

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held 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 Meetings of the Association will take place at the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant.

The following is an outline of the proceedings. A more complete programme will be issued at Liverpool.

WEDNESDAY, July 27th.

11.30 A.M. Meeting of Committee on Medical Legislation in the Committee Room.

1 P.M. Meeting of Committee of Council in the same Room.

2.30 P.M. Meeting of General Council of the Association in the small Theatre.

7 P.M. First General Meeting of the Association in the large Theatre. 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, July 28th.

8.30 A.M. Public Breakfast at the Adelphi Hotel. Tickets 2s. 6d. each.

10 A.M. Meeting of the Members of the new Council in the small Theatre.

11 A.M. Second General Meeting of Members. 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 P.M.

2 P.M. The Report of the Benevolent Fund will be received. Cases and Papers will be read. The meeting will adjourn at 5.

8.30 P.M. *Soirée* at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street. The Royal Institution, the Gallery of Arts, containing a fine collection of paintings, and the Museum of applied Sciences will be thrown open. During the evening some interesting electrical phenomena will be illustrated by J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D.

FRIDAY, July 29th.

11 A.M. Third General Meeting of Members. The Address in Physiology will be delivered by A. T. H. WATERS, Esq., of Liverpool. Papers and Cases will be read.

3.30 P.M. A Steamer will leave the North Landing Stage to convey the Members along the Docks, and round the Line of Battle Ships stationed in the river, to return at Five P.M.

6 P.M. Dinner. Tickets a Guinea each.

Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner, and who have not applied for Tickets, are requested to do so as early as possible. Application should be made to the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, A. T. H. WATERS, Esq., 27, Hope Street, Liverpool.

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 the Honorary Secretary, as above.

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 Reception Committee have made arrangements for securing the admission of members attending the meeting to the various places of interest in the town.

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

Worcester, June 30th, 1859.

ALTERATION OF LAWS.

THE following alteration in the wording of Law 25 will be proposed at the annual meeting:—

Instead of "any twenty members may unite," etc., read "any number of members may unite; but that no Branch consisting of less than twenty members shall have the privilege of sending a representative to the Council."

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

Worcester, July 1859.

CAMBRIDGE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Cambridge Branch of the Association was held at Bishop Stortford, on Tuesday, July 5th: HENRY CRIEBB, Esq., in the Chair. There were also present:—W. H. Aldersey, Esq. (Buntingford); F. D. Beck, Esq. (Sawbridgeworth); J. Brickwell, Esq. (Sawbridgeworth); J. Carter, Esq. (Cambridge); J. Cheesman, Esq. (Huntingdon); J. Davies, M.D. (Hertford); C. Drage, M.D. (Hatfield); W. Few, Esq. (Ramsey); M. Foster, Esq. (Huntingdon); G. L. Girling, Esq. (St. Ives); C. F. Hodson, Esq. (Bishop's Stortford); J. Hooper, M.D. (Hoddesdon); G. M. Humphry, M.D. (Cambridge); D. McNab, Esq. (Epping); F. Moore, Esq. (Hadham); L. Newton, Esq. (Alconbury); T. Odell, Esq. (Hertford); G. E. Paget, M.D. (Cambridge); G. M. Phillips, Esq. (Whitwell); B. Pinchard, Esq. (Cottenham); R. G. Powell, Esq. (Buntingford); E. W. Richard, Esq. (Great Bardfield); R. T. Scarr, Esq. (Bishop's Stortford); — Scott, Esq. (Cambridge); F. M. Smith, Esq. (Hadham); G. A. Starling, M.D. (Bishop's Stortford); H. Stear, Esq. (Saffron Walden); W. Ward, M.D. (Huntingdon); H. S. Webb, Esq. (Welwyn); — Welch, Esq. (Saffron Walden); and J. Whitsed, M.D. (Wisbeach).

Brief addresses were made by Dr. Whitsed, the retiring President, and by the President.

CASES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

1. *Hæmorrhage after Labour*. Mr. D. McNAB read a case in which hæmorrhage occurred and proved fatal, although the uterus was firmly and completely contracted.

Mr. FOSTER related two cases in which hæmorrhage occurred when the uterus was firmly contracted. A large dose of laudanum in one case, and chloroform in the other, was followed by a cessation of the bleeding.

Mr. HODSON related a case illustrating the fact that the upper part of the uterus may be contracted while the lower part may be uncontracted, and be the source of hæmorrhage.

Other gentlemen agreed with Mr. Hodson, that when hæmorrhage occurred, it was probable that some part of the uterus remained uncontracted.

Dr. WARD had found that when oozing of blood continued some days after labour, there were usually clots or some remnants of membranes in the uterus, and upon the removal of these the bleeding ceased.

