

duties which then naturally devolved upon him, and which both the profession and the public looked to him to fulfil.

Dr. Blackall retained both his mental and bodily energies through an unusually long period of years; for upwards of half a century, he enjoyed the capability of prosecuting an extensive, arduous, and fatiguing practice, not only within the city, but at great distances around it; and it was not until he had attained the age of eighty years, that he relinquished the duties of private practice, and only a few years previously those attached to his public appointments.

He died on the 10th of January, 1860, at the advanced age of 88 years; was buried in the ground attached to the Trinity Church of this city; and was followed to the grave, honoured and lamented, by relations, friends, and the whole body of the medical profession residing within the city.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROP. COUNTIES.	32a, George Street,	Tuesday,
[Special General Meeting.]	Hanover Square.	Jan. 31st,
		8 P.M.

## Reports of Societies.

### HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19TH, 1860.

HENRY THOMPSON, Esq., President, in the Chair.

MR. THOMPSON thanked the Society for the honour they had done him in electing him to the office of President, and hoped to receive the support of all its members in carrying out the intentions of the founders of the Society.

*A Heart exhibiting Extensive Ossification* was presented by W. F. CLEVELAND, Esq. It was taken from a gentleman, aged 83, who had been subject to fits of angina, but had been enabled to walk ten miles five weeks before his death. The powers of life began to give way only a week before his death. The aortic valves were extensively ossified; and there was a large lump of bone in the septum. The left lung was found filled with gritty matter.

#### THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA AND GLEET WITHOUT COPAIBA. BY WEEDON COOKE, ESQ.

After referring to Sir Astley Cooper's method of treating gonorrhoea, the author stated his belief that he was only giving utterance to a largely acknowledged experience, when he affirmed that copaiba, in the treatment of gonorrhoea, was not only unnecessary, but that it was in a great many instances injurious, and that in all it was offensive to the last degree. During the last fifteen years, at least 6,000 cases of gonorrhoea had come under the author's care at the Royal Free Hospital; and he had availed himself of these large opportunities to test all the methods of treatment which had been suggested, in order to arrive at the safest, quickest, most efficacious, and least disagreeable mode of curing this disease. As introductory to the subject of treatment, Mr. COOKE discussed the subjects of the cause of chordee, the reason for the scalding of the water, the distinction between true and spurious gonorrhoea, and the time when infection may or may not be apprehended. The conclusions he arrived at were:—1. That chordee, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, was due to spasm, and not to effusion of lymph; and that cubebæ, acting as an antispasmodic, formed the most efficacious remedy for this symptom. 2. That the scalding of the water was the result of the acid urine passing over the highly inflamed mucous surface of the urethra; and that this was to be remedied by the administration of the alkaline carbonates, for the purpose of neutralising the acidity of the urine, thus removing the principal cause of the continuance of the inflammation. 3. That, in all disputed cases, the true gonorrhoea may be known from the spurious by the presence of redness, heat, pain, and swelling, together with a purulent discharge, more or less green and offensive; whilst a

discharge produced by connection with a person who has leucorrhoea, or has recently been confined, will not be accompanied with these inflammatory signs, and the discharge will be milky in consistence and colour, differing much from the thick purulent discharge of the veritable gonorrhoea. 4. The time when infection may or may not be apprehended, was discussed in its incubative stage; and at its close a case was given, shewing that the disease may be caught from one person, and not communicated to another two nights after, because the purulent discharge had not commenced at the time of the second intercourse. With respect to infection at the close of the disease, the author had been enabled from experience to establish as a law for his own guidance that gleet, *i.e.* a mucous discharge from the urethra consequent on gonorrhoea, does not set up gonorrhoea in another person; but that, whilst any pus is to be found in the discharge, there is probability of infection.

