resolved that intermediate meetings be held during the ensuing year—at Wellington in the autumn, and at Bridgwater in the spring.

Papers and Communications.—The following were read and discussed. 1. A Case of Diaphragmatic Hernia; with Preparation. By H. W. Randolph, Esq., of Milverton. 2. A Case of Tympanitis. By Wynn Westcott, Esq., of Martock. 3. On Traumatic Tetanus; with Cases. By George Cordwent, M.D.—Dr. Cordwent also exhibited the following instruments of his own invention: a modification of the Aspirator; and a new form of Uterine Pessary.

Communications by Mr. G. Norris (Wiviliscombe), and by Mr. F. T. C. Parsons (Bridgwater), had been promised; but those gentlemen were prevented from attending the meeting.

Dinner.—An excellent dinner was served, and duly enjoyed by those who remained to partake of it; but several members were obliged to leave before dinner.

The meeting went off most pleasantly, and the papers and discussions were of a specially interesting character.

NORTHERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ninth annual meeting of this Branch was held in the Library of the Newcastle-Upon-Tyne Infirmary, on Thursday, July 3rd; Dr. G. Y. HEATH, President, in the chair. There were also present forty-one members and seven visitors.

The Honorary Secretary (Dr. PHILIPSON), announced that the retiring President (Charles Trotter, Esq.), was unable to attend the meeting, not having yet sufficiently recovered from an illness. He briefly introduced the President-elect (Dr. Heath).

President's Address.—The PRESIDENT, having sympathised with the members in their regret at the absence of the late President, observed that there were many subjects occupying the minds of the profession; and, were he as conversant with medical politics, so to speak, as many of his friends, he could, he had no doubt, in discussing these subjects, deliver a very striking, interesting, amusing, and exciting address. His habits of life, however, were such, and his hours were so fully occupied by the pressure of practical professional work, that he must confess to a considerable amount of ignorance on the subjects which were included in the term medical politics. He must, therefore, put on one side the subject of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and leave them to struggle with their enemies, with those who were so fanatical and enthusiastic in compassing their destruction. He must leave on one side, too, that knotty point which was just now stirring the mind of the profession, the institution of one gate by which a student might pass into the full-grown medical practitioner. Still more did he abstain from the vexed question of the education of women as doctors. Referring to some of the more indefatigable and persevering ladies who had entered into the profession, and one of whom had recently visited Newcastle, Dr. Heath remarked, that surely if any one had the right to use that old-fashioned quotation, those ladies have the right to say with Brutus,

"Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempromius—we'll deserve it."

They had not, however, he added, yet succeeded in arranging to hold mixed classes of male and female medical students in the University of Durham. There was one question connected with the education of women, bearing on medical matters, however, on which he did feel competent to say a few words, and that was the education of women as nurses, a duty to which they were admirably adapted. Though they could not undertake the education of mixed classes of medical students, they did undertake to train women as nurses in the institution. It was now just a year since a meeting took place in that very institution, at which the idea of a Home and Training School for Nurses in Newcastle, was, he might say, originated. That institution, he was very glad to say, was now in successful operation; and that the nurses were appreciated, was sufficiently shown by the fact that they scarcely ever had any nurses in the institution. He had particularly alluded to the matter, because he thought those present had it in their power to assist very much in making the Nurses' Home a success. These, then, were the topics with which he felt that one more conversant than himself might have dealt in an infinitely more interesting manner, and at much greater length. Dr. Heath then passed to what really was the subject matter of his address, an account of, or rather an analysis of the statistics of the operations of lithotomy, performed in the Newcastle Infirmary, since its foundation in 1751, a period of one hundred and twenty-two years. There had been 544 cases. The average number in each year had been 4.4. Out of the cases there had been seventy-seven deaths in all, that was 14.15 per cent., or a mortality in the proportion of 1 in 7.06. This was a fair average, and, while nothing to boast of, was nothing to be ashamed of, and considering that they went back one hundred and twenty-two years, he might say it was a very favourable result. In conclusion, the President anticipated the speedy arrival of the time when that old building would cease to exist, and when they would have a nobler and handsome institution, better situated, and supplied with all the modern appliances of medical science.

Mr. JOHN PAXTON (Norham) moved, Dr. EASTWOOD (Dinsdale Park) seconded, and Dr. CHARLTON (Newcastle) supported, a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Heath, for his able address.

Thanks to the Retiring President and Officers. Dr. HUMBLE (Newcastle) proposed, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the retiring President, the Council of Management, and the other officers, for their services during the past year. This was seconded by Dr. J. C. MURRAY (Newcastle), and carried by acclamation, and the Secretary was instructed to convey the vote of thanks to Mr. Trotter, together with an expression of their regret at his illness.