2. *Hay Asthma*, it was agreed, depends upon an enervated and susceptible state of the patient, and of the Schneiderian and bronchial mucous membranes in particular; a condition often existing in several members of the same family. The attacks, which sometimes resemble those of regular asthma, are clearly brought on by the effluvia from hay or other substances. In the case of an eminent physician, they occurred almost exclusively in the wards of a hospital.

Dr. PAGET mentioned the case of a gentleman in whom they were brought on by effluvia emanating from horses; and so sensitive was the patient, that at times he could not bear the presence of persons who had just been on horseback.

Both Dr. PAGET and Dr. WHITSED had found strychnia of service, as well as quinine and iron.

Mr. PHILLIPS had been himself a sufferer from the affection for twenty years, and had been unable to obtain any benefit from medicines.

3. *Metallic Sutures*. Cases were given by Mr. TUBBS illustrative of the advantages of metallic sutures.

Dr. HUMPHRY had found that though, under ordinary circumstances, they excited little irritation, yet when there was tension they cut their way out quicker than the thread or silk sutures.

4. *In-growing Toe-nail*. Dr. HUMPHRY always treated this troublesome affection, when it was severe, by introducing a piece of bent thin silver plate under the edge of the nail, and securing it there by plaster and bandage. He had never failed to effect a speedy cure by this means.

5. *Tracheotomy in Syphilitic Laryngitis.* Dr. SMITH related a case of unusual severity, in which a cure was quickly effected by the operation.

6. *Allarton's Operation for Stone.* Dr. WARD showed a calculus weighing eleven drachms, which he had removed by this procedure from a lad, aged 9, who had made a quick recovery. He thought favourably of the operation, and proposed to try it on other patients.

7. *The Function of the Urachus.* Mr. MOORE read an interesting paper on this subject.

THE JOURNAL.

The following resolution, proposed by Dr. WARD and seconded by Dr. PAGET, was passed—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL in its present state is inadequate to meet the requirements of the Association, inasmuch as there is a great deficiency of original and useful matter, and the space is too much occupied with births, deaths, pass lists, reports of meetings, and things of small importance."

Both the proposer and seconder, and others who spoke, admitted that the fault was in part with the members of the Association, because they do not bestir themselves to supply a greater amount of good, scientific, and practical contributions. Nevertheless, they could not but think that more of these would be forthcoming if greater efforts were made to obtain them, and if comparatively unimportant matters were more condensed or excluded.

ANNUAL MEETING IN 1860.

The next meeting is to be at Cambridge, under the presidency of Dr. Paget.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the East Anglian Branch was held at Lowestoft, on Friday, July 8th: JOHN KIRKMAN, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present: B. Chevallier, M.D. (Ipswich); T. W. Crosse, Esq. (Norwich); W. E. Crowfoot, Esq. (Beccles); C. M. Durrant, M.D. (Ipswich); R. V. Gorham, Esq. (Yoxford); H. Gramshaw, Esq. (Laxfield); R. Martin, Esq. (Holbrook); D. Meadows, Esq. (Lowestoft); S. Payne, Esq. (Norwich); J. B. Pitt, M.D. (Norwich); B. F. Symmons, Esq. (Bures); R. Wake, Esq. (Southwold); J. Williams, M.D. (Southwold); and as visitors: J. Bedingfield, M.D. (Needham Market); S. S. Brame, Esq. (Lowestoft); W. H. Clubbe, Esq. (Lowestoft).

THE PRESIDENT delivered an address, which will be published in the JOURNAL.

It was moved by Mr. MARTIN, seconded by Mr. CROWFOOT, and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Durrant, for his services throughout the year."

ANNUAL MEETING IN 1860: ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was moved by Mr. CROSSE, seconded by Mr. GORHAM, and carried unanimously—

"That the annual meeting be held next year at Newmarket; and that Richard Faircloth, Esq., be President-elect."

Drs. Kirkman and Durrant, and Messrs. Cadge and Waylen, were re-elected to represent this Branch in the General Council. Mr. T. W. Crosse was elected a member of the Local Council.

RESOLUTIONS: HOSPITAL REPORTS IN THE JOURNAL, ETC.

The following resolutions were also carried:—

1. "That a request be made to the medical staffs of the several county hospitals in this Branch to allow their house-surgeons to report in the JOURNAL any cases of interest that may come under their notice; and that, as some acknowledgment of their services, a copy of the JOURNAL be supplied to them."

2. "That the members of the East Anglian Branch be requested to subscribe individually 5s. towards the liquidation of the debt referred to by Mr. Terry of Northampton."

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Brame of Lowestoft, Dr. Goodwin of Bury St. Edmunds, and Mr. Hale of Aldeburgh, were elected members of the Branch.

PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers, giving rise to much interesting discussion, were read.

