

examination of the counsel for the defence. A false step may be fatal, and one of the most frequent is that of quoting an authority as dogmatically as a schoolboy demonstrates a problem in Euclid.

The following extracts, from a letter from the distinguished chemist who performed the analysis, besides their direct bearing on the case of H. T——, serve also to strengthen the general argument derived from it:—

"As to the chemical proof in T——'s case, I may state that I operated on the stomach itself, its contents, and the liver,—on each by Reinsch's method, on some by Marsh's also; and that I obtained, from each of the three, metallic arsenic, and on the re-sublimation, arsenious acid."

"When the medical, moral, and chemical testimony concur in proving, *on the whole*, that death has been produced by poison, I think it most futile to argue the contrary from larger doses having been taken with impunity,—from the absence of this or that symptom, lesion, &c."

"My own pretty extensive experience in toxicology for thirty years, and all my reading, tell me that the history of poisons is a history of anomalies and exceptions."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY T. CASTLE.

Leeds, July, 1848.

INFLUENZA.

[We have been requested by Dr. Theophilus Thompson to insert the following questions on the last epidemic influenza. Dr. Thompson will feel obliged for any information on the subject, and the replies may be addressed to him at his residence, 3, Bedford Square, London, or to the Editor of this Journal, Worcester.

1. Was there any epidemic or peculiar state of public health prevailing in your neighbourhood prior to the occurrence of the influenza?

2. What were the usual symptoms, and what the most remarkable of occasional symptoms, attending influenza under your observation?

3. What influence had age, sex, mode of life, temperament, and locality, either in securing exemption from the malady, or in modifying its phenomena?

4. At what time did the disease commence in your district?—when attain its height?—when cease? Were relapses frequent?

5. What was the proportion of fatal cases, and what were the principal *post-mortem* appearances?

6. What medical treatment proved most useful?

7. What temperature, and what plan of diet, were most appropriate?

8. What conclusion did you form as respects opiates and bleeding?

9. Was the liability to the disorder influenced by exposure to the air, or by shelter in public institutions, such as schools, manufactories, barracks?

10. Were members of the same household usually affected together, or in succession, and what other facts did you observe bearing on the question of contagion?

11. What did you observe regarding the direction

of its advance, and did it appear first in detached houses, villages, or towns?

12. What are the geological features of your district; and what is its condition as respects drainage?

13. Have you any meteorological records regarding the season of the epidemic, or the period preceding?

14. Did any epizootic diseases prevail about the same time?

15. Have you noticed any change in the public health since the epidemic?

Will you have the kindness to mention any other particulars worthy of record, and also to specify what replies are derived from notes taken at the time, and what others from general impression?

Medical Intelligence.

PROGRESS OF CHOLERA.

It is with regret we have to record the fatal progress of the cholera in the Russian dominions. Six large hospitals exclusively intended for cholera patients have been opened at St. Petersburg. At St. Petersburg, from June 24th to July 3rd, there were 5,063 cases, of which 2,596 have proved fatal; 198 have been cured; and 2,269 remained under treatment. On the 4th instant there were 1,064 new cases announced; 553 deaths, and 131 recoveries. On the following day there were 2,983 cases in the hospitals. At Moscow, from the 12th to the 19th of June, there were 1,724 new cases, and 728 deaths. On the 19th of June, there were 327 new cases, and 153 deaths. The number of persons labouring under the disease at Moscow on the 30th of June was 1,974. The cholera is also raging in several of the Russian provinces.

At Jassy, in Moldavia, from the 17th to the 28th of June, 1,799 persons had been attacked, of whom, 810 had died, 334 were cured, and 655 remained in the hospitals.

Some of the cases were so rapidly fatal that the patients died within four, and even two hours of the attack.

APPOINTMENTS.

M. Archambault, Medical Director of the Lunatic Asylum of Mareville, near Nancy, has been appointed Physician to the Asylum at Charenton, in the room of M. Foville, dismissed.

M. Chatin has been appointed Professor of Botany in the School of Pharmacy, Paris, in the room of M. Guiart, deceased.

William Bowman, Esq., has been appointed Professor of Physiology at King's College, London, conjointly with Dr. Todd. This appointment was made on the proposition of Dr. Todd, and the recommendation of the Medical Professors of the College.

John Hughes Bennett, M.D., has been elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Dr. Allen Thompson, who has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

At a meeting of the Council on the 13th of July, Edward Stanley, Esq., was elected President, and Joseph Henry Green, Esq., and James Moncrieff Arnott, Esq., were elected Vice-Presidents of the College for the ensuing year.

