

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in London, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August.

President—ALFRED LOCHÉE, M.D., F.R.C.P., Canterbury.

President-elect—GEORGE BURROWS, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., London.

All the Meetings will take place at the Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East.

TUESDAY, August 5th.

12 NOON. Meeting of Committee of Council.

1.30 P.M. Meeting of the General Council.

3 P.M. First General Meeting of Members. The retiring President will make a few remarks. The new President will deliver an Address. The Report of Council will be presented, and other business transacted.

9 P.M. The President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England have invited their Fellows and Members to meet the members of the Association at a *conversazione* at the College.

WEDNESDAY, August 6th.

10 A.M. Meeting of the Members of the new Council.

11 A.M. Second General Meeting of Members. An Experimental Report on the Treatment of Suspended Animation will be read by B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D. Papers and Cases will be read.

1 P.M. The Address in Medicine will be read by W. H. WALSH, M.D., F.R.S. The Report of the Medical Benevolent Fund will be presented. Papers and Cases will be read.

9 P.M. The President and Council of the Royal College of Physicians have invited the Members of the Association to a *Soirée* at the College, at 9 P.M.

THURSDAY, August 7th.

11 A.M. Third General Meeting of Members. Papers and Cases will be read.

1 P.M. The Address in Surgery will be read by JAMES PAGET, Esq., F.R.S. Papers and Cases will be read.

FRIDAY, August 8th.

11 A.M. Fourth General Meeting of Members. Papers and Cases will be read.

1 P.M. The Address in Physiology will be delivered by W. SHARPEY, M.D., F.R.S. Papers and Cases will be read.

6.30 P.M. Dinner at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street. Tickets One Guinea each.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner are requested to send notice, as soon as possible, to Dr. STEWART, 74, Grosvenor Street, W.; or Dr. HENRY, 15, George Street, Portman Square, W.

Members are requested to enter, on arrival, their names and addresses in the Reception Room, Royal College of Physicians; where cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the Proceedings.

Refreshments will be provided in the College during the Meetings.

Members who wish for previous information may communicate with Dr. STEWART, 74, Grosvenor Street, W.; or Dr. HENRY, 15, George Street, Portman Square, W.

Papers have been promised by Francis Sibson, M.D., F.R.S. (Aneurisms of the Arch of the Aorta); William

Budd, M.D., of Bristol (On the Occurrence (hitherto unnoticed) of Malignant Pustule in England, illustrated by a Drawing, and by numerous Fatal Cases); C. H. Jones, M.D., F.R.S. (Suggestions for Inquiries into the Action of Medicines); Lionel Beale, M.B., F.R.S. (Observations on the Formation and Destruction of Tissue in the Living Body); William Farr, M.D., F.R.S. (On Medical Statistics); C. E. Brown-Séquard, M.D., F.R.S. (Remarks on a Case of Wound of the Spinal Cord); Ernest Hart, Esq. (On the Successful Treatment of Aneurism by the Flexion Method); W. Tindal Robertson, M.D., of Nottingham (On Hydro-Therapeutics); A. P. Stewart, M.D. (Some Remarks on the Treatment of Intestinal Obstructions); J. V. Solomon, Esq., of Birmingham (The Relief of Near Sight without Spectacles); T. Inman, M.D., of Liverpool (On the Question, Is Alcohol Food?); Ephraim Cutter, M.D., of Woburn, Massachusetts, N.A. (On the Employment of Veratrum Viride in the Treatment of Disease); Jonathan Hutchinson, Esq. (On a Form of Deafness hitherto undescribed, occurring in the Subjects of Inherited Syphilis); J. Higginbottom, Esq., F.R.S., Nottingham (On the Non-Alcoholic Treatment of Disease); J. Hughes Bennett, M.D., of Edinburgh (On the Treatment of Pneumonia, with the Results of 105 carefully recorded Cases); Ephraim Cutter, M.D. (The Treatment of Morbus Coxarius by Extension Splints); Charles H. Moore, Esq. (Some Account of a Case in which Extensive Cancer was removed from the Orbit); R. T. Evanson, M.D., of Torquay (On the Use of Iodine in the Treatment of Affections of the Head in Children).

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary*.

Worcester, July 12th, 1862.

READING BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Reading Branch was held in the Council Chamber, Reading, on Wednesday, July 6th; E. WELLS, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present nineteen members.

President's Address. The President delivered an address, which he was requested to publish in the JOURNAL.

Officers. The following officers were elected:—*President-elect*, George Pound, Esq., Odiham; *Representative in the General Council*, C. M. Burnett, M.D., Alton.

The JOURNAL. It was proposed by Dr. MCINTYRE, and seconded by Dr. COWAN—

“That this Branch desires to record its satisfaction with the continued improvement of the JOURNAL under its present editor.”

Retrospective Address. Mr. H. H. Sheppard, of Sonning, then read a retrospective address, commenting on the cases presented to the Reading Pathological Society during the past session.

Dinner. The members afterwards dined together at the George Hotel, the Chair being ably filled by the President, Dr. Wells.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Mineral Water Hospital, Bath, on July 10th; W. J. CHURCH, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present thirty-three members.

The Bristol Secretary (Dr. MARSHALL) read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed.

New Member. Mr. Charles Vicary was elected a member of the Branch.

Dr. SWAYNE (the retiring President) resigned the chair to W. J. Church, Esq., who read an address, which will appear in a future number.

Report of Council. Mr. FOWLER, the Bath Secretary, read the following Report:—

"The Council have again great pleasure in congratulating the members on the continued prosperity of this Branch of the British Medical Association.

"The average attendance at the ordinary meetings has been larger than in former years. The number of papers read has been greater, and the subjects more diversified.

"Their best thanks are due to the gentlemen who have contributed papers, for the zeal and ability they have displayed in preparing them.

