

the subject under notice, we leave it to our readers, in the trust that they will do what they can to increase the splendour of what has hitherto been aptly designated as the "jewel in the crown of our Association".

THE WEEK.

WE feel the greatest pleasure in stating that another quack has been fairly run to earth. John Goldsworthy, travelling physician to the "University of Cambridge European Institution, City Road, and New Square, Cambridge", will for the next six months have ample time in Truro jail to ponder over some more reputable method of gaining his livelihood than by attempting to usurp medical titles. This adventurer, it will be remembered, has for some months been victimising the people of the West in the most shameful manner, under the plea of the highest philanthropy. He represented himself as the physician of a most important institution, sent by its directors on an errand of mercy to those poor persons in the country districts who could not afford the charges of ordinary medical men; and, under this lying pretence, reaped a rich harvest from the simple people of Devon and Cornwall. We are glad to find that it only requires a little determination to bring such people to condign punishment; and we trust our associates will not fail to give a good account of similar impostors who may happen to infest their neighbourhoods.

Association Intelligence.

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters or communications for the JOURNAL should be addressed to Dr. WYNTER, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton, S.W.

Letters regarding the business department of the JOURNAL, and corrected proofs, should be sent to 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE General Secretary of the British Medical Association begs to call attention to the Laws regarding the ADMISSION of MEMBERS, and the PAYMENT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"*Admission of Members.* Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any *three* members, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any Branch."

"*Subscriptions.* 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 for the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st 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."

Either of the following modes of payment may be adopted:—
1. Payment by Post-Office Order to the Treasurer (Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester), or to the undersigned.

2. Payment to the Secretary of the Branch to which the member belongs.

3. Members residing in the Metropolis and vicinity can make their payments through the publisher of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Mr. Thomas John Honeyman, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

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

Worcester, July 1859.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in Liverpool, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 27th, 28th and 29th days of July.

President—W. P. ALISON, M.D., F.R.S.E., Edinburgh.

President-Elect—JAMES R. W. VOSE, M.D., Liverpool.

The Committee of Council will meet at one o'clock on Wednesday, at the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant.

The General Council of the Association will meet at half-past two.

Wednesday, 27th. 7 o'clock, P.M. First General Meeting of the Association. The retiring President will make a few remarks. The new President will deliver an address. The Report of Council will be presented, and other business transacted.

Thursday, 28th. Morning, 8.30. Public Breakfast at the Adelphi Hotel.

10 o'clock. Meeting of the members of the new Council. At 11, the Address in Medicine will be delivered by Dr. E. WATERS of Chester. Cases and Papers will be read.

The meeting will adjourn at 1, and reassemble at 2. The Report of the Benevolent Fund will be received. Cases and Papers will be read.

Evening. There will be a *Soirée* at the Royal Institution, in Colquitt Street.

Friday, 29th. 11 A.M. The Address in Physiology will be delivered by A. T. H. WATERS, Esq., Liverpool. Papers and Cases will be read.

6 P.M. Dinner. Tickets a Guinea each. Gentlemen who intend to be present at the dinner, are requested to send notice as early as possible.

Members are requested to enter, on arrival, their names and addresses in the Reception Room in the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, where all the meetings will take place, and where cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the proceedings, and contain such information as may be useful to those who are strangers to the town.

Members who wish for previous information may communicate with A. T. H. WATERS, Esq., 27, Hope Street, Liverpool.

It is particularly requested that all Members who propose to read Papers will communicate with the General Secretary without delay. Arrangements will be made for the Sectional Reading of Papers, if a sufficient number be promised to render such a plan desirable.

Among the principal Hotels are:—the Adelphi, Ranelagh Place; the Waterloo, Ranelagh Street; the Angel, Dale Street; the Feathers, Clayton Square; the George, Dale Street; the Grecian, Dale Street; the Neptune, Clayton Square; the Queen's, Lime Street; the Royal, Moorfields; the Stork, Queen's Square; the Union, Parker Street; the Victoria, St. John's Lane; the Wellington, Dale Street.

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

Worcester, June 30th, 1859.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
READING. [Annual Meeting.]	Council Chamber, Reading.	Wed., July 13, 4 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Annual Meeting.]	The Institution, Bristol.	Thurs., July 14th, 3 P.M.
METROP. COUNTIES. [Annual Meeting.]	32a, George Street, Hanover Square.	Tuesday, July 19th, 8 P.M.
NORTH WALES. [Annual Meeting.]	Royal Hotel, Rhyl.	Tues., July 19th, 1 P.M.

[To prevent delay, Reports of Branch Meetings should be sent direct to the office, 37, Great Queen Street.]

THE OFFICES OF PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND TREASURER.

The following letter from Sir Charles Hastings was read at the last meeting of the Committee of Council.

"To the Committee of Council of the British Medical Association.

"GENTLEMEN,—Will you allow me the privilege of making you the medium of a communication to the British Medical Association?

"It will doubtless be in your recollection, that, at the Birmingham Meeting of the Association, a law was passed by which the offices of President of the Council and Treasurer should be vacated triennially; but it was specially reserved that the offices should be conferred on me for my life.

"The period of three years will expire at our next anniversary, when I shall place the offices at the disposal of the Association, in the hope that some person better qualified than myself may come forward and be elected to the offices.

"I have the honour to be yours faithfully,

"CHARLES HASTINGS.

Worcester, April 4th, 1859.

SOUTH-WESTERN BRANCH:
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the South-Western Branch was held in the Bath Saloon, Torquay, on Thursday, June 23rd: C. RADCLYFFE HALL, M.D., President, in the Chair. Among the members and visitors present, were the following:—H. Appleton, Esq. (St. Mary Church); J. B. Ashford, M.D. (Torquay); T. Balman, M.D. (Torquay); G. Black, M.D. (Torquay); C. H. Brooking, M.D. (Brixham); R. Bryden, Esq. (Uffculme); J. E. Clark, Esq. (Paignton); — Coombs, M.D. (Torquay); P. C. De la Garde, Esq. (Exeter); J. Derry, Esq. (Totnes); J. Derry, jun., Esq. (Totnes); J. Edye, Esq. (Exeter); E. Empson, Esq. (Crediton); R. T. Evanson, M.D. (Torquay); C. Forbes, M.D. (Bovey Tracey); J. J. Goodridge, Esq. (Paignton); J. Goodridge, jun., Esq. (Paignton); L. Harris, Esq. (Totnes); H. B. Hartland, Esq. (Torquay); — Hicks, M.D. (Torquay); J. H. James, Esq. (Exeter); R. Kerswill, Esq. (St. Germans); W. Marrack, Esq. (Liskeard); C. B. Nankivell, M.D. (Torquay); T. E. Owen, Esq. (Totnes); W. T. Plowman, M.D. (Torquay); J. Pollard, Esq. (St. Mary Church); W. Pollard, Esq. (Torquay); C. W. Pridham, Esq. (Paignton); C. H. Roper, Esq. (Exeter); T. Shapter, M.D. (Exeter); J. S. Smith, Esq. (Tiverton); W. K. Spragge, Esq. (Paignton); W. J. Square, Esq. (Plymouth); W. W. Stabb, Esq. (Torquay); J. Toogood, M.D. (Torquay); J. B. Toogood, Esq. (Torquay); A. Waters, Esq. (Exmouth); J. Westhead, Esq. (Torquay); the Rev. T. N. Hicks; R. E. Vivian, Esq.; and the Rev. R. Wolfe.