Passing on to the subject of treatment, Mr. COOKE said that, upon inquiry at the London Custom House, he found that 118,396 lbs. of copaiba were admitted to the port of London only, during the first ten months of the year 1859. If this were administered at the rate of half a drachm three times a day, and supposing each patient takes it for three weeks, there was copaiba enough to treat 473,584, or close upon half a million persons, and that in ten months only of the year. Considering how often it fails to cure the disease, how frequently it is rejected by, or at any rate disorders, the stomach, how tell-tale and disagreeable is its odour from the mouth and skin, how occasionally it produces a papular eruption all over the body; and that, in many instances, swelled testicle and stricture may be traced to its irritating influence, whilst gonorrhoeal rheumatism and ophthalmia have been attributed to its administration; Mr. COOKE asked, whether it was not extraordinary that this disgusting medicine continues so long to hold its ground? The abortive treatment by strong injections of nitrate of silver had proved a failure, because in some instances inflammation of the bladder had resulted. The treatment by diluents was slow in its action, and not readily employed by persons engaged in active business. That by diuretics was scarcely more successful; whilst the administration of saline aperients was generally attended with an aggravation of the *ardor urinæ* as well as chordee. The treatment which had been most successful in the author's experience, was the chemical treatment by the alkaline carbonates, given with a view of neutralizing the acid in the urine. Thus one great source of irritation was removed from the inflamed urethra, and the subsidence of the inflammation which nature would effect is allowed to take place. As auxiliaries, especially when there is œdema of the prepuce, lead lotions and elevation of the penis against the abdomen were commended.

The inflammation having subsided, and a mucopurulent discharge being left, Mr. COOKE had found, after giving trial to all the injections which have been at any time in vogue, that the chloride of zinc introduced into this branch of practice by Mr. Lloyd, of St. Bartholomew's, was the most efficacious of any in curing the disease, and that with less discomfort, and in a much shorter time than by any other means. Since employing this treatment he had little, if any, orchitis amongst his patients. The strength of the injection he most commonly employed was two grains to the ounce; but in some instances, one grain to the ounce was sufficient. Whilst advocating this treatment in persons of healthy constitution, it was necessary to altogether change it in others. In the strumous, in the dyspeptic, in those of dissipated habits, and where the diseased person is an old offender, the alkaline carbonates are not called for, because either the urine is not acid, or the inflammation does not run high. In such cases the tincture of iron, or sulphuric acid and bark, or gentian, or calumba, may be advantageously employed from the commencement, and the chloride of zinc injection in these cases is also of the utmost value in rapidly overcoming the disease. Respecting diet, Mr. COOKE considered that, after the subsidence of the inflammatory symptoms, scarcely any restriction need be enforced, and that beer and wine in moderate quantities may be advantageously used by those who are accustomed to these beverages. He had found long established cases of gleet yield readily to the chloride of zinc injection, accompanied with tonic treatment and generous living. In conclusion he would rejoice if the treatment he had found so serviceable should be followed out by others, and thus assist in banishing altogether from surgical practice the use of so nauseous a drug as copaiba.

An interesting discussion ensued, supported by Mr. C. Browning, Dr. Stewart, Mr. Ballard, Dr. Langmore, Mr. Times, the President, and Mr. Acton.

## Medical News.

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

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

#### BIRTHS.

Of sons, the wives of—

HOWELL, T. S., Esq., Wandsworth, on Jan. 22.  
ORD, Wm. M., M.B., Streatham Hill, on Jan. 18.  
THORNTON, W. H., Esq., Surgeon, Margate, on Jan. 19.

Of daughters, the wives of—

BIRKETT, George, M.D., Stoke Newington, on Jan. 22.  
HAYNE, L. H. J., Greenwich Hospital, on Jan. 20.  
HODSON, T., L.R.C.P.Ed., Clifton Road East, N.W., on Jan. 18.

#### MARRIAGES.

COLEMAN, Henry W. A., M.D., to Charlotte S., eldest surviving daughter of Colonel MARTIN, 16th Lancers, Preston, at Valparaiso, on November 12th.