Report of Council.—Dr. PHILIPSON read the report of the Council, which spoke favourably of the stability of the Branch. The number of the members was two hundred and ten, including eleven new names added during the year. Fourteen members, however, had either died, left the district, or, from resignation, or non-payment of their subscriptions, ceased to be connected with the Branch. During the past year, an important alteration had been made in the establishment of the intermediate meetings, making the number of meetings three, including the annual meeting. The report referred to various petitions that had been presented to Parliament on questions affecting the profession, and concluded by urging upon the members the necessity for renewed exertions to increase the numbers of the Branch.

Treasurer's Report.—Dr. PHILIPSON read the Treasurer's statement, which showed that the balance in hand, at the commencement of the year 1872, was £1 3s. 11d.; and the amount received in annual subscriptions was £20 17s. 0d.; total, £22 0d. 11d. The expenses during the year amounted to £18 19s. 8d., leaving, on December 31st, 1872, a balance of £3 1s. 3d.

Mr. H. G. HARDY (Byer's Green), moved the adoption of the report, and took occasion to suggest that the amount of the annual subscriptions be augmented. The holding of three meetings in place of one necessitated an increase. It was decided, as a formal notice had not been given, that the question should be considered at the autumnal meeting.

Officers for 1873-4. On the motion of Mr. S. FIELDEN (Shildon) seconded by Dr. DENHAM (South Shields) it was unanimously resolved, "That the next annual meeting be held at South Shields, the autumnal meeting at Darlington, and the spring meeting at Durham; that Dr. Legat be President-elect, Dr. Philipson Honorary Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. Charlton, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Frain, and Dr. Dixon, the Council of Management."

Representatives in the General Council.—On the motion of Dr. DIXON (Sunderland) seconded by Mr. W. H. SMITH (Houghton-le-Spring), the following members were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council of the Association: G. Y. Heath, M.D., Charles Gibson, M.D., M. Burnup, M.D., J. B. Bramwell, M.D., Robert Wilson, M.D., John Jobson, Esq., S. W. Broadbent, Esq., H. G. Hardy, Esq., J. W. Eastwood, M.D., A. Legat, M.D., R. N. Robson, Esq., and G. H. Philipson, M.D., *ex officio*.

Representative in the Parliamentary Committee of the Association.—It was moved by Dr. GIBSON (Newcastle) seconded by Dr. LUKE ARMSTRONG (Newcastle) and unanimously agreed to, "That Dr. Philipson be the representative of the Branch in the Parliamentary Committee."

After the formal business of the meeting, the majority of those present accompanied the President to inspect the new operating theatre of the Infirmary, which was admitted to be one of the most complete and well arranged rooms in the kingdom.

Dinner.—The members and their friends dined together at the Turk's Head Hotel, Dr. Charlton, Vice-president of the Association, presided, Dr. Heath having been summoned away from town; and he was supported by the Mayor of Newcastle (R. Cail, Esq.), and the Vicar of Newcastle (Rev. H. J. Martin, M.A.), Surgeon-Major Woods, R.A., Dr. Philipson occupying the vice-chair. A comprehensive toast list was gone through, and a most agreeable evening was passed.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Bristol Library and Institution on Thursday, July 10th; T. G. STOCKWELL, Esq., President, in the Chair. Forty-four members were present. Mr. Stockwell, after a few remarks, resigned the chair to EDWARD LONG FOX, M.D., President for 1873-74, who read an address on Pathology and Therapeutics.

Mr. PRICHARD proposed, and Mr. H. ALFORD seconded—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Fox for his admirable address."

Representatives in the General Council.—The following members were then chosen to represent the Branch on the General Council of the Association. J. S. Bartrum, Esq.; F. Brittan, M.D.; J. G. Davey,

M.D.; E. L. Fox, M.D.; H. Marshall, M.D.; J. K. Spender, M.D.; C. Steele, Esq.; T. G. Stockwell, Esq.; and R. N. Stone, Esq.

Report of Council.—Mr. BOARD read the following annual report of the Branch.

In presenting the thirty-second annual report of this Branch, your Council feel much satisfaction in being able to inform you that, during the past session of 1872-73, sixteen new members have been added to this Branch, whilst eight only have been lost. Two members have left the neighbourhood, four have resigned membership, and one has been removed from the list.