1. The Use of Elaterium in Chronic Ascites: and 2. The Treatment of Boils. By C. M. Durrant, M.D.

3. Case of Ulceration of the Duodenum, causing Death by Erosion of the Pyloric Artery. By W. Ranking, M.D.

4. Case of Congenital Hernia. By T. W. Crosse, Esq.

[These papers have been received for publication in the JOURNAL.]

5. A Case of doubtful Arthritis was also detailed by Mr. Gorham.

6. Many of the members gave the results of their experience in Diphtheria, which was generally thought to be gradually assuming a milder form both in Norfolk and Suffolk.

At half-past five, the members and their friends dined together at the Royal Hotel.

READING BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Reading Branch was held in the Council Chamber, Reading, on Wednesday, July 13th: JOHN MCINTYRE, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present: C. M. Burnett, M.D. (Alton); F. A. Bulley, Esq. (Reading); C. Cowan, M.D. (Reading); H. Cooper, Esq. (Reading); F. G. Harcourt, Esq. (Binfield); I. Harrinson, Esq. (Reading); R. M. Inman, Esq. (Reading); T. W. Jeston, Esq. (Henley); G. May, Esq. (Reading); G. May, jun., Esq. (Reading); W. W. Moxhay, Esq. (Reading); A. J. Moore, Esq. (Reading); — Ord, Esq. (Reading); G. Pound, Esq. (Odiham); J. Taylor, Esq. (Wargrave); R. T. Woodhouse, M.D. (Reading); H. Waldron, Esq. (Theele); T. L. Walford, Esq. (Reading); J. W. Workman, Esq. (Reading); E. Wells, M.D. (Reading); W. B. Young, Esq. (Reading).

THE PRESIDENT (Dr. McIntyre) delivered an address, which is published at p. 584.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

The following officers and Council were elected:—*President-elect*: R. T. Woodhouse, M.D. *Representative in the General Council*: W. B. Young, Esq. *Council of the Branch*: G. D. Brown, Esq.; W. B. Young, Esq.; E. Wells, M.D.; R. T. Woodhouse, M.D.; J. W. Workman, Esq. *Honorary Secretary*: G. May, jun., Esq.

THE RESIGNATION OF SIR CHARLES HASTINGS.

Dr. COWAN proposed—

"That the representative be desired to express the unanimous wish of this Branch that Sir C. Hastings be requested to accept the reappointment to the offices of President and Treasurer of the Association."

This was seconded by Mr. MAX, and carried unanimously.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. HARCOURT then read the Retrospective Address of the Reading Pathological Society. In accordance with the wish of the meeting, this paper will be published in the JOURNAL.

The members and their friends afterwards dined together at the George Hotel.

SHROPSHIRE BRANCH: AMALGAMATION WITH THE SALOPIAN MEDICO-ETHICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Shropshire Branch of the British Medical Association was held at Shrewsbury, on July 15th, to receive the Report of the Committee which was appointed at the last meeting of the Branch to confer with the Council of the Salopian Medico-Ethical Society concerning the amalgamation of the respective societies. The President of the Branch was in the Chair. The following Report was read.

REPORT.

"In accordance with resolution No. 3 passed at the last meeting of the Shropshire Branch of the British Medical Association, we, the undersigned, having been appointed on behalf of the Branch to confer with Messrs. Arrowsmith, Styrap, and Fenton, who were appointed on behalf of the Salopian Medico-Ethical Society, to examine the rules of the Ethical Society, with the view of amalgamating the two societies,—beg to report that, having carefully read over the rules of the Ethical Society, and suggested such alterations as we thought advisable (which were readily adopted by the gentlemen who represented the Ethical Society), we most cordially approve of the amended rules, and fully concur in the propriety of the amalgamation, and also in the adoption of the Ethical rules by this Branch.

"HENRY JOHNSON, *Chairman*.

"FRANCIS WHITWELL.

"J. R. HUMPHREYS."

It was proposed by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, seconded by Mr. STEPHENS, and resolved—

"That the Report of the Committee be accepted, and the amalgamation of this Branch with the Salopian Medico-Ethical Society be now effected; and that the rules of the Ethical Society, as amended by the Committee, be adopted by this Branch."

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. ARROW-SMITH, seconded by Mr. FENTON, and adopted:—

"All existing members who are unwilling to join the Ethical Branch shall have the same privileges which they now enjoy as members of the British Medical Association; but that all future members who may be admitted be required to join the amalgamated society, and conform to its rules."

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

MAY 26TH, 1859.

Sir B. BRODIE, Bart., President, in the Chair.

ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE ULTIMATE AIR-TUBES, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLOOD-VESSELS OF THE HUMAN LUNGS. BY A. T. H. WATERS, ESQ., LECTURER ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, LIVERPOOL.