Gentlemen admitted Members Friday, July 14th:—A. Birney; R. Wilson; H. B. Robertson; E. Batt; T. English; T. Walker; J. T. Matthew; J. W. Crow; W. Scott; E. Ilott; J. Conry; J. F. Johnson; and T. M. Jones.

Monday, July 17th:—J. M. Todd; G. M. Young; T. S. Ludlow; G. W. Paternoster; T. S. H. Jackman; J. George; T. Roberts; W. C. Lake; G. Smith; J. Hinton; T. B. Rake; H. E. Turnour; and H. Turner.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Licentiates Thursday, June 29th:—Augustus Robert Henry Padmore, Pilton, near Barnstaple; Thomas Rhys, Penlline, Glamorganshire; Samuel Nathaniel Squire, Pakefield, Suffolk; Eade Sewell, St. Oakley Hall, Essex; Alfred Drew Dunstan, Wadebridge; James Kingdon Luke, Week St. Mary, Cornwall; John Vacy Lyle, Launceston; Hugh Creolahan; Blackall Marsack, Barnstaple.

Thursday, July 13th.—Henry Llewellyn Williams, Beverley; Robert Edwards Jones, Long Melford; Henry Merrill Williamson, Chapel-in-le-Frith; John James Robert Robertson, Chelmsford; James Nuttall, Liverpool; Charles Wethered, Little Marlow.

OBITUARY.

Died, June 24th, aged 46, John M. Jameson, M.D., late of Enfield.

June 30th, at Cavan, Hugh M'Donald, M.D., Physician to the County Fever Hospital in that town.

July 2nd, at Tewkesbury, aged 57, Joseph Higginson, Esq., Surgeon.

July 3rd, at Headford, of fever, Mr. J. T. Oben, Medical Assistant to the Headford Dispensary.

July 4th, at Southampton, aged 28, James Claudius Paxton, M.B., only son of Dr. Paxton, of Rugby, and recently elected to one of the Travelling Fellowships on the Radcliffe Foundation at the University of Oxford.

July 9th, at Oxford, aged 53, Charles Webb, Esq., Surgeon.

July 14th, aged 47, of fever, Joseph Howell, Esq., Surgeon, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The True Pathological Nature of Cholera, and an Infallible Method of Treating it, &c.: in a Series of Letters. By George Stuart Hawthorne, M.D., late Senior Physician of the Belfast General Hospital, &c. London: Simpkin and Marshall; Churchill. 1848. 8vo. pp. 64.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases Peculiar to

Women. By Samuel Ashwell, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; and late Obstetric Physician and Lecturer to Guy's Hospital. Third Edition. London: Highley. 1848. 8vo. pp. 772.

Memoranda for Young Practitioners in Midwifery. By Edward Rigby, M.D., &c. Second Edition. London: Renshaw. 1848. pp. 64.

Cases of Torsion, Doubling, and Expulsion of the Fœtus in Shoulder Presentations: with Remarks. By Thomas Radford, M.D. Manchester: Irwin. 8vo. pp. 8.

Practical Observations on the Administration and Effects of Chloroform, especially in its Application in Cases of Natural Labour. By J. H. Stallard, Esq., M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Leicester General Dispensary. London: Churchill. 1848. 8vo. pp. 22.

Report of the Medical Cases treated in the Liverpool Northern Hospital during 1846 and 1847. By James Turnbull, M.D., Physician to the Hospital. (From the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*. Edinburgh: Black. 8vo. pp. 63.

Report of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, with a History of the Ether Discovery, and Dr. Morton's Memoir to the French Academy. 1848.

A Plain Statement with Reference to Medical Reform. By Edwin Lee, &c. London: Churchill. 1848. 8vo. pp. 16. [*This pamphlet, as well as Mr. Lee's other pamphlets on Medical Reform, is gratuitously distributed to the Profession.*]

The Half-Yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences, &c. Edited by W. H. Ranking, M.D., Cantab., late Physician to the Suffolk General Hospital. Vol. VII. January—June, 1848. London: Churchill. 1848. pp. 430.

The Retrospect of Medicine. Edited by W. Braithwaite, Lecturer on Obstetric Medicine at the Leeds School of Medicine, &c. Vol. XVII. January—June, 1848. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1848. pp. 462.

General Index to the British and Foreign Medical Review. London: Churchill. 1848. pp. 303.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Gentlemen having cases or other communications to read at the Anniversary meeting, are requested to send information of the same to the Secretary of the Association, on or before Wednesday, the 9th of August.

ROBERT J. N. STREETEN, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Mr. T. Crosse; Dr. C. Barham; Dr. Herapath; Mr. Newnham; Dr. Castle; Mr. Crompton; Mr. Whitehead; Mr. W. F. Morgan; Mr. T. Hunt; Dr. Soulbey.