

the *left side*; under the clavicle, the respiration is stated to be markedly bronchial, with the expiration greatly prolonged, and loud bronchophony, (pectoriloquy?) the bronchial respiration being increased lower down; in the axillary aspect the respiration is more natural, but becoming bronchial towards the pectoral border; on the top of the shoulder the same strong bronchial respiration, with greatly prolonged expiration, as on the front; respiration very feeble on the lower parts posteriorly.

No doubt, part at least, of the conditions of the lower lobes found after death was produced subsequently to my last examination.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN FORBES.

London, March 5, 1847.

[The erroneous statement referred to, was made to the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the notice of our lamented associate, by Mr. Dodd himself, and repeated many times. It affords another instance of the peculiar disposition which is so often manifested by phthisical patients, to flatter themselves and others as to the real nature of the disease under which they are suffering.—ED.]

Medical Intelligence.

EFFECTS OF ÆTHER INHALATION IN PARTURITION.

The following extract of a letter from a correspondent, in reference to the subject, dated Paris, February 25th, may not be unacceptable to our readers:—

"The mind of the profession here, is entirely occupied upon the æther question, to the temporary exclusion of all others. The Baron Dubois read a very interesting paper to the Academy of Medicine the day before yesterday, giving the details of six cases of protracted and difficult labours, in which the vapour of sulphuric æther was inhaled with marked advantage. The particulars will be almost immediately published, but in the interim I may as well tell you that the results of the Baron's experience warrant him in concluding that the vapour of the æther may be inhaled by parturient women:—1st, without any danger to mother or child; 2nd, with advantage to both, in so much as that it destroys all resistance in the voluntary muscles of the perineum, relaxing or rather paralysing them for the moment, without impeding or interfering in the slightest degree with the natural physiological muscular actions of the uterus. The Baron has also observed that the abdominal muscles in their actions in parturition are not at all affected by the inhaled æther.

"The two first cases—both instrumental—one in labour forty hours, the other thirty-six, before the vapour was inhaled, turned out ultimately unfortunate, as both patients died of puerperal fever which was at the time prevailing in the hospital, (La Maternité.) This sad result the Baron does not think can be ascribed at all to the use of the vapour; nor does he on the other hand attribute the immunity of the other patients in the same hospital to it.

"The Baron upon interrogating the patients after delivery as to their sensations during the operation, was informed by all but one, that they felt nothing of what was doing, but that one smiled and would not say what she had felt. It afterwards turned out that this patient, by her confessions to the nurse, was ashamed to say what she felt and thought, as she found herself *engaged*, all the time whilst under the influence of the æther and undergoing the operation of delivery, *with her husband*, in that preliminary process which is so essential to the bringing about of that condition in which ladies like to be who love their lords.

"There is an American dentist here disputing the honour of the discovery with Dr. Jackson. This dentist, a Doctor Wells, or Way, says he made the discovery by induction, in 1844, and that after many successful experiments in his own practice, he travelled from the city of Hertford, in Connecticut, to Boston, to lay the discovery before Dr. Jackson. He was introduced by Dr. Jackson to his class after lecture, and made some experiments before them, but they unfortunately failed, and the young men, to use his own words, denounced him as an impostor. He returned to Hertford, and there continued to use the inhalation in his practice with constant success. Such is his account to the Academy of Medicine and to the Institute here, and his claim to the discovery is under consideration."

HOMŒOPATHY.

Madame Hahnemann, widow of the celebrated founder of Homœopathy, was summoned on the 20th ultimo, before the correctional tribunal at Paris, for having illegally practised the medical art. The prosecution was directed by the procureur du roi, on a complaint by M. Orfila, senior member of the faculty of medicine. Madame Hahnemann declared that she had received a diploma as Doctor of Medicine, in Pennsylvania. She also stated that she never received pecuniary remuneration. M. Delau, M.D., of Montpellier, confirmed the latter fact, and stated that he often consulted Madame Hahnemann. The court pronounced judgment thus:—"Whereas, Madame Hahnemann had, without diploma or certificate available in France, illegally practised as a doctor, and at the same time compounded and sold, without legal authority, medical preparations, offences provided against by the law, the said widow Hahnemann be condemned to 100 francs fine, and to the expenses."—*Lancet*.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

James Paget, Esq., Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, has been elected Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the room of Mr. Lloyd, lately appointed Surgeon.

Dr. R. F. Lindoe has been elected Physician to the Eastern Dispensary, Bath, in the room of Dr. Tarleton, resigned.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Gentlemen admitted Members, Friday, February 19, 1847:—H. Davies; T. Pratt; L. P. Madden; J. Nash; J. W. Poland; A. Gozybowski; A. Asmar; R. B. Sawyer; E. L. Webb; J. Hutchinson.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Licentiates, Thursday, February 18th:—John Bleeck, Bristol; Temple Chevallier Paley, Greford; Edward Monement, Lynn Regis; George Pretymann Hubbard; Bury St. Edmunds; Anthony Unthank, Nottingham.

ROYAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, held on Monday, March 1st, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*President*: James Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S.—*Vice-Presidents*: Robert Ferguson, M.D.; Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.; Robert Liston, F.R.S.; Richard Partridge, F.R.S.—*Treasurers*: George Burrows, M.D.; Benjamin Phillips, F.R.S.—*Secretaries*: George Cursham, M.D.; Fred. Le Gros Clark.—*Librarians*: William Baly, M.D.; Richard Quain, F.R.S.—*Other Members of Council*: George Budd, M.D., F.R.S.; W. F. Chambers, K.C.H., M.D., F.R.S.; P. N. Kingston, M.D.; Thomas Mayo, M.D., F.R.S.; James Arthur Wilson, M.D.; Henry Ancell; Richard Blagden; George Busk; Charles Hawkins; Benjamin Travers, F.R.S.

DEPUTATION TO SIR GEORGE GREY.

We are authorised to state, that a deputation from the Council of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, has had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, and that from the result of this interview, strong hopes are entertained that a settlement of the questions connected with Medical Reform, satisfactory to all branches of the profession, may be obtained. These hopes are, however, dependent upon some approach to unanimity, in the concession of minor points, being manifested by the different sections of the profession.

OBITUARY.

Died, February 12th, at Enniscorthy, of fever, John B. Macartney, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., of Ireland, &c. &c.

February 15th, at Wellington, Somerset, aged 36, Albert Langley, Esq., Surgeon.

February 20th, at Edinburgh, John Pitcairn, Esq., M.D.

February 26th, aged 58, of angina pectoris, George G. Bompas, Esq., M.D., of Fishponds, Bristol, long a member of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, and President-Elect of the Bath and Bristol Branch. Dr. Bompas was possessed of considerable scientific attainments, especially in his own branch of the profession—the relief of mental disease. He was of mild and amiable deportment, a model of the christian gentleman, and all his actions were influenced by a feeling of deep responsibility. These characteristics were especially manifested in the performance of his professional duties, and although not an implicit follower of what is called the non-restraint system, his judicious and gentle management of the patients

entrusted to his care effected the successful restoration of the mental powers in a very remarkable degree.

February 27th, at Carlisle, Railton Atkinson, Esq., M.D.

Lately, at Dungannon, of fever, William Dawson, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer of the Workhouse.

Lately, at Paris, Dr. M. Cottereau, the associate of M. Raspail.

In December last, at Rio Janeiro, M. Felix D'Arcet, one of the Commissioners appointed by the French Government to examine and report on the plague of Egypt.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The London and Provincial Medical Directory. 1847. London: Churchill. pp. 288 and 362.

Medicines, their Uses and Mode of Administration, &c., &c. By J. Moore Neligan, M.D., Edin., M.R.I.A., Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Ireland, Physician to Jervis Street Hospital, &c., &c. Second Edition. Dublin: Fannin and Co. 1847. 8vo. pp. 485.

On the Mechanism of Respiration. By Francis Sibson, Esq. (From the "Philosophical Transactions.") London: Taylors. 1846. 4to. Plates.

On Diseases of the Skin. By Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., Consulting Surgeon to St. Pancras Infirmary, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology to the Middlesex School of Medicine, &c., &c. Second Edition. London: Churchill. 1847. 8vo. pp. 482. Plates.

On Cataract, Artificial Pupil, and Strabismus. By F. H. Brett, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Institution for Diseases of the Eye, &c., &c. London: Churchill. 1847. 8vo. pp. 89. Plates.

Report of the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary, for the year 1846. Liverpool: 1847. 8vo. pp. 33.

Notes on the Inhalation of Sulphuric Æther in the Practice of Midwifery. By J. Y. Simpson, M.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty in Scotland. (From the "Monthly Journal of Medical Science.") Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. 1847. 8vo. pp. 11.

Medical Statistics; their Force and Fallacies. A Lecture delivered in Park Street School of Medicine, November 4th, 1846. By James F. Duncan, A.M., M.B., Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to Sir P. Dun's and Mercer's Hospitals, &c. Dublin: McGlashan. 1847. 8vo. pp. 42.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Mr. F. Buckell; A Member; the Sheffield Medical Society; Mr. W. C. Worthington; Chirurgo-Medicus; Dr. Cullen; Mr. W. F. Clarke; Mr. P. Wright.

The Æther-Quackery shall be noticed in the next number, with some other points connected with the subject of Æthereal Inhalation, which we have been compelled to omit.

It is requested that all letters and communications be sent to Dr. Streeten, Foregate Street, Worcester. Parcels and books for review, may be addressed to the Editor of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal, care of Mr. Churchill, Princes Street, Soho.