It is the painful duty of your Council to report the death of Mr. W. F. Morgan, an old and very highly respected member of this Association. The Bristol Royal Infirmary has lost one of its most valuable consulting officers, and one whose opinion carried the greatest weight with every member of the staff; and his more intimate acquaintances have lost a steadfast, straightforward, and genuine friend. Mr. Morgan had not long retired from the Council of this Branch, of which he had been a member for many years. The number of members belonging to this Branch is now 198, an increase of eight members over last year.

Eighteen papers have been read during the session (including several on "The Administration of Anæsthetics"), which have given rise to long and interesting discussions. The attendance at the meetings has been uniformly large.

Your Secretaries have attended several of the meetings of the Committee of Council of the Association, and wish to draw your attention to the fact, that it is proposed to increase the number of the elected members of that Committee from the twenty. This will be brought before the general meeting of the Association. It was proposed also to recommend that the Branch secretaries should no longer be members of the Committee of Council; but this was negatived by a large majority of the meeting, which, at the same time, expressed a wish that the Branch secretaries would always attend if possible.

The financial condition of the Branch continues most satisfactory, there being a balance in hand of £23 6 6. Your Council recommends that the subscription of three guineas to the Medical Benevolent Fund be repeated as heretofore.

The scrutineers appointed to examine the voting papers report the following members elected to fill the vacancies in the local Councils: for Bath, Dr. Falconer and Messrs. Stone, Mason, and Harper; and for Bristol, Dr. Brittan, Dr. Martyn, and Messrs. Prichard, Steele, and Leonard.

ABERDEEN, BANFF, AND KINCARDINE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting was held in Aberdeen on Saturday, July 26th. A large number of members and guests were present.

Exhibition.—An exhibition of books, drugs, and instruments, which had appeared since last July, was held in the Imperial Hotel. This department was very complete in each branch; all the newest drugs, including propylamine, eucalyptus globulus, etc., and instruments, including new stethoscopes, thermometers, and batteries, with aspirators, Rutherford's new microtome, etc., being shown by various members.

Hospital Visit.—At the Infirmary, ophthalmic and aural cases were demonstrated, and operations on the eye and ear were performed. Some more bloody operations were also performed by the surgeons in the theatre.

Business Meeting.—This was held in the Imperial Hotel. Some new members were proposed, and the Council's Report and Treasurer's Balance-sheet were tabled. The former embodied a recommendation for the formation of district sections, especially in Banffshire and Kincardineshire. The Balance-sheet, in spite of the heavy expenses in starting the branch being included in it, showed only a small debt which another year will suffice to wipe out.

Election of Officers.—Dr. Lyon, of Neterculter, was elected President-elect for the year, and Banchory was fixed on as the place of next June meeting. Drs. Jamieson, of Peterhead; Coutts, of Banchory; Trail, of Monymusk; and Jackson, Harvey, and Wight, of Aberdeen, were elected members of Council. The Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer were re-elected. Drs. Greig, Angus Fraser, and Crabbe were chosen Representatives in the Council of the Association.

Galvanism during Labour.—Dr. McRae, of Penicuik, communicated a paper on galvanism, as applied with marked success in three cases of inertia uteri.

Dinner.—The Branch dinner was afterwards held in the Imperial Hotel, Dr. Greig, the President, in the Chair.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

MAY 21ST, 1873.

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

Pathological Specimens.—Dr. BATTY TUKE showed microscopic preparations: 1. The Pia Mater of a case of Idiopathic Melancholia, exhibiting large deposits of crystals of phosphate of lime. 2. A section of the left Corpus Striatum of a woman who had Paralysis of the right arm, from which she partially recovered, but died of exhaustion. The corpus striatum was studded with aneurisms, here and there showing evidence of rupture and a sort of minute apoplexy.

Cases of Laryngeal Abscess Simulating Croup.—Dr. STEPHENSON alluded to the difficulties attending exact diagnosis in laryngeal disease, and confined himself in this paper to cases in which the morbid action is extra-laryngeal. Retropharyngeal abscess is well known, and has been often described. It is diagnosed from croup by (1) its longer duration; (2) being often accompanied by dysphagia; (3) the production of pain and dyspnoea by any change in posture, hence the neck is kept straight and stiff; (4) the cough is low and not brassy. Abscesses of or near the larynx are very rare, few being on record. After detailing cases which had been furnished him by Dr. Thin and Mr. Joseph Bell, the author described three cases he had himself seen. 1. A patient in the Sick Children's Hospital died of pneumonia. An abscess was found at the outer side of the right thyroid cartilage. 2. Three weeks of symptoms of croup resulted in a swelling in the mesial line of the neck, which was opened, letting out three or four drachms of pus with great relief. The child eventually died exhausted. 3. A child eighteen months old had symptoms for several weeks, and a large swelling on the outer side of the sterno-hyoid muscle. When evacuated, this contained about four ounces of pus. A good recovery took place. After detailing a case of submucous laryngitis described by Rilliet and Barthez, the author pointed out the importance of a correct diagnosis and early treatment.—Mr. JOSEPH BELL praised the paper, and gave a short account of the papers of Bickersteth of Liverpool, and Croly of Dublin, on Cellulitis of the Neck. He advocated early and free incision, and brought out the importance not only of dividing the skin, but also of slitting up extensively the deep cervical fascia.—Dr. SANDERS inquired as to the state of the laryngeal cartilages in these cases.—The PRESIDENT described an interesting case in which he had been asked to perform tracheotomy; but in his dissection had come on an abscess on the left side of the cricoid, which he opened with complete relief.