Mr. EDYE, the retiring president, expressed his gratification at the fact that his duties on that occasion would be very short: he had simply to resign the presidential chair he had occupied for the last twelve months to one who was eminently qualified to succeed him, Dr. Radclyffe Hall. It was once observed by a friend of his, who knew a good deal of the world, that no man ever retired from a high and dignified position—whatever had been the trials and difficulties attending it—without feeling some slight degree of regret. If that were true, what must be his feelings on relinquishing an honourable appointment that had been, he might say, a continuous ovation from beginning to end? It was a subject of no small degree of pride and pleasure to him, when he was elected to preside over the body of gentlemen which he saw around him, that he happened to succeed so excellent a predecessor as his friend, Dr. Cookworthy, whom to know was but to esteem; and he felt equally proud and pleased at the fact, that the chair, when vacated by himself, was to be filled by one whose presence rendered it impertinent in him to say more than that his talents and ability in his profession were known and recognised as those of a very distinguished order, and whose private character entitled him to the highest esteem of his fellow men. [*Cheers.*] It would be presumptuous in him to detain the meeting longer, and he would therefore merely refer to one somewhat illustrious occurrence that had happened during his presidency. That Bill which had agitated the profession for the last twenty or thirty years had come to what he trusted

was a happy termination, although a variety of opinions were expressed on the subject. He really hoped that it would work better than had been anticipated, and that all those evils which it had been said would result from it, would not be realised. He had now to give up his chair to Dr. Hall, which he did with very great pleasure. [*Applause.*]

Dr. RADCLYFFE HALL, on assuming the presidential chair, delivered an able address, which is published at p. 541.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Dr. NANKIVELL proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. Edye, for his kindness and courtesy in the chair. He hoped that, now he had retired, his interest in the affairs of the Association would be in no degree abated.

Mr. EMPSON seconded the motion, and acknowledged the honour this Branch of the Association last year conferred upon him in sending him as its representative at the parent society's meeting.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and Mr. EDYE returned thanks in appropriate terms.

Dr. BLACK moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Radclyffe Hall for his valuable address, with a request that it should be published; and expressed his gratification at seeing the chair so worthily filled.

Mr. APPLETON seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT briefly acknowledged the compliment.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRANCH: ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. EDYE, seconded by Dr. NANKIVELL, it was resolved—

"That the next annual meeting of the Branch be held at Plymouth."

Mr. JAMES moved, Mr. J. S. SMITH seconded, and it was unanimously agreed—

"That J. WHIPPLE, Esq., be the President-elect for next year."

The re-appointment of Mr. Roper, as Honorary Secretary, was proposed by Mr. EDYE and seconded by Mr. EMPSON, both of whom bore testimony to the zeal and efficiency with which the duties had been hitherto performed by that gentleman. The motion received the unanimous concurrence of the meeting.

The following gentlemen were then elected new members of the Council of the Branch:—J. C. Cookworthy, M.D.; J. H. Hicks, Esq.; S. Kerswill, Esq.; W. J. Square, Esq.; and P. W. Swain, Esq.

The following members were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council of the Association, in addition to the Secretary:—P. C. De la Garde, Esq.; R. T. Evanson, M.D.; J. B. Toogood, Esq.; and J. Whipple, Esq.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION IN 1860.

Communications from Sir Charles Hastings were read, intimating a readiness, on the part of the General Council, if invited, to hold the next annual meeting (1860) in some part of the south-western district, and suggesting that the present meeting should select the town, and recommend the President for the occasion.

An animated conversation arose as to the town which should be selected for the honour of receiving the Parent Association in 1860: in the course of which, Mr. JAMES and Mr. EDYE addressed the meeting. The general feeling at length became unanimous in favour of Torquay.

Mr. BROOKING then proposed—

"That the place of meeting of the Parent Association in 1860, be Torquay."

Dr. NANKIVELL seconded the motion, and was certain that he spoke the sentiments of the medical gentlemen of this town when he said they would be happy to receive the Parent Society, and to do all they could that would conduce to the profit of the visit. [*Hear, hear.*]

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. EDYE then moved—

"That Dr. RADCLYFFE HALL be recommended as the President-elect of the British Medical Association for the year 1860."

He was sure that gentleman was in every respect calculated to do honour to so distinguished a position. [*Hear, hear.*]

Dr. BLACK seconded the nomination.

The PRESIDENT requested, as the question was one personal to himself, that he might be allowed to leave the chair whilst it was considered.

Mr. EDYE then took the chair; and, after some remarks, put the motion to the meeting, which carried it with acclamation.

Dr. HALL confessed that he hardly knew in what terms to acknowledge an honour which he had so little expected. Whether their recommendation were endorsed or not by the Parent Association, he should feel equally sensible of the kindly feeling of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded.

NEW MEMBERS.

A number of new members were proposed and seconded.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. JAMES asked the meeting to accord to the worthy President its heartiest thanks for his services on the present occasion. The object of the Association was to promote the improvement of the profession by any and every means in a way that redounded to the honour of the provinces; and he need not tell them that Dr. Hall had on various occasions shewn that he had followed out the study of the profession in a manner that did him great honour, and that was calculated to improve the actual position of the profession itself. [*Hear.*] Another object of the Association was to maintain the honour of the profession; and in this respect Dr. Hall's conduct on all occasions shewed that the presidency was quite safe in his hands. [*Hear, hear.*]

Dr. NANKIVELL seconded the motion, and said he was sure the members of the General Association would next year have abundant reason to congratulate themselves on having secured the valuable services of Dr. Hall as President.

The PRESIDENT once more expressed his acknowledgments. To be able to stand well in the estimation of his medical brethren, had been the object of his ambition all his life; and he need not say that it was highly satisfactory to him to receive their kind approval. [*Applause.*]

At half-past five the members dined together at Webb's Royal Hotel.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

ON Wednesday, 29th JUNE, the Annual Meeting of this Branch was held at Dover: WILLIAM SANKEY, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present:—A. W. Baird, M.D. (Dover); F. E. Barton, Esq. (Dover); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Mayor of Brighton); J. M. Burton, Esq. (Lee Park, Lee); J. F. Crookes, Esq. (Harewell, Faversham); J. H. Drew, Esq. (Dover); R. Elliott, Esq. (Chichester); F. Fry, Esq. (Maidstone); F. F. Giraud, Esq. (Faversham); Valentine Heyesdall, M.D. (Christiania); W. Hoar, Esq. (Maidstone); G. F. Hodgson, Esq. (Brighton); Jonathan Hutchinson Esq. (London); E. Long, Esq. (Barham); P. Martin, Esq. (Reigate); A. Napper, Esq. (Cranley, Guildford); F. Plomley, M.D. (Maidstone); J. Reid, Esq. (Canterbury); E. F. Sankey, Esq. (Beckley); F. H. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); G. Sankey, Esq. (Maidstone); A. Sisson, Esq. (Reigate); James Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); J. S. Steele, Esq. (Reigate); C. M. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); C. Trustam, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); and H. Whitfield, Esq. (Ashford).

The meeting assembled at Twelve o'clock, at the Ancient *Maison Dieu*, now the New Town Hall, Dover.

The PRESIDENT delivered an address which is published at p. 544.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY read the following Report:—

"The Council of the South-Eastern Branch have to congratulate their Associates on its continued prosperity. The number of members continues to increase. During the last twelve months, thirty-eight members have been added to the Branch, whilst the number to be deducted on account of death, resignation, or removal, only amounts to eight.

"The Council have seen with much pleasure the great success which has attended the district meetings in the Rochester, Maidstone, and Gravesend district. These well managed meetings are largely attended, and are most useful in extending the advantages to be derived from association in the South-Eastern Branch. The Council are very desirous of seeing similar meetings established in other districts of the three counties.

"The Council are happy to say that the subscriptions have for the most part been paid with much promptitude and regularity. There is still however room for improvement, and they would suggest that the subscriptions for the year should always be paid, at the latest, by the time of the Annual Meeting.

"In reviewing the public affairs of the profession since the last Annual Meeting, the Council have to congratulate the members on the passing of a bill for the regulation of the medical profession, from which much advantage may be hoped. The establishment of an authentic register of qualified practitioners is the first step towards the improved status which all are anxious to see; and although doubtless exaggerated expectations have existed, as to what might be done for the profession by legislation, it cannot be denied that the distinctive line, henceforth to be drawn between the educated practitioner and the uneducated pretender, must tend to the elevation of the scientific physician and surgeon.

"Soon after the passing of the Medical Bill, a Special Meeting of this Branch was held, and the three counties were divided into districts, in each of which, committees were formed for the purpose of taking cognizance of the registration, and in each district gentlemen kindly undertook the office of local secretaries for registration. The council believe that the medical registrar has been much assisted by the formation of similar committees, not only within, but without the limits of the British Medical Association, and they fully believe that illegal and fraudulent registration will be almost entirely prevented by their exertions.