"The following is the list of twenty-one papers read at the last four quarterly meetings:

"1. Intestinal Obstruction. By Joseph Hinton, Esq.

"2. The same subject. By J. Soden, Esq., and W. Budd, M.D.

"3. Hypodermic Action of Atropia. By J. K. Spender, Esq.

"4. Carcinoma of Stomach with Diseased Suprarenal Capsules without Bronzed Skin. By R. W. Falconer, M.D.

"5. Case of Imperforate Hymen. By R. W. Falconer, M.D.

"6. Case of Discoloration of the Forearms during Pregnancy. By J. G. Swayne, M.D.

"7. Cases of Idiopathic Tetanus. By F. Brittan, M.D.

"8. Case of Aneurism in which Tracheotomy was performed. By F. Brittan, M.D.

"9. A similar Case. By W. M. Clarke, Esq.

"10. Excision of Eyeball in Injury. By W. M. Clarke, Esq.

"11. Case of Cyanosis in which there was a Complete Communication between both Ventricles and Auricles. By J. G. Swayne, M.D.

"12. Lithotomy by Allarton's Median Operation. By A. Prichard, Esq.

"13. On some obscure Causes and Results of Palpitation. By S. Martyn, M.D.

"14. Abscess of Vagina with Rudimentary Uterus. By W. Davies, M.D.

"15. The Relation of Temperament and Complexion to Disease. By J. Beddoe, M.D.

"16. On Diabetes. By J. K. Spender, Esq.

"17. Statistics of Forceps Operations. By J. G. Swayne, M.D.

"18. Disease of the Astragalo-Calcaneal Joint. By R. W. Coe, Esq.

"19. Case of Empyema. By G. F. Burder, M.D.

"20. Case of Diphtheria. By R. W. Ellis, Esq.

"21. Cases of Immediate Treatment of Stricture. By A. Prichard, Esq.

"The financial statement is also very satisfactory, there being a balance in hand of £8:18:2 at the close of 1861. But the Council would here urge upon the members the necessity of an early payment of subscriptions to their Branch Secretaries; the accounts of the Parent Association being made up in June. In consequence of the delay in the payment of subscriptions, some difficulties have arisen from the application of both General and Local Secretaries for the subscriptions.

"Although the Council have to regret the loss of several members by death, removal, non-payment of subscriptions, they are happy to announce that the influx of new members more than compensates for the loss.

"The deaths of two members of Council cannot fail to be noticed and sincerely regretted by the members generally. Messrs. Vicary of Warminster, and Godfrey of Bristol, were almost invariably present at our meetings, and took an active part in the affairs of the Branch, and adopted every means to promote its prosperity. Another member, Mr. Thomas Martin of Bristol, has also died in the course of the year.

"The meeting of October 3rd, was rendered special, to take into consideration a proposed amendment of the seventh rule of the Branch, for the purpose of permitting the Council to select some other town than Bath or Bristol for their annual meeting and subsequent

dinner. The amendment was universally adopted, and the rule now stands thus. 'That the meetings of the Branch shall consist of four ordinary meetings, to be held in September, November, February, and April, alternately at Bath and Bristol; and an annual meeting in the summer, at such time and place as shall be fixed by the Council.' The Council hope on some future occasion to meet their brethren at Weston-super-Mare, or some other equally attractive locality, and trust by this means to enlist the cooperation of the practitioners residing in the neighbourhood.

"The Council are happy to announce that the Medical Benevolent Fund still continues its course of unostentatious beneficence, and they beg to draw the attention of members to its advantages.

"One of the chief matters of business to be brought before the meeting is the election of representatives of the Branch at the General Council. This election will be by ballot; and it is to be hoped that as this is the first year in which the Association has held its annual meeting in London, a large number of those so elected, as well as members generally, will avail themselves of the attractive arrangements made by their metropolitan brethren. The retiring members are Messrs. Bartrum, Budd, Church, Davey, Leonard, and Prichard.

"The following balance-sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1861, was then read:—

	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand January 1st		4	0	6
Subscriptions		16	12	6
		20	13	0
	DISBURSEMENTS.			
Postage, stationery, and Secretary's travelling expenses		6	17	10
Expenses of meetings.....		4	17	0
Balance		8	18	2
		20	13	0

Dr. HERAPATH proposed, Mr. SPENDER seconded, and it was carried unanimously—

"That the Report and Financial Statement now read be adopted."

Representatives in the General Council. A ballot was then taken for six representatives at the General Council of the Association, when the following were declared elected:—J. S. Bartrum, Esq. (Bath); W. Budd, M.D. (Bristol); R. W. Falconer, M.D. (Bath); H. Marshall, M.D. (Bristol); R. N. Stone, Esq. (Bath); and A. Prichard, Esq. (Bristol).

President-elect. Dr. SWAYNE proposed, and Mr. COLLINS seconded, the nomination of Dr. Francis Ker Fox, as President-elect for the ensuing year.

Council of the Branch. The following gentlemen were elected to fill up the vacancies in the Council:—*For Bath:* J. S. Bartrum, Esq.; R. F. George, Esq.; W. Hutchins, Esq.; John Soden, Esq.; and R. N. Stone, Esq. *For Bristol:* F. Brittan, M.D.; W. Budd, M.D.; C. Collins, Esq.; S. Martyn, M.D.; and J. A. Symonds, M.D.

Votes of Thanks were carried to the Retiring President; the Council and Secretaries, who were requested to continue their services; and to the President and Governors of the Bath Mineral Water Hospital, for the kindly accorded use of the board-room.

Donation to the Medical Benevolent Fund. Mr. BARTRUM proposed a donation of £5 from the Branch fund should be given to the Medical Benevolent Fund, and instanced its benevolence to members of this district. This was carried unanimously.