LE SAGE, Wm. L., Esq., Surgeon, Wickford, to Mary E., second daughter of the late T. W. BROWNE, Esq., Warminster, on January 19th.

#### DEATHS.

BUNNY. On January 21st, at Newbury, aged 15, Anna Louisa, third daughter of \*Joseph Bunny, M.D.

DE JERSEY, P. F., M.D., in Guernsey, aged 60, on Jan. 10.

FOX, Francis, M.D., at Camberwell, aged 64, on Jan. 22.

HALLEY. On January 23rd, at 7, Harley Street, aged 3, Alice, daughter of Alexander Halley, M.D.

HORE. On January 12th, at Shoreham, aged 47, Ann, wife of William Hore, Esq., Surgeon.

JAMES, Philip T., Esq., Surgeon, at Hereford, aged 70, on January 20th.

ROSE, George C., Esq., late Acting Assistant-Surgeon to the Military Depot at Fermoy, at Fermoy, aged 30, on Jan. 18.

WILLES, T. G., Esq., Surgeon, at Ixworth, Suffolk, aged 71, on January 15.

WOOD. On January 19th, aged 7 years, Frederick W., eldest child of Frederick Wood, Esq., St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

WOODFORD. On January 18th, at Bromley, Middlesex, aged 32, Rosa, wife of W. T. G. Woodforde, M.D.

WORDSWORTH. On January 18th, at 23, Queen Anne Street, W., aged 1 year and 8 months, Mary Chasseaud, daughter of John C. Wordsworth, Esq., Surgeon.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

\*HEYGATE, James, M.D., F.R.S., appointed a Magistrate for the county of Derby.

#### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on January 20th:—

BALDING, J., Barkway, Herts.	KENWORTHY, John, Hollinswood, Manchester
BREAREY, Chas. B., Titchfield, Hants	MARSHALL, C. G., Woobridge
CANDY, John, Littlehampton	MUGGERIDGE, H. H., Reading
CLAYTON, R. P., Manchester	RILEY H., St. George's Road
CLAPHAM, John, Thorney	ROBINSON, Mark A., Charing
CREMER, Robert, Norwich	STEEL, John, Reigate
CURTIS, Henry B., Paulton	STICKINGS, G., Lenham, Kent
DUKES, Esquire, Acton Place, Kingsland Road	THOMPSON, A. B., Coleraine
GRADWELL, Wm., Kirkham	WOOLMER, Joseph B., Pimlico
GREENWOOD, T. B., Southwark	WARREN, Samuel H., Tutbury
	WATTS, W. Newark-on-Trent

The above gentlemen had been previously in practice with the license of the Society of Apothecaries.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. On Thursday, February 2nd, Dr. Albert Bernays will read a paper on Disinfectants and Deodorizers.

THE "BLACK DOCTOR." M. Vriès has appealed against the sentence lately pronounced on him by the Correctional Tribunal of Paris.

### JOHN HUNTER'S MANUSCRIPTS.

THE following correspondence appears in the *Lancet* of January 21st:—

To the Editor of the "*Lancet*."

SIR,—I should have been reluctant, if I had not had a pledge to fulfil, in asking you to give to the enclosed correspondence a space in your columns which otherwise would be occupied by more useful and edifying matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD OWEN.

Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park, January 12th, 1860.

To the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In the volume containing the Hunterian manuscript "On Geology", of which a copy was transmitted to me on the 23rd instant by direction of the President, the Council, in their Preface, have published the following statement:—

"This Introduction, on which Mr. Hunter had bestowed so much thought and labour, to within a short time of his death, revising and correcting it from time to time, was not prefixed, as he had intended, to the Catalogue of his Collection of Fossils, and is neither mentioned nor alluded to in either of the three volumes of the *Descriptive Catalogue of the Fossil Organic Remains* in the College Museum, published respectively in 1845, 1854, and 1856. It is greatly to be regretted that it was not brought under the notice, either of the Museum Committee, or of the Council of the College. The attention of the Council was, however, unexpectedly drawn to it in 1856, when it was read from the chair by the then Hunterian Professor."

