

The license of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, entitles its possessor to be registered as a medical practitioner, under the Medical Act 1858, and to practise medicine and pharmacy in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

**NOTICE.** A Register of Medical Students lies in the care of the clerk at the Hall, and will be opened upon the first day of each winter and summer session, and will remain open for fifteen days, for the entry of the names of medical students who have passed the preliminary examination in arts, and who have entered upon their professional studies; in order that their names may be returned in due time to the Medical Council; and all students about being registered must produce the certificate in arts and cards of admission to the lectures or hospitals to which they have entered.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

| NAME OF BRANCH.                      | PLACE OF MEETING.        | DATE.                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SOUTH MIDLAND.<br>[Annual Autumnal.] | Infirmary,<br>Aylesbury. | Thursday, Oct.<br>28rd, 3 P.M. |

### SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Shropshire Ethical Branch was held at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Monday, September 15th, at 1.30 P.M.; THOMAS GROOM, Esq., President, in the Chair. Nineteen members and several visitors were present.

Dr. Styrap, the retiring president, having briefly addressed the meeting, resigned the chair to T. Groom, Esq., who thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him.

*Vote of Thanks.* It was proposed by H. Y. WHITEHEAD, M.D., seconded by W. W. THOMAS, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the late President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, for their valuable services during the past year."

*Report of Treasurer.* It was proposed by J. W. ROE, Esq., seconded by W. N. KEMPSTER, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That the Treasurer's Report for the past financial year, now submitted to the meeting—a copy of which was transmitted to each member on the 4th instant—be approved and adopted."

*Election of Officers.* It was proposed by A. MATHIAS, Esq., seconded by W. N. KEMPSTER, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That James Bratton, Esq., be elected President; S. B. Gwynn, Esq., and J. R. Humphreys, Esq., Vice-Presidents; and the following gentlemen, Members of the Council for the ensuing year, in the place of those who retire by rotation and otherwise:—Richard Thursfield, Esq., William Thursfield, Esq., Richard Wilding, Esq., W. Fuller, M.B., W. M. Beddoes, M.D., and H. Y. Whytehead, M.D."

*Honorary Secretary.* Dr. Styrap having expressed his wish to resign the office of Honorary Secretary, it was proposed by HENRY FENTON, Esq., seconded by J. R. HUMPHREYS, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That this meeting desires to record its grateful sense of the untiring zeal of Dr. Styrap; and, while presenting him with the best thanks of the society, requests him to continue his valuable services as Honorary Secretary."

*Representatives of Branch in General Council.* It was proposed by S. B. GWYNN, Esq., seconded by RICHARD THURSFIELD, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That, in accordance with the eighth general law of the British Medical Association, Thomas Groom, Esq. (President), Peploe Cartwright, Esq., Henry Fenton, Esq., and the Honorary Secretary, be the representatives of the Branch in the General Council for the ensuing year."

*The JOURNAL.* It was proposed by Dr. STYRAP, seconded by P. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That this Branch desires to record its satisfaction at the high professional tone and continued general improvement of the JOURNAL of the Association, under its present able editor."

*Medical Council and College of Surgeons.* It was proposed by Dr. STYRAP, seconded by P. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That this meeting, while deeply regretting the course recently taken by a simple majority of the Medical Council, in the matter of the College of Surgeons and its Educational Programme, begs to record its hearty approval of the sentiments expressed on the subject by the President of the Association (Dr. Burrows), in his late Inaugural Address."

*Papers and Cases.* It was proposed by W. W. THOMAS, Esq., seconded by S. B. GWYNN, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the gentlemen who have kindly furnished papers and cases."

*Vote of Thanks to the President.* It was proposed by RICHARD THURSFIELD, Esq., seconded by Dr. STYRAP, and resolved unanimously—

"That the best thanks of the members be given to the President, Thomas Groom, Esq., for the courtesy and ability with which he has conducted the business of the meeting."

*The Dinner.* At 4 P.M., twenty-five gentlemen partook of an excellent dinner, under the presidency of T. Groom, Esq. (who presented the members with a dozen of champagne); the vice-chair being filled by J. Bratton, Esq., President-elect. During the evening, various vocal and instrumental solo and concerted pieces were executed by a select band of musicians from Birmingham, assisted by several resident amateur vocalists, and contributed greatly to the pleasures of the meeting, than which nothing can have passed off more pleasantly and satisfactorily.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the orchestra—through the medium of the conductor—addressed a letter to Dr. Styrap, offering in the kindest manner to give a vocal and instrumental concert, in October, in aid of the funds of the Royal Medical Benevolent College.

### EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held at the Queen's Hotel, Withernsea, on Wednesday, September 24th, at half-past 3 P.M.; F. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Hessele, President-elect, occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members and visitors from the neighbouring district.

*Papers.* The following papers were read:—

1. Remarks on the late meeting of the British Medical Association. By K. King, M.D.

2. On the Action of certain Drugs lately introduced to the Profession from America. By Sir H. Cooper, M.D.

3. Case of Perforation of the Ileum. By R. Craven, Esq.

4. Case of Double Dislocation. By R. Craven, Esq.  
Dr. KING gave a very interesting account of the daily meetings of the Association. He also made some very pertinent remarks on the number of members, and on

the assets and liabilities of the Association, pointing out an improvement in the financial department. Dr. Richardson's paper on "Suspended Animation," he thought, had more of a negative character; it condemned many modes of restoring life, but did not introduce other and better means to be used. He spoke also of the addresses of the meeting as being extremely forcible and eloquent, producing a most powerful influence and agreeable effect upon the audience. The Metropolitan Counties Branch deserved all praise and best thanks for their unbounded hospitality in providing for the wants of the body during the whole of the days of the meeting of the Association. Such liberality could scarcely be expected to be carried out by any other Branch. The thanks of the Association were also due to the officers of the College of Physicians and College of Surgeons for the two splendid *soirées* given by them to the members of the Association. The remarks made by Dr. King seemed to meet with universal approbation from the members present.

