

then stated that the belief in evil spirits was the commonest possible thing among the lower orders of this country; aye, and even among a certain class of the higher orders. The late extraordinary revelations in the *Times* with respect to witchcraft have indeed borne out our remarks, and proved to the world that the medical psychologists must no longer assert that a belief in witches is any proof of a disordered mind. Having lived amid a population of small farmers in the western counties of England, we deliberately affirm that the commoner orders of that class, and those below them, are very little advanced in their ideas with respect to witchcraft from what their forefathers were centuries ago. We have but to scratch the lacker work of the nineteenth century off the western countryman, and we see beneath the same good man who burned witches in the days of Elizabeth. There is not a village in some districts, to our knowledge, where some old woman would not have to undergo the ordeal of being "swum" or half drowned, to see whether or no she would float under all circumstances, and so prove herself a witch, if the ignorant inhabitants were not in fear of the law.

The recent determination of the Council of the Royal Medical Benevolent College to increase from £30 to £40, the annual amount charged for each exhibitor, has met with disapprobation from a portion of the Governors. A requisition having been made to the Council to call a general meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions, having for their object a return to the original charge of £30 *per annum*, about two hundred of the Governors assembled on April 3, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The resolutions, which were proposed by Mr. H. Bateman and seconded by Dr. Ballard, were:—

1. "That the council be and are hereby requested forthwith to draw up such bye-law as shall enact that from and after Christmas, 1857, the annual amount charged for each exhibitor (exclusive of any payments in respect of remaining at the college during the vacations) shall be the sum of £30, payable in advance by three equal payments of £10, on or before the commencement of each Term, viz., Hilary, Easter, and Michaelmas.

2. "That this meeting is of opinion that a committee should be appointed to investigate, and at the next annual meeting to report upon, the affairs of the college generally, more especially with reference to its working expenses, and the further development of the educational department.

3. "That the Royal Medical Benevolent College Act of the 18th and 19th Victoria, having annihilated the rights of exhibitors, be so amended as to enable the council to board and educate exhibitors for an annual charge not exceeding £30, inclusive of all extras whatsoever."

In issuing the notice summoning the meeting, the Council expressed their opinion that the aforesaid resolutions would not be in accordance with the Act of Parliament under which the College is incorporated. The subject was freely discussed on both sides; and the following amendment, moved by Mr. Josiah Wilkinson and seconded by Dr. Sparke, was carried by a large majority:—

"That this meeting has the fullest confidence in the Council, and is of opinion that the annual amount of £40, charged for each exhibitor, is just and reasonable."

## Association Intelligence.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF THE EDITOR.

ALL letters or communications for the JOURNAL should in future 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.

### NOTICE TO MEMBERS IN ARREAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the 18th day of April inst., the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL will be withheld, in accordance with the Laws, from all members whose subscriptions for last year shall remain unpaid.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

Worcester, March 1857.

## Reports of Societies.

### ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1857.

CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D., President, in the Chair.

ON FORCIBLE EXTENSION AND RUPTURE OF THE UNITING MEDIUM OF PARTIALLY ANCHYLOSED SURFACES.

BY BERNARD E. BRODHURST, ESQ.

THE author commenced by stating that excision of the articular surfaces of bones is at the present time an operation of frequent occurrence, and that it is undertaken not as a substitute merely for amputation, but that this operation is performed in cases where amputation would not be thought of, and where forcible rupture of partially ankylosed surfaces would be advantageously had recourse to. He related three cases of partial ankylosis of the knee, in which the adhesions were ruptured and motion was restored. He also cited three similar cases in which the articular extremities of the bones were excised, and related four cases of partial ankylosis of the hip, and one case of partial ankylosis of the elbow; in all of which rupture of the uniting membrane was successfully performed. The author then gave a brief historical sketch of the operation, to show the means which have been hitherto adopted in the treatment of these cases, and to contrast them with those which he has practised and which he recommends; and concluded with some details as to the after-treatment adopted by himself. The cases related were—

1. A youth, aged fourteen, with partial ankylosis of the knee at a right angle, together with subluxation of the tibia backwards, of nine years duration.

2. A female, aged forty-two, with angular false ankylosis of the knee, together with subluxation of the tibia backwards, of ten years duration.

