

fittingly accompanies that of Lord Melville—a man of like mind, and whose name is also honoured among naval surgeons. The excellent address of Dr. McWilliam removes the necessity, on our part, of making any comment or explanation. We have only to add that, since the placing of Sir John Pakington's bust in Haslar, a duplicate of it has been presented to Lady Pakington: so that, while the bust in the hospital will bring before future generations of naval medical men the name and outward semblance of one who has gained for himself the reputation of a benefactor of the service, the copy will bring to its possessors the pleasing remembrance of good actions followed by hearty gratitude.

Since our last issue, we have almost daily received Birmingham papers, containing letters from Mr. Sampson Gamgee, in which he acknowledges the receipt of medicines and surgical appliances for the use of Garibaldi's army, as well as of sums of money, which he has expended in the purchase of drugs, calico, flannel, instruments, etc. We hope that before this the first portion of the stores, with the medical officer in charge, will have reached Sicily in safety, and that the rest will soon follow. No ship of a properly civilised nation would capture or detain the vessel in which they were being carried. The surgeon in charge is Dr. Albert Monastier.

Among the new Fellows admitted into the Royal Society on Thursday week, were Dr. C. E. Brown-Séquard; Joseph Lister, Esq., of Glasgow; J. T. Quekett, Esq.; and Dr. Edward Smith.

THE LATE THOMAS POYSER, ESQ., F.R.C.S.

We are sorry to announce the death of Thomas Poyser, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Wirksworth, which took place on Monday, June 11th, after a very brief illness.

For fifty years Mr. Poyser had been the leading practitioner at Wirksworth and the adjoining district of Derbyshire. His mind was highly cultivated, and his extensive reading, added to his great experience, enabled him to bring to bear upon his profession all the known resources of our art. He had seen much and thought much, and has left valuable practical information in two ably written papers which appeared in the *London Journal of Medicine*, viz., "Cases and Dissections, chiefly in Reference to the Uncertainty of Diagnosis"; and "Illustrations of the Difficulties which beset some cases of Disease".

His kindness of heart, cheerful disposition, and warmth of friendship, endeared Mr. Poyser to all who knew him; and it is no figure of speech to say, that by a wide circle his loss will be long and deeply regretted.

Association Intelligence.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at Manchester, on Thursday, June 28th, under the presidency of M. A. EASON WILKINSON, M.D.

Gentlemen who intend to bring forward cases or communications are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.R.C.P., *Honorary Secretary.*

Liverpool, May 22nd, 1860.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in Torquay, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of August.

President—JAMES R. W. VOSE, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Liverpool.

President-elect—C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D.,
F.R.C.P.L. and E., Torquay.

It is requested that all members who propose to read papers will communicate with

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

Worcester, March 29th, 1860.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual Meeting.]	Newmarket.	Thurs., June 21st, 2 P.M.
MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	The Exchange Rooms, Nottingham.	Thursday, June 28.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	Manchester.	Thursday, June 28th.
NORTH WALES. [Annual Meeting.]	Royal Hotel, Rhyl.	Tues., July 3rd, 1 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Annual Meeting.]	Mineral Water Hospital, Bath.	Thurs., July 12th, 3 P.M.

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

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following are the Laws of the Association regarding the ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, and the PAYMENT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

"*Subscriptions.* The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member, on paying his subscription, shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association for the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous."

"If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid."

"The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership."

Either of the following modes of payment may be adopted:—

1. Payment by Post-Office Order to the Treasurer (Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester), or to the undersigned.

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

3. Members can also make their payments through the publisher of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Mr. Thomas John Honeyman, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., by post-office order, payable at the Western Central District Office, High Holborn.

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

Worcester, June 1860.

YORKSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Yorkshire Branch was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Thursday, June 7th; W. D. HUSBAND, Esq., in the Chair. There were also present: James Allen, Esq. (York); W. Anderson, Esq. (York); S. Arden, Esq. (Sheffield); J. H. Aveling, M.D. (Sheffield); M. M. de Bartolomé, M.D. (Sheffield); F. Branson, M.D. (Baslow); J. Benson, Esq. (Sheffield); C. Chadwick, M.D. (Leeds); W. Favell, Esq., and W. F. Favell, Esq. (Sheffield); J. Haxworth, Esq. (Sheffield); T. Hornby, Esq. (Pocklington); G. Hornby, Esq. (York); J. C. Hall, M.D. (Sheffield); J. Hall, Esq. (Sheffield); H. Jackson, Esq., W. Jackson, Esq. (Sheffield); H. Keyworth, Esq. (York); T. M. Leak, Esq. (Hemsworth); H. Merryweather, Esq. (Sheffield); T. Nunneley, Esq. (Leeds); J. Nicholson, Esq.; W. Skinner, Esq.; C. Smith, M.D.; T. Simpson, M.D. (York); W. W. Tinsley, Esq.; Henry Thomas, Esq. (Sheffield); J. Wightman, Esq. (York).

Report of the Council. "The recurrence of our annual meeting imposes on your Council the usual duty of passing in review a few of the most important circumstances affecting the interests of the medical profession which have occurred during the past year.

"They would, in the first place, congratulate you on the continued prosperity and undiminished usefulness of this the Yorkshire Branch of the British Medical Association.

"In their report to the last annual meeting, your Council felt it their duty to draw your attention to the fact that an unqualified practitioner in the district had been registered by the Medical Council. This appears to have been done solely on the ground that he held a Poor-law medical appointment under Gilbert's Act. In pursuance of a resolution then adopted, your Council presented a memorial to the Medical Council, asking that his name might be removed from the *Register*; and in due time they had the gratification of learning that this had been done. Since then, however, the person alluded to has moved the Court of Queen's Bench to cause his name to be replaced, and has obtained a decision in his favour, on the ground that the Medical Council had neglected to serve him with a formal notice of their intention. Your Council would suggest the propriety of again memorialising the Medical Council to take such further proceedings as may be necessary to bring this case to a legitimate and satisfactory conclusion.

"During the past year, the Royal College of Surgeons have granted their diploma to several applicants who had not gone through the course of professional study required of ordinary candidates. Your Council feel that, in thus acting, the College has not only not evinced a just consideration for the honour and interest of the profession, but has committed an act of gross injustice to those members who have complied with all its requirements.

"Your Council have seen with regret a letter from the President of the Medical Council, in the journals, defending this objectionable course adopted by the College.

"Your Council have always sympathised warmly with the Poor-law medical officers in their efforts to obtain a more adequate remuneration for their services. They cannot, however, regard with approval the Poor-law Medical Relief Bill introduced by Mr. Pigott, considering, as they do, that that Bill contained several very objectionable clauses. They trust that the new Bill which Mr. Pigott has promised to introduce next session will be free from the same imperfections; and they would urge upon every member of the Association to use all the influence he may possess in forwarding the adoption of some satisfactory measure.

"Your Council earnestly invite more liberal attention to the Benevolent Fund connected with the Association, and are unwilling to believe that the affluent members of the profession can regard with indifference the cares and necessities of their less fortunate brethren. They feel assured that the slender support this Fund has received from this Branch can only have arisen from ignorance on the part of the members of the benefits which may be insured to many a suffering brother from the well bestowed charity of his more successful neighbour. The existence of a well managed institution in part of our district—"The West Riding Medical Charity"—which has largely relieved local wants, no doubt accounts for a want of support from our members in the West Riding.

"A mournful duty now devolves upon your Council. Since our last meeting, one of our active members has been numbered with the dead. On the last occasion of our assembling in this Hall, the late Mr. Reedal occupied the President's

chair; and in this, as well as in his other situations in life, his extreme urbanity of manners, his high moral worth, and his professional attainments, gained for him the confidence and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

"In conclusion, your Council would impress upon the members generally the advantages which must arise from meetings such as the present, in which a kindly spirit of cooperation is induced, the grand principle of union enforced, and, while due attention is paid to the material interests of the profession, the claims of medical science are fully recognised, its progress watched, and the advantages which it offers eagerly embraced."

Dr. J. C. HALL moved, Dr. AVELING seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the Report be received and adopted."