Notice of Alteration of Law. Dr. HERAPATH gave notice that he should at the next general meeting pro-

pose a change in the sixth bye-law; and it was resolved to make the next ordinary meeting special for that purpose.

Reports of Societies.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1862.

B. G. BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

NOTES ON THE RECENT PREVALENCE OF YELLOW FEVER IN SEVERAL OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF THE WEST INDIA SQUADRON, UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AT HALIFAX; WITH REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE AND DISEASES OF THAT TOWN. BY DR. SLAYTER.

The paper was read by the Secretary.

Halifax is built on a promontory nearly surrounded by water, and lies on a slope opposite one of the noblest harbours in the world. It possesses a well arranged system of sewerage, and the houses are not overcrowded. The soil is dry and free from alluvial deposits, and from those miasmatic influences so necessary for the propagation of contagious diseases. The temperature in the hottest days of summer seldom exceeds 80°; and is generally below 75°. All these circumstances tend to render Halifax the safest rendezvous for seamen suffering that fatal scourge, yellow fever, which has for some years past been prevailing so extensively in the gulf of Mexico.

Her Majesty's ship *Firebrand* arrived from Jamaica at Halifax, on July 4th, 1861, after a passage of twelve days. There were then 79 of the crew on the sick-list; all fever cases. Ten deaths had occurred during the voyage from Port Royal. Many of the sick were moribund; the attendants were exhausted from constant watching; and dejection prevailed among all on board. The atmosphere in the between decks was very impure; the port-holes having been closed in consequence of stormy weather. All the sick were at once transferred to a hulk moored off the Naval Hospital, and the convalescents and others sent to a storehouse in the dockyard. There were 15 convalescents, 30 convalescing, and 31 seriously ill, at this time. Several fresh cases occurred subsequently; and two were fatal with black vomit. Besides these deaths in the hospital on shore, 16 took place among the sick in the hulk. From the commencement of the disease, the *Firebrand* lost 49 of her crew out of 107 attacked.

Her Majesty's ship *Spiteful* arrived on Aug. 16, 1861, at Halifax, from the Bahamas, which she had left seven days before. Eleven deaths had occurred on the passage, and 46 cases were on the sick-list on arrival; two died that night. The sick were sent to the hulk, and the convalescents and the well to the dockyard. Some of these sickened with the fever on shore, and were then transferred to the hulk. Altogether, 33 sick were treated at Halifax, and of these 12 died. The *Spiteful* lost in all 36 of her crew, out of 88 attacked.

Her Majesty's ship *Racer* arrived at Halifax from Nassau on Sept. 3rd, 1861. During the passage, 19 cases and 5 deaths occurred. Several fresh attacks took place after arrival. The total number of attacks among the crew of this ship was 61, of which 20 proved fatal.

The case of Her Majesty's ship *Jason* is especially instructive. She reached Halifax on Sept. 2nd, 1861, from the gulf of Mexico, which she had left sixteen days before, in consequence of fever having broken out on board. During the voyage, 46 fresh cases and 10 deaths took place. All the sick were sent to a building in the dockyard. A good many fresh attacks occurred after arrival. The total number of attacks among the crew was 79, and 17 proved fatal. About the middle of

November, the *Jason* returned to the West Indies. She had been cleansed out while at Halifax, and much filth removed from her hold. Her ventilation also, which had been very defective, had also been improved by cutting fresh hatches in the decks, taking down bulk-heads, etc. Within eight days, however, after leaving Halifax, typhoid fever appeared among the crew, and the two first cases were fatal. The disease continued to appear at intervals on board while the ship was off the Mexican coast. It did not assume the characters of black vomit fever until the month of March; and the change of type seemed to be consequent upon the ceasing of the northerly winds and the setting in of close, muggy weather. Before the decided yellow fever manifested itself, the health of the ship's company had not been satisfactory; cases of ordinary catarrh, dyspepsia, etc., showing a tendency to lapse into fever. The same thing had been observed the year before, prior to the outbreak of the more malignant disease. Notwithstanding the purification of the ships' holds at Halifax, and every effort to keep them as clean as possible, the bilges were at times oppressive.

It was judged expedient that the *Jason* should again leave the West Indies and proceed to Halifax, which she reached at the end of April. No fresh cases of fever had occurred on board for a fortnight previously.

Without further details, it may be mentioned that of 855 men, the aggregate crews of five steamers, no fewer than 499 were attacked with fever, and 162 died.

It is instructive to learn that not a single case of the fever occurred among any of the people about the dockyard at Halifax, or in any other person of the town.

In conclusion, Dr. Slayter remarked that Halifax has not been visited by Asiatic cholera since 1844; that diphtheria has prevailed for the last six or seven years; that the practice of vaccination is at times much neglected; and that consequently small-pox is every now and then making its appearance. Unfortunately, there is no correct registration of deaths kept.

Dr. CORLAND was of opinion that the original source of the fever on board the ships, and subsequent unusual occurrence at Halifax, were readily explicable by infection. He believed, also, that there was, in many respects, an affinity between yellow fever, typhus, and typhoid fever.

Dr. MILLROX pointed out the highly important facts mentioned in the history of the *Firebrand* and of the *Jason*, as affording strong evidence how much the malignity of the fever, if not its actual development, was dependent upon the condition of the ships themselves, in respect of ventilation of the decks where the men were berthed, and of the state of the holds. This paper strongly confirmed the views of Dr. Archibald Smith as to the intimate alliance between yellow and typhoid fevers; and showed the necessity of adopting the same sort of preventive measures in both.

Dr. BABINGTON said that two important conclusions might be drawn: first, that yellow fever is certainly, under certain circumstances, contagious, just as typhus is; and, secondly, that, although it be contagious, we must recognise the great importance of sanitary precautions in preventing and arresting it.

