

sustain therefrom, and take such proceedings for this purpose as he may be advised.

"I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,
"JAMES FLUKER.

"Francis Hawkins, Esq., M.D., Medical Registration Office,
"32, Soho Square, W."

The solicitors of the Council being present, Richard Organ and his solicitor were called before the Council.

The Chairman then stated the charges against Richard Organ, in the following words:—It is charged against you, that you are not possessed of any qualification entitling you to registration under the Medical Act of 1858; that certain of the representations contained in your memorial to this Council, dated 12th January, 1859, are untrue; and that your name has been incorrectly placed on the Register. And further, that you have been guilty of conduct infamous, in a professional respect, in endeavouring to obtain, by fraudulent means, a diploma from the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

The solicitor of Mr. Organ having refused, in the terms of his letter previously read, to offer any answer to them, and having repeated the protest contained in that letter, Mr. Organ and his solicitor were requested to withdraw.

4. Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, seconded by Dr. A. SMITH, and agreed to—

"That Mr. Organ be recalled, and that the evidence in support of the charges be read in his presence."

Mr. Organ and his solicitor having been recalled, the whole of the evidence in proof of the charges was read.

Mr. Organ was then asked whether he had any answer to offer in refutation of the evidence which had been read. Whereupon Mr. Organ's solicitor declared, on the part of Richard Organ, that he declined to take any part in the proceedings of the Council, relying upon the letter above quoted, which he again read.

Mr. Organ and his solicitor then withdrew.

5. Moved by Sir C. HASTINGS, seconded by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, and agreed to—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Council that the entry of the name of Richard Organ on the *Register* has been fraudulently and incorrectly made."

6. Moved by Dr. STORRAR, seconded by Mr. TEALE, and agreed to—

"That Richard Organ is judged by this Council, after due inquiry, to have been guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect."

7. Moved by Dr. STORRAR, seconded by Dr. A. THOMSON, and agreed to—

"That the further consideration of the case of Richard Organ be adjourned till to-morrow at two o'clock."

The adjourned debate on the Dublin Apothecaries' Question, after having been again resumed, was further adjourned on the motion of Dr. STORRAR.

It was resolved—

"That the Council meet to-morrow, as a Committee on Education, at twelve o'clock."

Confirmed—B. C. BRODIE.

Association Intelligence.

LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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

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

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE twenty-fourth annual meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Institution, 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.
MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	The Exchange Rooms, Nottingham.	Thursday, June 28.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	The Royal Institution, Manchester.	Thursday, June 28th, 12 noon.
NORTH WALES. [Annual Meeting.]	Royal Hotel, Rhyl.	Tues., July 3rd, 1 P.M.
CAMBRIDGE AND HUN- TINGDON. [Annual Meeting.]	Philosophical Society's Rooms, Cambridge.	Tuesday, July 10th, 2 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.]

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the South-Eastern Branch was held at the Town Hall, Maidstone, on Wednesday, June 13th; FREDK. FRY, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present: C. L. Allwork, Esq. (Maidstone); J. Armstrong, M.D. (Gravesend); F. Barham, Esq. (Maidstone); J. M. Barry, M.D. (Tunbridge Wells); G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); F. J. Brown, M.D. (Rochester); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); J. M. Burton, Esq. (Blackheath); J. Dulvey, Esq. (Brompton); H. M. Gould, Esq. (Wateringbury); J. H. Gramshaw, Esq. (Gravesend); R. Gravely, Esq. (Newick); A. Hall, M.D. (Brighton); W. Hoar, Esq. (Maidstone); T. K. Hornidge, M.B. (London); G. Johnson, M.D. (London); H. W. Joy, Esq. (Maidstone); W. Keddell, Esq. (Aylesford); A. Martin, M.D. (Rochester); P. Martin, Esq. (Reigate); W. Martin, Esq. (Brighton); S. Norton, M.D. (Wateringbury); J. H. Paul, M.D. (Camberwell); H. Penfold, Esq. (Brighton); F. Plomley, M.D. (Maidstone); R. M. Rathill, Esq. (Westerham); J. Reid, Esq. (Canterbury); W. Richardson, M.D. (Tunbridge Wells); F. H. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); G. Sankey, Esq. (Maidstone); W. Sankey, Esq. (Dover); W. Sankey, Esq. (Sutton Valence); T. H. Silvester, M.D. (Clapham); T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray); F. Spurrell, Esq. (Bexley Heath); J. Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); W. Street, Esq. (Reigate); E. Swales, Esq. (Sheerness); C. M. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); R. Turner, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); H. Whitfield, Esq. (Ashford); J. W. Woodfall, F.R.C.P. (Maidstone); J. L. Worship, Esq. (Riverhead); and as visitors, H. C. Brenchley, Esq. (Brighton); G. H. Furber, Esq., Major Scott, Rev. W. A. Hill, J. Cooke, Esq., E. Hoar, Esq., J. Bensted, Esq., of Maidstone.