*Dinner.* After the meeting, the members and friends sat down to a sumptuous dinner. F. B. Anderson, Esq., presided; and the vice-chair was occupied by Dr. Munroe. The chairman spoke of the great prospects of the Association, commencing a new era free from debt, and with the likelihood of a large increase of members. Sir H. Cooper spoke of the beneficial results to be expected from the Committee of Inquiry on the Therapeutical Action of Medicines, showing that much good must arise from such inquiries. Dr. Munroe spoke of the great value of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, without which the glorious results of the meeting in London could not have been accomplished; also of the inability of certain journals to detract from the usefulness and high literary position which the Medical journal had now attained to. He also said that the meeting in London would stand boldly out in the history of the Association as one replete with scientific information and medical knowledge; and that those members from the country who, with him, had had the felicity of being present, would ever remember with feelings of pride and pleasure the great kindness and cordiality of their metropolitan brethren, whose hospitality seemed to know no bounds. So cheering were the accounts of all the speakers of the great success of the British Medical Association, that several additional gentlemen were proposed to become members at the beginning of the ensuing year. This country branch meeting, the first of the kind ever held in the district of Holderness, was of so pleasant and edifying a character, and so much good feeling exemplified between members and visitors, as to leave but one wish for another meeting at the earliest opportunity.

#### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

An ordinary meeting was held on September 25th, 1862, at the Athenæum, Bristol; W. J. Church, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were present thirty-eight members and four visitors.

The minutes of the last ordinary meeting were read and approved of.

*New Members.* The following gentlemen were proposed, balloted for, and admitted members of the Branch:—G. Keddell, Esq.; C. Gaine, Esq.; T. E. Clark, Esq.; W. B. Fagan, Esq.; and D. Davies, Esq.

*Proposed Alteration of Bye-Law.* Dr. HERAPATH proposed an amendment to one of the bye-laws of the Branch—that the ballot for the election of members of Council of the Branch should remain open till two days before the annual meeting, instead of ten days, as at present. Dr. Herapath's amendment, seconded by Dr. W. Budd, was put to the vote, and lost.

*Papers.* The following papers were read:—

1. On Practical Difficulties in the Diagnosis of Acute Phthisis. By E. L. Fox, M.D.
2. Five Years Midwifery Experience. By J. Hinton, Esq.
3. Case of Staphylophary. By F. P. Lansdown, Esq.
4. Case of Sphacelus of the Tongue. By Augustin Prichard, Esq.

[These papers will be forwarded for publication.]

#### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

##### WEST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

The first meeting in the present session was held at the Crown Hotel, Rochester, on Friday, September 26, 1862. There were present fifteen members and two visitors.

The President of the Branch having taken the chair, the minutes of the late meeting at Dartford were read and confirmed.

*President of the Branch for Next Year.* The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Martin of Reigate, Secretary of the South-Eastern Branch, requesting the meeting to nominate a President and two Vice-Presidents for the next year's annual meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. Fry, and seconded by Dr. ARMSTRONG,

"That Dr. Martin of Rochester be the President-elect."

At Dr. MARTIN'S own request, however, the nomination was withdrawn.

It was then resolved unanimously.

"That John Armstrong, M.D., of Gravesend, be the President-elect; and that J. M. Burton, Esq., of Lee Park, and J. J. D. Burns, M.D., of Chatham, be Vice-Presidents."

*Financial Statement.* The Treasurer, Dr. MARTIN, submitted his financial statement, which was duly audited.

*Secretary.* Mr. Dulvey was unanimously reelected Secretary for the ensuing year.

*Communications.* The following communications were then read:—

1. On Heart Disease. By S. Monckton, M.D., Maidstone.
2. On Change of Air considered as a Curative Agent in Disease. By F. J. Brown, M.D., Rochester.
3. Case of Partial Dislocation of the Humerus. By F. Fry, Esq., Maidstone.

Thanks of the meeting were unanimously accorded to those gentlemen who had read papers; to the Secretary for his past services; and to the President of the Branch for having come to take the chair. Those who were able to remain then adjourned to dinner.

**MECHANICAL MEDICINE IN NEW YORK.** "The treatment of diseases and deformities by scientific appliances," writes the *American Medical Times*, "is now carried to such perfection by qualified medical men, that we feel it a duty to encourage them by every legitimate means. In the manufacture of artificial limbs we have an accession in Dr. Bly, of Rochester, who a year or two since first introduced his limb, with lateral motion at the ankle-joint, to the profession of this city. He has now opened an office in New York. Dr. Henry G. Davis, who was the first to apply extension and counterextension scientifically in the treatment of hip-joint disease, has improved upon his former splints by the manufacture of one which would seem to leave nothing to be desired in simplicity, lightness, and efficiency. Dr. Davis has opened a fine residence for patients in one of the pleasantest parts of the city, where those who remain under his care may have the comforts and quiet of a home."

## Medical News.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.** At the ordinary general meeting of the Fellows, held on Tuesday, September 30th, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, were duly admitted members of the College:—

Dickson, Edward Dalzel, M.D., Constantinople  
Thompson, Reginald Edward, M.B., 4, Upper Belgrave Street  
Also, on August 2nd,  
Miller, David Graham, R.N.,  
previously an extra-licentiate, was admitted a member.