Dr. ARCHIBALD SMITH (for many years resident in Peru) stated that he had noted all the essential symptoms of the disease at an elevation of 11,250 feet, with a temperature in the wet season of 62° within doors, with little variation day and night. At this temperature the disease lost none of its energy. In 1853, yellow fever appeared simultaneously on both sides of the Andes; and in 1854, assumed its most malignant character as well by the seaboard as on the hill land. It was shown that these epidemics were of one generic nature. The yellow fever symptoms became modified gradually into the typhous or typhus, in the transit from the Pacific shores to higher and still higher regions of the Andes. In the

Personally, I was disinclined to proceed, but was agreeable on professional grounds.

No one can reproach me with ever having acted unprofessionally; and, *en passant*, no one has ever read your articles on gratuitous advice and services with more reciprocity of feeling. I did not appeal to the profession, through ignorance, and perhaps modesty. I was, however, its representative, and certainly intended to fight until the last; but

"Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines";

and, in a pecuniary point, I alone suffer. The medical profession generally never volunteered the least support, unless I except the articles in the journals, for which I am much indebted. Dr. Alexander Tweedie, Dr. R. Payne Cotton, Dr. Ree of Fulham, Dr. Kelly of Pinner, and Dr. Rayner of Uxbridge, gave me their votes; and Dr. Price Jones, an old friend, secured nearly half the freeholders in Hampton Wick. Mr. Frank Godrich, Mr. Sedgwick (a very old friend), Mr. Webster of Kensington, Dr. Turle, and others, either afforded or offered their valuable assistance.

Of course I am guilty of a flagrant crime—lack of success, ever reprobated; but, if I am to be censured by the medical journals, I must cry, "Heaven save me from my friends!" I am, etc.,

W. B. MUSHET.

Fulham, July 1862.

[Our being "hard and unfair", has given Dr. Mushet an opportunity, which probably he would not have otherwise enjoyed, of making his defence. No one can doubt, after what he has said, his desire to be the representative of the medical profession in the coronership; but we must say that his plan of acting was most ineffective. It is curious, indeed, that none of the valuable assistance, which he received from the gentlemen whose names he mentions, seems to have taken the direction of a thorough organisation like that which so successfully aided Dr. Lankester. As a last word, we beg to assure Dr. Mushet that we do not consider his want of success a crime, but rather pity his misfortune. ED.]

INQUIRY INTO THE ACTION OF MEDICINES.

LETTER FROM ALEXANDER FLEMING, M.D.

SIR,—I am much pleased to observe that you are urging the duty of closer inquiry into the action and uses of medicines. Their investigation is not easy; and, for the settlement of many questions of treatment, conjoined labour is very necessary. The Therapeutical Society, of which I enclose a prospectus, was founded for this purpose in 1852. You will notice that "the effects of lemon-juice, citric acid, and citrate of potash, in the treatment of rheumatism," and our knowledge of which, as you state very justly, is full of uncertainty, form the second of the first series of questions proposed for investigation. The labour of conducting this Society, as originally constituted, proved very severe, and has as yet prevented its successful working; but it would be easy to modify the Society so as to remove this difficulty, and adapt it thoroughly to the efficient attainment of its object—viz., "to promote, by observation and experiment, our knowledge of the action of therapeutic agents in health and disease". I am, etc.,

ALEXANDER FLEMING.

20, Temple Row, Birmingham, July 16th, 1862.

[We are sure that both Dr. Acland and Dr. Handfield Jones will gladly cooperate with Dr. Fleming in the labours he speaks of. We sincerely trust that, at our next annual meeting, some line of action may be definitely struck out, so as to render the experience of the whole Association capable of being used for the purpose of explaining the actions of medicines. EDITOR.]

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On July 17th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Biddle, Thomas James, Army Medical Staff, on half-pay
Britton, Thomas, St. Thomas's Hospital
Hilton, Caleb Samuel, Trinity Square, Southwark
Hitchings, George Charles Henry, Oxford
Mossman, Robert Conrad, Devonport
Reed, Baynes, Lock Hospital
Waghorn, Henry, Soho Square

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Alderson, Frederick Henry, Middlesex Hospital
Beviss, Charles, St. George's Hospital
Clifton, George H., Middlesex Hospital
Evershed, Arthur, Guy's Hospital
Grimby, Owen, St. Thomas's Hospital
Lucas, Thomas, Middlesex Hospital
Morley, Frederic, St. George's Hospital
Pearce, Francis Drake, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Palmerway, John, St. Thomas's Hospital
Weaving, Albert, Middlesex Hospital
Wintle, Richard Prior, St. George's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

BARETTI, Thomas G. L'Enardi, Esq., elected Surgeon to the Institution for Diseases of Women and Children, Bristol.

*DAY, Henry, M.D., elected Senior Physician to the Stafford County Infirmary.

DUNCAN, Peter M., M.B., appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the Essex Hall Asylum for Idiots.

*HALFORD, George B., M.D., appointed Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, in the University of Melbourne.

LAW, Robert, M.D., appointed Professor of Institute of Medicine in Trinity College, Dublin, for a further term of seven years.

POWELL, Robert H., M.D., elected Junior Physician to the Stafford Infirmary.

WHITTLE, Fwing, M.D., appointed Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.

WILLIAMS, Edward, M.D., appointed Honorary Physician to the Essex Hall Asylum for Idiots.

*WOOD, William, M.D., appointed Visiting Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, in the room of A. J. Sutherland, M.D., resigned.

WORDSWORTH, J. C., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

MARTIN, Staff-Surgeon C., to be Surgeon 2nd West India Regiment, *vice* W. R. Thompson, M.D.

NEALE, Surgeon-Major Melville, M.D., 18th Hussars, retiring on half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

WEBB, Surgeon H. M., 13th Foot, to be Surgeon 18th Hussars, *vice* M. Neale, M.D.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BLUETT, W. J., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Severn*.