A New Operation for the Close of Artificial Anus.—Dr. JOHN DUNCAN stated that in many cases destruction of the septum was not successful, and that there were great variety in operative methods, and a great want of success. Case F., aged 45, had a femoral hernia of seven days' standing in 1869. The bowel was gangrenous and ruptured. The patient recovered with an artificial anus, admitting two fingers; nothing passed *per anum*. In June 1870, Dr. Duncan destroyed the septum by the gradual tightening of silver wire to a distance of an inch and a half, after which fæces began to pass *per rectum*. In December 1870, the orifice was still open, so another portion of the septum was destroyed nearly an inch higher. No improvement. In April 1872, after clearing out the bowels, Dr. Duncan dissected up the mucous membrane all round the orifice to a distance of half an inch, invaginated it, and then sewed the surface together by six catgut sutures, then deeply pared the edges of the skin, and brought them together by silver wire; flexed the thigh on belly, and confined the diet to milk and lime water. The cure was perfect.—Dr. MATTHEWS DUNCAN described a case of artificial anus he had seen in which a spontaneous cure resulted after parturition had taken place in the interval.

Surgical Cases in Relation to Records of Temperature.—Mr. JOSEPH BELL read a paper on this subject. Twenty-four cases of operation or severe injury which had occurred in his wards or private practice during the last year were selected on account of the notes of their temperatures having been kept fully and carefully. He divided them into three classes. 1. Those in which suppuration had continued free from putrescence, and the temperature remained at a low standard. These, thirteen in number, included cases of excision of the mamma along with the axillary glands; amputations at the ankle; trephining for depressed fracture of the skull and compound fracture; lithotomy and excisions of the knee, wrist, and elbow. 2. Those in which high temperatures warned of approaching mischief, yet patients eventually recovered. These, eight in number, included trephining of the skull for

abscess of the diploë; amputation at the shoulder-joint for gangrene; gangrenous erysipelas of the scrotum; herniotomy with peritonitis, etc. 3. A series of four cases in which high temperatures were followed by death. One was a case of excision of the metatarso phalangeal joint of the great toe in an old woman, who died of erysipelas after the wound had nearly healed; the others were suicide by cut-throat, meningitis after scalp-injury, and bed-sores after delivery. The cases were all carefully but briefly analysed, and the more interesting was reported more fully. Each case was illustrated with a chart exhibiting pulse and temperature. The results deduced were briefly as follows. 1. Suppuration so long as it remains sweet does not necessarily imply a high temperature. 2. Putrefaction of discharges, and still more sloughing, is invariably accompanied by a high temperature. 3. Temperature gives warning of mischief a day or a day and a half before the pulse does.—A desultory conversation followed, in which the President, Dr. Sheaf, Dr. John Duncan, and Dr. Matthews Duncan joined, on the difficulties in obtaining reliable results. Mr. Bell explained the precautions he had taken to ensure, as far as possible, that the various observations in each case should be taken under similar conditions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PENSIONS TO MEDICAL MEN AND THEIR WIDOWS.

SIR,—The proposition of Dr. Garland, published in the JOURNAL of the 12th July, recalls the unfortunate issue of a somewhat similar scheme which, about eight years ago, was entered upon by the Association at the instance of a number of well meaning and over sanguine members, who, in spite of every warning from those who foresaw inevitable failure, induced the Association to embark in an undertaking quite beyond its scope, and for the successful management of which its very constitution is altogether unsuited. All that is sought to be accomplished by the present scheme can be carried out with less difficulty and with far greater security by many of the already existing life insurance companies. Beside the Edinburgh office quoted in the proposal, there are others who make this particular form of life insurance a special feature in their business.