THE bronchial tubes terminate in a dilatation, into which open a number of cavities, to which various names have been given, but which Mr. WATERS proposes to call air-sacs. The air-sacs connected with a terminal bronchial twig, with their vessels, etc., constitute a *lobulette*. The lobulette consists of six to twelve air-sacs: the latter are somewhat elongated cavities, lying side by side in the lobulette, and separated from each other by thin walls; in shape they are polygonal, from mutual pressure of their parietes. They all communicate with the dilated extremity of the bronchial tube, which forms the common mouth or centre of all the sacs. They have no lateral orifices of communication with each other. They often divide, or give off other sacs. The air-sacs of one lobulette do not communicate with those of another.

The walls of the air-sacs are covered by a number of small, shallow, cup-like depressions, separated from each other by partial septa. These depressions or alveoli are very numerous; their number varies in different air-cells from eight to twenty.

The lobulettes are supported externally by the pleura, but within the lung in part by the bronchial tubes and blood-vessels.

The membrane forming the walls of the air-sacs, in a lung inflated and dried, is very transparent; it constitutes, by its projection towards the centre of the sacs, the septa of the alveoli.

Each lobulette is distinct and separate from those which surround it. The separation may be sometimes seen in the inflated infant's lung; but the observation of the fetal lung affords the best proof of it.

The author alluded to investigations he had made on the lungs of fetuses, which confirmed the view he had taken of the arrangement of the ultimate pulmonary tissue, and of the separation between the lobulettes.

The air-sacs are fully formed before birth, and each lobulette is seen as a little red body attached to an air-tube. By a partial or complete inflation of the fetal lung, the arrangement of the air-sacs may be distinctly made out.

The bronchial tubes at their termination have a special character. A number of alveoli, like those of the air-sacs, are found in their walls. They are best seen in the lungs of some of the lower animals, as the cat. The author has found them in the infant, in the last divisions of the bronchial tubes and their dilated extremity; in the adult, only in the dilated extremity. They seem to become obliterated with advancing age. Their existence was first pointed out by Rossignol.

The Blood-Vessels of the Lungs. The pulmonary plexus is situated in the walls of the air-sacs. When formed, it maintains a tolerably uniform diameter throughout. The spaces between the vessels, in an injected and inflated preparation, are somewhat larger than the vessels themselves. The branches of the pulmonary artery do not anastomose till they reach the termination of the bronchial tubes; they anastomose freely in the air-sacs. The author believes that the vessels of one lobulette do not anastomose with those of another; that, consequently, in the adjoining walls of two lobulettes, two layers of

capillaries lie side by side; and therefore, in such situations, the blood is *not* fully exposed to the air on both sides. The radicles of the pulmonary veins issue from the periphery of the lobulettes; and, forming larger vessels, run in the interlobular spaces to the root of the lung.

After briefly alluding to the general opinion of the distribution, etc., of the bronchial vessels, the author described the results of his own injections.

Injection of the pulmonary artery, so as to fill the plexus, but not the veins, does not inject the vessels of the bronchial tubes; but if the veins are filled, the bronchial tubes become partially injected. Injection of the pulmonary veins, whether the plexus be well filled or not, always injects the bronchial tubes. Injection of a bronchial artery, when fairly within the lung, produces injection of the bronchial tubes; and the fluid returns by the pulmonary veins. It is difficult, in man, to fill the vessels of the extreme bronchial tubes through the bronchial artery.

The Bronchial Veins. The author has never been able to find the so-called deep bronchial veins as *venae comites* of the arteries. The only veins he has found have been one or two small ones, usually one, at the root of the lung, which, on being injected, were found to terminate in the structures about the root, and not to accompany the arteries within the lung.

From careful injection and repeated examination of a large number of specimens, both of man and the lower animals, the author draws the following conclusions of the distribution and termination of the bronchial vessels.

1. The bronchial arteries are distributed to the bronchi, bronchial glands, etc., bronchial tubes (both their mucous membrane and deeper parts), the blood-vessels and areolar tissue of the lungs: and they terminate—1. Those about the root of the lung, in the bronchial veins; 2. Those within the lung, in the pulmonary veins.

II. The bronchial arteries do not establish any communication with the pulmonary arteries.

The author concluded by alluding to the views of previous observers.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1859.

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

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION OF OZONISED OIL. BY THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, M.D., F.R.S.