Now, this involves a grave charge against me, as it is generally known that I was that Professor, and at the same time Curator of your Museum, to whom, as is recorded in your minutes, you had confided the preparation of the first two and part of the third, of the volumes of the Catalogue referred to, it will be as generally inferred and believed that I have been guilty of the breach of trust implied in the above allegation.

It ought to be in the memory of members of the Museum Committee, and on the minutes of a meeting, at which the late Mr. Guthrie was present, that I mentioned in, I believe, the month of February, 1855, the propriety of publishing the manuscript in question in the concluding volume of the Catalogue of Fossils, then in course of preparation. Mr. Guthrie, on my replying to his questions, that the manuscript did not contain any descriptions of the specimens, and would require certain annotations, objected to the consideration of its publication at that time, as an element of delay, stating that what was then imperatively wanted was the completion of the Catalogue of the Specimens. Believing that the Museum Committee had not rightly appreciated my explanation of the nature and value of this manuscript, I thought it my duty to make it the subject of the Introductory Lectures to my Hunterian Course on Fossil Remains of the year 1855. Those lectures were delivered in the theatre of the College on the 6th, 8th, and 10th of March, 1855. I enclose a copy of the "Synopsis", published by the College, of those lectures, a duplicate of which will be found, with the other printed collegiate documents, in the archives of the College.

The charge against me, as the Hunterian Professor and the Curator of the Museum, to whom had been confided the preparation of the Catalogue of Fossils, of having failed to bring under the notice of the Museum Committee or Council of the College the existence of the Hunterian manuscript on Fossils until the year 1856, and by implication, when it was too late to append it to the final volume of the Catalogue printed in that year, is chiefly based upon the substitution by the Council, in their Preface, of a wrong date—viz., 1856—for the true date, 1855, when I read the manuscript in question from the Hunterian chair.

The minutes and Council for the year 1855 will show the fact and date of the resolution of the Council to suspend the lectures for the year 1856.

I therefore call upon you, the President and Council of the College of Surgeons, after you have assured yourselves of the accuracy of the date of the public lectures in which your attention was fully and emphatically drawn to the Hunterian manuscript in question, to publicly acknowledge the inaccuracy of the grounds of your published charge, and to exonerate

me from the grave consequences of such alleged breach of confidence and duty as attaches to me in the said allegation in this Preface, prefixed by your sanction and authority to the work entitled *Observations and Reflections on Geology*, by John Hunter, F.R.S. (4to, London, 1859).

I must add that, if, according to the spirit of our English procedures, the nature of the charge reflecting upon your Hunterian Professor, and your officer entrusted with the preparation of the Catalogue in question, had been submitted to me prior to the infliction of the official publication of such charge, I should have been able to furnish the Council with the proofs above cited, which would have shown that I had drawn their attention to the Hunterian manuscript on Fossils more than a year before the last volume of their Catalogue of Fossils was published.

I rely upon the honour of the Council to do me promptly the justice I now demand; for you must be aware that meanwhile I am subject to the invidious insinuations which may be based upon a statement involving a charge preferred by so important a professional and social body—in a public allegation, moreover, contradicted by the actual facts, which might have been known to you on the most cursory inquiry, and which are patent upon the face of a published document emanating from the Council itself. I am, etc.,

(Signed) RICHARD OWEN.

Sheen Lodge, Richmond-park, Dec. 29th, 1859.

I again wrote to the Council, on the 2nd of January, urging a speedy reply.

Lincoln's-inn-fields, W.C., Jan. 9th, 1860.

SIR,—The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England have had under their consideration your letters of the 29th December and 2nd January, drawing their attention to a passage in the Preface to the proposed publication of the Hunterian Manuscript on Geology, which you consider to involve injurious reflections upon you, and calling upon them, after assuring themselves of the accuracy of the dates to which you refer, to publicly acknowledge the inaccuracy of the grounds of the charge of breach of confidence and duty on your part which you conceive the Preface to allege against you.