Branch Council for 1860-1. Dr. HALL moved, Mr. LEAK seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the following gentlemen form the Council of the Branch for 1860-1:—J. Allen, Esq.; B. Dodsworth, Esq.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; H. Keyworth, Esq.; W. Matterson, Esq.; W. E. Swaine, M.D.; T. Simpson, M.D.; G. Shann, M.D.; and C. Williams, M.D. (York); C. Chadwick, M.D.; T. Nunneley, Esq.; W. Hey, Esq.; J. P. Garlick, Esq.; S. Smith, Esq.; and T. P. Teale, Esq. (Leeds); F. Branson, M.D.; H. Jackson, Esq.; W. Jackson, Esq.; J. Haxworth, Esq. (Sheffield); J. Ness, Esq. (Helmsley); H. Y. Whytehead, M.D. (Crayke); and T. Sandwith, M.D. (Beverley)."

Representatives in the General Council. Mr. H. JACKSON moved, Mr. J. ALLEN seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the following members be nominated to represent this Branch in the General Council during the ensuing year: F. Branson, M.D.; C. Chadwick, M.D.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; W. Jackson, Esq.; W. Hey, Esq.; T. Nunneley, Esq.; H. Y. Whytehead, M.D.; and T. Sandwith, M.D."

Place of Meeting next Year. Mr. LEAK proposed, and Mr. H. JACKSON seconded—

"That the next annual meeting be held in Leeds."

President-elect. Dr. CHADWICK proposed, and it was unanimously resolved—

"That Mr. Nunneley be the President-elect."

Registration of an Unqualified Person. Dr. CHADWICK moved, Dr. HALL seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the Council be again requested to memorialise the Medical Council on the subject of the registration of an unqualified person, as recommended in the Report."

The Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. NUNNELEY moved, Mr. H. JACKSON seconded, and it was resolved—

"That this meeting cannot forbear a strong expression of disapproval of the conduct of the Council of the College of Surgeons of England in admitting to its diploma many who have not fulfilled its requirements; an act manifestly unjust to those members of the College who have expended time and money in obtaining advantages which have been so recklessly bestowed on others. This meeting believes such a proceeding on the part of the Council to be injurious to the best interests of the profession and the public."

Fees to Medical Witnesses. Dr. CHADWICK brought forward the subject of the remuneration of medical men for attendance in the criminal courts of justice. Mr. Nunneley mentioned a case in which he had had immense trouble in conducting an examination for the detection of blood on some clothes of a supposed murderer, likewise some hair found on a stick and inside a hat; but when called into the witness box, Mr. Nunneley was only required by the prosecuting counsel to identify the stick. The Judge refusing to make an order for the payment of his fees, application was made to the Home Secretary; when Mr. Nunneley was politely informed that, as his evidence could not be called of a scientific nature, his claim could not be considered.

It was agreed that a recommendation be forwarded from this meeting to the Central Council of the Association to take the matter up, and bring the subject before the next annual meeting.

Votes of Thanks. Mr. JACKSON proposed, Dr. SIMPSON seconded, and it was carried by acclamation—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to W. D. Husband, Esq., the ex-President, for his services during the past year."

A similar vote was accorded to the Secretary on the motion of Dr. CHADWICK.

Cases and Communications. 1. On External Hæmorrhage:—

with a case of Hæmorrhage from the Saphena Vein. By W. Jackson, Esq.

2. Mr. H. Jackson exhibited several pieces of Bone removed from the Tibia of a Boy.

The members and visitors afterwards dined together at the Angel Hotel, under the presidency of W. Favell, Esq.

Reports of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1860.

EDWARD RIGBY, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Hydatidiform Bodies from the Uterus. Dr. ROUTH exhibited a specimen of hydatidiform bodies from the uterus. The history of the case was as follows:—Mrs. B., aged 35, a laundress, consulted Dr. Routh on the 22nd of March, suffering from menorrhagia, with slight proclivita. She had weaned her child on the 15th of July last, on the day preceding which the catamenia occurred. They did not again recur till the beginning of October. She, however, believed herself pregnant. The discharge persisted, off and on, till the time when she sought advice, never ceasing for longer than four days at a time. On the 1st of May she was examined: diagnosis—a blighted ovum of two or three months. She miscarried the next day, Dr. Clark, of Adelaide Terrace, Notting-hill, attending her. There was a good deal of hæmorrhage. A large number of hydatidiform bodies escaped during the miscarriage; and a considerable number were found, as usual, attached by small pedicles to the membranes; these were of a pinkish hue, and contained an albuminous fluid of an acid nature. The case did well.