"The Council are unwilling to pass without comment the recent publication of the Royal warrants for the reconstitution of the army and navy medical departments.

"The Army Warrant has been for many months before the profession; and it may be confidently said that its provisions, as regards the medical service, are both liberal and just—calculated to attract a portion of the best students, and therefore to promote the interests of the soldier and of the country.

"The Naval Warrant has been more recently issued; but it is founded on the same liberal principles, and it may truly be said that the position of the army and navy medical officers is far more worthy of an honourable profession than it was a few years since. The British Medical Association may well congratulate its members on these improvements; for it has repeatedly urged them on the attention of the legislature, and their adoption may be traced, partly to the growing spirit of liberality which happily may be seen in the conduct of employers, whether as private individuals, or as public bodies, but in a great measure also to the strenuous exertions of the members of the two honourable services aided by this Association, as well as by other professional bodies.

"The Balance Sheet for the past year is appended.

Balance Sheet, 29th June, 1859.

1858.	Dr.			
June 24.	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	£31	8	11
1859.				
June 27.	By 186 Branch Subscriptions	-	23	5 0
			£54	13 11
1858.	Cr.			
Nov. 25.	Postage -	-	£1	0 0
1859.				
Jan. 5.	Postage -	-	1	10 0
11.	Rochester District Meetings -	-	2	17 3
17.	Medical Directory -	-	0	8 6
	Postage -	-	1	0 0
24.	Advertisement, Sussex Express -	-	0	7 0
	Ditto, Kentish Gazette -	-	0	7 0
27.	Allingham, Bill -	-	5	12 10
	Stationery -	-	0	5 0
29.	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer -	-	41	6 4
			£54	13 11

It was moved by Mr. STEDMAN, seconded by Mr. FRY, and carried unanimously—

"That the Report now read be received and adopted."

PLACE OF MEETING IN 1860: ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was moved by Dr. BAIRD, seconded by Mr. WHITFIELD, and carried unanimously—

"That the place of meeting in 1860 be Maidstone; and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as officers of the Branch for the ensuing year:—*President*: Frederick Fry, Esq. (Maidstone). *Vice-Presidents*: Wm. Hoar, Esq. (Maidstone); H. Gould, Esq. (Wateringbury). *Local Members of Council*: C. L. Allwork, Esq.; F. Barham, Esq.; F. Plomley, M.D.; J. C. France, Esq.; G. Sankey, Esq.; and J. W. Woodfall, M.D. (all of Maidstone)."

The SECRETARY then stated that the voting-papers which had been returned to him having been examined, it appeared that the following members were elected representatives of the Branch in the General Council for the ensuing year:—W. Addison, M.D. (Brighton); J. Milner Barry, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); F. J. Brown, M.D. (Chatham); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); W. Sankey, Esq. (Dover); J. Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); W. Street, Esq. (Reigate); C. M. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham).

The following gentlemen were declared to be elected members of the Council of the Branch:—G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); A. Carpenter, M.B. (Croydon); R. Elliott, Esq. (Chichester); F. Fry, Esq. (Maidstone); W. A. Greenhill, M.D. (Hastings); A. Martin, M.D. (Rochester); F. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray); J. Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); W. Street, Esq. (Reigate); C. Trustram, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); H. Whitfield, Esq. (Ashford).

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE LATE PRESIDENT.

It was moved by Dr. PLIMLEY, seconded by Mr. NAPPER, and carried unanimously—

“That the best thanks of the members of the Branch are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Cordy Burrows, for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the Branch for the past year, and for the kind hospitality with which he has received the members; to Mr. Lowdell, Vice-President, and to the gentlemen of the Local Council and other members residing at Brighton, for the admirable arrangements made by them at the last annual meeting, which was especially successful and agreeable.”

NEW MEMBERS OF THE BRANCH.

The Secretary then read the following list of new members who had been provisionally admitted since the last annual meeting, and whose election was now unanimously confirmed.

Barton, F. E., Esq., Dover	Kelcey, W., Esq., Dover
Bodkin, T., Esq., Croydon	King, Joseph, Esq., Brighton
Burton, John M., Esq., Lee Park, Blackbeath	Martin, Joseph, Esq., Dartford
Bush, John, Esq., The Retreat, Clapham	Moore, Ebenezer, Esq., Dartford
Butler, John, M.D., Woolwich	Owen, Francis, Esq., Leatherhead
Butler, William H., Esq., Guildford	Patrick, Jarman, Esq., New Brompton
Clapton, E., M.D., Wellington Street, London Bridge	Robertson, C. L., M.D., Sussex County Lunatic Asylum
Drew, J. H., Esq., Dover	Ross, Frederick D., Esq., Guildford
Foreman, R. C., M.D., Church Hill House, Brighton	Sargant, Joseph, Esq., Reigate
Gidley, G. I.R.C.P., Sandgate	Slaughter, T. G., Esq., Farningham
Gorham, John, Esq., Tunbridge	Smith, H., Esq., St. Mary Cray
Grantham, John, Esq., Crayford	Spurrell, Flaxman, Esq., Bexley Heath
Grayling, John, M.D., Sittingbourne	Stedman, Jas. R., M.D., Guildford
Johnson, J. S., Esq., Croydon	Swinhoe, George M., Esq., Charlton
Jones, Charles S., Esq., Chichester	Tyrrell, W., Esq., St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate
	Weekes, R., Esq., Hurstpierpoint

It was moved by the SECRETARY, seconded by Dr. BAIRD, and carried unanimously—

“That the following alteration be made in Law 7. Instead of the words ‘two members,’ read ‘three members.’”

The effect of this alteration is, in conformity to the laws of the Association, to require a recommendation from three members of the Branch for each gentleman desirous of joining the Branch.

CASES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were made:—

1. Observations on the Administration of Oleum Filicis Maris in Tapeworm. By F. E. Barton, Esq.
2. Removal of the Tonsils by the Guillotine. By F. E. Barton, Esq.
3. Selection of Surgical Cases. By C. Holman, M.D. (Reigate).
 - a. Renal Calculus passing through the Abdominal Parietes by Suppuration above Poupart's Ligament.
 - b. Disease of both Hip-Joints: Dislocation into either Ischiatic Notch, and Spontaneous Exfoliation of the Head of the Right Femur below Poupart's Ligament.
 - c. Excision of the Head of the Femur, and death by Phlebitis of the opposite Iliac Vein.
 - d. Successful Operation for Umbilical Hernia.
 - e. Ligature of the Femoral Artery for Hæmorrhage from the Anterior Tibial, after Operation for Disease of the Head of the Tibia, in which the latter Artery could not be tied.
 - f. Ligature of the Ulnar and Radial Arteries, for Hæmorrhage arising from Deep Wound of the Wrist-Joint.
4. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, Surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, gave a very interesting Demonstration of Casts, Drawings, and Stereographs, illustrating the Diagnosis of Hereditary Syphilis by the Condition of the Teeth.

It was moved by Mr. REID, seconded by Mr. HOAR, and carried unanimously—

“That the thanks of the meeting be given to those gentlemen whose papers have been read; and that they be requested to allow of their publication in the JOURNAL.”

VOTE OF THANKS.

It was moved by Mr. THOMPSON, seconded by Mr. GIRAUD, and carried unanimously—

“That the thanks of the South-Eastern Branch be offered to the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, for their kindness in giving the use of the new Town Hall; to Colonel Stothard, R.E., and to Mr. Druce, for the facilities they have kindly afforded in enabling the members to visit the Fortifications and the Admiralty Pier.”

The meeting then adjourned; and, after partaking of refreshments kindly provided by the President, the members proceeded to visit the various objects of interest in the town. Among these were the Natural History Museum, with its interesting collection of British Birds presented by Dr. Plimley; the Fortifications of the Castle and Western Heights; and the Works of the Admiralty Pier, where, by the kindness of Mr. Druce, the resident engineer, the members had an opportunity of witnessing the ascent and descent of the diving-bell, and other interesting operations.