It is but a trite remark that professional men are not either sound financiers or good men of business; and without claiming for the executive of the Association a special exemption from this general rule, I would venture to predict that they will be found to be endowed with sufficient foresight and prudence to profit by past experience, and to avoid engaging in a financial undertaking which involves responsibilities and risks altogether beyond the sphere of their legitimate functions as managers of a purely professional and scientific Association. As I believe the proposal to be unsound in principle, it is needless to enter into details, or it would not be difficult to point out fallacies in some of the calculations. To take one example. I much question if, within the pale of the Association, "several thousand persons of the age of thirty could be found who are able to save thirty pounds a year out of their professional income"; if, however, I here understate the average financial position of my professional brethren (and I should rejoice to find it were so), then I say that a practitioner in the prime of life, and with an income exceeding his expenditure, may, if so disposed, make provision for a rainy day in a variety of ways; and the very last expedient I should advise him to adopt would be to place his hard earned savings in a fund to be managed by amateur financiers. The strong, healthy, and successful practitioners must not look to the Association to teach them providence and foresight; the unhappily too numerous class of unfortunate members of our profession are, for the most part, necessarily beyond the reach of any but a benevolent society.

July 15th, 1873.

I am, etc.,

A. B. STEELE.

MEDICAL NEWS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentleman passed the preliminary examination for the fellowship on June 17th, 18th, and 19th.

Bryden, Richard Joseph, Uffculme, Devon

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.—*Double Qualification.*—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examination during the July sitting of the examiners.

Beatty, Thomas Carlyle, Seaham
Douglas, Thomas, Northumberland
Forrester, James Stevenson, Edinburgh
Wallace, Charles, St. Michael's
Walker, George Abraham, Darlington
Walsh, Thomas, Limerick

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted L.R.C.P. Edinburgh and L.R.C.S. Edinburgh.

Ashworth, Handel, Lancashire
Atkins, George Purcell, Cork
Bohrendt, Maximilian Raphael Julius, Prussia
Court, Adam Smith, Barrow-on-Humber
Davies, David Llewellyn, Glamorganshire
Hughes, Robert Jaffray, Birkenhead
James, William Mawer, Jersey
Leslie, Louis Gordon, Hampshire
Martin, John, co. Down
Mathews, James Snodgrass, co. Londonderry
Piggott, Edward Alfred, London
Rundle, George Edward, Hampshire
Spowart, Thomas, Fifeshire
Stewart, James, Canada
Welch, William John Joseph, Staffordshire
Whitla, William, Monaghan

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.—The following gentlemen passed their first professional examination during the July sittings of the examiners.

John Liston Crawford, Girvan; James Grant, Caithness.

The following gentlemen passed their final examination, and were admitted licentiates of the College.

John Brown, Melrose; Theodore Maxwell, Barnsley; John M'Naughten, Perth; John Joseph Greene, Dublin; Thomas Price Whittington, Glamorgan.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, July 24th, 1873.

Chaple, Charles, Burdett Road, E.
Deakin, Charles Washington Shirley, Kingstone Grange, Hereford.
Drake, Arthur John, Kingsclere, Bucks.
Eskell, Maurice Clifford, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

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

Barnes, James John Frederick, Westminster Hospital.
Beaumont, William Marden, Middlesex Hospital.
Romano, Frederick William Richard, Guy's Hospital.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—At examination meetings of the College, held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of July, the following candidates obtained the License to practise Medicine.

Nicholas Edward Atkin, Joshua George Brereton, John Wainwright Crowe, Peter Keelan, Michael Loughnan, James M'Gann, Henry Anthony Wills Richardson.

The following candidates were examined for and obtained the Midwifery Diploma.

Nicholas Edward Atkin, John Wainwright Crowe, Peter Keelan, Michael Loughnan, Henry Anthony Wills Richardson.

PRESENTATION PORTRAIT TO SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON.—A meeting took place lately in the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, for the purpose of promoting subscriptions in Scotland towards the proposed portrait of Sir William Fergusson. The chair was taken by Mr. Walker, President of the College, and amongst those present were Sir R. Christison, Bart., Professors Spence and Simpson, Dr. Andrew Wood, Dr. Gillespie, etc. The following resolution was proposed by Professor Spence: "That the friends of Sir William Fergusson in Scotland are desirous that the proposed honour to their eminent countryman should be heartily responded to; they moreover hope that the contributions shall be sufficiently liberal to enable them to obtain a replica of the portrait to be placed in the hall of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, of which Sir William is so distinguished a Fellow, as a memorial of his eminence and a mark of the esteem in which he is held in the city which was the scene of his early labours and success." Mr. Forbes, of Medwyn, seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously. On the motion of Mr. J. Ord Mackenzie, of Dolphinton, seconded by Dr. Gillespie, an influential committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, Professor Spence and Mr. Wm. Blackwood being elected joint secretaries.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

The following vacancies are announced:—

ARDWICK AND ANCOATS DISPENSARY, Manchester—Surgeon.
BAKEWELL UNION, Derbyshire—Medical Officer for the Cromford District: £15 per annum.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND FREE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer: £60 per annum, room, board, washing, and attendance.