Fibrous Tumours of the Uterus. Dr. GRAILY HEWITT exhibited, for Dr. R. Uvedale West, of Alford, a very large fibrous tumour connected with the uterus. The patient, a married woman, aged 53, died from hæmorrhage. The tumour had existed for nine or ten years. Menstruation had been profuse, though somewhat irregular, up to a year ago, when it ceased. The tumour, connected, but not very intimately, with the cervical part of the uterus, and of an irregularly globular shape, measured forty-two inches in circumference, and sixteen in diameter; it weighed forty-two pounds. On examining the tumour, Dr. Graily Hewitt had ascertained that its structure was that ordinarily found in fibrous growths connected with the uterus. The vagina appeared to have been drawn upwards and narrowed considerably, so much so that the os uteri could not be reached by the finger. It seemed probable that the fatal hæmorrhage resulted from rupture of one of the very large vessels which passed into the pedicle of the tumour, and which lay close to the vaginal wall.

Dr. Graily Hewitt also exhibited two other specimens of fibrous tumour of the uterus, in each of which several tumours were attached to the uterus by pedicles of varying length. These latter specimens were exhibited for the purpose of showing the extent to which tumours, originating in the uterus, were occasionally separated from that viscus.

A Description of Two Fatal Monsters. By T. H. TANNER, M.D. The first specimen which the author exhibited was an excellent example of a double monster. In this obstetrical curiosity all the parts were in duplicate, with the exception of the thoracic and abdominal cavities and their contents. The organs of generation—those of a female—were complete in each infant. There was one umbilical cord and placenta.

After some observations on the origin of these bodies, attention was directed to the second case, which proved to be a good example of congenital umbilical hernia. The fissure in the abdominal parietes, though large, was seen to be limited to the epigastric region above the umbilical cord. This is just the part which naturally remains the longest open; but in the present instance an arrest of development had prevented the closure at that stage when a portion of the abdominal viscera is contained in the sheath of the umbilical cord. Below the umbilical region the integuments were in a healthy condition. The hernial sac had been formed of two coats—that is to say, externally by the amnion, and internally by the peritoneum. They had ruptured, so that the contents of the hernia were shown to have consisted of the intestines and liver, while at the upper part was the heart.

Cystic with Malignant Disease of the Ovary. Dr. PRIESTLEY exhibited an ovarian tumour removed from the body of a patient who had died in the Samaritan Hospital with all the symptoms of peritonitis caused by perforation. The tumour was united at its inferior portion with the posterior surface of the uterus. Here was a quantity of deposit, supposed to be of a cancerous nature, which was breaking down into the peritoneal cavity, and had effected an opening into the bowel. The intestines were glued together by recent lymph, and the interior of the largest ovarian cyst was lined by beautiful meshes of the same material. He considered a further examination necessary to determine if the softened deposit were really cancerous.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS. BY W. TILBURY FOX, M.D.

The paper commenced with the statement that the general prevailing opinion that phlegmasia dolens was a disease dependent upon inflammatory changes (the result of local or general causes) in the vessels was too limited. The author passed in review the various states in which phlegmasia dolens occurred, viz.:—

1. As the sole local disease—as after abortion, removal of polypi, etc.

2. As part of a general disease, (a) either of virus origin—as puerperal fever, erysipelas, dysentery, etc.; (b) or abnormal nutrition—as cancer, phthisis, etc.

3. As complicating other local diseases—as iliac abscess, dislocations, suppressed menstruation, etc.

A principle was then noted, clearly defined, upon which its evolution depends—namely, the existence of obstructive disease in both veins and lymphatics. The causes of this obstruction might be ranked as extrinsic and intrinsic in regard to the vessels: the extrinsic being compressed under the head of pressure from without; the intrinsic, all producing coagulation, being subdivided under the heads of—

1. True phlebitis conjoined with angeioleucitis.

2. Thrombosis.

3. A mixture of these twain.

4. Preternatural coagulability of the blood doubtful (merely a favourable condition).

The main point insisted upon was that phlegmasia dolens, except in its epidemic form, is in the majority of cases a pure thrombus, produced by sudden absorption of morbid fluid, the (compensating) effect of sudden loss; the class of cases in which it occurs—viz., diseases accompanied by breach of surface—ex., after labour, cancer, phthisis, dysentery, after removal of polypi, being especially favourable to such an occurrence. This mode of production applies equally well to many cases of œdema, which pressure leaves unexplained, the difference between the two cases being that in phlegmasia dolens the lymphatics are involved in addition to the veins.