CUNNINGHAM, C. L., Esq., Acting Assist. Surg., to the *Cambridge*.

DAVIS, Francis W., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Spithead*.

HASTINGS, Robert, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Liffey*.

JACK, John, Esq., Surgeon (supernumerary), to the *Ironside*.

JOHNSTON, Duncan Mc N., M.D., Assist. Surg., to the *St. Vincent*.

LOXEY, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Severn*.

MAXEY, D. A., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Severn*.

NATHAN, Henry F., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Liffey*.

RICHARDSON, Francis H., M.D., Assistant-Surg., to the *Majestic*.

RUBY, Henry G., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Liffey*.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

GOODWIN, R. D., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Derbyshire R.V.

SAUNDERS, Edwin Dawes, Esq. (Surgeon), to be Captain 3rd Company Cinque Ports R.V.

DEATHS.

BAIRD. On July 20th, at Dover, aged 19, Andrew O. H., only son of Andrew W. Baird, M.D.

DAGLISH. On July 12, at Stockport, Henry Robert, son of *George Daglish, Esq., of Wigan.

FENOULHET, Andrew C., Esq., Surgeon, at Wyke Regis, Dorset, aged 42, on June 3.

STEWART. On July 21st, at Southall, Middlesex, Horatio Augustus, wife of John B. Stewart, M.D.

SUICIDES. The juries on coroners' inquests in England and Wales found 1,324 verdicts of suicide last year—one in every 329 deaths. 961 of these unhappy persons were men, and 363 were women.

UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS. Professor Roussel has been elected Rector of the University of Brussels, and Professor Thiry delegate of the Faculty of Medicine in the administrative Council for the ensuing year.

THE ASTLEY COOPER PRIZE. The Physicians and Surgeons of Guy's Hospital have again awarded this prize, of the value of £300, to Dr. Edwards Crisp, of King's Parade, Chelsea, for his Essay on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Human Pancreas.

A NEWLY REGISTERED DISEASE. "Embolism (from the Greek for 'a putting in' or 'plugging') was returned as the cause of a death. This term appears in the returns for the first time. A long tubular clot of blood, detached from some vein, filled the right ventricle of the heart, stopped the circulation, and was fatal in six hours."

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL. Wards for the treatment of the diseases of children have been recently opened in this institution. The munificent gift of £1000 has been made to the hospital by Mr. Alexander Robb, the well known baker, of St. Martin's Lane; which sum, he desires, shall be appropriated to the maintenance of a bed bearing his name.

A SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE IN THE WESTERN ARMY. "Captain —, Ser, I have examined Mr. Josuf —, and find him unable to go into Survis at the present time from debility of liver and disease which causes a general debility of the whole system and I think he will not be able to go into Survis under 19 or 20 days. November the 23d 1861. Dr. T. M. — I the presents of G. T. M.— J.P." (*Chicago Med. Exam.*)

LIFE ASSURANCE. Sergeant-Major Hooper, of the 37th Middlesex Volunteer Rifles, dropped down dead (when in apparent health) the day after he had completed an assurance for one hundred pounds with the Volunteer and General Life Office by paying the first quarterly premium of eleven shillings and tenpence. There had not been time to prepare the policy; but the Association at once admitted the claim, and paid it on the very day on which the necessary certificates were lodged.

ATTITUDE OF THE SLAIN IN BATTLE. The different postures of the dead always strike a spectator as he passes over the battle field. One lay on his back, with his arms stretched upward at length; another, with his head plunged into a pool of mud and water, having evidently died slaking; and a third lay partly on the bank and partly in the water of a creek, having been shot in crossing, and died clutching the twigs and bushes of the opposite bank. One, shot through the head, had made himself a bed of leaves and laid down, drawing his blanket and overcoat about him. His uniform and face betokened an officer of some rank. All of the above were of the Yankee slain.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. The Council of Medical Education Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Thursday week, and passed through committee on the following day.—Monday last, the Lunacy Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons. On Monday, the House voted the following sums (with others) in committee of supply:—£2539 for public infirmaries (Ireland); £2600 for Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin; £700 for Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital; £200 for Coombe Lying-in-Hospital; £7600 for House of Industry Hospital; 2500 for Cork Street Fever Hospital; £600 for Meath Hospital; £100 for St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital; and, £1300 for Dr. Steeven's Hospital.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant: Two assistant surgeons at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields; a medical officer and vaccinator for the Harbury district of the Southam Union, Warwickshire; medical officer for the Workhouse and the Lowestoft district of the Mutford and Lotingland Incorporation, Suffolk; a medical officer for the fifth district of the Romford Union, Essex; and a medical officer and public vaccinator for No. 2 district of the Daventry Union; a Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School; House Surgeon and an Assistant House Surgeon and Outdoor Visitor at the Stockport Infirmary; a Surgeon to the House of Correction at Wandsworth; Medical Officer for the Almondbury District of the Thornbury Union, Gloucestershire; Medical Officer for the new Workhouse at Dean House, Huddersfield; Medical Officer for No. 2 District and the Union Workhouse of the Daventry Union; Resident Clinical Assistant at the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton.