The following gentlemen passed the preliminary examination in the subjects of general education, on the 24th September:—

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bedford, William James G. | Millett, George Bowen      |
| Bell, William             | Nell, Richard Frederick    |
| Burt, William Jennings    | Pearce, Joseph Channing    |
| Burton, Thomas Beaird     | Prince, Frederick Tickell  |
| Butler, William Harris    | Pritchard, Robert Owen     |
| Fraser, John James        | Pughe, Richard             |
| Goodall, Joseph           | Raines, Richard Edward H.  |
| Greene, Walter            | Richardson, James F. H.    |
| Heelas, Martin            | Underhill, Francis William |
| Hogg, Christopher H. J.   | Vincent, Osman             |
| Jalland, Arthur Gibson    | Wallbridge, John Smith     |
| Linn, David               | Weld, Charles Humphrey     |

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On Sept. 25th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Dickinson, James Bathgate, Howdon-on-Tyne  
Latham, Alfred William, Darlaston, Staffordshire  
Little, Frederick, Eye, Peterborough

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

Aspray, Charles Owen, St. Mary's Hospital  
Hackney, John, University College  
Pope, E., London Hospital  
Ryder, Francis James, St. Thomas's Hospital

### APPOINTMENTS.

**BUSZARD, Frank, Esq.,** elected House-Surgeon and Apothecary to the Northampton Infirmary.

**CORRIE, James J., Esq.,** appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary.

**HALDANE, D. R., M.D.,** to be Lecturer on Practice of Medicine at Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, in the room of W. T. Gairdner, M.D.

**SAUNDERS, George J. S., M.B.,** appointed Medical Superintendent of the Devon County Lunatic Asylum, in the room of \*J. C. Bucknill, M.D.

### ROYAL NAVY.

**ADAMS, John S., Esq.,** Surgeon, to the *Perseus*.

**BATESON, John M., Esq.,** Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Perseus*.

**CHRISTIE, Johnstone, M.D.,** Surgeon, to the *Barrosa*.

**COLEMAN, E. W., M.D.,** Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Warrior* (confirmed).

**CUNNINGHAM, Charles L., Esq.,** Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cambridge* (confirmed).

**HEAD, Richard I. B., Esq.,** Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Barrosa*.

**KEELEY, H. G., Esq.,** Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Squirrel*.

**LLOYD, W. H., Esq.,** Surgeon (confirmed), to the *Petrel*.

**PATRICK, William, Esq.,** Surgeon, to the *Sutlej*.

**THOMSON, James, Esq.,** Assist.-Surg. (additional), to the *Fisgard*.

**WILLIS, Simon A., M.D.,** Surgeon, to the *Eclipse*.

### BIRTH.

**COOPER.** On September 30th, at Cromer, the wife of \*J. Cooper, Esq., of a daughter.

### DEATHS.

**BEAN, Joseph A., M.D.,** at Mangalore, East Indies, on July 31.

**BICKERSTETH, Henry, M.D.,** at Cape Town, aged 49, on August 6.

**BUCHANAN.** On September 29th, Maryanne, wife of George Buchanan, M.D., of 75, Gower Street.

**EVANS.** On September 24th, at Norwich, aged 73, Lucy, widow of Lewis Evans, M.D.

**HARLE, Thomas, M.D.,** of Glasgow, aged 49, on September 26.

**HURT, Samuel, M.D.,** at Mansfield, on September 26.

**MOORE, Oswald A., Esq.,** Surgeon, at York, aged 44, on Sept. 22.

**PARSEY.** On September 28th, at Hatton, Warwick, aged 2 years, William George, only son of W. H. Parsey, M.D.

**RUTHERFORD, James, M.D., R.N.,** at Sligo, aged 83, on Sept. 24.

**SIMMONS.** On September 25th, at Baker Street, Lloyd's Square, Elizabeth, widow of the late George Simmons, Esq., Surgeon, of Judd Street.

**SMITH.** On September 30th, at Carlton Colville, Emma L., eldest daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq., Surgeon.

**TYACKE.** On September 23rd, at Chichester, aged 15, Sibella Freeland, second daughter of \*N. Tyacke, M.D.

**WATSON.** On September 15th, at Cotingham, near Hull, aged 43, Mary Charlotte, wife of \*Samuel Watson, Esq., Surgeon.

**PROFESSOR AGASSIZ**, spite of the war, perseveres in his peaceful pursuits. He has just completed and published the fourth part of his *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America*.

**BEQUESTS.** Under the will of Miss Elizabeth Welby, of Spondon, Derbyshire, the County Hospital, Derby; the Asylum for Idiots, Highgate; the Samaritan Free Hospital, London, have come in for considerable legacies.

**CIDER IN DIABETES.** Drs. Miller and Holmes reported to the Berkshire District Medical Society, U.S., a cure of diabetes in a man seventy-two years of age, by the use of sweet cider, after the disease had lasted three years. Dr. T. Childs brought additional testimony to the cure of true diabetes mellitus by the use of cider. (*Berkshire Medical Journal*.)

**A SEA-SICKNESS REMEDY.** A Cronstadt journal states that the Japanese ambassadors all suffered from seasickness in going from Swinemunde to St. Petersburg. The first ambassador, in particular, was exceedingly ill, notwithstanding the strange remedy he employed, which consisted of soup made of horse-radish and rice, seasoned with red herrings and sardines cut into small pieces. When eating this singular compound, he took a little champagne after each spoonful.

**VACANCIES.** The following appointments are vacant:—Surgeon to the Birkenhead Hospital; Medical Officer to the Corporation of the Poor, Northern Division, Exeter; Medical Officer to the Third District of the Yeovil Union; Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew Close; Medical Officer for the Dublin South Dispensary; Resident Medical Officer and Secretary to the Isle of Wight Infirmary; Medical Officer to No. 2 District of the Daventry Union; and Resident Dispenser to the Ripon Dispensary and House of Recovery.