3. A female, aged seventeen, with angular false ankylosis of the knee, which had existed one year.

4. A female, aged eight, with angular false ankylosis of the hip-joint, of three years duration.

5. A female, aged thirteen, with false ankylosis of the hip, of four months duration.

6. An artillery officer, aged twenty-five, with false ankylosis of the hip-joint, of fourteen months duration.

7. A gentleman, aged twenty-one, with partial ankylosis of the hip-joint, of twelve years duration.

8. A boy, aged eight, with angular false ankylosis of the right elbow, of five years duration.

The author stated that in no instance did inflammation occur; and also that in all these cases motion was obtained. In some, complete power of motion in from six weeks to three months; in others, less-extended motion. He concluded that fibrous adhesions may safely be ruptured when they have formed between articular surfaces. And he recommended that when muscular retraction exists and there is much rigidity present, the tendons should first be divided, and subsequently the adhesions should be ruptured, when the punctures have healed.

Mr. URE observed that Langenbeck had attached great im-

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

#### BIRTHS.

- BEAMAN. On February 15th, at Hoshungabad, the wife of Arden Hulme Beaman, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.E.I.C. 28th Regiment, and Civil Surgeon of Hoshungabad, of a son.
- DOWN. On April 1st, at Foxley Place, Kensington, the wife of George Down, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- \*HAINES. On April 3rd, at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, the wife of William Haines, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- POULTON. On March 30th, at Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, the wife of Charles Walter Poulton, M.D., of a son.
- \*TINKER. On April 2nd, at Hyde, Cheshire, the wife of Frederick Tinker, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- \*WOOD. On April 6th, at 54, Upper Harley Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of William Wood, M.D., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

- SUTHERLAND—LEASK. SUTHERLAND, Peter, M.D., F.R.G.S., to Rebecca Urquhart, eldest daughter of Mr. Leask, Old Aberdeen, at Durban, Natal, on January 31st.

#### DEATHS.

- EVEREST, Charles Evreux, Esq., late Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at 4, Leighton Terrace, Kentish Town, on April 2nd.
- GRANT, George, M.D., R.N., of Richmond Hill, Surrey, aged 65, on April 5th.
- \*HAINES. On March 28th, at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of William Haines, Esq., Surgeon, aged 5½ years; and on April 6th, John, youngest son of the above, aged 1 year and 9 months.
- HOGG. On February 15th, at Calcutta, drowned by falling overboard of the ship *Alfred*, Robert, youngest son of John Hogg, M.D., of 51, Gower Street, aged 17.
- LACON, Graham, M.D., Surgeon 9th Native Infantry, at Allyghur, East Indies, on February 13th.
- NASH, Joseph, M.D., of Chilton Polden, Somerset, late of Box, near Bath, at Mount Place, London Hospital, aged 58, on March 28th.
- RIMINGTON. On February 27th, at Hyderabad, Scinde, Clement Francis, infant son of Joseph S. Rimington, Esq., Bombay Medical Establishment.
- SEDGWICK, Roger, Esq., Surgeon, at Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, aged 65, on April 2nd.
- SYMPSON. On April 3rd, at Lincoln, Catherine, widow of the late T. C. Sympton, Esq., Surgeon, aged 54.
- THORP, John, Esq., Surgeon, at Malden, Essex, aged 80, on April 1st.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

- OGLE, J. W., M.D., elected Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital.

### HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING APRIL 4TH, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

In the week that ended on Saturday, the total number of deaths registered in London was 1235, of which 620 were deaths of males, and 615 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths was 1192, but for comparison with the deaths of last week, which occurred in an increased population, the average must be raised proportionally to the increase; in which case it will become 1311. The deaths now returned are therefore less by 76 than would have occurred if the average rate of mortality had prevailed.

The deaths from pulmonary diseases, which in the two previous weeks were 292 and 278, were last week 264, the corrected average for the ten weeks corresponding with last week being 273. Bronchitis, one of the diseases of this class, was fatal in the last three weeks in 164, 160, and 130 cases, showing a decline with the higher and steadier temperature of last week. Hooping-cough numbered 64 cases, which differs little from the

numbers returned in many previous weeks. Small-pox, scarlatina, and diarrhoea exhibit a low mortality, the deaths from them being respectively 2, 12, and 7. Eight persons had attained the age of 90 years or upwards; they were all women except one; the three oldest died at the age of 93 years. A young seaman died in the *Dreadnought* Hospital ship of "scorbutus, abscess, and tetanus;" and a labourer, aged 71 years, died at 30, Duke Street, Old Artillery Ground, of "neglect, filth, and imperfect nutrition."