THE LUNACY BILL FOR SCOTLAND. The new Lunacy Bill for Scotland was read for the third time in the House of Lords, and passed on Friday, July 11th; therefore, the old Lunacy Board will be dissolved in a few weeks, but will be reconstituted for two years more by the provisions of the present bill. The Duke of Argyll, who moved the third reading, in speaking of the Lunacy Board as already constituted, said that considerable powers, analogous to those given to the English Lunacy Board, were given to the Scotch Lunacy Board. Large compulsory powers were given to it with regard to the erection of lunatic asylums. The board had power to order counties and districts to erect lunatic asylums, but unfortunately Parliament had not provided the board with the necessary machinery to carry such orders into effect in case of the obstinacy of the county or district authorities. The present bill would vest the board with additional powers in that respect for a short period. (*Social Science Review.*)

A MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR LADIES. A letter in the *Englishwoman's Journal*, for June last, stated that "the nucleus of a Female Medical College had already been formed in London, and a circular will shortly be issued, inviting the co-operation of all who feel an interest in the social, moral, and physical well-being of the sex." It is added that "the committee has already had applications from several highly respectable ladies, who are ready to enter upon the requisite course of study to fit them for practical usefulness." The following advertisement from the *Athenæum* of July 12th, has reference, we presume, to this embryo college:—"THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. Ladies who may be desirous of qualifying themselves for the Medical Profession are respectfully informed that particulars concerning the prescribed course of study and the opportunities at present available, may be obtained on application to Miss Davis, 17, Cunningham Place, N.W." This is bringing the question of medical female education to a practical test: and we suspect to a test which will indicate more forcibly than is at all expected, the many difficulties which lie at the very threshold of the movement. (*Social Science Review.*)

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. The accounts of this great house of charity show that its annual income from rents and funded property is about £32,000. Among the expenditure for 1861 is £5,942 for provisions, £2,634 for drugs, £932 for wines and spirits, £353 for porter, £777 for washing, £3,156 for salaries to medical officers, £2,257 for wages to sisters and nurses, £151 for hospital dinners, and £747 for insurance against fire. The in-patients of the year were 3,948 in number, the out-patients 41,814. The hospital has been sold to the Charing Cross Railway Company for £296,000, a transaction that has not been accomplished without "costs." The governors of the hospital incurred costs to the amount of more than £3,000 in opposing the Railway Bill in Parliament; the

costs in proceedings in Chancery against the company amounted to nearly another £1,000, and above £8,000 costs were incurred in the arbitration for ascertaining the purchase-money to be paid, but these are to be paid by the company. There are further costs not yet ascertained; and the clerk to the governors has gravely to add at last that none of these large sums include the cost of the sale and conveyance of the hospital, the real thing to be done.

JURY AWARDS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. Surgical Instruments (Medals). *United Kingdom*, Ashe, C., and Sons; Bailey, W. H.; Barling, J.; Bigg, H. H.; Brown, S. S.; Coxeter, J.; Durroch, W. F.; Ernst, F. G.; Evans and Stevens; Eyraud, J.; Ferguson, J. and J.; Gray, J. and C.; Grossmith, W. R.; Hilliard, W. B.; Hooper, W.; Lawson, Buxton, and Co.; Lemale, T., and Co.; Longdon, F., and Co.; Masters, M.; Matthews, W.; Norman, S., jun.; O'Connell, E.; Pratt, J. F.; Rein, Mrs. S.; Savory and Moore; Simpson, H.; Spratt, W. H.; Weedon, T.; Weiss and Sons; Westbury, R.; Whicker and Blaise; Whibley, E. *Austria*, Czermak, Dr. J.; Hebra, Dr. F.; Hyrtl, Prof.; Leiter, J.; Turck, Dr. L. *Denmark*, Nyrop, Prof. C.; Rasmussen, A. *France*, Auzoux, L., Dr.; Bèchard, R. L.; Charrière, J. J.; Duchenne, G. Dr.; François and Fouquet; Galante, H.; Grandcollot; Lackerbauer, P.; Lami, A.; Lavezziari, E.; Lebelleguie, P. J.; Lüer, G. G. A.; Marey, J., Dr.; Mathieu, J. L.; Mericant, E.; Nachat and Son; Preterter, P. A.; Sales-Giron, Dr.; Thiers, L. P. T.; Wickham. *Italy*, Lollini, P. and P. *Prussia*, Goldschmidt; Windler, H.; Lutter, A. *Russia*, Crown Factory for Surgical Instruments. *Sweden*, Stille, A. *United States*, Bates, Robert. *Medical and Pharmaceutical Products and Processes (Medals).* *United Kingdom*, Davy, Macmurdo, and Co.; Howards and Sons; Holland, W.; Huskissons and Sons; Macfarlan, J. F., and Co.; Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Ransom, W.; Smith, T. and H. *India*, Kooney Lall Dey. *Austria*, Zacherl, J. *Baden*, Mürrle, G. Jac. *Bavaria*, Wolffmüller, A. *Brazil*, Peckholt, T.; Santos, M. E. C., Dos and Son. *Denmark*, Benzon, A. *France*, Armet, de Lisle, and Armet, Vivian; Aubergier; Belanger; Berjot, J.; Callou, A., and Vallée; Cavalier; Dubose and Co.; Joret, E. M. F., and Homolle, G. *Frankfort-on-Maine*, Zimmer, C. *French Colony*, Collas, Dr.; Lepine, J.; Local Committee in French Guiana for the London Exhibition of 1862. *Hesse (Grand Duchy of)*, Merck, E. *Italy*, Coutissini, E., and Co.; Dufour, Brothers. *Netherlands*, Junghurn, Dr. *Norway*, Möller, Peter. *Portugal*, Welwitsch, F. *Prussia*, Marquardt, Dr. L. *Saxony*, Heine and Co.; Sachsse, E., and Co.; Schimmel and Co. *Sweden*, Cavalli, J. G. *United States*, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. *Wurtemberg*, Bohringer, C. F., and Sons; Wolff, F. A., and Sons.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL. The distribution of prizes took place on Friday, July 11th, 1862; Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., in the chair. The following prizes and certificates of honour were awarded to First Year's Students:—*Summer Session, 1861. First Prize*, Mr. John A. Smith, Louth; *Second Prize*, Mr. Alfred Brend, Bideford. *Certificates of Honour. Materia Medica.* Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. George E. Pyle, Amesbury; Mr. Henry W. Freeman, Bideford. *Botany.* Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. G. E. Pyle; Mr. H. W. Freeman. *For Herbaria.* Mr. Thomas Lucas, Burwell, Cambridge; Mr. E. Snell, Plymouth; Mr. James Fernie, Kimbolton. *For Botanical Dissections.* Mr. Ebenezer Snell; Mr. Thomas Lucas. *Practical Chemistry.* Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. G. E. Pyle; Mr. Martin De G. Hurlstone, London; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. Alfred Dick, Minchinhampton, Mr. H. W. Freeman, equal. *Winter Session, 1861-62. First Prize*, Mr. Henry W. Freeman, Bideford; *Second Prize*, Mr. George Clements, Brixham, Mr. Robert King,