**VACCINATION.** The public returns, as far as they are complete, show that in the year ending at Michaelmas last the number of persons vaccinated by the public vaccinators in England was but 432,806; only 425,739 were successfully vaccinated, and of this number 100,641 were above a year old. Yet the number of registered births in the year in the unions making these returns was 685,646, more than double the number of the infants under one year successfully vaccinated by the public vaccinators. The number of the vaccinators was 3,731.

**COD LIVER OIL FOR CATTLE.** A farmer of Haubourain (Nord), has just tried the experiment of accelerating the fattening of cattle by the use of cod liver oil. The trial was first made upon two calves, eight sheep, and two pigs. The result surpassed all expectation; in ninety days they were all in prime condition, the flesh being perfectly white and of easy digestion. The quantity given was, to the pigs two ounces per day, to the sheep one ounce, and to calves about an ounce and three quarters. For the calves the oil was mixed with bran and chopped straw, for the sheep with bruised beans, and for the pigs with their regular food.

**FEMALE CRIMINAL LUNATICS.** Of the female criminal lunatics in custody in the year, two hundred and twenty in number, forty-five were women charged with murder, ten with attempts to murder, three with manslaughter, three with infanticide or concealing birth, two with burglary, seventy-eight with larceny and petty thefts. But these lunatics are the accumulation of years, and their offences are not to be all reckoned among the mischief done by women in 1861.

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE will commence its session on the 17th inst.; and, as will be seen by its list of papers and authors, its coming meetings will be full of interest. The high position which the academy is yearly assuming among the scientific medical associations of this and other countries, should be a source of pride to the profession of New York. During the past year it made a more rapid advance towards an enduring scientific reputation than at any other period. The character of its papers and discussions was of a high order, and attracted attention and favourable comment in all medical circles. (*American Medical Times*.)

FATAL EXPLOSION OF GUN-COTTON. A fatal explosion of gun-cotton recently took place at Brooklyn, New York. Mr. L. M. Dornbach, an able chemist and photographer, was packing gun-cotton for shipment, and whilst punching it down somewhat forcibly in a cask containing 38lbs., it partially exploded and set his clothes in flames. A few seconds afterwards another and more serious explosion followed, which resulted in such injuries to Mr. Dornbach as to cause his death in a few hours. Gun-cotton rarely explodes from mere percussion, but a circumstance like that above recorded is suggestive of caution in the use of this innocent looking material. (*Pharmaceutical Journal*.)

YANKEE RED-TAPEISM. I have mentioned that fifty or sixty surgeons were telegraphed for, and ordered to repair yesterday from Baltimore to Washington. It appears that they started very early yesterday morning, that they got to Washington, found there universal dismay and confusion—no orders, no carriages, no accommodation, no patients. Out of the thousands upon thousands who were known to have been wounded in the battles of Thursday and Friday, the 28th and 29th of August, only one hundred and fifty sufferers had yesterday been conveyed to Washington. Surgeons from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were arriving, enhancing the confusion by their numbers and want of organisation. The surgeons from Baltimore had no alternative but to return yesterday evening to the place whence they came.

ANTEDILUVIAN FROGS. Professor Owen gives his opinion as follows on the "Frog in the Coalpit." "I was glad to read your paper in the *Field* on the carbonicolous frog, but you give too much advantage to the lovers of marvellous by assuming that froggy got down the pit as big as when he was found there. No doubt a fat, full-grown frog might come to grief at the close of a fall of one hundred yards or so; but my notion is that frogs tumble down a pit's mouth by scores when they are but a few grains weight,—i.e., when they first creep out of their watery nursery and spread abroad in all directions, as both toads and frogs do when metamorphosed. Now, as there is usually a pool of water at the bottom of a pit's mouth, these light little bodies would drop into it, or on to the mud, without any bones being broken, and their tenacity and vitality would enable them soon to recover any shock (even should they feel one) after their fall. Once down the pit, they crawl off to any dark fissure, and my wonder is that the marvel of a frog or a toad in coal or coal fissures is not more common than it is reported to be. You may give the above as a supplement to your letter if you please."

DEATH OF DR. BURNES. We regret to learn the sudden death of Dr. James Burnes, which happened a few days since at Manchester, whilst on his wedding tour. He was elder brother of the late Sir Alexander Burnes, who fell at Cabul in 1841, and himself formerly held the post of Physician-General at Bombay. Dr. Burnes, who was known in the literary world as the author of a *Visit to the Ameer of Scinde*, was a magistrate for the counties of Forfar and Middlesex, and was one of the most active of the visiting justices of the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell. The deceased gentleman received the Hanoverian order

of Knighthood in 1837. By his first wife, who was a daughter to the late Major-General Sir G. Holmes, K.C.B., he had issue several sons, the eldest of whom fell in the Indian mutiny, where he lost his life in an heroic effort to rescue a little English child. This event is commemorated in a handsome painted window, lately executed for Dr. Burnes's native city of Montrose.

BELLADONNA BERRIES. An occurrence lately took place in the University Botanic Gardens at Cambridge, by which the lives of some children were put in great danger. The gardens, a most alluring promenade, are liberally thrown open to the public, but not to children, unless under escort, though it is needless to say children sometimes succeed in breaking through the regulations. In the department known as "the physic garden" are grown, as a matter of course, many plants of a noxious character, among these the *Atropa Belladonna*, producing at this season berries having the appearance of a middle-sized cherry. These when ripe are of a violet black colour and of a sweetish and not nauseous taste, having an inviting appearance. To the bed containing products of this class several children on Saturday afternoon obtained access, and there is no doubt consumed a quantity of the berries mentioned. On their return home they were seized with vomiting, and three, aged eight, six, and three years respectively, were throughout Sunday in imminent danger, their deaths being hourly expected. The symptoms were dryness of the mouth and throat, dilatation of the pupils of the eyes, loss of sensation, delirium, and stupor—in fact, all those consequent upon poisoning by belladonna. The children, however, have recovered so far as to be out of danger, though they are still suffering severely.