Last week the births of 936 boys and 902 girls, in all 1838 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1555.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.334 in. The mean temperature was 47.8°, which is 4.2° above the average of the same week in 43 years. The mean temperature was above the average on every day. The thermometer in the shade rose to 58.4° on Friday, the highest point in the week; the lowest temperature was 40.1° on Wednesday. The mean dew-point temperature was 42.7°, and the difference between this and the mean air temperature was 5.1°. The general direction of the wind was south-east. There was more or less rain on every day; and the whole amount in the week was 0.45 in.

In the first quarter of the year, namely, the thirteen weeks that ended on March 28th, the deaths in London were 16,093; which exceed the deaths of the same quarter in 1856, but are less than those of 1855. The increase on last year arises from pulmonary diseases,—bronchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis; for though the mean temperature was nearly 39°, which is about the average of the winter quarter, and the mean weekly temperature was on nine weeks above the average, the fifth and sixth weeks were very cold, and on two days at that time the thermometer fell to 20°. But though there is an excess in last quarter as compared with the same quarter of 1856 in the total number of deaths, there is a decrease in those arising from zymotic diseases; and it is remarkable that the deaths from this class of complaints (2713) were less than in any of the four previous corresponding quarters of 1853-56, though the population has increased. The deaths from small-pox were 90, being little more than 4 in a week. There is a marked decrease also in typhus, which numbered 489, having in the same quarters of 1853-56 ranged from 572 to 719. Twelve persons, or nearly one in a week, died from want of the common necessities of life; 26 persons from intemperance; and if to these be added 14 who died from delirium tremens, it will appear that excess in intoxicating liquors was fatal to three persons weekly.

### POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

The following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication.

#### I. Mr. Griffin to the Poor-Law Board.

"12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, 4th April, 1857.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated February 24th. You will perceive by the annexed correspondence that I have endeavoured, in every possible way, to obtain the charges preferred against me by the Board of Guardians, but have failed. I therefore conclude they were either entirely false, or had so slender a foundation that they would not bear investigation. I need scarcely point out to your Honourable Board the injustice of permitting these resolutions to remain in the books, and beg you will insist on the Guardians expunging them, as they have declined even to attempt to support them.

"Two years since, I accepted my present appointment under the impression that when the Guardians divided the original district into three, they also fairly apportioned the salary. I soon discovered this had not been done; at the end of the first quarter, and subsequently, I represented the circumstance to the Board of Guardians and to your Honourable Board, and in reply received a letter from you, dated 10th July, 1855:—

"The Board concur with the Guardians in thinking, that although the number of cases attended by you, during the period for which you have held your office, may have been unusually large, it is by no means certain that the duties have permanently increased; the Board can only now add, that if this should be the case, they will give the subject of your salary their further consideration."

"On November 22nd, 1855, Lord Courtenay wrote:—

"I am directed to inform you, that the Board have communicated with the Guardians on the subject, and have re-

ceived a letter from them, in which they state to the effect, that having considered your application, they see no sufficient grounds for increasing your salary at present, but on the expiration of twelve months from the date of your appointment, they will give the subject their further consideration. Under these circumstances, and looking to the short period for which you have been the medical officer for the Weymouth district, the Board must decline to interfere further in the matter.'

"By the foregoing letters it will be seen that your Honourable Board promised to give the question of my salary your further consideration, should the increase of the duty be permanent, and that you afterwards declined to interfere further in the matter for the specific reason, that the Guardians agreed to take it into consideration at the end of twelve months. This they have not done. Two years have elapsed since my appointment; ample time, surely, to test the permanency of the increase of my duties. I now, therefore, respectfully call upon your Honourable Board to fulfil your promise of July 10, 1855, which, indeed, is only requesting you to carry out that which the law has empowered you, and not the Guardians, to do. I accepted the medical charge of the sick poor of this district, believing that my salary would certainly not be less than that of my predecessor, who received £110 for attending, during the last year of his office, 642 patients (or 3s. 5d. per case).