The PRESIDENT observed that the subject of phlegmasia dolens was one of considerable extent and intricacy. The peculiar tense swelling of a limb known by this name occurred under different pathological forms, and arose from different causes. In some cases it arose from venous, in others from lymphatic, obstruction. He had lately seen a case of phlegmasia dolens affecting the arm of a patient with a remarkably feeble circulation, although a fine healthy woman to look at. It was precisely one of those cases of coagulation in the veins which Dr. Humphry of Cambridge had lately described in his excellent paper. He had followed Dr. Humphry's practice of giving ammonia for the purpose of dissolving or breaking down these coagula, and in the present instance had combined it with bark with the best effects. He had also lately seen a singular case, in a man of temperate habits, not only affecting the right arm so that he could scarcely put it into a sling, from the impossibility of bending it, but implicating also both sides of the neck and face. He had availed himself of Dr. Burrows' great experience, who, after a careful examination of the case, and having ascertained the absence of sound on percussion and auscultation over a circumscribed space corresponding to the anterior mediastinum, had diagnosed the presence of some malignant disease in that direction, which had compressed some of the large venous trunks. He could not help thinking that the rapid and enormous swelling from venous congestion which followed the bite of a venomous snake was in great measure due to the coagulation of blood in the veins of the bitten part. There could be no doubt that phlegmasia dolens was frequently caused by the absorption of putrid matter, as seen after labour and occasionally after malignant disease of the uterus. In this latter case it never occurred whilst the patient had strength to sit up and walk about; but when the advance of the disease confined her to the horizontal posture, the putrid

mode of production—namely, result of elaborative (digestive and glandular) act, and oxidation of albumen (Gairdner). 3. Its chemical composition, unlike waste products (ex. urea). If fibrine were excrementitious, albumen must be so too. 4. Its relation to the pale corpuscles, being increased or decreased in direct ratio with them. 5. Its relation to connective tissue, as shown by Liebig; hence it is the pabulum of areolar tissues. 6. In the lower animals, we see corpuscles existing before fibrine in the blood; in the articular series, we get fibrine, and with it the colourless nucleated cell; and seeing always that the pale corpuscles keep in the blood-stream outside, *i.e.*, next the walls—it seems not unlikely, indeed certain, that the pale corpuscles are related to the tissues outside in preparing the fibrine for the connective tissues. Where areolar tissue is, there are lymphatics; and *vice versa*: hence there must be some close connexion. It seems that when the arterial blood reaches the areolar tissues, the latter draw upon it for pabulum, and the excess is removed by the lymphatics (which keep the balance of nutrition correct). Obstruct, as in phlegmasia dolens, the lymphatic circulation, and you get hypertrophy of the cellular tissue and gelatinisation in the areolæ. As to Dr. Druitt's assertion that the vessels are not at all concerned, that was a new pathology. How would he explain a simple case of hypertrophy from congestion the result of pressure? The author had not made a microscopic examination of the juices exuded from the limb in phlegmasia dolens.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

Of a son, the wife of—

* CAYZER, Thomas, Esq., Aigburth, Liverpool, on June 9.

Of daughters, the wives of—

* CLEVELAND, W. F., Esq., Beaufoy Terrace, W., on June 6.

HUDSON, John, M.D., at 11, Cork Street, W., on June 6.

LINGHAM, Henry B., M.D., at Acton, on June 9.

SCHLUND, Charles, M.D., Pentonville, on June 4.

* THOMPSON, Henry, Esq., Wimpole Street, on June 7.

MARRIAGES.

BAKER, Thomas E., Esq., Surgeon, Burton Crescent, to Caroline, J. C., only surviving daughter of the late Cornelius CONNELL, Esq., of York Gate, Regent's Park, at Brighton, on June 7.

BELCHER, Thomas W., M.D., Cork, to Mary M., eldest daughter of Thomas P. BUNTING, Esq., of Manchester, on July 6.

BLENKINSOP, William H., Esq., Surgeon, Binfield, to Esther, daughter of the late Joseph Astor, Esq., at Hillingdon, on June 6.

CRIBB, Arthur John, M.B., Islington, to Emma R., third daughter of Edmund BARTON, Esq., of Adelaide, Australia, on June 7.