Moulton, Lincolnshire (equal). *Certificates of Honour. Anatomy.* Mr. H. W. Freeman; Mr. R. King; Mr. G. Clements; Mr. A. Bick; Mr. Horace Basan, London. *Physiology.* Mr. H. W. Freeman; Mr. G. Clements; Mr. R. King; Mr. A. Bick; Mr. Charles E. H. Rogers, Westmeon, Hants; Mr. Edward Norton, Birmingham. *Chemistry.* Mr. Henry Cribb, Bishops Stortford; Mr. H. W. Freeman; Mr. Henry P. Chandler, London; Mr. R. King; Mr. G. Clements; Mr. E. Norton. The following prizes and certificates of honour were awarded to Second Year's Students:—*Summer Session, 1861. First Prize*, Mr. Edward Morgan, Nantybenglog. *Second Prize*, Mr. John W. Mason, London. *Certificates of Honour. Midwifery.* Mr. E. Morgan; Mr. J. W. Mason; Mr. William D. Spanton, Loughborough; Mr. Charles P. Langford, Hingham; Mr. Richard Purnell, Wells; Mr. Lytton F. Osbaldestone, Hatfield; Mr. Woodfield Eagles. *Forensic Medicine.* Mr. J. W. Mason; Mr. W. D. Spanton; Mr. E. Morgan; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. L. F. Osbaldestone. *Winter Session, 1861-62. First Prize*, Mr. J. A. Smith; *Second Prize*, Mr. T. Lucas. *Certificates of Honour. Medicine.* Mr. John Ablewhite Smith; Mr. George E. Pyle; Mr. Thomas Lucas; Mr. Alfred Brend; Mr. Albert Weaving, Oxford; *Surgery.* Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. T. Lucas; Mr. G. E. Pyle; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. Fred. H. Alderson, Ipswich; Mr. W. G. Curgenven, Plymouth; Mr. A. Weaving; Mr. C. J. Pyle, Amesbury. *Anatomy.* Mr. T. Lucas; Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. W. G. Curgenven; Mr. John Ring, Wincanton, Somerset; Mr. G. E. Pyle; Mr. A. Weaving; Mr. Jas. S. Turner, London; M. Ebenezer Snell, Mr. Albert Waymouth, Stoke, Devonport (equal); Mr. F. H. Alderson; Mr. C. J. Pyle. *Physiology.* Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. T. Lucas; Mr. A. Weaving; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. G. E. Pyle; Mr. F. H. Alderson; Mr. A. Waymouth; Mr. J. S. Turner; Mr. W. G. Curgenven. *Pathology.* Mr. J. A. Smith; Mr. A. Weaving; Mr. T. Lucas; Mr. A. Brend; Mr. G. E. Pyle; Mr. C. J. Pyle. *Prize offered by the Medical Society for the best Paper of the Session*, Mr. J. A. Smith. The following prizes were awarded to third years students:—*Clayton Prize for Comparative Anatomy. Prize*, Mr. William M. H. Welby, Newark; *Certificate*, Mr. James E. Bennett, Devonport. *First Prize in Clinical Medicine*, Mr. Chas. W. Pitt, Malmesbury; *Second Prize*, Mr. L. F. Osbaldestone. *First Prize in Clinical Surgery*, Mr. W. Eagles; *Second Prize*, Mr. C. W. Pitt. *Governors' Prize for the best Reports in both Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery*, Mr. W. D. Spanton. *Honorary Certificates of General Good Conduct and Diligence.* Mr. H. C. Bury; Mr. Philip A. Cornish; Mr. W. Eagles; Mr. M. De G. Hurlstone; Mr. T. Joyce; Mr. C. P. Langford; Mr. William E. Lee; Mr. J. W. Mason; Mr. E. Morgan; Mr. L. F. Osbaldestone; Mr. C. W. Pitt; Mr. Samuel Rutherford; Mr. W. Spanton; Mr. W. M. H. Welby.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. A notice appeared in the *Gazette* of Friday last that the following are the hospitals and schools of surgery and medicine from which certificates of professional education for the Fellowship will be received for 1862-63:—*Hospitals.* London: St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Westminster, Guy's, St. George's, London, Middlesex, University College, Charing Cross, King's College, St. Mary's, Paddington. English Provincial: Bath United Hospital, Bedford General Infirmary. Birmingham: General Hospital, Queen's Hospital. Bristol Infirmary, General Hospital. Cambridge: Addenbrook's Hospital. Derbyshire General Infirmary, Devon and Exeter Hospital, Gloucester General Infirmary, Hants County Hospital, Hull Infirmary, Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Leeds General Infirmary, Leicester Infirmary; Liverpool: Royal Infirmary, Northern Hospital, Southern Hospital. Manchester Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary;