At five o'clock the party sat down to dinner at the Lord Warden Hotel, when Mr. Sankey again presided. In addition to those present in the morning, the following gentlemen attended as visitors:—E. Ferrand Astley, M.D. (Mayor of Dover); Rev. Alfred J. Woodhouse (Incumbent of Trinity, Dover); Rev. F. Owston (Pirbright, Surrey); Colonel Aylmer, R.A.; Edward Druce, Esq. (Resident Engineer of the Admiralty Works); C. V. Wallace, Esq., F.R.S. (Engineer of Telegraphs to the South-Eastern Railway); John F. South, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Pragg Woodfall, Esq., R.A.; Henry Coleman, Esq. (Dover); W. Sutton, M.D. (Dover); J. C. Ottaway, Esq. (Dover); Alfred B. Cutfield, Esq. (Deal); R. G. Davey, Esq. (Walmer).

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH, 1859.

F. C. SKEV, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

ON THE TREATMENT OF EMPYEMA BY “DRAINAGE,” ILLUSTRATED BY TWO CASES. BY S. J. GOODFELLOW, M.D.
SOME REMARKS ON THE TREATMENT BY DRAINAGE GENERALLY. BY C. DE MORGAN, ESQ.

The object of this communication was to show the advantage to be derived in many, if not in all, cases of empyema, of making two openings in the operation of paracentesis thoracis, and of establishing a free communication between them, and between the cavity of the pleura and the external air, by means of an India-rubber tube, perforated at frequent intervals in the way recommended by Chassaignac for the healing of sinuses. The marked success attending the adoption of this plan of treatment, in the two cases read to the society, seemed to afford strong evidence of its value.

CASE I. A boy in the Middlesex Hospital, aged 17, had been suffering for upwards of five years from an opening in the right side of the chest, which communicated directly with the pleural cavity; and, for a great part of this long period, also with a cavity in the lung, the result of an abscess. At the age of twelve years, this boy had an attack of pneumonia after measles, which terminated in abscess. In a short time this abscess burst into the cavity of the pleura: and, ultimately, a spontaneous opening occurred in the chest wall, through which a great quantity of pus, of a very offensive character, continued to be discharged for the five years preceding the adoption of the operation above recommended. During the whole of this period the boy had been for the most part confined to bed; and, notwithstanding the treatment that had been adopted at home, and in a public hospital, but little improvement took place in his general health, and no progress whatever was made towards the healing of the disease in the chest. The counter-opening was made, and Chassaignac's tube inserted on the 5th of January last. In a few days a marked change for the better was observed; the discharge from the opening, instead of being thin, unhealthy, and intolerably stinking, was

thick, much reduced in quantity, and nearly free from odour: his general health rapidly improved; the œdema of the legs, with which he had been afflicted for some years, quickly diminished; and he was able to sit up for several hours every day. In three months after the operation he was dismissed. He was then able to walk a considerable distance without difficulty, and had since been doing well.

CASE II. A man, aged 24, for nearly three years had suffered from tubercular disease of the left lung, followed by pneumothorax and empyema. There was every reason to believe that the empyema had been present for more than a year, and that a considerable quantity of fluid was in the pleural cavity. The greatest impulse of the heart was felt about two inches below, and an inch to the external aspect of the right nipple. The first opening was made by Mr. DE MORGAN, on January 21st, between the fifth and sixth ribs; and the seropurulent matter was allowed gradually to drain away by partly plugging the cannula. In twenty-four hours, upwards of eight quarts had escaped, the opening still freely discharging. Four days afterwards, a second opening was made, and the perforated tube introduced. But it was found, after about ten days, that the counter opening had not been made sufficiently low down in the chest cavity, for the pus remained so long as to become decomposed. A second counter opening was made, as low down as possible; after which the discharge soon lost its offensive odour, quickly diminished in quantity, and the general health of the patient so rapidly improved that he was able to get up in a few days; and, on April 5th, he was able to return to his home. Since his discharge he has continued to improve in health and strength, and was now able to perform a day's work at an easy occupation.

The benefit to be derived from the plan of "drainage," by means of Chassaignac's tube was obvious. The openings in the chest-wall were always free; the matter was discharged drop by drop as it formed, so that if the tube was suitably placed, there was never any collection whatever of pus in the thorax; no time was given for decomposition; and the pus was, therefore, discharged in a healthy and pure state.

The operation is very simple. A puncture with a trocar, or simple incision, may be made into the cavity of the chest at the usual place—between the fifth and sixth, or sixth and seventh ribs—or, indeed, in any convenient situation. A firm long iron probe, somewhat bent, is then passed through the opening, and directed towards the lower and back part of the cavity—the lower the better. If the end of the probe be made to press against the sides of the thoracic walls, it can be felt from the outside through the intercostal spaces, though, perhaps, obscurely, owing to the thickness and toughness of the false membrane within. The lowest and most appropriate site in which the probe can be felt having been selected, an incision is made upon the end of the probe, which is then brought through the opening thus made. A strong piece of silk thread is passed into the eye of the probe, and drawn through the two openings; and the drainage tube, being firmly tied to one end, is then drawn through by means of the silk; the ends of the tube are tied together, and the operation is completed.

The plan of treatment by "drainage," first adopted by Chassaignac, has been largely and beneficially put in practice at the Middlesex Hospital, in deep-seated and extensive collections of matter. The operation consists in passing through the abscess a fine India-rubber tube, perforated at small intervals; the ends of the tube, which project from the opposite sides of the abscess, are then tied together, and the matter is allowed to drain away, and to discharge itself through the perforations made in the tube.

Editor's Letter Box.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES TO GRADUATES IN MEDICINE OF JOINING THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON?

SIR,—What advantages may graduates in medicine of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Edinburgh, expect to derive from becoming Licentiates of the College of Physicians, London? I observe the names of many good men and true, who have joined the College under the recent by-laws; and therefore I presume that some benefit is considered likely to accrue to persons already possessed of good qualifications, in return for their twenty-five pounds. Before the Medical Bill was passed, the license might have been a boon; but, unless

the fellowship is to follow the license as a matter of course, I am at a loss to discover in what way the license of the Royal College of Physicians, London, is likely to be of any service to a provincial practitioner who has been for more than twenty years

A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Boothia Minor, July 5th, 1859.

RESULTS OF OVARIOTOMY.

LETTER FROM I. B. BROWN, Esq.

SIR,—How can I attempt to answer an anonymous correspondent who makes such a wilful misstatement as that contained in your last JOURNAL?

I have only once published "Five Cases of Ovariectomy" in your JOURNAL; and every one of your readers must have seen the heading to be "Five Cases of Ovariectomy: Three Successful," etc.; and not, as he states, "three ending in death".

I intend during the next autumn to place before the profession the results of my experience in all my surgical operations. F.R.C.S. can then criticise those results, if he do so truthfully.

I am, etc., I. B. BROWN.

17, late 16, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W., July 5th, 1859.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, July 1st, 1859.

LUNATICS.

Mr. WALPOLE moved for the re-appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Acts of Parliament and regulations for the care and treatment of lunatics and their property. The right honourable gentleman said the former Committee had proceeded a great way with their inquiries; but had not completed them when Parliament was dissolved. He believed all the members of the late Committee but one were members of the present House.

The motion was agreed to.

Monday, July 4th.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (1858) CONTINUANCE.

Mr. LOWE, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to make perpetual the Public Health Act of 1858, explained that it was rather a matter of urgency, the Bill of that year having been passed quite at the end of that Session for the purpose of giving to the Privy Council the powers contained in the Diseases' Prevention Act of 1855, the chief of those powers being that of inspecting and reporting upon diseased districts. The Act of 1858 expired on the 1st of August, so that there was little time for legislation. He proposed to bring in a Bill to make that Act perpetual. It would not contain the compulsory powers incident to the old Board of Health, but would merely give to the Privy Council powers which were necessary and serviceable in the public interest.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Tuesday, July 5th.

THE RIVER THAMES.