GARDEN, A. M.D., Civil Surgeon, Ghazeeapore, to Janet A., daughter of the late Major Malcolm NICOLSON, Madras Army, at Ghazeeapore, on April 19.

HALL, Stephen M., Esq., of West Derby, Liverpool, to Elizabeth Anne, only child of George M. PRITCHETT, Esq., Surgeon, Burton Crescent, at St. Pancras, on June 9.

SHILLETO, James, Esq., Surgeon, Clipping Ongar, to Eliza J. L., third daughter of the late Robert G. SPARROW, Esq., of Deal, at High Ongar, on June 7.

SHORT, John, M.D., Madras Army, to Ellen J. A., daughter of the late A. BLYTHE, Esq., Surgeon, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, on June 6.

STILLWELL, James, Esq., Surgeon, Spitalfields, to Sarah A. S., only daughter of the late Joseph HILL, Esq., Surgeon, of Lyme, Cheshire, at Eccles, on May 31.

WRIGHT, the Rev. Arthur, Vicar of Welton-le-Marsh, to Harriet M., third daughter of the late James HAIRBY, M.D., at Hunelleby, Lincolnshire, on June 7.

DEATHS.

BATCHELER. On June 6th, aged 70, Anne, widow of John Batcheler, Esq., Surgeon.

* POYSER, Thomas, Esq., Wirksworth, suddenly, aged 71, on June 11.

WHITE. On June 8th, at Merthyr Tydvil, Isabella M., infant child of *John L. White, Esq.

APPOINTMENTS.

* MARTIN, J. Ranald, Esq., F.R.S., has received the decorations of the Civil Division of the Third Class (Companions) of the Order of the Bath.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. At the Comitia Majora, held on Friday, June 8th, the following members of the College were admitted into the Fellowship:—

BALFOUR, Thomas Graham, M.D., 10, Sumner Place, Onslow Square

BROWN-SÉQUARD, Charles E., M.D., 81, Wimpole Street

BRYSON, Alexander, M.D., Barnes, Surrey

COOPER, Sir Henry, M.D., Hull

DAVIES, William, M.D., Bath

EVANS, Thomas, M.D., Gloucester

GOODEVE, Henry Hurry, M.D., Stoke Bishop, near Bristol

HEADLAND, Frederick William, M.D., 37, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square

MOREHEAD, Charles, M.D., Bombay

RANKING, William Harcourt, L.M.Cantab., Norwich

TYACKE, Nicholas, M.D., Chichester

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on Thursday, June 7th, 1860:—

BARNES, Wm. E. G., Newbury

HUDSON, Robinson, Bishop

BUTLER, Thos. M., Guildford

Wearmouth

CARMICHAEL, John R., Blyth

TOFTS, Henry, Cambridge

Northumberland

WILLIAMS, Evan E., Llandysyllt

near Carmarthen

CLIFT, George, Redruth

CORIN, Wm. J., Redruth

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their

first examination:—

EDWARDS, Walter, Bampton, SKRIMSHIRE, John T., Sloane

Devon

DOOLEY, Wm., Liverpool

For an assistant—

RAWLIFFE, John L., Meltham

INAUGURATION OF A BUST OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN PAKINGTON IN THE MUSEUM OF HASLAR HOSPITAL.

A BUST of Sir John Pakington, executed by Baron Marochetti and subscribed for by the medical officers of the navy, was placed in Haslar Museum on Tuesday week, in acknowledgment of the great benefits rendered to the medical department of the service during the administration of the right hon. baronet as first lord of the Admiralty. There were nearly 100 persons present, including Captain Superintendent the Hon. Geo. Hastings, the medical and other officers of the hospital and their families, the medical officers of the fleet, the Baron Marochetti, and the deputation, consisting of Dr. Nelson, R.N., Dr. Rees, Deputy Inspector-General, Dr. Beith, R.N., Dr. Dobie, and Dr. McWilliam.