Dr. THOMPSON, after some general remarks on the properties of ozone, described the results obtained by its administration in association with oils; the oils being ozonised by exposure for a considerable time to the direct rays of the sun, after previous saturation with oxygen gas, according to the process adopted by Mr. Dugald Campbell. The cases of fourteen consumptive patients, to whom the ozonised oils were given, were detailed; and the principal facts noted were also appended in a tabular form. The conclusion to which these experiments point, was that the administration of ozonised oils had a remarkable tendency to reduce the frequency of the pulse. Of the fourteen patients whose cases were detailed, in two no such effect was observed; and in the larger proportion the effect was very considerable, and must be attributed to the ozone rather than to the oil, since it was repeatedly manifested in patients who had taken cod-liver and other oils without any reduction, or even with an acceleration, of the pulse; and further, the effect on the pulse was nearly as distinct when the ozone was associated with the oil of the cocoa-nut, or of the sunflower, as with that of the cod-liver. The administration of sunflower oil without ozone had not appeared to the author to manifest any important remedial power. The reduction of pulse was usually observed in two or three days, and often continued progressive. A reduction of twenty beats was observed in certain cases to occur respectively in two, three, four, and six days. In other instances a reduction was noted of twenty-four pulsations in fourteen days, thirty-four in thirteen, thirty-six in twenty-two, forty in eleven. In one patient the pulse fell as low as sixty—probably considerably below the natural standard; but in most of the favourable instances the reduction stopped when that standard was obtained.

The apparent effect of the remedy was one which, prior to experiment, the author would not have anticipated. No other obvious result was noticed, excepting a general improvement in the patient's condition. In some of the patients, the use of simple and of ozonised oils was alternated. In one case the alternation was made three times, and the result was, in each

interchange of treatment, so direct and remarkable as to make that particular example equivalent in force to three experiments.

In addition to the patients under his own observation, the author referred to four instances noted by Dr. Scott Alison, who obligingly pursued the investigation during Dr. Thompson's absence from the hospital. In these four cases, the disease was in the third stage. In two, a remarkable reduction in the rapidity of the pulse, amounting to about twenty beats, occurred under the use of the ozonised oil, while the improvement induced could not be referred to any other cause. Dr. Alison remarked, "I attach some value to this observation; for I prescribed the oil totally divested of all prejudice in its favour, and I have always been reluctant on imperfect grounds to refer results to the operation of medicines. If ozonised oil can reduce the rapidity of the circulation—a feature of great prominence in phthisis—this remedy possesses a most valuable property, rendered still more valuable by its contributing at the same time to improve the general health."

The author had used ozonised oil of turpentine with marked and prompt advantage in some cases of hæmoptysis, but had not sufficiently repeated the experiment to feel entitled to express an opinion as to its remedial superiority over ordinary turpentine. Should more extended observation establish for ozonised oil the property indicated by these experiments, it would prove a valuable addition to our list of remedies, especially in consumption (a disease peculiarly characterised by hurried action); but not, perhaps, exclusively in this disorder, since there were other morbid conditions, in the treatment of which it was very important to lower the pulse without reducing constitutional strength.

CASE OF PARALYSIS AS TO VOLUNTARY MOTOR POWER OF ONE HALF OF THE BODY, ATTENDED BY CONTRACTILE HYPER-ÆSTHESIA ON THE CORRESPONDING SIDE OF THE FACE, AS THE RESULT OF COMPRESSION OF CERTAIN LATERAL PARTS OF THE BRAIN FROM AN INTRACRANIAL ANEURISM; WITH OBSERVATIONS UPON "INDUCED" PARALYSIS.

BY JOHN W. OGLE, M.D.

In this communication, after prefatory allusions to the general subject of the production of motor paralysis from injury or disease of the corresponding side of the brain, in contradistinction to a crossed paralysis from an affection of the opposite side of the brain, Dr. Ogle related a case of aneurism of the left anterior cerebellar artery, so placed as directly to press upon the anterior surface of the middle crus cerebelli on the left side, and implicating, although to a very slight degree, the superficial part of the neighbouring pons Varolii, etc. The apparent root of the fifth cranial nerve, on the same side, was also pressed upon by the aneurism; and the seventh nerve, in its forward course towards its exit from the cranium, was greatly pressed upon. The other cranial nerves, excepting the optic nerves, were unaffected.

The specimen was removed from the body of a middle-aged woman, who had been an epileptic, and had lost her sight for five years. She also suffered from partial loss of muscular power on the left side of the body, and contractile hyper-æsthesia of the skin on the left side of the face and head; and impairment of the senses of smell, taste, and hearing on the left side.

The chief point of interest in the case was the existence of paralysis, more or less incomplete, of the muscles of the limbs on the side of the body corresponding with the cerebral pressure; but, besides affording an illustration of the existence of such an anomalous form of hemiplegia, the case was exceedingly interesting as being an instance in evidence of the statement, lately established by Dr. Brown-Séquard, that when pressure is made on the anterior surface of one of the crura cerebelli, without materially injuring neighbouring structures, the paralysis produced (if any be caused) will be almost invariably of the muscles on the *corresponding* side of the body.

Dr. Ogle pointed out the coincidence in this case between the interference with the sensibility of the skin, the power of the moving muscles of the jaw, and the sense of taste, on the one hand, and the pressure upon the fifth cranial nerve on the other; and again, between the deafness and facial paralysis, and the injury to the seventh pair of nerves.