"When the Guardians divided the district and salary into three parts, you no doubt sanctioned their recommendation, on the supposition that it was a just one; the reverse, however, is proved by the following facts:—I have had 1019 orders in two years, or an average of 509 yearly for £35, or 1s. 4½d. per case. The medical officer of the Melcombe district has had 728 orders in two years, or 314 yearly for £40, or 2s. 6½d. per case. The medical officer of the Wyke district has had 87 orders in two years, or 43 yearly for £35, or 16s. 3½d. per case: the patients being nearly equidistant from the residence of their respective surgeons.

"The glaring inconsistency of these payments, so manifestly disproportionate to the services performed, must convince your Honourable Board that if my remuneration is sufficient, that of my colleagues is more than sufficient, and the ratepayers are unjustly assessed. If, on the contrary, the gentleman with the 43 orders is but fairly paid, I am most unjustly treated. I appeal to your Honourable Board for that justice which has been denied me by the Guardians; I appeal to you to give me a salary that will enable me to do my duty to the poor without injury to myself. You cannot for a moment think it possible I can be remunerated for skill, medicines, and labour at 1s. 4½d. per case, each case, on an average, lasting one month (which is the average duration of the returns from five hundred medical men). If this payment is not remunerative, what must be its tendency? Is it reasonable to expect medical officers will continue to sacrifice time and money? Is there not a danger of the poor being sufferers, and also the ratepayers?

"Did not the Guardians divide the district into three, because they were not satisfied with the medical attendance on the poor? They appointed me to a district which has not increased in population, and yet nearly double the number of orders are now given. The poor are not now driven to seek aid from private medical men whom they are unable to pay; they come to me simply because I do my duty by them, and not because I give them meat at the expense of the ratepayers, as has been asserted. My predecessor gave, during the last year of his office, 1484½ lbs. of meat, which, divided amongst his 642 cases, gives an average of 2 lbs. 4½ oz. to each. I have had 1019 cases in the two years, and have given 1739½ lbs. of meat, or 1 lb. 11½ oz. to each, or 9½ oz. less per case than he gave; and yet, by a distortion of facts, I have been accused of attracting the poor to me by giving them meat-orders, and I believe that was the origin of the resolution of December 24, although no reason has been officially assigned to me.

"The resolution of January 20th had its origin in a guardian (a retired tradesman) meeting me in a bookseller's shop, and saying to me 'it was no gentleman that put that disgraceful letter in the *Lancet*; no gentleman would write such a letter' (the letter alluded to was a copy of that which I addressed to you on Dec. 3rd). A few angry words ensued, which he reported to the Board, and thus a private squabble was converted into an official insult, and a resolution was passed requesting my dismissal.

"The Board of Guardians have not paid me the fee to which you said I was entitled (see your letter to them of January 28th, No. 2843, (1857)). The course pursued by the Weymouth Board of Guardians must surely convince you that it is not well to leave the absolute control of the medical

officers in such hands. The law has empowered your Honourable Board to fix the rate of payment; I therefore earnestly hope you will lay down a scale for the entire kingdom. A large meeting of medical men was held May 30th, 1856, when they petitioned Parliament, and at the same time memorialised your Honourable Board on the subject; in reply to which, on June 20th, No. 2200, (1856), you stated 'that that portion of the memorial which related to the subject of the remuneration at present received by medical officers shall receive consideration.' Ten months have, however, elapsed without any improvement; I therefore implore you no longer to delay the necessary reform. About two thousand of your medical officers have already taken part in this agitation for a redress of the monstrous grievances under which they labour; and all, with few exceptions, would do the same were they permanently appointed, which many are not, either in consequence of non-residence in their districts, or of not possessing the double qualification said to be required; they therefore think it unwise, under these peculiar circumstances, to endanger their private practice by rendering themselves obnoxious to the guardians, and risking the introduction of a stranger; but they nevertheless feel acutely the galling yoke they have to bear.

"It has been urged there are plenty of men willing to fill up vacancies as they occur, which is no doubt at the present time correct; but the day will shortly come when that will not be the case (indeed, even now I find two districts are not unfrequently allotted to one man), and then the cry for justice may not be so humble as at present.

"You are no doubt aware of the large meeting in London of medical students from all the metropolitan and provincial Hospitals which took place last month in St. Martin's Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Layard, late M.P. This has been followed by others in Edinburgh; and, as soon as Parliament assembles, petitions from these gentlemen will be presented.