BIRKENHEAD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health. BOURNEMOUTH GENERAL DISPENSARY—Resident Physician: £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: £269 last year.

EDINBURGH ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN—Resident Medical Officer.

GREENWICH—Public Analyst.

GUILTCROSS RURAL SANITARY UNION—Medical Officer of Health: £50 for one year.

KILKEEL UNION, co. Down—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Kilkeel Dispensary District, No. 2: £80 per annum, and fees. Applications to James Walmley, Esq., Ballykeel House, Kilkeel.

KNIGHTON UNION—Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Llanbister District: £100 per annum, and Fees.

LEEDS CONSTABULARY—Surgeon.

LEICESTER INFIRMARY AND FEVER HOUSE—House-Surgeon and Apothecary: £120 per ann., rising to £150, board, etc., apartments, and washing.

LOYAL UNITED BRETHREN BENEFIT SOCIETY—Surgeon and Apothecary: £40 per annum. Applications to S. Emmanuel, 24, High Holborn.

LOUTH UNION—Medical Officer for the Hainton District.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INFIRMARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—Demonstrator of Anatomy: £100 per annum.

MANORHAMILTON UNION—Medical Officer to the Workhouse: £80 per ann.

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.

OUGHTERARD UNION, co. Galway—Medical Officer, Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, etc., for the Cloonbur Dispensary District: £90 per annum, and fees. Applications to Michael J. King, Esq., Kilmelken.

POCKLINGTON UNION—Medical Officers for the Pocklington No. 2 District, the Bishop Wilton District, and the Workhouse: £20, £28, and £20 per annum respectively.

UPTON-ON-SEVERN RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT—Medical Officer of Health: £100 for one year.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Chelsea—Assist. Physician.

WOLVERHAMPTON and STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL HOSPITAL—Physician's Assistant: £100 per annum, board, washing, and furnished apartments.

WREXHAM INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY—House-Surgeon: £80 per annum, residence and maintenance.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

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

*HUTCHINSON, Valentine, M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health to No. 3 District, Bishop Auckland Union.

*KILBURN, W.B., M.R.C.S., appointed Medical Officer of Health to No. 2 District of the Bishop Auckland Union.

*MANSON, R. T., L.R.C.P. Edin., appointed Medical Officer of Health to No. 1 District of the Bishop Auckland Union.

PIERCE, Frederick Morrish, M.D., L.R.C.P. Lond., appointed Physician to the Hulme Dispensary, Manchester.

*WILSON, Samuel, M.R.C.S., and L.S.A., appointed House-Surgeon to the Ingham Infirmary and South Shields and Westoe Dispensary.

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.

EXPECTED OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITALS.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Soho Square, Wednesday, August 6th, 9.3 A.M. 1. Ovariectomy; 2. Ovariectomy; 3. Colotomy.

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.

BLACK DOTS ON THE WALL.

The duties of extern obstetric attendants (says the *Guy's Hospital Gazette*) are never very pleasant; but during the summer months those externs who are possessed of an ordinary amount of sensitiveness in their skins, feel their position exceedingly uncomfortable when, on entering a room, in which they may be destined to spend several anxious hours, they notice sundry red blotches on the wall, varied here and there by black dots, which latter, at times, give evidence of locomotive powers. A correspondent who has passed through all this, informs us of the means he took while extern to preserve himself from the attacks of these black dots, and we feel it our duty to make his plan of defence known for the benefit of present or intending externs, and for all such other persons as it may concern. Our correspondent makes a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, about ten grains to the ounce; this he applies—not sparingly—beneath the collar of his coat, to the ends of his sleeves and trousers, and in all places over which the assailant has to pass. This he assures us has kept him almost free from bites during a severe campaign in the Irish quarters.

THE "LANCET" ON THE ANNUAL MEETING.

RUSTICUS.—It seems to be out of the power of the *Lancet* to make any reference whatever to the Association—and it rarely trusts itself to make any—without untruthful detraction. The paragraph in which it has broken its silence this year is no exception. It is unnecessary to say that there is no such thing as a self-constituted entertainment committee, and that the document referred to was not an effort to stimulate hospitality, for no such effort was in the least degree called for; but the customary circular from the executive of the Reception Committee, which was issued at the last London meeting, and has been customary at most annual meetings, to assist in the distribution of intended hospitalities with some attempt at regularity, and to guard against regrettable omissions by supplying official information not otherwise easily obtainable by private hosts. It has, perhaps, been misunderstood in some quarters; and it cannot, of course, escape the criticism of professional objectors, but on the whole it has answered its purpose satisfactorily.