The chair was first taken by W. SANKEY, Esq. (Dover), the President for the past year, who observed that, during a long and eventful life, nothing had given him more heartfelt pleasure than the performance of the duties which had devolved upon him in the capacity in which they had been pleased to place him. In the course of the year, district meetings had been held at Maidstone, Rochester, and Gravesend, each of which, he was happy to say, he had been enabled to attend. When he undertook the duties of President, it was with the full determination to discharge them to the best of his ability; and he should have considered himself open to a charge of remissness, had he not made it a point to attend those meetings.

In retiring from this proud position—for proud he felt it to be, especially as his connexion with the Association only extended over a few years, although he had been known to many of the members for a lengthened period—he must express his happiness that he would be succeeded in the office of President by a gentleman so able and energetic as Mr. Fry. [Cheers.]

Mr. Sankey then vacated the chair, which was taken by F. FRY, Esq., the President-elect, who gave an address which will be published in the next number.

Report of Council. The following report was then read by the Secretary, Mr. PETER MARTIN:—

"The Council of the South-Eastern Branch have much pleasure in convening their Association for the first time in Maidstone. The past year has not witnessed any considerable increase in the number of members, but that number is maintained at the point to which it had been raised by the great accession of the previous year. The Council notices with much satisfaction the continued prosperity of the district meetings held in North Kent. These meetings have proved a valuable bond of union amongst the members residing in the district, and have added much to the strength and influence of the Branch. The Council feel that the same plan might be most advantageously adopted in other districts within the three counties, and they hope to see these sectional meetings ere long more generally adopted.

"The financial affairs of the Association have been much improved within the last few years; and the Council urgently impress on their associates that a prompt and regular payment of subscriptions is the chief thing wanting to put the affairs of the Association on a sound basis.

"Much discussion has taken place during the past year on the subject of the JOURNAL. Your Council believe that, notwithstanding some deficiencies, the JOURNAL is gladly welcomed every Saturday; and that its discontinuance, or the diminution in the frequency of its issue, would be attended with an injurious effect to the prospects of the Association.

"The attention of the profession will shortly be again directed to the proceedings of the Medical Council, who have important matters still to regulate.

"The Council of the Branch cannot but express alarm at the conduct of the College of Surgeons in instituting separate examinations for special branches of surgical knowledge. The separate midwifery license, instituted a few years ago, has been followed by a license in dentistry within the last year. Whilst the Council believe that a knowledge of the principles and practice of midwifery is essential to the education of every surgeon, they think that such knowledge should be tested in the examination of every candidate for a diploma; and though they believe that every surgeon should be acquainted with the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, and would gladly welcome as members of the College of Surgeons all those dentists who, in the honourable practice of their profession, desire to enrol themselves among surgeons, they consider that the examination in their special art should be undertaken by dentists themselves, and that it can by no means form a part of the proper functions of the College of Surgeons. A gentleman who has passed an examination both in medicine and surgery ought to be considered qualified to practise midwifery as one of the most important branches of surgery; and if his examination has not tested his capacity in that subject, the examination is defective, and ought to be amended. The institution of a third examination and diploma confuses the public, and leads to no result which might not be better attained by the natural process of including midwifery in the ordinary examination. Seeing that, during the past year, another separate examination and diploma have been instituted, and that there is no knowing how far this system may be extended, the Council of the Branch have thought it right to call the attention of the members to the subject."