On the motion of Sir M. Peto, an address to the Crown was agreed to for returns from the Metropolitan Board of Works, and from all district boards established under the Metropolis Local Management Act, and from the City (of London) Commissioners of Sewers, of any and all operations performed by them between the 25th day of March last and the 18th day of June inst., with the object of preventing the occurrence of noisome effluvia from the river Thames, and particularly of the quantities of lime or other deodorising agents day by day used for that purpose; specifying, in tabular form, when, where and to what amount such agents or any of them were respectively employed, and the sums of money expended on and about the use thereof; tabular returns from the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Board of Conservancy of the river Thames respectively, of the daily or other ascertained quantities of fresh water which have passed into the tideway of the river Thames from the weir at Teddington-lock, and from other principal streams which discharge into the said tideway between Teddington-lock and Chelsea-bridge, and particularly

of the daily quantities in the years 1858 and 1859: from all the metropolitan waterworks' companies of the daily quantities of water delivered by them respectively in the years 1858 and 1859; from the Astronomer Royal, of the daily quantities of rain fallen at Greenwich, and at any other places within the drainage area of the Thames of which he possesses particulars, and of the daily mean temperature of the atmosphere at Greenwich, and of the water of the river Thames for the last three years; from the medical and other officers of Her Majesty's hospital-ship *Dreadnought*, moored in the Thames, of any and all observations and experiments made by them, or under their direction, with reference to the condition of the river in the years 1858 and 1859; and returns from Her Majesty's Office of Works, and from the Metropolitan Board of Works, of any communications, resolutions, and measures of the years 1858 and 1859, in reference to the suggested improvement of the river Thames by embanking the same, and by forming low-level sewers within the embanked spaces. The hon. member then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the prevention of noisome effluvia from the river Thames within the metropolis; observing that, as he believed the introduction of the measure would not be opposed, he would reserve its details until the second reading. The Bill required the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the various district boards, to make monthly returns with reference to the measures adopted for the improvement of the sewerage, and the prevention of noisome effluvia from the Thames. It might be said that these returns would readily be given without being compulsory, but, as the subject was one of the utmost importance, and as the sanitary condition of the metropolis was so materially affected by the condition of the Thames, he thought that the Metropolitan Commissioners ought to be required to render a very minute account of all their proceedings. He did not mean to impose any restriction upon the commissioners, for the responsibility would still rest with them; but he thought Parliament ought to have the means of ascertaining from time to time whether the commissioners were doing all in their power for the purification of the river. He had also introduced a clause giving increased powers of taxation, in case the existing ones should not be found sufficient; and also a provision that if at any time the state of the Thames was such as not to require the adoption of these measures the Secretary of State for the Home Department might dispense with them.

Mr. TITE entered into a lengthened explanation of the operations of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and said the most active steps were being taken to deodorise the sewers leading into the river.

Mr. RIDLEY said the effluvia in the committee-rooms of the house was all but insupportable. They were obliged to have all the windows closed, or they must have quitted the rooms.

After a short discussion, the motion for leave to bring in the bill was negatived without a division.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

* In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

BIRTHS.

- BARLOW. On July 3rd, at 5, Union Street, Southwark, the wife of G. H. Barlow, M.D., of a daughter.
 CRABB. On July 2nd, at Poole, Dorset, the wife of Alfred Crabb, M.D., of a daughter.
 GRAVELY. On June 30th, at Newick, the wife of *Richard Gravelly, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
 HARE. On June 27th, at Great Baddow, Essex, the wife of *H. Hare, M.D., of a son.
 HENSLEY. On June 27th, at Bath, the wife of Henry Hensley, M.D., of a son.
 LEACH. On July 2nd, at 22, Union Street, Southwark, the wife of Henry Leach, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
 MARRIOTT. On July 4th, at Swaffham, Norfolk, the wife of R. B. Marriott, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
 READ. On June 29th, at 1, Gordon Place, Kensington, the wife of Thomas Lawrence Read, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.

- RUGG. On June 29th, at 7, Clapham Road Place, the wife of George Philip Rugg, M.D., of a daughter.
 STURGES. On July 1st, at 1, Sidney Square, Mile End, the wife of Montague J. Sturges, M.D., of a son.
 WEBSTER. On June 30th, at Peckham Rye, the wife of George Webster, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- DICKSON—WATERS. Dickson, John Frederick, Esq., student of Christ Church, Oxford, eldest son of Robert Dickson, M.D., to Annie, second daughter of the late Rev. R. J. Waters, D.D., at St. George's, Hanover Square, on June 30th.
 GATTY—BROWNING. *Gatty, William Henry, Esq., Surgeon, of Market Harborough, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late William Hardwick Browning, Esq., of Stoke Newington Green, at Hornsey, on June 30th.
 MACKENZIE—DUDGEON. Mackenzie, Duncan P., Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore Commission, son of William Mackenzie, M.D., of Culbo, late of the Madras Establishment, to Cecilia Mary, second daughter of the late William Dudgeon, Esq., of Edinburgh, on July 1st.
 RUSSELL—LORIMER. Russell, P. N., Esq., of Sydney, Australia, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Alexander Lorimer, M.D., Secretary to the Director-General, Medical Department, Madras, at Edinburgh, on June 23rd.
 STUNT—NORWOOD. Stunt, George, Esq., Surgeon, of Haverthwaite, Lancashire, to Mary Ann, elder daughter of W. Norwood, Esq., of the Grove, Bulham, near London, on June 22nd.
 TURNER—FINCH. Turner, Edward Goldwin, Esq., to Catharine Louisa, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Finch, M.D., late of the Bengal Medical Service, at Trinity Church, Paddington, on June 30th.
 WETHERED—BURDER. Wethered, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late John Burder, Esq., of Codham Hall, Essex, at Finch-ingham, Essex, on June 30th.

DEATHS.

- ANDERSON, James, Esq., Surgeon, late H.E.I.C.S., at Dalston, aged 67, on July 3rd.
 GRAHAM. On July 5th, at Granton Hotel, near Edinburgh, David, second son of the late Robert Graham, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh.
 HARRIS. On June 28th, at Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, aged 59, Eliza, widow of the late Henry Harris, Esq., Bengal Medical Establishment.
 PARKINSON, Wm. Handcock, M.D., at Brussels, on June 18th.
 THORNTON. On June 23rd, at Margate, aged 7, Mary, daughter, of W. H. Thornton, Esq., Surgeon.

APPOINTMENTS.

- DOBELL, Horace, M.D., appointed Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.
 HARLEY, George, M.D., elected Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, in the room of W. B. Carpenter, M.D., resigned.
 SKEY, Francis Wakefield, Esq., appointed, by the Queen, Surgeon in the Artillery Company of London for the term of five years.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, July 1st, 1859:—

- CATTILIN, W., jun., Highbury Place, Islington
 COLLINGS, F. H., Clifton
 CROTTY, C., Dublin
 HAYES, H. R., Bandon, co. Cork
 MACLURE, W. M. G., Nassau, New Providence
 NOTT, W. F., Lucas Road, Kennington Park
 NUNN, Roger, Ixworth
 RUMBOLD, T., Chiswell Street

At the same meeting of the Court—

- MACDONALD, J. D., passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date June 15th, 1849.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, June 23rd, 1859:—

- BROWNE, Charles William, West Indies

HUDSON, Arthur Cort, Shelford, Lancashire

JONES, John Thomas, Llanyrys, Denbighshire

KENT, Edmund Jackson, Hampton, Middlesex

WARDEN, Thomas Messenger, Stourport, Worcestershire

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their first examination :—

BROMLEY, John Bourne, Lye, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire

BUSH, Danvers Ward, 28, Finsbury Circus

DAWSON, Frederick, Union Place, Islington

FERNIE, Edward, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire

MILLER, Thomas, Boyton, Suffolk

WALKER, Richard Pettifer, Birchfields, near Birmingham

Thursday, June 30th :—

SPODE, Josiah, Tasmania

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their first examination :—

JEAFFRESON, Horace, Framlingham, Suffolk

LANCASTER, William James, Barnsley, Yorkshire

MARTIN, Timothy Henry, Merthyr Tydvil

MITCHELL, Thomas Carter, Kempston, Bedfordshire

ROYLE, Arnold, Southampton

WALES, John, Downham Market, Norfolk

WINGATE, Robert, Hareley, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire

WINKFIELD, Alfred, Bedford

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. Degrees conferred at a Congregation held on June 30th :—

Bachelor of Medicine.