A NEW PLAGUE IN ZILLAH SAUGOR. Captain G. F. S. Browne, the Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, has published in the Government Records of Northern India a report of a malignant fever which visited Saugor in the year 1859. The disorder made its appearance in the end of June, the rainy season having terminated rather early, and continued in full force until November, when it abated and gradually ceased. It was obviously a form of fever, perhaps "typhoid"; but such was its virulence that, as compared with it, cholera was much less appalling. The natives had no remedy with which to meet it, and death was rapid and certain. Whole families were cut off, and villages depopulated. Young and old suffered alike; and, although the malady was most fatal amongst the poor and crowded towns, it spared not the rich, and in the most salubrious districts found out the crowded and most confined spots. It was so quick in its action, that persons attacked one-day died the next, cold sweats being marked as the final symptom. The city of Saugor, Captain Browne reports, suffered very severely in all parts except the jail: the prisoners were almost all free from it. In November, when he commenced his annual tour, he found the people cast down, disheartened, and obliged even to dispense with their usual ceremony of burning their dead, as there was no one who would fetch wood for the pyres. Whether the disorder was contagious is not certain; but it is certain that, in the brief stay of the pestilence in the Saugor district, not less than *twenty-three thousand* persons were destroyed by it.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION. An action has recently been tried at the County Court at Wakefield, involving the liability of masters to pay for medical attendance on their servants. The plaintiff was Mr. Henry Horsfall, surgeon: the defendant, a widow lady. The amount was nine shillings and sixpence for medicine and attendance. On the 4th of December, 1856, Mr. Horsfall received a message to go and attend defendant's servant. He did so, and prescribed for her on four occasions. His books were produced, in which were entries, "Mrs. Nettleton, *pro servant*." He did not know the servant's name, nor

did he remember to have attended her previously. He sent in his bill in January 1857. Defendant went to the Isle of Man and could not be found. In cross-examination, Mr. Horsfall said that Mrs. Nettleton did not say that she would be liable for the payment, but she did not say the contrary. Mrs. Nettleton, said that she remembered her servant being taken ill. At that time Dr. Atkinson was attending her own son, and she proposed to the servant that he should attend her also. This offer was declined, as the servant said that she had seen Mr. Horsfall before, and would prefer seeing him again. Defendant offered that if Dr. Atkinson attended her it would be without charge, but if she employed Mr. Horsfall it would be at the patient's own expense. She did not receive any bill till about three years ago, when it was accompanied with a threatening letter, which she handed to her solicitor. Mrs. Kenyon, a servant of Mrs. Nettleton, deposed that she went for Mr. Horsfall. For the defence it was urged that there had been no contract, and that Mr. Horsfall had been sent for without defendant's knowledge or consent; but it was admitted that he had had an interview with defendant immediately after he had seen the servant. The judge, stated that a contract might be either expressed or implied. In this case he thought that an implied contract was clearly established, and as it was the usual custom for masters and mistresses to pay for medical attendance on those in their service, he should give a verdict for the plaintiff.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.** The late music hall at the Surrey Gardens has now been completely adapted for its new purpose of a temporary hospital. The arrangements which have been made are of a very complete and satisfactory character. The building has been entirely covered in with a circular roof of galvanised iron, and in the interior of the building two floors have been erected. The ground floor is set apart as an accident and casual ward; and waiting rooms for out-patients, with physicians' and surgeons' consulting rooms, and a very commodious dispensary. The first floor is appropriated for male patients, the second or upper one for female patients, the rows of beds for surgical and medical cases being separated by a partition running down the centre of each floor. A lift has been provided in the well of one of the staircases. The kitchen formerly connected with the refreshment department of the music hall, has been converted into a hospital kitchen, and a covered way has been constructed, along which carriages heated with hot water will run upon rails to convey the food to the ascending lift. The portion of the building which was used as refreshment-rooms has been fitted up for the staff of nurses in training under Miss Nightingale. This training establishment is supported out of the Nightingale fund, Mr. Whitfield and Mrs. Wardrupper have been appointed to the responsible duty of superintending this department. Accommodation is provided for fifteen of these nurses, and for the superintendent, Mrs. Wardrupper. The accommodation for in-patients is equal to two hundred and fifty beds, and each person has an average of 2,300 cubic feet of air, which is nearly eight times as much as is required under the provisions of the Poor-law Act for inmates of union work-houses. Bath-rooms are fitted up on each floor, and rooms for the nurses and matrons. The ventilation is abundantly provided for, and the heating of the wards will be by ordinary open stoves, the products of combustion being carried off by large iron pipes, which are carried up through the roof. The fine museum and library are located in one of the temporary buildings on the grounds; and the anatomical school, dissecting rooms, and theatre, occupy a building near the edge of the ornamental lake. A microscopic room is attached to this latter building. The water will be allowed to remain in the lake, due provision being made for keeping up a continuous supply; and the gardens, kept up in good order, will form an agreeable promenade for such of the convalescent patients as it may

be deemed advisable to retain in the hospital. The verandahs in the upper wards will in warm weather also form a pleasant and healthy lounge for patients. The property, taken temporarily by the governors of the hospital, includes not only that which is known as the Surrey Gardens and buildings, but also the whole of the property adjoining, known as the Manor House, and the tea-gardens attached to it. The total area is about sixteen acres. The staff of the hospital provided for on the premises includes Mrs. Wardrupper and her band of nurses, already mentioned, two house surgeons, a dresser, an assistant apothecary, and resident accoucheur. In the garden front are placed the two statues which formerly stood in the open court of St. Thomas's Hospital, Edward the Sixth (the founder of the charity), and Sir Robert Clayton, one of its earliest presidents and most munificent benefactors. The term for which the property has been taken is two years, with power to extend for a further period of six months, if it should be considered necessary to have such an extension of time. The great drawback to the selection of the present site is the indifferent quality of the approaches, the streets leading to it being narrow and inconvenient.

