

than be subjected to the protracted misery of salivation and bandages, or to the protracted pain arising from efforts establishing ulcerated openings in the sac."

Dr. Clay, in a letter lately received, remarks:—" I have no confidence in pressure, except in purely cystic cases of ovarian disease—a form that my own experience records as very rare, and even in this it would oftener fail than cure. In cases having solid masses, with or without dropsical cysts, I should deem pressure positively mischievous, on two grounds,—first, because the plan could never succeed in dispersing tumours from ten to sixty or seventy pounds in weight, which have frequently occurred; secondly, its failure would produce such an amount of additional adhesions as to render any operation for its extirpation entirely out of the question."

At the last meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, when the subject of ovarian disease was under discussion, two of the members stated that they had given Mr. Brown's plan of treatment a fair and patient trial, without any beneficial result. It must at the same time be admitted, that although Mr. Brown's system is not likely to supersede ovariotomy, it should be had recourse to in cases unfit for extirpation, or when the patient refuses to undergo the danger of a capital operation, as the spontaneous atrophy of the cyst may occasionally be aided by the application of pressure after tapping.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
JOHN CROUCH, M.R.C.S.
Bruton, Somerset, Nov. 18, 1850.

ALLOPATHIC DOSES USED BY HOMOEOPATHS.

To the Editors of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal.

GENTLEMEN,—In the *Journal* for the present year, page 548, mention is made of the practice of homœopathists using medicine in allopathic doses; and a remark of a similar kind occurs in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for October, page 504. I should feel much obliged to you, or any of the members of the Association who would inform me of any cases in which such a fraud was practised, and the way in which it was found out.

I am Gentleman,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. CHAS. LAKE.

Teignmouth, Nov. 16th, 1850.

THE ENTRANCE OF AIR INTO THE VEINS A CAUSE OF DANGER NOT OF FEVER.

To the Editor of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—I observe that in giving an account of a paper of mine, published in the *London Journal of Medicine* for October, 1850, you state that I consider the entrance of air into the uterine veins to be a cause of puerperal fever? This is probably merely an error of the press;

but as I have never expressed so absurd an opinion, I will feel obliged by your making the necessary correction, and stating at the same time that the following is the title of my essay, which you were so good as to notice:—
"The Entrance of Air by the open mouths of the Uterine Veins considered as a cause of danger and death after Parturition."

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN ROSE CORMACK.
Essex House, Putney, Nov. 20, 1850.

Medical Intelligence.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The meetings of this Society will be held at 53, Berners-Street, on the first Monday in every month, from December, 1850, to August, 1851, inclusive. The first meeting is fixed for Monday, the 2nd of December, at half-past eight precisely.

SALINE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

[We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in our *Journal* of this day, relative to the saline treatment of cholera. The *Medical Times*, in alluding to the subject, says—*Ed. J.:*—] "Dr. Bushnan requests those gentlemen who have experienced its effects, especially in the recent outbreak, to favour him with the results of their practice and observation. It is very important that this vexed and much agitated question should be definitely settled; and, we doubt not, the profession will readily aid Dr. Bushnan in arriving at a positive and undeniable conclusion as to the merits or demerits of Dr. Stevens's plan. In reporting cases, it will be very necessary to state whether the saline treatment was practised in its entire integrity, or combined with other medicinal means."

THE FELLOWSHIP.

The following were the questions submitted to the junior candidates for this distinction, at the examination last week at the Royal College of Surgeons:—

1. Find the interest of £324. 8s. 4d. for four years nine months, at four per cent. per annum.

2. If 400 men, working eight hours a day, are required to do a piece of work in thirty days, find how many men would be required to do the same in sixteen days, working ten hours a day.

3. Required the number, consisting of two digits, together making ten, to which, if thirty-six be added, the digits will be inverted.

5. Prove that the three angles of any triangle are together equal to two right angles.

Also, that the exterior angles of any polygon, formed by producing all its sides, each in one direction, are together equal to four right angles.

5. Prove that a straight line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle, from the extremity of it, falls without the circle.

6. Prove that there is equilibrium on the inclined plane when the power is to the weight as the height of the plane to its length, the plane being smooth, and the power acting in a direction parallel to the plane.

When the plane is rough, find the most advantageous direction in which the power can act, according as the object is to prevent a body from sliding down the plane, or to drag the same body up.

7. Prove that in every rigid body there exists a point at which the whole weight may be supposed to be collected without affecting the conditions of the body's equilibrium.