Annexed to the Report was the statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the receipts during the year had been £66:1:4, composed as follows:—Balance of last year, £41:6:4; subscriptions, £24:15. Deducting the expenditure, there was a balance remaining in hand of £43:5:7.

Dr. MARTIN (Rochester), in proposing the adoption of the Report, observed that he had attended these annual meetings for several years, and he could sincerely say that he profited by them, not merely professionally, but morally and intellectually. There was something in thus periodically meeting each other that had a tendency to remove every selfish impulse, and to promote that good feeling which ought to subsist between the

members of the medical profession. If they were but united, he was confident the profession might occupy a position and exercise an influence to which it had never yet attained. [Cheers.]

Mr. CORDY BURROWS (Brighton) seconded the motion. It was suggested in the Report that the plan of holding district meetings should be more extensively adopted; and he hoped that the Branch would pay a visit to Lewes after next year. With regard to the JOURNAL, he could not but express an opinion that it might be improved; and he thought that if, following the example of other periodicals, a competent person were employed to report events of interest to the profession occurring in London, it would be rendered more valuable, and others might be induced thereby to join the society. He also thought it would be advantageous to employ some one specially to take charge of the advertisement department; and he saw no reason why the profits so derived should not be applied in aid of the funds of the Association. [Hear, hear.] Another very important matter was alluded to in the Report, which materially affected the position of the profession. They had hitherto been accustomed to look upon the College of Surgeons as the head of the profession; but it had struck him—and his views were participated by many others—that the existing Council of that body frequently acted in a manner which reflected credit neither upon the profession nor themselves. In the first place, they had instituted a separate examination for midwifery; and still more recently a distinct examination for dental surgery had been introduced; and, considering that the examiners derived their remuneration entirely from fees, they certainly laid themselves open to the imputation that, in establishing these separate examinations (for which there was not the slightest need), they were influenced rather by a desire to increase their salary than to promote the efficiency or well-being of the profession. [Hear, hear.] It was a well known fact that the examiners received annually £7,000 in the shape of fees, although he was certain that the examination would be infinitely better carried out by three gentlemen of eminence in the profession—he would instance Mr. Paget Bartholomew's—at a cost of £3,000, or a salary of £1,000 each. He earnestly hoped that this important subject would receive the attention of the profession generally; and he could assure them that no efforts should be wanting on his part to abolish such an anomalous state of things. [Cheers.]

The PRESIDENT observed, that there was a great deal of truth in the remarks of Mr. Burrows; but he could not quite agree with his observations regarding the JOURNAL. Its operations were now cramped by a want of funds; and he could not see how the measures suggested by Mr. Burrows would have the effect of inducing new members to join. It appeared to him that the opposite should be the course of proceeding—increase the number of members, and then the JOURNAL could be improved. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. W. SANKEY (Dover) said that, having been for fifty years a member of the College of Surgeons, and since 1843 one of its Fellows, he must say a word upon the subject to which reference had been made. In the first place, he must say he thought the Council were not quite so bad as Mr. Burrows had made them appear. It was true, a suspicion might naturally be entertained that, in establishing separate examinations, they were influenced by sordid motives; but some of the examiners he had known all his life, and more honourable men did not exist. Whether the love of money in their old age had altered their principles, he could not tell. He quite agreed, however, with the Report that an examination in dentistry was totally unnecessary. Even the dentists themselves repudiated it, urging that they had their own college, and did not want to have anything to do with the College of Surgeons. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the examination in midwifery, it was highly necessary that, before going into practice, a man's knowledge in that most important branch of the profession should be tested, though he believed that, by one of the regulations, no one could be a member of the Council of the College of Surgeons who practised midwifery. [Mr. Burrows: "How absurd!" and Hear, hear.] There was one other point to which reference had not been made, but which loudly demanded investigation; and that was the pernicious practice of admitting as members of the College persons who were unqualified by previous education. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. BOTTOMLEY remarked that, in 1850, he was one of a deputation which had an interview with the Council of the College of Surgeons; and he then laid before them a string of propositions, one of which suggested that the subject of midwifery (a branch of the profession which at that time was