The author considered the probable causation of the paralysis existing on the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion—a form which Brown-Séquard looks upon as being owing, not to any absence of action, but to some kind of irritation, or "excess of action," reflected, as he states, to some central or conducting part of the nervous system from the particular part

primarily affected. Dr. Ogle, whilst recognising this method of explanation, ventured to suggest the term "induced" paralysis, as being one more clearly conveying the meaning intended to be given by the word, and as being less likely to be misunderstood than the expression "sympathetic," or "reflected," paralysis, which Dr. Brown-Séquard had applied to this form of paralysis.

Editor's Letter Box.

EXTERNAL USE OF MUCUNA PRURIENS AS AN EXCITANT.

LETTER FROM J. RHODES, ESQ.

SIR,—I beg to request the insertion of a few brief remarks on the external use of *mucuna pruriens*.

Having often been disappointed in rousing patients when comatose, in apoplexy, etc., by ordinary external stimuli, I have on a few occasions applied the *mucuna pruriens* on the chest, arms, and legs, in cases where hope of returning consciousness existed. In one or two minutes after its application, the legs and arms have begun to start, and the patient has violently attempted to rub his chest, etc., with his hands; and in a few minutes consciousness has returned. It might be useful in comatose states from chloroform or narcotics in general, and in drowning. I sprinkle it upon the part myself, gently rub it in, and repeat it when necessary. When it has acted sufficiently after the patient is roused, a little olive oil is applied if its action is too severe.

I shall be glad to see any reported cases of success by this means. I am, etc., J. RHODES.

Glossop, July 7th, 1859.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE IN COURTS OF JUSTICE, ETC.

SIR,—Clause XXXVI of the Medical Act enacts that "no unregistered person shall hold certain appointments, etc.; and clause XXXVII states that "no certificate shall be valid, unless the person signing the same be registered under the above Act."

As no allusion is made in the Act to any qualification necessary for a person before his evidence should be received in a court of justice, or coroner's court, is it to be inferred or tolerated that any *pretender* may be put in a witness box, and his evidence, for or against a prisoner, be taken by the judge and jury as *medical evidence*?

Such was allowed at the quarter sessions held in Anglesey, in April 1858, when a *bonesetter* was examined *after* a duly qualified practitioner, in order, in this case, to increase the amount of injuries alleged to have been inflicted by the defendant upon the plaintiff by a brutal assault.

Was such evidence legal then? Will it be so under the Medical Act? As assizes, etc., are now being held, it would be desirable that this point should be understood.

I am, etc., CHIRURGUS.

July 1859.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, July 15th, 1859.

THE INDIAN MEDALS: ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Captain L. VERNON asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would recommend that the clause No. 12 of the Commissariat Warrant be extended to the Medical Officers' Army Warrant, whereby a medical officer after twenty years' meritorious service, if pronounced by a medical board as permanently unfit for service, either mentally or physically, may be allowed to be placed on the permanent retired list. He also wished to ask the Secretary for War when the medals would be issued which it was understood would be granted for the achievements of the army in India.

Mr. S. HERBERT replied that, as to the medals, as soon as it was decided for what operations they should be granted, instructions were sent out to Lord Clyde to furnish lists, which had not yet been received. With regard to the commissariat and medical officers, he believed that both services had been

treated according to a just appreciation of their services, and he was not prepared to say that the particular rewards given to one should be extended to the other.

Tuesday, July 19th.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Mr. LOWE moved the third reading of the Public Health Bill. When the Central Board of Health was abolished, he observed, the compulsory powers possessed by that Board, which could not be given to the local Boards, were vested in the Privy Council by an Act which had been continued from year to year, and would expire in a few days. The Bill proposed to make this Act perpetual, with certain modifications, not conferring upon the Privy Council any general compulsory powers. He explained at some length the scheme and main provisions of the measure.

After a long debate, the House divided upon an amendment moved by Mr. AYRTON, that the order for the third reading be discharged, which was negatived by 101 to 93, and the Bill was read a third time.

THE RIVER THAMES.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in moving for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the powers of the Conservators of the River Thames, said the object was one which would be approved by the House,—viz., to assist in the purification of the River Thames. [*Cheers.*] He was afraid, however, it would be of a very limited extent. The Conservators had represented to him that certain of their powers were deficient with respect to preventing the conveyance of impurities into the river, and he proposed to bring in a short Bill to supply that defect. [*Hear, hear.*]

The motion was agreed to.