BRIDGES, John Henry, Oriel

HARVEY, Edward Robinson, Christ Church

NEWMAN, Augustus, St. John's

HEALTH OF LONDON :—WEEK ENDING

JULY 2ND, 1859.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE mortality in London begins to increase, as is usual at this period of the year. The deaths, which were 913 and 970 in the two previous weeks, rose to 1,024 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years, 1849-58, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,126 ; but, as the deaths returned for last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase, namely, with 1,238. It appears, therefore, that the deaths registered last week were less by 214 than the number as obtained by calculation ; but it should be observed that deaths on which inquests have been held are now registered with greater uniformity than they were previously, when they were permitted to accumulate to the end of the quarter, a circumstance which to a considerable extent affects the comparison. The average number of deaths from violence registered in the last week of the spring quarter, in previous years, was 107, whereas, last week the number was 48.

The diarrhœa of summer is now making perceptible progress. In the last three weeks the deaths caused by it have been successively 20, 34, and 58. Of these 58, all except two occurred to children, and a very large proportion to infants in their first year. It is remarkable, that while 16 deaths from diarrhœa occurred last week in the west districts, 13 in the north, 17 in the east, and 11 in the south, only one occurred in the central group ; which, besides other districts, comprises St. Giles, Holborn, Clerkenwell, and the City. A child died at 6, Austin Street, Hackney Road, from diarrhœa, in a family where two other deaths have occurred within a month, in consequence, it is stated of deficient drainage, which is now remedied. A boy died of cholera, after six days illness, at 79, High Street, Shadwell ; and another of "choleraic diarrhœa (four days)," at 36, Charles Street, Saffron Hill. A sailor was drowned in the London docks, and the coroner's jury were of opinion, that though he had been immersed only three minutes, recovery was rendered impossible by the foul condition of the water. There were 42 deaths from scarlatina ; also 21 from diphtheria, three of these in the sub-district of Belgrave, three in that of Long Acre. A child was choked by a cherry stone, another by a nutshell. A girl, aged three years, died, on June 22nd, from sunstroke. Six persons died from intemperance, besides five whose deaths are recorded as caused by *delirium tremens*.

Last week the births of 883 boys, and 907 girls, in all 1,790 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58, the average number was 1610.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of

the barometer in the week was 29.907 in. The barometer increased from 29.73 in. on Sunday, to 30.02 in. on Saturday, being the *lowest* and *highest* readings in the week. The mean temperature of the week was 63.5°, which is 2.2° above the average of the same week in forty-three years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was about 8° above the average on Sunday and Monday ; it fell below the average on Wednesday and two following days. The thermometer in the shade rose to its *highest* point on Sunday, when it was 81.3° ; it fell to its *lowest* on Thursday, when it was 48.5°. The extreme range of the week was, therefore, 32.8°. The mean daily range was 21.1°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 7.7°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 77. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 65.6°, or 2.1° higher than that of the air. On Sunday the wind blew from the south-east ; on the last three days from the north and north-east. Rain fell in the week to the amount of 1.24 in., chiefly on Saturday. There was thunder and lightning in the morning of Sunday (the 26th ult.) ; and again a severe thunder storm between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of Saturday. The lightning, which continued during four hours, almost without intermission, was unusually vivid, and illuminated the whole sky. Rain fell to the depth of 0.8 in. ; but the storm did not approach very near the Observatory, and no damage was done in that neighbourhood.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL HOSTEL. We learn that Dr. Humphry has taken the requisite measures, in accordance with the new statutes, for having his house recognised as a University Hostel ; and that he has done so for the purpose of enabling medical students, who reside with him, to keep terms, graduate in arts or medicine, and enjoy the other privileges of the university, without its being necessary for them to join a college or incur any additional expense beyond the ordinary university fees. It appears that, owing to various changes which have been lately made, the courses of education directed by the Cambridge Medical Board and the College of Surgeons and other Medical Corporations in London, are so harmonised, that while the student is keeping terms and attending lectures in the Medical School of the University and the practice of Addenbrooke's Hospital, with a view to obtain a degree in medicine, he is also qualifying for all the London diplomas in surgery as well as medicine. Moreover, the previous examination of the University, which candidates for M.B. are obliged to pass, is accepted as an equivalent for the preliminary examination for the membership and fellowship of the College of Surgeons, so that those who have passed the former are not required to go in for the latter. The advantages of these arrangements will be best appreciated by those who are conversant with the new Medical Act, and have contemplated the changes in the medical profession that are likely to result from it. One object of them is to unite the University and the College of Surgeons more closely together, and to induce a greater number of that large and important class of medical students who purpose practising surgery as well as medicine, to resort to the University ; it having always been a matter of regret, both on account of the University and the profession, that so few of that class have hitherto been able to obtain the benefits of a university education. Two of the great difficulties—the expense and the time required—are now, in great measure, removed ; for the student may commence residence in a University Hostel, where he is under the immediate surveillance and instruction of the principal of the hostel, and begin to keep terms, at the age at which he usually goes to reside with a medical practitioner, and at about the same cost. He may spend the first three years in acquiring general and medical knowledge in Cambridge, instead of in some other town ; he may then proceed to London for two or three years' study in the great metropolitan schools ; and then, having passed the necessary examinations, he can obtain the M.B. degree of the University and the membership or fellowship of the College of Surgeons, and be thereby qualified to practise medicine and surgery in any part of the United Kingdom. (*Cambridge Chronicle*.)

AUSTRIAN RED TAPE. Dr. Koch, an Austrian staff-physician, who was taken prisoner, amuses himself and annoys his unfortunate subordinates by making them send in daily reports, and by issuing lengthy circulars. The poor man evidently tries to persuade himself that Milan will again fall into the hands of the Austrians, and that he shall get an order or some other reward for his attention to business.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE: HOW THEY MANAGE MATTERS IN FRANCE.

A Mr. R., residing at Gault, department of Loir et Cher, practising the profession (*sic*) of bone-setter (*rebouteur*), had been attending a lady for a fracture which had remained unconsolidated. Encouraged by the Medical Association, Miss X, the patient, brought an action against Mr. R. for damages. At the same time, the medical practitioners of the department announced their readiness to come forward in aid of the plaintiff. In a fright at these proceedings, the bone-setter compromised with his patient, who accepted an indemnity of 800 francs. Afterwards, on being summoned before the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Vendôme, he offered, an hour before the audience, an arrangement with the medical gentlemen to the following effect:—

"On condition that the proceedings initiated by the profession be set aside, etc., etc., Mr. R., on his part, enters into a formal engagement on his honour to do nothing in future which shall have any connexion whatever (*qui touche de près ou de loin*) with the practice of medicine, and especially to abstain from all operations of bone-setting. And, in assurance of his sincerity in making this engagement, he further promises, and enters into securities, to pay a fine of 3,000 francs to the medical men of the department, in the event of formal proof of his having broken his engagement. The treaty to be in force for five years. Mr. R. to pay all the legal and other expenses incurred. Done at Vendôme, the 10th of June, 1859."

After all this, the poor wretch of a bone-setter was sentenced by the Tribunal, with which a compromise was not possible, to fifteen days imprisonment and a fine of 50 francs; so that he was pretty well *done* at Vendôme. (*Gazette Hebdomadaire*, June 24th, 1859.)