**MR. PARTRIDGE'S REPORT, SENT TO THE GARIBALDI ITALIAN UNITY COMMITTEE.** Spezia, Sept. 20th. The reports received in England of General Garibaldi's health and of the state of his wounds were so various, contradictory, and alarming, that I was commissioned by some of the general's friends to visit him professionally, and to ascertain from actual observation his real condition. I arrived at Spezia on the 16th of September, and I have since that time daily visited the general at Varignano, in company with Dr. Prandina and his other medical attendants, and I have been constantly present at the morning dressings of the wounds. I have been further permitted, through the courtesy of the surgeons, to make a personal examination into the nature and extent of the injury. The accident may be described, shortly, as a transverse compound fracture of the right internal malleolus (ankle bone), produced by a rifle shot, which, though it opened the joint by a small aperture, did not enter it nor lodge itself in any other part of the limb. The outer ankle bone remains uninjured, nor does the astragalus (the great pulley-like bone of the foot, which sustains the leg) appear to have been injured; the most careful examinations, made immediately after the accident and since, have led to the conclusion that no other bone except the tibia (or greater bone of the leg) was implicated in the injury. At first severe inflammation, swelling, and excessive pain followed upon the infliction of the wound; but these were subdued by cold applications, cataplasms, leeches, and rest, so that now the ankle and surrounding parts present nearly their natural size and form, the foot being almost at a right angle with the leg, and otherwise in excellent position. The wound, the circumference of which (on its superficial aspect) is rather larger than that of half a franc, looks well, and discharges healthy matter, mingled with molecular fragments of exfoliating bone, which are rarely larger than grains of sand. The present unswollen state of the ankle and of the parts around it permits of an examination, which has confirmed the assurance given by other circumstances, that the bullet did not enter the joint, nor effect a lodgment elsewhere. The injured parts are now free from inflammation, and, unless moved, are no longer painful. The wound is simply dressed with charpie, spread with cerate, and covered with a light poultice, the foot being maintained at rest and in position by a suitable apparatus of small pads, pillows, and bandages. The wound of the left thigh, which was slight and superficial, is now well. The general's manner is very patient and tranquil; his health is fairly good, though he is much emaciated; his appetite is tolerable; his pulse is quiet; his tongue is

clean and moist; and, upon the whole, he sleeps well. He has within the last two days been removed into a larger, more airy, and quieter chamber than that which he at first occupied. Every one about the general seems attentive to his wants and wishes, and his friends have supplied him (and I hope will continue to do so) with those necessities and comforts which his situation demands. My opinion is that (bearing in mind his habitually abstemious habits), if mental as well as bodily repose are steadily enforced, if the injured limb be kept at perfect rest, if the general health and strength be sustained by suitable nourishments (and, if need be, by stimulants), by well-aired, well-kept, and quiet rooms, and, lastly, by a continued supply of those comforts necessary to his present condition, the general will, with time (certainly some months) and care, have a good, useful foot, though the ankle-joint may become stiff, or, at the best, be only partially movable. I beg to express my entire concurrence in the treatment pursued by the surgeons who attended General Garibaldi, and who dress his wound with solicitous care and skill. Upon one occasion I had the good fortune to see General Garibaldi in company with Professor Zanetti of Florence, and I was gratified to find that my view of the past and of the prospective treatment (under certain contingencies) of this anxious case coincided with those of that eminent surgeon. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my grateful sense of the prompt aid afforded me by the authorities here in furtherance of the objects of my visit; and I would also especially acknowledge the frank reception and kindness of General Garibaldi's medical attendants—Drs. Ripari, Prandina, Albanese, Basile, and others—with whom for the time being I have had the pleasure of being thrown into daily association.—**RICHD. PARTRIDGE, F.R.S.,** Surgeon to King's College Hospital; Professor of Anatomy in King's College, London; and Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

## Varieties.

**OPIATES TO CHILDREN.** A member of the Nottingham Town Council states that he sells about four hundred gallons of laudanum annually, at least half of which he believes to be administered to infants.

**ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.** Great Britain loses a regiment every year in and about the coal mines. The deaths from accidents were 1,122 in 1857, 930 in 1858, 914 in 1859, 1,109 in 1860, and now the return for 1861 is 943. The average for the first five years is just over 1,000.

**FRENCH SUICIDES.** The last number of the *Journal de la Société de Statistique* of Paris contains an interesting paper by M. Hippolyte Blanc on suicide in France, from which it appears that since 1827 the number of suicides has been constantly increasing. From that year to 1858, inclusively, there have not been fewer than 92,662 in France, being on an average 2,895 per annum. Taking the numbers of each year by periods of five, it appears that suicides have increased in regular progression. In 1827, the proportion was 4·8 for every 100,000 inhabitants; in 1858 it was 10·8. Regarding the age of the individuals, we find that the tendency to commit suicide increases until the age of 80; but suicide is much rarer among females than among men. From 1836 to 1858 the number of males that committed suicide was 56,562 or 2,459·2 per annum; that of the females was 18,548, or 896·7 per annum. Suicides are unequally distributed with respect to the periods of the year. The maximum occurs in June and July; the minimum in November and December. Touching the mode of death, men prefer hanging, and women drowning. The geographical distribution of sui-

cides shows that the departments of the centre and south-west of France have fewer suicides to register than the north and north-east. The department of the Seine naturally furnishes the largest number, owing to its dense population; thus, from 1844 to 1858, the number of suicides for every 100,000 was 80.

**THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.** The adherents of the vegetarian system of dietetics lately held their fifteenth annual meeting at the Crystal Palace. A report stated that in one phase of the question popular feeling had been upon the whole decidedly adverse. Again, while men were engaged in the destruction of human life by war, it was useless to expect any consideration towards the lower orders of animals. The report referred to a remarkable instance of the truth of vegetarian principles as exhibited at Preston, where in consequence of the cotton famine thousands of persons were existing upon very small allowances, and, consequently, to a very great extent were deprived of the means of purchasing animal food, while the Board of Health returns showed that there was a diminution of deaths, and an improvement in the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of that town. At 4 o'clock the members partook of refreshments, which consisted of tea and coffee, rolls and butter, apples, pears, plums, and lettuces. Some members even scrupled to indulge in the stimulating beverages just mentioned, and confined their libations to simple water. Mr. Alderman Harvey, of Salford, said, that he was now 76 years of age, and had been a vegetarian and abstainer from intoxicating drinks for fifty-two years, having been led to adopt that system by experience gained while a visitor to his late brother-in-law, Mr. Brotherton, M.P. He could personally testify to the beneficial effects of vegetarianism upon the bodily health, for whereas while a boy slight wounds were difficult of cure, simple injuries now disappeared without medical treatment by the simple application of cold water. He had taken no physic and had employed no doctor for forty years, and had had during that time but one illness, which arose from his own imprudence. He had been staying with a friend one winter, and, having partaken freely of some cheese curds, he had immediately to walk two or three miles through the snow to a railway station, and thus received a chill, which resulted in an attack of jaundice. Even then he called in no doctor nor took any physic; but by means of vapour-baths and the remedial action of nature recovered his health. The absurdity of the idea that animal food was necessary to enable men to perform great labour was demonstrated by the fact that the porters of Constantinople—the strongest race of men in Europe—were of exceedingly temperate habits and never indulged in animal food. The Irish labourers, who performed the hardest work in this country and in America, as a rule rarely tasted animal food, but lived chiefly on vegetable products. Dr. Roth followed, and enforced the benefits of vegetarianism, combined with pure air and water, exercise and other hygienic precautions, as tending to promote a healthy, vigorous, and prolonged existence. Mr. J. Haughton, of Dublin, expressed his belief that although the public generally regarded the movement with indifference, if not ridicule, yet it was their duty as believers in vegetarianism to maintain its truth and to propagate their views. Dr. Trall, of New York, said the system had some thousands of followers in America, and he had no doubt their numbers would continually increase. He was a doctor, but he gave no physic, and yet he had always a house full of patients. There was no necessity for flesh meat, which only created morbid appetites that could not always be satisfied, and thence sprung many of the evils and miseries of life. The medical profession generally were opposed to vegetarianism, but although medical books were full of assertions in favour of the use of animal food they contained no arguments to support them. Animals fed upon vegetable products, and all the nutriment contained in the flesh of those animals was derived from that

source. Why, then, should men obtain nutriment at second-hand, alloyed by the impurities of the animals through which it had passed.

### 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.  
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.—Royal Orthopædic, 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—SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

|  |                                   |           |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------|
|  | Births.                           | Deaths.   |
| During week.....                             | { Boys.. 899 }<br>{ Girls.. 843 } | 1742 1140 |
| Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61 ..... |                                   | 1865 1251 |

Barometer:  
Highest (Sun.) 30.084; lowest (Wed.) 29.742; mean, 29.871.  
Thermometer:  
Highest in sun—extremes (Tu.) 104 degs.; (Sun.) 70.3 degs.  
In shade—highest (Fri.) 69.8 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 39.2 degs.  
Mean—56.6 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+1.6 degs.  
Range—during week, 30.6 degrees; mean daily, 15.2 degrees.  
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 87.  
Mean direction of wind, Var.—Rain in inches, 0.17.

### 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.

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

MR. HIGGINBOTTOM AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—SIR: For others as well as myself, may I ask Mr. Higginbottom to tell us, in your JOURNAL, how to exclude alcohol from our dietary, and live? If he can answer the question satisfactorily to us, many besides myself will be very grateful to him, and a page in your JOURNAL will be well given to his reply. I shall best ask for the information which I seek, by stating my own experience. A general practitioner in middle life, actively and sometimes too actively occupied, of moderate *vis vitæ*, but without disease, I repeatedly tried and wished to give up the use both of beer and wine. Every trial ended as the last. Then I lived for nearly three months without taking any fermented drink. For the first few weeks, I fancied myself better; then I felt weak. From this time to the end of the third month, I became still weaker; my heart intermitted, beat very feebly, and I was constantly conscious of its action; my spirits grew depressed, and my work became more and more laborious and irksome to me. It is needless to say any more. I again took a moderate supply of wine, and became myself again. I feel sure that Mr. Higginbottom will be glad to tell me and others like myself what we should do in order to live, and to live usefully, without fermented drinks.

September 1862.

I am, etc., M. R.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND TITLE OF DOCTOR.—SIR: In a letter published in this day's JOURNAL, "A Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London" asks a most innocent question with reference to an extract from his diploma, which he quotes. If he can construe the whole of that extract, he will find his question answered. He asks how the College can now ignore his claim to the title of Doctor, after having inferentially granted it in its diploma—inferentially, because that title must, he conceives, be included in the "*honoribus, titulis et privilegiis quæcunque medicis*

*concedi solent.*" But the clause contains the reservation, "*intra auctoritatis nostræ limites*"; an awkward reservation, because, in point of fact and in point of law, it is not *intra Collegii limites* to confer the title of "Doctor", although it may have the power to grant the *privilegia*; and the College, knowing this, now "ignores the claim" of its licentiates to assume the title in question. If the College had possessed the right to confer this coveted title of Doctor, it would surely, in place of the reservation I have pointed out, have inserted some such words as I find in the diploma of the University from which I derive the legal right to subscribe to the present letter the signature which will be found at the foot—"cum titulo gradusque DOCTORIS IN MEDICINA." The reservation I have pointed out answers your correspondent's question fully.