MEDICAL ACTS.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Medical Acts, 21st and 22nd Victoria, cap. 9, and 22nd Victoria, cap. 21.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

- BALL. On July 12th, at Heckfield, Hants, the wife of *Richard Dechamp Ball, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
 BISSHOPP. On July 15th, at 1, Lawn Place, South Lambeth, the wife of J. Bisshopp, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
 CRISP. On July 16th, at 2, Charlotte Row, Walworth Road, the wife of F. A. Crisp, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
 GUTHRIE. On July 13th, at 13, Pall Mall East, the wife of C. G. Guthrie, Esq., of a child, stillborn.
 MARTIN. On July 9th, at Alderbury, Oxfordshire, the wife of Henry V. Martin, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
 MURIEL. On July 17th, at Norwich, the wife of C. E. Muriel, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- BRADFORD—FELTON. Bradford, W. Jocelyn, Esq., M.B., to Isabella, daughter of John Felton, Esq., of Dublin, on July 16th.
 COWAN—PRITCHARD. *Cowan, Michael W., M.D., R.N., to Emma Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Commander John W. Pritchard, R.N., at Southsea, on July 14th.
 GARRARD—NORTON. Garrard, Frederick Blackall, Esq., to Eliza Shelton, second surviving daughter of Robert Norton, M.D., of Bayswater, on July 13th.
 JAMES—NORTON. James, the Rev. Theodore William, B.A., curate of St. Mary Magdalene, Lincoln, to Emily, eldest surviving daughter of Robert Norton, M.D., of Bayswater, on July 13th.
 KINSEY—PEILE. Kinsey, R. B. Esq., garrison surgeon at Fort William, Calcutta, to Ann, youngest daughter of Solomon Peile, Esq., of Clarendon Gardens, Maida Hill, at Allahabad, on May 30th.
 PROTHEROE—BEYNON. Protheroe, Edward Schaw, Esq., Surgeon Royal Artillery, to Ellen Augusta Cecilia, daughter of J. T. Beynon, Esq., of Trewern, Pembrokeshire, at Llandewy, on July 2nd.

RAWES—WAPSHARE. Rawes, William Wilson, Esq., Surgeon of the Madras Cavalry, to Emma Fanny, eldest daughter of Major Wapshare, 10th Madras Native Infantry, at Madras, on April 28th.

SWAIN—WARD. Swain, William Paul, Esq., surgeon, of Devonport, to Harriett Eliza Cleeve, youngest daughter of the late John Ward, Esq., of Exeter, on July 14th.

DEATHS.

- CARR. On July 15th, at Lee, Blackheath, aged 15 months, the infant daughter of William Carr, Esq., Surgeon.
 DAVEY, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, formerly of Keppel Street, Russell Square, at Nice, on July 9th.
 EVANS. On July 11th, aged 71, Mary, widow of Lewis Evans, Esq., Surgeon, of Finsbury.
 *HARMER, Alfred, Esq., Surgeon, at Wrentham, Suffolk, aged 45, on July 5th.
 MANTELL, George, M.D., late of Faringdon, Berks, at Bath, aged 69, on July 12th.
 SINCLAIR, Jeffery A., Esq., late Member of the Medical Board, Bombay, at York Street, Portman Square, on July 16th.
 WOOLLEY. On July 13th, at Backden, Huntingdonshire, aged 71, Charlotte, wife of George Woolley, M.D., late of Brompton, Middlesex.

APPOINTMENTS.

- ARNOTT, J. M., Esq., F.R.S., elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
 HAWKINS, Caesar H., Esq., F.R.S., elected Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
 HILTON, John, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, elected Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, in the room of P. G. Hewett, Esq., resigned.
 SAVORY, William Scovell, M.B., F.R.S., elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology in the Royal College of Surgeons, in the room of G. Busk, Esq., resigned.
 SOUTH, John F., Esq., elected Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. LICENTIATE admitted under the recent temporary bye-laws, at the Comitia Majora, held on Friday, July 15th:—

Down, John Langdon Haydon, M.D., Earlswood, Reigate

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, July 15th, 1859:—

- ADAMS, Matthew Algernon, Margate
 AGAR, Frederick, Royal Navy
 ANNANDALE, Thomas, Newcastle-on-Tyne
 ARMINSON, John, Preston, Lancashire
 BARRETT, Alfred Edward, Eton, Bucks
 BARROW, Edward Sharson, Demerara
 BRACEY, Charles James, Birmingham
 CATT, Alfred, Brighton
 DAVIES, John Sides, Oswestry
 DAVIS, George Henry, London
 FRENCH, John Gay, Ballygar, co. Galway
 GLASIER, George William, Lincoln
 HARRIS, William John, Worthing
 HODGSON, James Birkett, Preston
 HOLMAN, Thomas, East Hothley, Sussex
 LOVEGROVE, Charles, Maidenhead
 MENZIES, James Irvine, Upper Stamford Street
 REED, Samuel Cartwright, Hemel Hempstead
 STEELE, James, Lancaster
 STOTHARD, John Matthew, Dublin
 TAYLER, Herbert, Tywardreath, Cornwall
 WITHERS, Frederick John, Tetbury, Gloucester
- Monday, July 18th:—
 BAMFIELD, Samuel, Falmouth, Cornwall
 BARNES, William Edgar Grose, Newbury, Berkshire
 BLENKINSOP, William Henry, East Indies
 BOLT, Robert Andrew, Looe, Cornwall
 CHARLTON, Egbert, Tunbridge
 COCKS, Benjamin, Tamworth
 COOPER, George Frederick, Caversham, Reading
 DAVEY, Edward Myhill, Sawston, Cambridgeshire
 FOX, Charles Henry, Brislington, Somerset
 FULLER, William Francis, Bridgewater, Somerset
 HAMMOND, Charles, Southampton

