

ability, with the horrible design of defiling" the young lady.

Dr. FOSYTH, examined by Mr. SHAW. I am physician to Mr. Carden. I gave the two bottles of chloroform produced to Mr. Carden. We were talking of various matters, when, on passing through my surgery, he asked me the best thing for a lady subject to hysterics; I said chloroform. He said he knew a lady subject to them. I asked him were they accompanied by spasms, and he said they were. I then said, "Give her from ten to twenty drops of chloroform in a little water".

Cross-examined by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL: How many drops does one of the bottles contain? One hundred and eighty.—Ten drops at a time was what you recommended? From ten to twenty.—Then each of the bottles contains from ten to eighteen doses? Yes.—You gave the second bottle? Yes; when he saw one bottle first, he said that was a small quantity.—Just so; he did not think there was enough. How many drops would produce stupefaction? I dare say fifty drops.—Do you generally administer chloroform with a sponge when you administer it externally? Yes.—Did you ever see that sponge produced before? No.—He told you he wanted those things for a lady? Yes.—I suppose you knew he was not a married man? I did.—On your oath, did he ever consult you before as for an hysterical lady. I don't know whether for an hysterical lady.—For a lady who required remedies for her nerves? Yes, for epilepsy.—When? Two or more years before.—Had you the curiosity to ask then who the lady was? I did not.—Is it your habit, as a medical man, to prescribe at second hand for ladies when gentlemen consult you in respect of ladies? I had not the most remote idea.—I am not asking that. If a man comes in and asks what is good for an hysterical lady, do you give chloroform? No.—Did you ever give it before? I did not.—Did you ever give it except when it was to be administered under your own care? I did for patients I had.—Were they not under your own care? Yes; but I did not administer it myself.—You could give it to a lady herself to take some drops, or to a gentleman to administer to his wife? Yes.—But you never gave it to a gentleman before to administer to an unknown lady? Not that I am aware of. I hope not.—Did you ever see any of the other bottles before? I only saw three.—Is this your handwriting on the labels on the chloroform? Yes. [Directions for administering it in water.]—When did you give them? On the 22nd of June. [Handed a fourth bottle containing iodine.]—Is that your handwriting on that label? Yes, I gave Mr. Carden that too.—When did you give it? I cannot tell.—You cannot tell? It must be a considerable time.—Nor under what circumstances? I would not be surprised if it was given for a splint for a horse.—For a splint for a horse? Yes.—When did you give it? I could not say.—Upon your oath, did you ever hear him name Miss Arbuthnot? I did not.—You never heard of her before? I did.—You never heard her name from him? I positively swear I did not.—On the occasion you were in the garden was any third person present? No.—You did not ask for whom he intended these things? I did not.—Which did you think it would be right or wrong to ask him? I formed no idea about it. I did not wish to pry into any matter of the kind.—What did you mean by that: had you any suspicion? Not the most remote.—Then, why did you use the word "pry"? From his position and rank in society I did not wish to ask questions.—You thought his rank entitled him to administer drugs to a lady? No.

To Mr. SHAW: He asked for the second bottle of chloroform lest any accident should happen to the first.

## THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

THE newspapers state that cases of cholera have occurred during the last ten days in London, and in various parts of the kingdom. From private sources of information, we know that choleraic disease, in all its various degrees of intensity, is now prevailing in and around London. The number of cases is very large; but, as is usual at the commencement of an epidemic, the great majority are mild and manageable. We have, however, seen some cases which in a few hours assumed a formidable character, and in which fatal collapse was with difficulty averted.

The paramount importance of checking the watery drain from the bowels—the serous hæmorrhage—is now pretty well understood both by the public and the profession; and the value of stypitic remedies, such as sulphuric acid, is so palpable, as to have commended itself to general favour and adoption. Many cases are by this treatment prevented from becoming hopeless from the inspissation of the blood which results from its serum being lost. The nitro-sulphuric acid mixture, largely diluted, given either with or without camphor and a little laudanum, is in our experience the most generally applicable remedy in that stage of the disease which is popularly called "the premonitory diarrhoea". In the right treatment of this "diarrhoea" is our safety from a great mortality from the epidemic.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED:—

1. DUNN, R., Esq. Tubercle of the Brain.
2. LINDSAY, W. L., M.D. Clinical Notes on Cholera. [No. v. Post Mortem Movements and Elevation of Temperature.]
3. HARVEY, Alex., M.D. Chronic Heart Disease.
4. SOLOMON, J. V., Esq. Notes on Ophthalmic Diseases.

The above, along with the papers of Dr. RICHARDSON, Mr. WEST, and Mr. ANDERSON, formerly announced, we hope to publish in the two next numbers of the JOURNAL. The present pressure upon our available space renders delay inevitable. The same cause disturbs all our plans for giving regularly comprehensive Periscopic Reviews in the different departments of medical science. We hope that ere long it may be possible to increase the weekly number of pages, so as to relieve us from that worst of all embarrassments—the embarrassment of superabundance.

## APPOINTMENTS.

[\*An asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.]

- \*LEONARD, Crosby, Esq., elected on 17th July to the office of Surgeon to the Bridewell, Bristol.

## OBITUARY.

[\*An asterisk is prefixed to the names of those who at the time of their decease were Members of the Association.]

- BACON, John F., Esq., late Surgeon Bengal Medical Establishment, at Exeter, on July 14.
- BAILLIE, George, Esq., late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, at 3, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, on July 3.
- BELL, Adam, M.D., at Venice, on his way home from India, on July 9.
- \*BURD, Henry Edward, Esq., at Belmont, Shrewsbury, aged 64, on July 22.
- CHERRY, Frederick C., Esq., Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Army, at Clapham Rise, aged 75, on July 11.
- GERGENS, Dr., at Wiesbaden, on June 25.
- M'GREGOR, Angus, M.D., at Gayfield Square, Edinburgh, on July 11.
- TREVOR, Andrew, Esq., formerly Surgeon of H.M. 33rd Regiment, in Gloucester Place, London, aged 82, on July 7.
- YOUNG, Edward, Esq., at Henley-on-Thames, aged 52, on May 31.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

[\*An asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.]

- \*BROWN, Isaac Baker. DISEASES OF WOMEN ADMITTING OF SURGICAL TREATMENT. Plates. pp. 288. London: 1854.
- DE JONGH, L. J., M.D. COD-LIVER OIL: Causes of its Inefficiency, etc. pp. 48. London: 1854.
- DE JONGH, J. L., M.D. L'HUILE DE FOIE DE MORUE, envisagée sous tous les rapports comme Moyen Thérapeutique. pp. 262. London: 1853.
- HORSLEY, John. CHEMISTRY OF POISONS. (A Chart.)
- JAGO, James, M.D. THE OPENING OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE LIMITED TO THE ACT OF DEGLUTITION, NOW FIRST RIGHTLY EXPLAINED. Pamphlet, pp. 12. Truro: 1854.
- PRICHARD, Thomas, M.D. STATEMENT OF CASES treated at Abington Abbey, near Northampton. pp. 22. Northampton: 1854.
- SCHULHOF, Maurice, M.D., and BOYCE, Charles, M.D. NOTES ON DISEASES IN TURKEY, AND MEMOIR ON THE REMITTENT FEVER OF THE LEVANT. pp. 84. London: 1854.