September 20th, 1862.

I am, etc., M.D.

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.—I send you a copy of Dr. Adams's translation of "The Oath", given in the Hippocratic writings; that of Dr. Smith is grossly imperfect, if it be correctly transferred to the columns of the JOURNAL, inasmuch as it omits the requirements of the Oath as to medical education. Dr. Adams's translation is perhaps more accurate than elegant. T. L.

"The Oath. I swear by Apollo the physician, and Æsculapius, and Health, and All-heal, and all the gods and goddesses, that, according to my ability and judgment, I will keep this oath and this stipulation: to reckon him who taught me this art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him, and relieve his necessities if required; to look upon his offspring in the same footing as my own brothers, and to teach them this art, if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or stipulation; and that by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction, I will impart a knowledge of the art to my own sons, and those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by a stipulation and oath according to the law of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that system of regimen, which, according to my ability and judgment, I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to any one, if asked, nor suggest any such counsel; and in like manner, I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion. With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practise my art. I will not cut persons labouring under stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter, I will go into them for the benefit of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption; and further, from the seduction of females or males, of freemen or slaves. Whatever in connexion with my professional practice, or not in connexion with it, I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge, as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated, may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art, respected by all men in all times! But should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot!" (*The Genuine Works of Hippocrates, translated from the Greek.* By Francis Adams, LL.D., Surgeon. Vol. ii.)

THE MIDWIFERY PROFESSORSHIP IN EDINBURGH.—From the records of the Edinburgh Town Council, it appears that the Professorship of Midwifery in Edinburgh University was first established in 1726:—"9th Feby. 1726. Mr. Joseph Gibson, upon petition, appointed City Professor of Midwifery, but without fee or salary." Again: "14th Dec. 1739. Mr. Robert Smith, surgeon, elected Professor of Midwifery in the College, on the death of Joseph Gibson, Professor thereof in the city, but without a salary." [Smith held the office 17 years.] "18th Feby. 1756. Mr. Robert Smith's demission of the Professorship of Midwifery in the College of Edinburgh; Thomas Young, surgeon, chosen in his place. No salary." [Young opened a class for students in this branch of medical practice, not confining his attention to the education of females.] (*Andrew Dalzel.*)

THE THREE CHILDREN POISONED IN LANCASHIRE.—SIR: I think your Manchester correspondent is not exactly correct as to the children of the wretched man Taylor: "foully murdered," as he says, "and yet the authorities dare not bring the case forward; for the simple reason that none can tell them how the children died, although their bodies were uninjured, and open for examination and analysis." He seems to be unaware of the fact, that analyses and examinations *post mortem*, of a most strict and searching kind, were made by Mr. McKead and Mr. Winterbottom; that Dr. Alfred Taylor went down special, and said the deaths were from chloroform, most probably, or some other kind of suffocation; but that, from absence of congestion in the heart, from a special condition of the lungs never absent in these cases, as also from the position of the children, I had no hesitation in saying they were not deaths from chloroform, and wrote accordingly to the local



papers to say so. The case is only of interest now, as the horrible man has since "expiated his guilt", as I believe the phrase is; he seems to have been most collected and religious (curiously and revoltingly so) up to the last; he had no object in going out of the world telling a lie; and he says he never used chloroform, but a cheaper and easier way of destroying his unhappy victims. It is a great pity the idea is favoured in two out of our four weekly medical journals, that chloroform is very dangerous, and kills instantaneously. Mr. Thackeray and other novelists make use of the fact, copied from such authorities; but it is one of John Hunter's "false facts". It gives chloroform a bad name it does not deserve. I believe if this man tried to kill his children by chloroform, he could scarcely do it; though Dr. Taylor quoted the views of Dr. Snow six or eight years old. And as to robberies under chloroform so common in newspapers of late, they are evidently nonsensical. I am, etc.,

Sackville Street, Sept. 20th, 1862.

CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

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

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

Worcester, October 1862.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. WILLIAM COOPER; Mr. J. S. FLETCHER; Dr. DREW; Mr. H. J. ALFORD; Mr. S. PARKER; Dr. MUNROE; Dr. H. MARSHALL; Mr. JOSEPH HINTON; Mr. W. ROWMAN; Mr. A. PRICHARD; Mr. W. MARTIN; Mr. C. YOUNG; Mr. A. G. OSBORN; Mr. DULVEY; Mr. WILLIAM CORNEY; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Mr. J. COOPER; Mr. HAYNES WATSON; and Dr. BRYAN.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### South-Midland Branch. — The

ANNUAL AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Branch will be held at AYLESBURY, at the Board Room of the Infirmary, on Thursday, the 23rd instant; R. CEELY, Esq., President.

It is requested that gentlemen who purpose sending papers or cases will forward them forthwith to one of the Honorary Secretaries.

DR. BRYAN, Northampton.

G. P. GOLDSMITH, Esq., Bedford.

Northampton, October 1, 1862.

#### Royal College of Surgeons of

ENGLAND.—Notice is hereby given that the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION in Classics, Mathematics and French of Candidates for the Fellowship of this College will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, at 10 o'clock each day:

And that the next PRIMARY or ANATOMICAL EXAMINATION of Candidates for the Diploma of Member will be held on Saturday, the 8th of November next, and following days: and the next PASS or SURGICAL EXAMINATION, on Saturday, the 15th of November and following days.

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1st October, 1862.

EDMUND BELFOUR, Secretary.

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#### The last Page of this Day's

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