HIDE, John, Brighton
HILL, John Daniel, Brentford
ESTANCE, Richard, Carmarthen
MCGOWAN, Samuel Alexander, Belfast
MEAD, Henry Thomas Harvey, Canterbury
MOORE, David, Royal Navy
PIMBURY, Thomas, Overton, Flintshire
ROWBOTHAM, William, Woolwich
SALMON, William Thomas, Canada West
SMITH, Seth, West Deeping, Lincolnshire
THOMPSON, Abraham, Gosforth, Cumberland
WEBSTER, Frederick Richard, St. Albans

Tuesday, July 19th, 1859:—

ANDREW, Augustus Littlewood, Manchester
BELINFANTE, Simon, Holland
BULLOCK, Thomas William, Stow in the Wold
COLBECK, Thomas William, Horton Street, Kensington
FENNELL, Charles, Bromley, Kent
FOSTER, John, Leeds
GARRETT, James Robert, Dublin
GREEN, Thomas Sheldon, Ashby de la Zouch
HARRIS, Charles, Bristol
HOCKING, Thomas Edward Giddy, Penzance
JERRY, William, Thornton Wensleydale
JESSOP, Thomas Richard, Brighouse, Yorks
KEYNESEY, Josiah Frederick, Dublin
MANN, David, near Worsley, Leeds
O'FLAHERTY, Thomas Alexander, Lisburn, co. Antrim
PARKES, Thomas, Woolwich Common
POWER, John Livingston, Dublin
ROBERTS, Arthur, Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge
SAMSON, Arthur Ernest, E. W. Ophthalmic Hospital
SEWELL, Joseph James, Halstead, Essex
SHINE, William Lamb, Bandon, co. Cork
STANFIELD, William, Ashton-under-Lyne
WARBINGTON, Alfred, Frodsham, Cheshire

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, July 7th, 1859:—

MAYOR, Thomas Orlando, Bristol
SMITHWAITE, George, Hargreaves Street, Burnley
WATERS, John, 20, Great Russell Street

Thursday, July 14th:—

LEE, John, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
MANN, David, New Wortley, Leeds
MARTIN, Timothy Henry, Marbury Tydvil
MERESON, Thomas, Martonhall, Cheshire
TROTTER, Charles Hardy, Coleford, Gloucestershire

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN SUTTON, Esq. The members of the West Kent Medical Book Society, at their recent annual meeting, presented Mr. Sutton with a handsome library clock, as a mark of their esteem, on the fiftieth anniversary of his trusteeship.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE MEDICAL REGISTER. Mr. Robert Martin Crowe, of Albion Street, Hull, informs us that, not finding his name in the Medical Register, he has made inquiry as to the cause, and has been informed that a local registrar had reported the death of a Robert Martin Crowe, at Scarborough. We agree with our correspondent in thinking that in all such cases of deaths reported by registrars under Section XLV of the Medical Act, care should be taken to compare the dates of the diplomas and age of the individual registered with those of him who is reported as dead.

Communications have been received from:—MR. J. E. HUMPHREYS; MR. F. G. HARGOURT; MR. CLENDON; DR. BEALL; MR. C. LEONARD; MR. WATERS; MR. MARBACH; MR. D. E. JONES; DR. ROSSNELL; MR. J. REID; DR. W. GARSTANG; DR. J. G. DAVY; MR. GRIFFITHS; MR. T. RAGET; DR. PARKER; MR. S. H. EVANS; MR. W. COPELEY; DR. MCINTYRE; MR. G. MAX JEN; MR. R. M. CRAVEN; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. SALTER; DR. PALLET; DR. RICHARDSON; DR. E. A. PARKES; and DR. G. M. HENDERSON.

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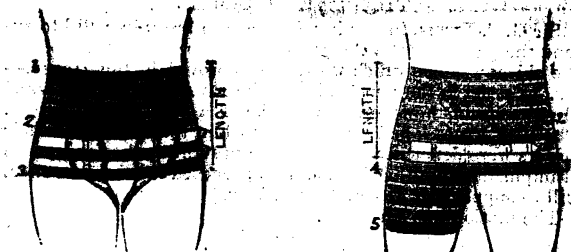
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