After the deputation had been formally introduced to the Captain Superintendent by Dr. Nisbet, the medical inspector-general of the hospital,

Dr. McWILLIAM delivered an address, in the course of which, with reference to the selection of Haslar for the reception of the bust, he observed—In requesting permission of my Lords of the Admiralty—a permission which was most promptly and courteously granted—to place Sir John Pakington's bust here, we considered that nowhere was so appropriate for its reception as Haslar Hospital, the chief of naval hospitals, an institution moreover associated with some of the greatest triumphs of nautical medicine. It was here that Lind, justly designated by Sir Gilbert Blane "the father of nautical medicine," sent forth a century ago some of those remarkable works which, by first clearly pointing out what attention to the simple laws of nature could effect, contributed so largely to the health and comfort, and consequently to the efficiency, of our seamen, and gave him a high place among the benefactors of mankind. It was here also that, some years later, the able, energetic, warmhearted, but ill-rewarded Trotter, physician to the fleet under Lord Howe, gave to the world those plans for sanitary and administrative reform which have proved of lasting benefit to his country. Seldom have such talents, combined with so much zeal, been devoted to the public service as were those of Trotter.

A main object of his life finds emphatic expression in the dedication of his *Medicina Nautica* to Earl Howe, admiral, the flag officers, captains, and other officers of the fleet: "It has been my wish to make the duties of the medical profession subservient to the comfort and happiness of men that have earned laurels for you, and given security to their country." To have been the means of raising the health of our navy from the lowest standard—a standard which long made a ship of war an object of aversion to seamen—to a degree which has no parallel among any other class of men; to have enabled the Channel Fleet, whose very existence was at one time endangered by the terrible ravages of scurvy, to keep at sea in a state of health and high efficiency at a most momentous period in the history of this country; to have laid down a health system adapted to all time, to all classes, and to all climates, are no mean titles to glory; and that glory, so honourably earned, posterity has awarded to the illustrious names of Lind, Blane, and Trotter, whose peers in their own department—when we except Sir John Pringle and Jackson in the army—none of our public services have produced either before or since their day. Coming down to later times we have the honoured name, the reputation far beyond European, of Sir John Richardson—the undaunted traveller, the man of science, and the skilled and humane physician. This museum, where he long and usefully laboured, is of itself a monument of his devotion to those branches of science which he illustrated. And did it not misbecome me to speak of those still in office and authority, I could with great advantage to my case dwell upon the high professional attainments, the long and eminent services, the rare administrative power, the untiring solicitude for the welfare of the service throughout, which characterise the present director-general, and which, as they have beneficially influenced the past, augur favourably for the future of the department. I might advert to such names as Lord Brougham and the Duke of Richmond in the Lords, and Boldero, Wakley, and others, in the Commons, who have benefited the service by their advocacy of the cause of naval medical officers. It will, however, be sufficient if you will bear with me while I bring before you in a few words those statesmen who, while holding the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, thought it not unworthy of them to inquire into the condition of the medical department, and make such changes and improvements as the occasion demanded. And prominently in the foreground of such a view stand the first Lord Melville and Sir John Pakington. The bust of Lord Melville, executed by Chantrey, was placed here by a generation of our brethren now almost passed away, commemorative of him who, as First Lord of the Admiralty in 1805, obtained an order in council for the medical officers, which in that day was properly regarded as the greatest boon that had ever been granted them. To Sir Francis Baring and Sir Charles Wood, who in 1850 and 1855 respectively held the office of First Admiralty Lord, the gratitude of the medical officers is also due for the improvements effected in the department while under their rule. Those who read the warrant of Lord Melville of 1805, and that as well as the speeches in Parliament of Sir John Pakington, in 1859, will find a remarkable identity of object and purpose, even of the language used on the two occasions, and certainly an identity of view as to the course to be taken in respect to the medical officers. Both statesmen, in framing their respective warrants, appear to have considered it quite as much a privilege as a duty in endeavouring to provide for the case of our gallant sailors, subject to all the horrors of war, as well as to the baneful influences of climate, medical attendance not inferior to that enjoyed by the civil portion of the community. They were, in fact, actuated, not alone by the comparatively narrow motive of advancing the medical officers in rank, privilege, and emolument, but also by the higher consideration that the just elevation of those officers was conducive to the well-being of every other class of officers, indeed of the whole naval service, and consequently of this country, which in the hour of need looks to the navy as its main protection. For these reasons it has seemed to us that this bust of Sir John Pakington, executed by the Baron Marochetti, and alike admirable as a work of art and faithful representation of the right hon. baronet, can nowhere stand so appropriately as in this museum, in companionship with that of Lord Melville, who, like himself, was an eminent benefactor of the medical department of the royal navy.