In consequence of your letters, inquiry has been made, and the Council find that the date of your lectures as Hunterian Professor is, as you mention, inaccurately referred to in the Preface, and that the actual date was 1855, not 1856.

The Council therefore consider it to be due to you, as well as to themselves, to express their regret that such a mistake should have occurred, and to withdraw all imputations which the passage in question can be considered to cast upon you. They have also directed that the passage be expunged, and the Preface reprinted without it.

I beg to add that there is no such minute of the Museum Committee as you suppose, and that neither of the living members of the Committee have any recollection of your having suggested to them the propriety of publishing the Manuscript.

EDM. BELFOUR, Secretary.

Professor Owen, etc., etc., etc.

PROCEEDINGS IN MEDICINE IN CAMBRIDGE. The course of education required of candidates for medical degrees in Cambridge has lately undergone careful revision, with a view to facilitate the access to the degrees without lowering the high standard which they have hitherto maintained; and, secondly, to provide the means of efficient instruction in certain branches of medical science in Cambridge, so that the earlier part of the period which is required to be devoted to medical study may be spent in the University, while the remainder of the period may be passed in the Metropolitan or other large schools recognised by the University. The candidate for the M.B. degree must reside, as heretofore, nine terms, that is, the greater part of three years. This time may be devoted, in part, to general education and, in part, to medical study, or to the former exclusively. Usually, the first half of the time will be chiefly occupied in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy; inasmuch as in the fifth term an examination in those subjects must be passed. The latter part of the time may be devoted entirely, or chiefly, to the study of medicine. After passing the previous examination, it is optional either to continue the general studies of the University and take a degree in arts, or to proceed at once to the study of medicine. Courses of lectures are regularly given on comparative and human anatomy, on pathology, chemistry and practical chemistry, materia medica, and botany. There are anatomical and

botanical museums and chemical laboratories. Addenbrooke's Hospital affords the means of clinical instruction; clinical lectures on medicine and surgery are delivered weekly in the Hospital; and the visits of the physicians and surgeons are regulated to meet the convenience of the students as much as possible. It has been thought desirable that the student should be induced, indeed obliged, to seek part of his medical education elsewhere. He must study medicine in Cambridge during six terms (four if he have taken the degree of B.A.). There are two examinations for the degree of M.B. The first (after the completion of three years of medical study) is in chemistry, botany, elements of comparative anatomy, human anatomy and physiology, materia medica and pharmacy, pathology, portions of Celsus, Hippocrates, and Aretæus. Certificates of attendance on lectures on most of the above subjects, and of practising dissection, are required before admission to this examination. The second examination is in pathology and practice of physic, clinical medicine (conducted at the bedside of the patient), medical jurisprudence, and the medical treatment of surgical and obstetrical diseases. Certificates of attendance on lectures on clinical medicine and surgery, and on hospital practice for three years, are required. An act has to be kept after the second examination. This consists in the reading publicly, in the schools, of an English thesis, followed by a *viva voce* examination on questions connected with the thesis, and on other subjects. After the act has been kept, the student has the opportunity of being a candidate for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos; the subjects for examination are, for the most part, those which he has been pursuing in the course of his medical study. The previous examination in the fifth term, which students must pass to obtain a medical or any other degree in the University, is received by the College of Surgeons in lieu of the preliminary examinations for the membership and fellowship of the College. The attendance on the lectures and hospital practice in Cambridge for one year is recognised by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, as equivalent to one year's study in London or elsewhere. The M.B. of the University is admitted to the examination for the diploma of the College, on merely giving proofs of having completed the anatomical and surgical education required by the College. He can also be admitted to the examination for the license of the Society of Apothecaries on producing his indentures of apprenticeship; but it is not supposed that this will often be done, inasmuch as the degree of M.B. confers a legal qualification to practise medicine. With the view of enabling students who are destined for the medical profession to come to the University at a somewhat earlier period than has been usual, Dr. Humphry has obtained the recognition of his house as a University Hostel, so that pupils residing with him, and pursuing their medical studies under his superintendence, may matriculate in the University, keep terms, pursue their general education to such extent as seems desirable, obtain degrees, and enjoy all the privileges of University students, just as if they were admitted at one of the colleges. Three years residence is necessary to obtain a degree; but the Hostel is also open to students who, having perhaps commenced their professional education elsewhere, may wish to join the University, and attend the medical or other lectures and the practice of the Hospital for a shorter period—a year or two—before going to London.