DUTIES OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.

SIR,—In your remarks on certifying surgeons, in one of your leaders, you have not quite accurately described their duties. All the law authorises a factory certifying surgeon to do is to attend at the mill and examine into the fitness of the operators to work before they commence, and to give a certificate, and, in case of accident, to report to the subinspector and inspector. For the former duty, the millowner pays; for the latter, the Government. The certifying surgeon has no medical charge, even of the accidents he reports. It is quite optional with the millowners whether they employ him. He has no right of inspection of works or interference with the work-people at all, or even to go into a mill except for one of the purposes before mentioned. I here speak of the legal duties.

Certifying surgeons do a great deal willingly both for millowners and for the inspectors, which they are not bound to do or paid to do. We are always ready to co-operate with either when our co-operation is wished for; and just aid is afforded by us to clerks and others in putting them into the right way of keeping the books; but the point I wish to impress on you is, that we have no inspecting authority whatever, or responsibility as to the sanitary condition of works. We have tried to get it through the Chairman of the Certifying Surgeons' Association, Dr. Arlidge, but have never succeeded. Special duties, such as seeing whether hands have been vaccinated or not, have been laid on us by the Secretary of State from time to time; but we have no power, any more than the good child in the Catechism, to do these things of ourselves.

I am, etc.,
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, Certifying Surgeon of 25 Years' Standing.

LOSS OF VOICE.

SIR,—Your readers will find in *Medical Communications*, 1790, vol. ii, a very interesting paper on this subject by Dr. James Carmichael Smythe. Other contributions from this distinguished physician, in this and other volumes of the communications, well deserve careful perusal by all who take pleasure in tracing the progress of scientific medicine.

I am, etc., C. J.

SALARY OF SANITARY MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE LEEDS URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

SIR,—The strangely various amounts of salaries offered by sanitary authorities, supply food for rumination or reflection; and but too clearly disclose the ignorance of the natural laws of health, the small value set on human life and health (and only on human life, as the cattle-plague history proves), and the unreasonable value put on money, "the almighty dollar," irrespective of whatever return may be expected from its discreet expenditure, on the part of those who have, by the Government, been so ill-advised and suicidally entrusted with the management of the weightiest of all our social interests, the greatest of all "vested rights," as affecting Life and Health. The same "sanitary authority" may be observed to vary its offer of an annual salary, as at Leeds. On the 8th of last March, at p. 273, Leeds offered £500 a year, and repeated the offer on the 15th March last, at p. 302 of the JOURNAL. Since then, Leeds seems to have slipped out of view until now; when, on the 12th July, the same authority reappears, at p. 49, as offering £400 a year. Is it possible that the recent introduction of enormously grand aquaria at Sydenham and at Brighton can have had any influence on visitors from Leeds? Can any sanitary authorities have taken lessons in calisthenics from some member of the genus cancer, or from some old wide-awake wriggling octopus? Can any Leeds correspondent give the history and explanation of this retrogression?

Carlisle, July 17th, 1873.

I am, etc., A SANITARIAN.

MR. LLOYD (General Post Office) writes to express a hope that the fund for restoring St. Paul's Cathedral may benefit by the attendance of members at the Special Choral Service on Tuesday,

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.

THE TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

SIR,—As there is every reason to fear that the reappearance of this disease in this country will not long be delayed, the question which presents itself is, "How are we prepared to meet it by remedial treatment?" If we have not put this question to ourselves individually, the sooner we do so the better, as it is impossible to say at what moment the services of any one of us may be required to combat this formidable assailant; and to be able to do this with any reasonable prospect of success, we must be forearmed with some rational notion of the proximate cause of the disease, before we can decide upon the means which will be the best calculated to counteract it.

Now, as it cannot be denied that we are still very much in the dark with respect to this, I trust I may not be considered presumptuous in assuming that it may possibly consist in the presence in the circulation of a specific poison, whose operation is to impair or destroy the vitality of the red corpuscles of the blood, or the absence of an element upon which that vitality depends. In conformity with this supposition, more especially the latter part of it, the question I have put to myself is, "Does iron present itself to our notice as a rational remedy which might, nay ought to, be tried?" and, believing that it does so, I have made up my mind to give it a trial should opportunity unhappily occur. My plan would be to place the patient in a bath of hot water strongly impregnated with the perchloride or sulphate of iron; to administer, at short intervals, a mixture composed of the sulphates of iron and magnesia, with chloroform spirit, in strong peppermint water; and to give brandy *ad libitum*. With the sickness and purging I would not interfere, looking upon them as efforts of nature to expel the poison; but there is no reason why the exhibition of opium should not be combined with this treatment if thought desirable.