COMMITTAL OF "DR. WATTERS" AND HIS COLLEAGUE. On Friday, June 17th, John Nicholl Watters, *alias* Dr. Watters, and Claude Edwards (notorious for their connection with the "Bennett gang", were brought up on remand before the Hon. G. C. Norton, in the Lambeth Police Court, to undergo a further examination in reference to the charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Thomas Jones of one guinea. Since the first investigation, other charges had been preferred against them, which were gone into on the present occasion. Mr. Jones, who resided in Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, being afflicted with deafness, went to a house, No. 28, Mount Gardens, Westminster Road, which purported to be occupied by the prisoner Watters, and who professed by the medicines he supplied to be able to cure deafness. It was now stated by Mr. Lewis, that he should bring forward evidence to connect the prisoner with an establishment which was a few years ago in existence at No. 32, Spring Gardens, and known as the British and Foreign Free Ear Dispensary, with which the notorious Bennett was at that time connected. Mr. John C. Roope said he was a clerk in the Medical Registration Office, 32, Soho Square. A medical register of qualified practitioners was kept there. There was no such name as John Nicholl Watters in the list. Mary Anne Stanley, 184, Prospect Place, St. John's Wood, stated that in the month of October 1857, she saw an advertisement in the newspaper, in which deafness was purported to be cured at "the British and Foreign Free Ear Infirmary." She saw Edwards there. She asked to see the prisoner Watters, who afterwards came in. He examined her ears and said he could cure her in eight days. He added that he had seen sixty patients that day, and that he had been deaf himself, and had cured himself. Among his patients cured was an admiral, who had been deaf several years. She asked him what he would charge? He replied £8 or £9. She left, and the same night Edwards brought her a box containing three phials. She gave him £9 3s., and he gave her a receipt signed J. N. Nicholls. One bottle contained a lotion to bathe the back of the ear, and another contained medicine to drop into the ear; there was also an embrocation. The medicine did no good. It did an injury at the time. She afterwards had another bottle, which he said was more expensive. After she applied it she got worse. Similar evidence was given by several other witnesses. Inspector Young produced several printed papers found at the prisoner's premises, in Mount Street, referring to the Free Ear Infirmary. The prisoners were again remanded till Friday, June 24th. On being then brought up, Mr. Lewis said that from the inquiries that had been instituted, it had been ascertained that the prisoner Watters had, so far back as about the year 1833,

pleaded guilty to a charge of arson, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment; and, subsequently to that, had been tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years imprisonment, for personating other persons at the Surgeons' Hall. His worship would be also told, by a witness whom he should call, that the prisoner had a second fire, of a very suspicious character; but no prosecution took place. Mr. Lewis then read some extracts from evidence, given by Edwards on the trial, of an indictment preferred by Stowell, the informer, against Mr. Haynes, an attorney, for conspiring with the Bennetts to obtain money, and which indictment had been preferred without any previous inquiry. On that trial the prisoner Edwards was called as a witness, and said, "I live at 28, North Street, Limehouse. I was in the employment of Messrs. Bennett, Brothers, of 32, Spring Gardens; they carried on the business of aurists. I know the defendant Haynes. I have seen him frequently at 32, Spring Gardens. I was assistant to compound the medicine, and gave it to the patients. I know the composition of the medicine perfectly well. There were five compositions: ear-drops, embrocation, injection, fumigation, and tincture. This latter contains the embrocation, and this the injection. This is urine. They are all the same, differently coloured. The fumigation has no oil in it. The others have oil. This one is train oil, what they call cabbage oil, and urine. This red mixture is a solution of cochineal and urine. The urine extracts the colour from the cochineal. This one is drops for the ear. Two or three of these went together, and they were charged from 1s., to £2, £3, and £4. It depended on the patients. We had a great many patients. I should imagine twenty or thirty a day. I kept the books and made entries. I have not the books with me. The profit was at least £2,000 for each of the two brothers Bennett." Mr. Joshua Woolrich, of 64, South Street, Grosvenor Square, deposed that in consequence of an advertisement, he called at No. 32, Spring Gardens, and there observed a plate with the words "British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of the Diseases of the Ear and Eye," on the door, and also the name of "Dr. Watters." He was shown into a room by a livery servant, and saw the prisoner Edwards, whom he addressed, saying he came for the cure of deafness, and asked for Dr. Watters. Edwards replied that he was Dr. Watters. Commenced examining his ears, and said he was quite confident he could cure him in a fortnight for £2 2s., or £2 5s.; that it was mere nervousness, and that the remedies were to be applied to the ear. He then left the room and came back with a large and small bottle; said he was to use the large one with a syringe to his ears, and the small one was to rub outside the ears. He said the charge was £2 5s. 6d., and he (witness) paid it. He used the "stuff" as directed, but found that instead of its doing him any good it made him ill; and, in consequence, he went the following week, when he again saw Edwards, whom he told he received no benefit; but had suffered great pain by the use of the medicine he gave him. Edwards said the case was worse than he at first thought it to be, and he required a further sum of £2 10s., for a vapour bath, which would cure him; and produced a lamp and tube. The witness here produced a small instrument, about five inches high, which resembled a small lamp, with a small tube at the top, like a blow-pipe. Its appearance created much laughter. The prisoner, he said, on giving him this instrument, told him he was to purchase some tincture of myrrh, soak it in some wool, burn the latter in the lamp, and while it was so burning to place the end of the tube into his ear, so that the vapour might pass in. He paid him the £2 10s. Witness used the vapour bath, and in doing so suffered excruciating pains in his head; and after applying it for seven or eight times became so ill that he was obliged to keep his bed. On the following week he went again to Spring Gardens, and saw a young man, who said he was the brother of Dr. Watters; that the Dr. W. was not at home, and that he (witness) was to keep on the same remedies until the following week. He did so, and on the following week called again, when he saw the prisoner Watters, who represented himself to be merely a friend of the doctor's, and always attended his patients in his absence. The prisoner had no doubt he should cure him in a short time; that he did not think witness had been treated properly by Dr. Watters, but that he should attend to him himself, and had no doubt of effecting a cure. The young man he (witness) at first saw came into the room with a bottle of medicine, for which he demanded 17s. 6d., but witness told him he could not pay it. The young man said he could not have it without paying something on account, and he gave him 2s. 6d., promising to give him the remainder when he next came. He subsequently summoned the party to the Westminster County

Court to recover his money, as the stuff he received was not of the least use to him; but they never appeared to the summons, and he lost his money. The Chief Clerk here read over the testimony given on a former examination by Mr. J. E. D. Rodgers, the medical analyst, respecting the medicine supplied by the prisoners to their unfortunate patients.—“The three bottles produced were delivered to me in a parcel, sealed up. I have examined the lead-coloured liquid in one of the small bottles. It contains a small quantity of sulphate of zinc, and a quantity of compound spirit of lavender, and a little iron deposit, as if some iron oxide had been put in. The medicine is not of the slightest use in deafness, neither the ingredients nor the proportions. The large bottle contains a small quantity of sulphate of lead, deposited, and zinc in solution—no doubt the result of a mixture of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with water; and it is not at all useful in curing deafness. The small bottle contains either rancid olive oil, or rape oil, and a little oil of elder, with a little soap, apparently made by the addition of an alkali. That mixture would not cure deafness. I should not like to put it into my ear. It would irritate it.” Evidence was given of the fact of the prisoner's assuming the name of Dr. Locock; after which both were fully committed for trial. At the termination of the case, Mr. Norton complimented Mr. Jones, the prosecutor, for his persevering conduct in bringing the prisoners to justice, and told him the public were very much indebted to him for taking up such gross imposture.