In Caius College a scholarship worth £20 is annually given for proficiency in chemistry; and another of the same value, tenable for three years, is annually given for proficiency in anatomy and physiology. There are medical fellowships in several of the colleges; and it is to be hoped that some of these will, in future, be given for proficiency in medical science. By this means or by the foundation of a few medical studentships, a great impulse might be given to the pursuit of medicine and the collateral sciences in the University and in the country at large, and much would be done towards establishing that closer relation which ought to exist between the University and the medical profession.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. The Committee, at their meeting on Wednesday week, had the gratification of receiving notice of a legacy to this Hospital by the late Mr. George Nicholl, of Piccadilly. The bequest (the sixth part of the residue of the personal estate of the deceased, payable after the death of his sister) will, it is estimated, amount to upwards of £6000. The Committee have authorised their solicitor to put in a claim to a share of the residuary estate of the late Lord Henry Seymour, bequeathed by him "*Aux hospices de Paris et de Londres.*"

## HEALTH OF LONDON—JANUARY 21st, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week .....	{ Boys .. 940 } 1853 .. 1297	{ Girls .. 918 }
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58 .....	1645 .. 1326	
Among the causes of death were—bronchitis, 192; pneumonia, 123; phthisis, 147; small-pox, 43; scarlatina, 48; measles, 19; diphtheria, 11; hooping-cough, 38. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 357, being 93 above the corrected average.		
<b>Barometer:</b>		
Highest (Mon.) 30.074; lowest (Sat.) 28.895; mean 29.576 in.		
<b>Thermometer:</b>		
In sun—highest (Tues.) 69.0 degrees; lowest (Fri.) 47.0 degrees.		
In shade—highest (Sun.) 50.5 degrees; lowest (Wed.) 27.0 degrees.		
Mean—37.2 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs. +3.3 degrees.		
Range—during week, 23.5 degrees; mean daily, 10.3 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 91.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.62.		

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MISSING NUMBERS OF THE JOURNAL. Several members who have joined the Association since the beginning of 1859, have applied to the publisher of the Journal for missing numbers, in order to complete their volume for the year. The publisher begs to inform them, that the numbers for which they have applied are out of print: but that he will endeavour to procure them.

TO MEMBERS WHO DO NOT BIND THEIR JOURNALS. The publisher of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL will be glad to receive, from Members who have no further use for them, about a dozen copies of the Journal for the months of *January, February, March, and April, 1859*. Sixpence will be given for each perfect number.

A.B. We cannot inform you when the *Medical Register* for 1860 will be published: but we suppose it will appear shortly.

## 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, twopence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpence; for every additional half-pound or under, twopence.