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Northampton General Infirmary, Nottingham General Hospital; Oxford. Radcliffe Infirmary, Salisbury General Infirmary, Salop Infirmary, Sheffield General Infirmary, Staffordshire General Infirmary, Sussex County Hospital, Worcester Infirmary. Dublin. Richmond, Dr. Steven's City of Dublin, Mercer's Meath, Jervis Street, St. Vincent's, Adelaide. Irish Provincial. Belfast General Hospital; Cork. North and South Infirmaries; Galway. County Infirmary and Town Hospital. Edinburgh. Royal Infirmary. Scotch Provincial. Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. *Schools.* London. St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, St. George's, London, Middlesex, University College, King's College, Westminster, Charing Cross, Grosvenor Place, Kinnerton Street, St. Mary's. English Provincial. Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, Sydenham College; Bristol. Old Park Medical School; Hull and East Riding School of Medicine, Leeds School of Medicine, Liverpool Infirmary School of Medicine, Manchester Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine, Sheffield Medical Institution, York School of Medicine. Dublin. Royal College of Surgeons, Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Carmichael School of Medicine, Dublin School of Medicine, Original School of Medicine, Peter Street, Cecilia Street Medical School, Dr. Steeven's Hospital. Irish Provincial. The Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway, the several schools recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Edinburgh. University. Scotch Provincial. Glasgow University. Aberdeen. King's College, Marischal College and University. The several schools recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. *Schools and Hospitals in the British Colonies.* The Medical Colleges of Bengal and Madras, the Grant Medical College of Bombay, the Church University of Toronto; Melbourne Hospital, Australia. In Foreign Countries. Paris, Montpelier, Strasburg, Berlin, Vienna, Heidelberg, Bonn, Göttingen, Würzburg, Leyden, Liège, Pavia, Pisa, Stockholm, Copenhagen, New York, Philadelphia, Harvard University, Boston.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.

TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopedic, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY. Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

SATURDAY.... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—JULY 19, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 921 Girls.. 891 }	1812 1111
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61		1777 1201
<i>Barometer:</i>		
Highest (Sat.) 29.864; lowest (Wed.) 29.613; mean, 29.724.		
<i>Thermometer:</i>		
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 120 degs.; (Sat.) 94 degs.		
In shade—highest (Mon.) 74.8 degrees; lowest (Th.) 46.9 degs.		
Mean—59.5 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—2.3 degs.		
Range—during week, 27.9 degrees; mean daily, 19.9 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 81.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.54.		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

DIVINE SERVICE AT THE OPENING OF THE ASSOCIATION MEETING. Dr. Lochée, our President, writes to us as follows:

"I observe that several letters have appeared in the JOURNAL lately on the subject of our meeting being preceded by divine service. I need hardly say how entirely I concur with that proposition; but I am anxious to remind you that this was really done at our last meeting here, when a large number of our associates attended the morning service at the Cathedral on the Wednesday before commencing the business of that day; also that their intention of doing so was duly announced; also that the service was so far a 'special' one for the occasion, that the ordinary time for its performance was changed by command of the Dean, in order that it might suit the hour named for our business meeting. In fact, I had arranged this some weeks before. If you think this precedent worthy of editorial notice, do as you please with it."

[We have received other communications on this subject. We believe that it will be scarcely possible to place a preliminary religious service on the programme of the current year. The London members consider that the question should be brought before the annual meeting, and decided by the voice of the whole of the members. EDITOR.]

WHY WE HAVE CHLOROFORM ACCIDENTS.—SIR: I very much agree with the remarks in the JOURNAL of the 5th inst., as to the advisability of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, as they have done so much for the "apnoea" of drowning, now extending their inquiries so as to perfect our knowledge of the apnoea of chloroform. It is very unfair, however, to say that the thing has not been done already: the deaths from chloroform are the merest accidents, as much as railway accidents. It might, no doubt be useful to strive to improve railways, and to improve on the steam-engine of Watt, for persons like Mr. Wyndham, who act as stokers, and set accidents at defiance. As many surgeons now care no more about chloroform than about shaving the pubes for a hernia operation, thinking any one that can do the one may do the other. Yet an authoritative explanation of apnoea under chloroform would do good. It is well known that the late Dr. Snow was in despair giving up chloroform, he was so annoyed by the contempt in which it was held by surgeons of late. It will do good thus to explain the real truth of the matter. Then the dentists and some obstetricians frighten the public with terrible evils of chloroform—evils that are purely imaginary. If men like our friend Dr. Acland would not paint the profession in such rainbow glories, we might haply light on the truth in many matters. It is a real and dismal fact, that the two or three times chloroform has made a start in the profession, it has been in a secret or quack form; and it is really not far off from this now, to say that the Biological Society of Paris have not done everything that human ingenuity could contrive to perfect our knowledge of chloroform accidents and apnoea. I wish I could see that Dr. Latham understood this in his remarks on chloroform. If we had any one, in fact, who went out of the old routine, we would not require the "Medico-Chirurgical" to take it up; but, failing that, they ought to do so. I am, etc.,

Sackville Street, July 6, 1862.

CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

S. T.—A correspondent, who refers to a case of recto-vesico-vaginal fistula operated upon by Mr. I. B. Brown, and lately detailed in the JOURNAL, asks: Whether Mr. Brown has been successful in any cases of the kind referred to; and whether it is true that the sensibility of the mucous membrane of the rectum can be so modified as to bear the constant presence of urine without undergoing destructive changes. The question is one which can only be definitely settled by experience; but we should certainly say that all physiological principles would, *à priori*, tend to show that a mucous membrane is fitted only to bear on its surface the natural secretions which should pass over them. In the present instance, it is clear that the mucous membrane of the rectum seriously resented the presence of the urine upon its surface.

F. D.—Dr. W. Ogle is Physician to the Derby Hospital.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Mr. H. DUNCALFE; Mr. T. H. SMITH; Dr. HANDFIELD JONES; Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON; Dr. T. H. BARKER; Mr. ROBERT CEELEY; Dr. G. B. HALFORD; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. A. ROBERTSON; and Mr. T. G.