"A general meeting of union medical officers will shortly again be held, and petitions be forwarded to the legislature. These meetings prove incontestably the necessity for reform. In no other branch of the medical department are there so many changes annually as in this; witness the resignation of 290 union medical officers in 1855, and 249 in 1856. Surgeons in the army, navy, and those connected with jails do not throw up their appointments in like manner; neither do the clerks to unions. Evidence has been given before the House of Commons that '72 per cent. of all paupers are made paupers through sickness'; hence the importance of paying your medical officers sufficiently well to enable them to purchase the best medical appliances, that they may do their utmost to cure the suffering poor as speedily as possible. Is this to be done for 1s. 4½d. per case, or even at the average of 2s. 9½d.? Would any member of your Honourable Board like to be attended during a month's illness for such a sum? To underpay your medical officers is false economy. Humanity, too, demands that the evils of the present system should be speedily redressed.

"I have the honour to be,

"My lords and gentlemen, your obedient servant,  
"RICHARD GRIFFIN.

"The Poor-law Board, Whitehall."

## II. Mr. Griffin to the Clerk of the Weymouth Union.

"13, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, March 2nd, 1857.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of an extract from the minutes of the Board of Guardians, dated December 23rd, 1856; and, as I cannot clearly comprehend how any 'feeling of mine can have acted prejudicially to the interests of the ratepayers and the poor,' I shall be glad to be furnished with the antecedent which originated this idea, and instigated the guardians to the unusual course they have adopted. Report says, the resolution was passed in consequence of a communication made to the Board by Mr. William Symonds, a guardian of the Weymouth parish. I therefore beg you will give me the actual statement made by him, in order that I may take the necessary steps to vindicate my professional reputation, which has been so cruelly assailed by the unparalleled proceedings of the Board of Guardians.

"I am likewise informed that, on or about the 20th January last, a second resolution was passed, and transmitted to the Poor-law Board, recommending my dismissal on account of a representation made to the guardians by Mr. Thomas, a member of that body. I therefore desire a copy of this resolution also, and the specific charge that gave rise to it, that I may be enabled to decide on my future course of action. The Board of Guardians will readily perceive the necessity of furnishing me with the full particulars in both cases, as their honour as a

public body, and my reputation as a medical officer, are equally at stake.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"RICHARD GRIFFIN.

"Philip Dodson, Esq., Clerk, Weymouth Union."

### III. *The Clerk of the Weymouth Union to Mr. Griffin.*

"Weymouth Union, 3rd March, 1857.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Guardians to forward you (on the other side) an extract from the minutes of their proceedings of the 20th January last.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"PHILIP DODSON, Clerk.

"R. Griffin, Esq."

#### *Extract from Minutes, 20th January.*

"Resolved unanimously,—That this Board mark with their severe censure the very insulting and ungentlemanly language addressed by Mr. Griffin to Mr. Thomas, a member of this Board, on Friday last; and that they are unanimously of opinion that he ought to be dismissed from his situation as medical officer of the Weymouth District in this Union."

### IV. *Mr. Griffin to the Clerk of the Weymouth Union.*

"12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, March 16th, 1857.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a second extract from the minutes of the Board of Guardians, and regret you have omitted to furnish me with the charges made by Mr. Symonds and Mr. Thomas, upon which the resolutions to suspend and dismiss me were founded. I must, therefore, again request you will be good enough to do so.

"The Chairman of the Board has resigned; I cannot, therefore, apply to him; but I do appeal to the vice-chairman, Mr. Gooden, who, as a magistrate, and from his legal acquirements, is fully aware that no man in this country can justly be condemned without first being informed of the offence imputed to him, and his defence being heard. I ask no favour; I simply seek that justice which, in this enlightened country, has hitherto never been denied to an accused party. I desire a copy of the charges, that I may have the means of proving I do not deserve the censure that has been heaped upon me. Deny my request, and you will compel me to appeal to another tribunal, as I cannot allow resolutions detrimental to me as a gentleman and a professional man to remain on the books of the Board unchallenged.

"I am, sir, etc., RICHARD GRIFFIN.

"Philip Dodson, Esq., Clerk to the Weymouth Union."

### V. *The Clerk of the Weymouth Union to Mr. Griffin.*

"Weymouth Union, 18th March, 1857.

"DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Board of Guardians to inform you that there is no further minute in their books bearing upon your case, other than that which has been already supplied you.

"I am, dear sir, yours obediently,

"PHILIP DODSON, Clerk.

"R. Griffin, Esq."