Communications have been received from:—MR. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS; DR. COWAN; MR. C. C. WALLIS; DR. SKINNER; DR. MARKHAM; MR. ATROL A. JOHNSON; DR. B. W. RICHARDSON; DR. T. INMAN; MR. GEO. MALLORY; DR. SHAPPE; MR. D. W. SARGENT; MR. F. W. PITTOCK; MR. C. P. COLLYNS; DR. G. M. HUMPHRY; DR. JOSEPH FAYNER; MR. W. W. THOMAS; DR. JAS. RUSSELL; THE SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY; and DR. LEONARD W. SEDGWICK.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. The Action and Sounds of the Heart; a Physiological Essay. By George Britton Halford, M.D. London: Churchill. 1860.
2. The Anatomy of the Human Lung: an Essay for which was awarded the Fothergillian Gold Medal of the Medical Society of London. By \*A. T. Houghton Waters, M.R.C.P. London: John Churchill. Liverpool: Adam Holden. 1860.
3. The Ear in Health and Disease, with Practical Remarks on the Prevention and Treatment of Deafness. Illustrated by Wood Engravings. By \*William Harvey, F.R.C.S. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. London: Renshaw. 1856.
4. Clinical Surgery. The Injuries and Diseases of the Nervous System. By Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S. Part I. London: Churchill. 1860.
5. Cancer Cures and Cancer-Curers. By T. Spencer Wells, F.R.C.S. London: Churchill. 1860.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

**British Medical Journal.—Office,**  
37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,  
LONDON, W.C.

The Journal of the British Medical Association is published every Saturday, and is transmitted direct from the Office to BETWEEN TWO and THREE THOUSAND Members of the Association in all parts of the United Kingdom, among whom are the Medical Officers of most Hospitals and Dispensaries, and the majority of the leading members of the profession. It is also taken in by many Libraries and Medical Societies, and thus comes under the notice of a large number of Medical Men not connected with the Association.

## SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Four lines and under .....	£0 2 6
Each additional line .....	0 0 6
A whole column .....	2 15 0
A page .....	5 0 0

A line contains ten words.

When a series of insertions of the same advertisement is ordered, a reduction is made in the above charges.

Advertisements ought to be delivered and paid for at the Office on the Thursday preceding publication; or if not paid for at the time, should be accompanied by a respectable reference.

Post-office Orders are to be made payable at the Western Central District Office, High Holborn, to THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN (the Publisher), 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

## The Diseases of the Breast, and their

TREATMENT. By JOHN BIRKETT, F.R.C.S.E., F.L.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. 8vo, 12 plain and coloured Plates, 12s. 6d.  
London: LONGMAN & Co.

Price Five Shillings, with Lithographs and Woodcuts,

## The Dublin Quarterly Journal of

MEDICAL SCIENCE. Part 57, for FEBRUARY.

## CONTENTS.

## PART FIRST—ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

1. Dr. Bevan on Scalds of the Larynx.
2. Dr. Griffin's Medical Cases and Observations.
3. Mr. Crokery on the Fevers of the West Indies.
4. Dr. O'Donovan on Delirium Tremens.
5. Dr. Smith on the Influence of Foods.
6. Dr. Corvisart on a little known Function of the Pancreas.
7. Dr. Minchin on the Mortality of Infants born in Workhouses.
8. Dr. Whittle on Strangulated Femoral Hernia.
9. Mr. West on Syphilitic Stricture of the Esophagus.
10. Dr. Browne on the Operation for Cleft Palate.
11. Dr. Russell on a New Instrument for the operation of Paracentesis.
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13. Dr. Stokes on the Prevention of Pitting of the Face in Confluent Small Pox.

## PART SECOND—REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Van der Kolk and Clarke on the Spinal Cord.—Recent Scandinavian Medical Literature.—Lyons on the Yellow Fever at Lisbon.—Kussmaul on the Uterus.—Barclay's Manual of Medical Diagnosis.—Smith's Manual of Operative Surgery.—Small Pox and Vaccination in Ireland.—Priestley on the Development of the Gravid Uterus.—Rhodes on Tents and Tent Life.—Kirwan on the Dispatch of Troops by Sea.—Bryant on Diseases and Injuries of the Joints.—Flint on Diseases of the Heart.—Phillips on Urinary Diseases.—Noeggerath's Contributions to Midwifery.—Capelle's Essays on Medical Science.—Habershon on the Injurious Effects of Mercury.

## PART THIRD—MEDICAL MISCELLANY.

## TRANSACTIONS OF THE BELFAST MEDICAL SOCIETY.

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