Should any of your readers who may have an opportunity of testing the merits of these suggestions, feel disposed to avail himself of it, I trust he will not fail to publish the result, and so greatly oblige
Yours, etc.,
Erdington, July 23rd, 1873. J. P. OATES.

LADY DOCTORS.

SIR,—Dr. Drysdale asks how it is that the entrance of women into the medical profession meets with so much opposition in this country. Permit me to say that the Bible, our ultimate appeal, has not yet been set aside, but still holds its influence over the mind of England. And without entering into discussion, allow me to say that God designed woman to take care of the home, with all its wonderful influences, and only exceptionally gifts her to appear in public. So if in an evil hour she consents to be drawn out of her appointed place of usefulness, she will soon be shorn of her locks of gentleness and modesty, and must take the consequences, while her advisers, too, will rue the day.

Liverpool, July 26th, 1873. I am, etc., BENJ. BLOWER.

PRICKLY HEAT.

SIR,—When in the western tropics in 1869, I had several attacks of "prickly heat", and I found that clothes wetted with a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda (two grains to the ounce) applied to the parts affected, and kept constantly wet, allayed the irritation. When the body was hot, the itching was more severe. This I obviated by lying naked on my bed, under mosquito curtains, with the wet clothes on me. I think "A Country Member" will find this treatment effective.

I am, etc., T. E. IMAGE.

WE are indebted to correspondents for the following periodicals, containing news reports, and other matters of medical interest:—The Liverpool Weekly Albion, July 12th; The Manchester Guardian, July 16th; The Aberdeen Daily Free Press, July 12th; The Bath Express, July 12th; The Birmingham Daily Post, July 16th; The Herts and Essex Observer; The Roscommon Journal; The Hull Packet; The Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer; The Melbourne Argus; The Sussex Daily News; The City Press; The Birmingham Daily Mail; The Kendal Mercury; The Daily Review; The Western Mail; The Wrexham Guardian; The Lincolnshire Chronicle; The Inquirer; The Lincoln Gazette; The Redruth Times, July 11th; The Liverpool Albion; etc.

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

Dr. Struthers, Aberdeen; Dr. Vandyke Carter, London; Dr. H. J. Shaw, Louth; Mr. J. W. Crane, Leicester; Mr. Fowler, Bath; Mr. Duffey, Dublin; Mr. R. H. B. Nicholson, Hull; Mr. Brown, Callington; Mr. Woodman, Exeter; Dr. C. J. Workman, Teignmouth; Dr. Ransome, Manchester; Mr. Oakes, Birmingham; Professor Virchow, Berlin; Mr. Wilders, Birmingham; Mr. Jeaffreson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Dr. Blower, Liverpool; Mr. W. A. Bonney, London; Mr. E. Gill, London; Mr. H. P. Newman, Southampton; Dr. J. Thompson, Leamington; Dr. Wade, Birmingham; Dr. H. J. Alford, Taunton; Dr. Mapother, Dublin; Dr. Harris, Redruth; Dr. Mercer Adam, Boston; Mr. C. J. White, Snodland; Dr. Macreight, Torquay; Dr. Shinkwin, Cork; Dr. Mackay, Stony Stratford; Mr. Woodforde, Taunton; Mr. N. S. Kerr, Markgate Street; Mr. Spackman, Harpenden; Dr. Royle, Manchester; Dr. Muter, London; Dr. Pierce, London; Dr. Ord, London; Dr. Rix, St. Neots; Mr. R. Bryden, Uffculme; Dr. Hugh Miller, Glasgow; Our Manchester Correspondent; Mr. Dyke, Merthyr Tydfil; Dr. Branwell, Brighton; Dr. Hughes Bennett, Tarbet; Dr. De Cristofons; Dr. L. Zambletti, Milan; Mr. Lloyd, London; Dr. Blandford, London; Mr. Spencer Wells, London; Dr. Smith, Cheltenham; Mr. Davies Newport; etc.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

The Baths and Wells of Europe: their Action and Uses. With Notices of Climatic Resorts and Diet Cures. By John Macpherson, M.D. London: 1873.
Notes on Beds and Bedding: Historical and Anecdotal. By James N. Blyth, London: 1873.