PRIZE ESSAY ON SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION. The Medical Society of Geneva offers, for the year 1860, a prize of 1,000 francs (£40), and an *accessit* of 500 francs (£20), to the authors of the best two unpublished works on questions relating to small-pox, varioloid, varicella, vaccination, and revaccination. The competitors are desired to attend particularly to the following points:—1. Inquire, by a comparison of the principal epidemics of small-pox which have prevailed in Europe during the nineteenth century, whether this disease has a tendency to increase in frequency, and what are the forms under which it is presented in the vaccinated; 2. Determine whether re-vaccinated subjects are completely and definitely protected from small-pox; if the contrary be the case, point out the degree and the duration of the protection; 3. Sum up, in practical conclusions, the data furnished in the answers to the preceding questions. The essays, written in French, German, English, Italian, or Latin, must be addressed, post free, before June 1st, 1860, to the Secretary of the Society. The name of each author must be inclosed in a sealed envelope attached to the memoir. The Society reserves the right of publishing at its own expense, in French, the whole or part of the prize essays. If none of the essays are judged worthy of the prize, or of the *accessit*, the question will be again brought forward for competition.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES. A dispute has arisen between the military authorities and the board of guardians at Chatham, relative to the manner in which lunatic soldiers who have become inmates of the lunatic asylum, Fort Pitt, are discharged from that establishment as paupers, and allowed to become chargeable to the parish in which Fort Pitt Hospital is situated. For some time past, the military authorities have been in the constant habit of getting rid of those insane soldiers who are incurable and without friends, by removing them from the hospital, and turning them into the streets of Chatham, the parish authorities having previously received intimation of the place and hour at which they would be released from military control, in order that, under the existing statutes, they might make arrangements for apprehending the lunatics so discharged, and removing them to the workhouse, where they, of course, become chargeable to the Board of Guardians. In consequence of repeated instances of the kind having recently occurred, several remonstrances have been addressed by the guardians to the military authorities, but without at all checking the practices complained of. Under these circumstances, the Board of Guardians have had the matter brought before the authorities connected with the War Department, who have taken the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the subject, the result of which has been that the law officers give their opinion that under the existing Acts, the military authorities are fully justified in the course they have adopted. As the maintenance of so large a number of lunatic military paupers entails a considerable expense on the union, steps are about to be taken to bring the subject before Parliament, with a view to remedying the evil.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Poor-Law Board by Mr. Griffin:—

“12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, July 1st, 1859.

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to call your attention to the complaints of the Poor-Law Medical Officers, with the hope that you will immediately take their case into your serious consideration. A full account of their grievances will be found in the accompanying pamphlets; and in No. 3, pages 30 and 32, is the following statement of the Right Hon. T. Sotherton-Estcourt, the then President of your honourable Board:—‘Looking at the question practically, I think we have made some progress. Last May there was almost a doubt as to whether there was a grievance; *but now the existence of the grievance is admitted.* What I hope to do is, in the course of the present session to prepare a Bill (if we can arrive at a solution of the difficulty); lay it on the table of the House . . . it may then be printed and circulated in the shape of a Bill towards the end of the session; and, if it is duly considered during the recess, there will next session be no difficulty in carrying it. . . The matter ought not to remain in its present state; and if I continue in office, I shall use the best means in my power to put the question on a better footing, and to make such arrangements as will be satisfactory both to you and the public.’

“The above quotation will enable your honourable Board to understand the position of the question whilst in the hands of your predecessors; and as the Army and Navy Medical Departments have been placed upon a more equitable footing by order of Her Majesty's Government, I earnestly hope that your medical officers, upwards of 3,000 in number, and who have annually the treatment of more than a million and a quarter of the sick poor of England and Wales, will have their grievances removed, and their services so required that they may be enabled to do their duty to the poor without feeling that, as is the case in too many instances at present, the paltry pittance accorded to them by the guardians* does not pay for the cost of suitable medicines, omitting all consideration of the value of the time and talents devoted to a service which is public, and therefore ought to be remunerated in an equitable manner.

“In the accompanying pamphlets will be found almost all that can be stated on the subject; but should your honourable Board desire to make further inquiries of your medical officers, and will name a day for a deputation to wait upon you, I will call a meeting for that purpose; or at any time I will attend personally to answer queries, or to assist in preparing measures for a reasonable adjustment of the question. Once again I pray your honourable Board will take up our cause without delay, and carry out the promises made by your honourable predecessors when in office; and that you will carefully remodel a system which is cruel in the extreme to very many of your officers, and, I greatly fear, is also injurious to the welfare of the sick poor.

“I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen,

“Your obedient servant,

“RICHARD GRIFFIN.

“Poor-law Board.”

The following letter from the Right Hon. T. Sotherton-Estcourt, on quitting the office of President of the Poor-law Board, explains the intentions of your immediate predecessors:—

“4th March, 1859.

“DEAR SIR,—I assure you that it is a matter of regret to me that I should be transplanted to a new office from one where I had gradually become exceedingly interested in the management, and where I was engaged in watching the progress of certain proposed improvements, and hoped to have been permitted to bring them to maturity. Amongst those, I need not tell you, the scheme for an alteration of the method of medical relief holds a chief place; and I am anxious to lose no time in informing you, and through you the gentlemen with whom you are associated in this matter, that my successor, Lord March, expresses to me a wish to identify himself with me in the course which I have hitherto followed in this business; that it will not be necessary to reproduce before him the papers and documents, or to restate the arguments which you

* Seventy-nine medical officers receive less than one shilling per patient they attend, and eight hundred and six less than three shillings per case, though the duration of illness averages twenty-two days.”

have already furnished to me, and that he will, at as early a period as other business will allow, attentively consider the bearings of the question, with a view to a practical measure.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"T. SOTHERON ESTCOURT.

"R. Griffin, Esq., Weymouth."

MILITARY SURGERY UNDER DIFFICULTIES. A military physician, who was taken prisoner by the French at Magenta, has addressed an extremely interesting letter to a colleague in Turin. The writer of the letter, with several of his fellow physicians, remained at Magenta after the retreat of the Austrian army, in order to tend the wounded. As a measure of precaution, a white flag was hoisted over the house which served as an infirmary, but still it was attacked by the Zouaves. Several of the patients were shot dead; and Dr. Forst, a regimental physician, was wounded while attending to a wounded Frenchman. The confusion which ensued was fearful. "Some poor wretches sought shelter in the cellar and garret, some attempted to kill themselves by knocking their heads violently against the wall, and others jumped out of the windows. I ran to one of the windows, and called out to the assailants that the house was full of wounded and helpless men. Their arms were clamorously demanded, and when they were surrendered, order was restored." The physician, who is now at Milan, says that the allies have an enormous number of wounded. He works from morning till night in the hospital of St. Ambrogio; but he has not received one farthing for his trouble, although he has lost both baggage and money. "I possess," says he, "the clothes which I have on my back and my sabre, but nothing else."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ASSOCIATE, BLACKBURN. Graduates of any British University have a legal right to the title of Doctor of Medicine. It is very doubtful whether Licentiates of Colleges of Physicians possess a similar right.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

Members should remember that corrections for the current week's JOURNAL should not arrive later than Wednesday.

POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a written letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets open at the ends, at the following rates: not exceeding 4 ounces, one penny; above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces, twopenny; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpenny; for every additional half-pound or under, twopenny.

NOTICE.—DR. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, MR. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

Communications have been received from:—MR. J. Z. LAURENCE; THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE; DR. HYDE SALTER; DR. LOCKHART ROBERTSON; AN ASSOCIATE; MR. R. GRIFFIN; A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH; MR. JAMES DULVEY; MR. J. WRIGHT BAKER; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. W. O. MARKHAM; DR. J. WATSON; MR. PETER MARTIN; MR. W. SANKEY (Dover); MR. REDFERN DAVIES; MR. HECKSTALL SMITH; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. A. T. H. WATERS; DR. T. M. ROOKE; MR. T. M. STONE; DR. BARHAM; DR. HERATH; and MR. G. HORNEY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. Chloroform in Labour. By F. R. Macdonald, M.D. Edin. Edinburgh: Sutherland & Knox. 1859.
2. On Cancer. By Maurice H. Collis, M.B. Dublin. 1859.
3. Description of a Simple Instrument for Inflating the Lungs of Infants born in an Asphyxiated State: with Remarks. By J. G. Wilson, M.D. Glasgow. 1859.
4. An Inquiry into the Curability of Consumption, the Prevention, and the Progress of Improvement in the Treatment. By *James Turnbull, M.D. Third Edition. London: Churchill. 1859.
5. A Memoir on the Treatment of the Epidemic Cholera, read before the Members of the French Academy of Sciences: with their Report thereon. By Joseph Ayre, M.D. London: Churchill. 1859.

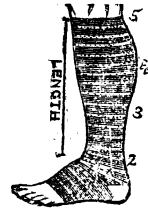
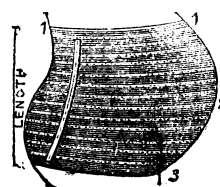
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