Captain HASTINGS said it had afforded him much gratification to be present at this inauguration, and quite concurred in what had fallen from Dr. M'William with respect to Haslar being the most appropriate place for the bust of the right honourable baronet.

Dr. DOBIE, in thanking Captain Hastings for honouring the occasion by his presence, hoped that, if not contrary to the usage and rules of the service, he would be so kind as to convey to my lords of the Admiralty the sincere acknowledgments of the deputation for the courteous and prompt manner in which their lordships had acceded to their request to place Sir John Pakington's bust where it now stood, to which Captain Hastings replied that he should comply with the request of the deputation.

The bust, which is a beautiful work of art, and a most faithful representation of Sir John Pakington, was much admired by all present. It stands upon a pedestal of red granite, upon which there is an appropriate inscription.

Dr. Nisbet entertained a party at dinner, which included Captain Hastings, the Baron Marochetti, and the deputation.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM. The election of two surgeons-accoucheur to the Queen's Hospital took place on the 11th instant, under the presidency of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., Mayor, who occupied the chair at the Town Hall, Birmingham. The polling continued from one till four o'clock; and at the close, the report of the scrutineers (Mr. W. J. B. Scott and Mr. A. Biggs) was: for Dr. Suckling, 63; Mr. Clay, 41; Dr. Hinds, 26; Mr. White, 18. The Mayor thereupon declared Dr. Suckling and Mr. Clay duly elected. Mr. W. J. B. Scott being called to the chair, Mr. Jacob Phillips proposed and Mr. George Taylor seconded a cordial vote of thanks to his worship for his impartial conduct in the chair; which was carried with acclamation.

LONGEVITY. The obituary of the *Times* of Tuesday last contains the names of six persons whose united ages amounted to 547 years, giving an average of ninety-one years and two months to each. The sexes were, three males and three females; the youngest being a gentleman aged 86, and the eldest a lady aged 100 years.

HEALTH OF LONDON—JUNE 9TH, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	{ Boys.. 842 } 1691 .. 969	{ Girls.. 849 }
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58	1500 .. 1079	
Among the causes of death were—bronchitis, 57; pneumonia, 44; phthisis, 154; small-pox, 15; scarlatina, 22; measles, 51; diphtheria, 9; hooping-cough, 26. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 115, being 11·0 below the corrected average.		
Barometer:		
Highest (Mon.) 29·805; lowest (Sun.) 29·322; mean 29·618.		
Thermometer:		
In sun—highest (Fri.) 112·0 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 72·0 degrees.		
In shade—highest (Fri.) 64·3 degrees; lowest (Wed.) 43·5 degrees.		
Mean—51·9 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—5·3 degrees.		
Range—during week, 20·8 degrees; mean daily, 14·7 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 85.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 1·50.		

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. R. HUGHES; DR. KIDD; DR. GUY; DR. A. T. H. WATERS; DR. MCADAM; MR. J. S. GAMGEE; DR. G. P. SMITH; MR. JAS. ROUSE; MR. W. ALLISON; MR. WM. JACKSON; MR. TAMPLIN; DR. GRAILY HEWITT; MR. T. M. STONE; MR. W. W. COOPER; DR. J. SUCKLING; MR. J. Z. LAURENCE; DR. C. M. BURNETT; and DR. LEONARD SEDGWICK.

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BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING.

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of the **BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION** will be holden in **TORQUAY**, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd days of August.

President—JAMES R. W. VOSE, M.D., F.R.C.P., Liverpool.

President-Elect—C. RADCLIFFE HALL, M.D., F.R.C.P. L. & E., Torquay.

It is requested that all members who propose to read papers will communicate with the General Secretary.

Worcester, May 29th, 1860.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D.

THE GRAINGER TESTIMONIAL.

It is proposed to offer to Mr. R. D. GRAINGER, on his retirement from the duties of a Physiological Lecturer, some acknowledgment of his long and valued services. Mr. GRAINGER has expressed a wish that any testimonial should be in the form of a Scholarship, to be awarded at the School of St. Thomas's Hospital, with which he has for so many years been connected.

For the promotion of this object, it has been determined to establish a FUND, to which present and former pupils, as well as the friends of Mr. GRAINGER are invited to subscribe.

The following gentlemen have already consented to act upon the Committee:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury
The Right Hon. the Lord Lyttelton
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon
Sir John Musgrove, Bart., *President of St. Thomas's Hospital*.
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