THE SANDS COX TESTIMONIAL. The following letter has been received by the Mayor of Birmingham:—

"Temple Row, Birmingham, April 3.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I am desirous of addressing through you a few lines of grateful acknowledgment to the Committee which has been so unexpectedly formed for offering me a 'public testimonial.' No man can be more deeply sensible than I am of the high honour done to me by the opinions and labours of that Committee; no time will efface the recollection of it from my mind. It would be most gratifying to my feelings that the money raised by the munificent liberality of the subscribers to this unlooked-for testimonial, should not be expended in any memorial of myself, or be applied to any purposes merely personal in character. Permit me, by your kind intervention, to suggest to the Committee, for their consideration, whether the amount subscribed might not be laid out in some manner that would permanently benefit Queen's College, and furnish instructive recreation for the inhabitants of this my native town. It has occurred to me that those objects might be concurrently promoted by devoting part of the fund to the foundation of medical scholarships, and the remainder towards the completion of the College Museums, under the stipulation that the Council of the College do undertake, by a legal instrument, to grant free admission to the industrious classes once a week, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary and proper. I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully, WILLIAM SANDS COX." (*Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*)

### THE APPREHENDED MURRAIN.

The *London Gazette* of Friday, April 3, contains the following order in Council:—

"At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2nd day of April, 1857. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas it has been represented to Her Majesty that certain contagious or infectious disorders are now prevalent among cattle in certain countries or places bordering upon the Baltic Sea, and that there is danger of the said disorders being introduced into this country by means of cattle, and horns, hoofs, and raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, from such countries or places; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof no cattle and no horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, shall be imported or introduced into the united kingdom which shall come from or shall have been at any place within those territories of the Emperor of Russia, or of the King of Prussia, or of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, which respectively are in or border upon the Gulf of Finland, or any other part of the Baltic Sea between the Gulf of Finland and the territories of the Free City of Lubeck, or which shall come from or shall have been at any place within the territories of the Free City of Lubeck; and also that, from and after the date hereof, no cattle and no horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides or skins of cattle, shall be imported or introduced into the united kingdom which shall be, or shall have been, on board any vessel at the same time with any cattle or horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides or skins of cattle, which shall have come from or shall have been at any such place as aforesaid.

"And Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth hereby further order, that all cattle, and all horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, the importation or introduction whereof is so hereby prohibited as aforesaid, and also all hay, straw, fodder, litter, or manure, being or having been in or on board any vessels at the same time with any such cattle, or horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides or skins of cattle as aforesaid, shall, upon their arrival in this country, be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs may direct.

"And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly. "C. C. GREVILLE."

THE JACKSONIAN PRIZE. At a meeting of the council of the College of Surgeons on the 8th instant, the Jacksonian prize was awarded to Victor de Méric, Esq., of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, for his essay on *The Pathology and Treatment of Syphilis*.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. A paper will be read here this (Saturday) evening by V. de Méric, Esq., on Condylomata.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Communications have been received from:—MR. SANDS COX; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; MR. L. OWEN FOX; DR. J. C. HALL; DR. GARROD; DR. NEVINS; SIR CHARLES HASTINGS; MR. A. B. STEELE; DR. JOHN SLOANE; MR. J. F. NICHOLSON; MR. CHARLES BROWNING; DR. EDWARD SMITH; MR. HAYNES WALTON; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. STONE; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. NUNN; MR. W. G. SUTCLIFFE; DR. G. G. ROGERS; MR. McDERMOT; and G. B. M.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. The Cattle Plague and Diseased Meat in their Relations with the Public Health, and with the Interests of Agriculture. A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. By \*Joseph Sampson Gamgee. London: T. Richards. 1857.
2. A Contribution to Comparative Pathology: being a further Inquiry into the Reasons why the Horse rarely vomits. By \*Joseph Sampson Gamgee. London: 1857.
3. The Hygienic Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. By \*Benjamin W. Richardson, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1857.
4. The British Botanist's Field Book. A Synopsis of British Flowering Plants. By A. P. Childs, F.R.C.S. London: Longmans. 1857.
5. The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs in Youth, in Adult Age, and in Advanced Life. By William Acton. London: Churchill. 1857.
6. On the Performance of Operations on the Teeth without Pain. By Samuel A. Parker. Birmingham: 1857.
7. The Quarterly Journal of Dental Science. No. 1. London: Walton and Maberly. 1857.