What is this point called? In what sense must the proportion be understood when the point in question falls outside the body?

8. Prove from elementary principles that the pressure sustained by a given small area in the side or bottom of a vessel containing water, depends only on the depth of the area below the surface of the water, and not on the form or dimensions of the vessel.

9. Explain the action of a siphon.

What would take place if a siphon in action were placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and the air exhausted?

10. Enunciate the laws of the reflexion and refraction of light.

11. Explain the construction and functions of the eye, in so far as it may be regarded merely as an optical instrument.

Explain the nature of the defects of long sight and short sight, and the reason why they can be corrected by the use of lenses.

The candidates were also called upon to translate into English portions of the works of Cicero, and of the *Odyssea Homeri*, &c.

The professional examination of the candidates will take place on Tuesday and Thursday, the 3rd and 5th of December next.

APPOINTMENT.

At a special general meeting of the Governors of the General Hospital, near Nottingham, held on Thursday, November 21st, Booth Eddison, Esq., F.R.C.S., was elected surgeon to the above institution, *vice* G. M. White, Esq., who has resigned his appointment from impaired health.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, November 15th, 1850:—Andrew Bolton, Ebchester, Durham; Thomas Clarke Brady, Lifford, County Donegal; Robert Turner Bywater, Leeds; Charles Neate, Maidenhead, Berkshire; William Sutcliffe, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire; James Cummin Toshuch, South Shields, Durham.

Dr. John Barclay passed his examination for Naval Surgeon.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Thursday, November 14th, 1850:—William Draper, New Zealand; Charles Hirst, Morley, Yorkshire; George Willis, Florence Court, Ireland.

OBITUARY.

November 2nd, at South Moulton, after a short but very severe illness, R. E. Tanner, Esq., surgeon, aged 36.

November 5th, aged 42, Mr. Jonathan Gylby Devis, of Temple Place, Bath Row, Birmingham, surgeon, of mortification, arising from a puncture in the thumb, received in opening a body.

November 5th, at Manchester, aged 33, Thomas Dorrington, Esq., surgeon. The deceased was a member of the Council of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association.

September 14th, at Dorchester, Francis Jackson, M.D., aged 43.

September 15th, at Wokingham, Berks, Mr. James Wheeler, formerly surgeon of that place, aged 84.

In Egypt, lately, from fever, Dr. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Finnie, surgeon-dentist.

Lately, at Falmouth, Dr. Thomas Young, late surgeon 16th Regiment.

BOOKS RECEIVED FOR REVIEW.

The Profession of Medicine, its Study, Practice, Duties, and Rewards. An Address delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1850. By Charles West, M.D., F.R.C.S., &c.

On the Identity or Non Identity of the Specific Cause of Typhoid, Typhus, and Relapsing Fever. By William Jenner, M.D. (Lond.) reprint.

The Philosophy of Spirits in Relation to Matter. By C. M. Burnett, M.D. London: Samuel Highley. pp. 312.

Guy's Hospital Reports, Vol. VII., Part I. London: John Churchill. pp. 264.

Address before the American Medical Association, at the Anniversary Meeting in Cincinnati, May 8th, 1850. By John C. Warren, M.D., President of the Association, Boston. 1850. pp. 65.

Medical Essays read before the Brighton and Sussex Medico-Chirurgical Society, during the years 1847-48-49. By W. King, M.D., Cantab., &c. Brighton: King, London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. pp. 230.

The Anatomical Remembrancer. Fourth edition. London: S. Highley.

American Journal, October 1850.

Influence of Physical Agents on the Development of the Tadpole and the Frog. By John Higginbottom, Hon. Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons of England: R. and J. E. Taylor. pp. 7.

Operative Surgery. By Frederick C. Skey, F.R.S. London: John Churchill.

The Surgeon's Vade-Mecum. By Robert Druitt, F.R.C.S., &c. London: John Churchill.

Of the Crystalline Lens and Cataract. By Bernard Edward Broadhurst. London: John Churchill.

Surgical Report on Bi-lateral Lithotomy; with general Remarks on Operations for Stone. By J. Nottingham, M.D. London: John Churchill.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Mr. Jackson, Mr. Price, Dr. Nelson, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Green. If *A Student* will send us his address, we will give him a list of the books we should advise him to procure, but we decline making an invidious selection in this journal.

It is requested that all letters and communications connected with the *Editorial department* be sent to J. H. Walsh, Esq., Foregate Street, Worcester. Parcels and books for review may be addressed to the care of Mr. Churchill, Princes Street, Soho.