repudiated by the College, and was not acknowledged at Apothecaries' Hall) should be made part and parcel of the examination. Those propositions were then put upon the shelf; but one by one they had crept out, and amongst the number this examination in midwifery. He believed competent men had been appointed to conduct these examinations; and it appeared to him that the College of Surgeons was the most fitting body to take the matter in hand. With regard to the admission of individuals as members of the College unqualified by previous education, that was a practice which could not be too strongly denounced. [*Hear, hear.*] Not only were these persons ignorant of the duties of the profession, but many of them were totally uneducated; and he thought it was the bounden duty of every member and every fellow of the College to endeavour to do away with a system so discreditable. He trusted that, at the next election of the Council, this subject would receive especial attention, and that the Fellows of the College would unite to resist such a vile attempt to disgrace the medical profession.

Representatives in the General Council. The following gentlemen were elected to represent the Branch in the General Council for the next year:—G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); F. Fry, Esq. (Maidstone); E. Ray, Esq. (Dulwich); W. Sankey, Esq. (Dover); J. Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); C. M. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); E. Westall, Esq. (Croydon); J. W. Woodfall, F.R.C.P. (Maidstone).

Council of the Branch. The following were chosen to constitute the Branch Council:—J. Armstrong, M.D. (Gravesend); J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); A. Carpenter, M.D. (Croydon); H. Collet, M.D. (Worthing); J. Dulvey, Esq. (Brompton); W. Hoar, Esq. (Maidstone); A. Napper, Esq. (Cranley); E. L. Ormerod, M.D. (Brighton); F. Plomley, M.D. (Maidstone); F. H. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); W. Sankey, Esq. (Dover); R. Turner, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells).

Place of Meeting in 1861: Election of President and Vice-Presidents. Mr. HECKSTALL SMITH proposed "That the meeting of the Branch in 1861 be held at Croydon; that G. Bottomley, Esq., be President; C. Lashmar, M.D., and E. Westall, Esq., Vice-Presidents; and that all members of the Branch residing in Croydon, be members of the Council."

Dr. MILLER BARRY, in seconding the resolution, suggested that the meetings of the Branch should be held in those places where the number of members was small, as he thought the effect would be to increase the list.

Mr. MARTIN explained that, though geographically the meeting next year was appointed to be held in the Croydon district, yet practically the place of assembly would be the Crystal Palace.

The motion was unanimously carried; and Mr. Bottomley briefly acknowledged the honour conferred upon him by electing him as President.

Mr. W. SANKEY referred to the good effects which had resulted from the visit of the Branch to Dover, he having succeeded in enrolling eight new members on that occasion; and he was sorry the meeting at Canterbury was not attended with the same beneficial result. He had been in communication with the East Sussex Chirurgical Society, and a Medical Association for East Kent holding its meetings at Canterbury, in the hope of inducing them to amalgamate with this Branch of the British Medical Association.

The Medical Benevolent Fund. On the proposition of Dr. BARRY, seconded by Mr. BURROWS, a donation of £10 was voted in aid of the Medical Benevolent Fund, the existence of which seemed to be unknown to many of those present. The Secretary bore testimony to the great good it had effected; and Dr. HALL related an instance that had come under his own knowledge of a medical man who, having been reduced to the lowest depths of poverty through a severe affliction, had received assistance from the Fund, which had enabled him to take a druggist's shop, and he was now comfortably supporting his wife and family.

The Income-Tax. Mr. W. HOAR said it was his intention to have prepared a case on a medical subject, but his time had been so occupied that he was unable to arrange the materials. He was very anxious, however, that this meeting should not terminate without attention being drawn to a subject which he considered was of very great importance to all professional men. That subject was the income-tax. It appeared to him that they were the victims of gross injustice by the mode in which that tax was assessed. It imposed upon their income, which was necessarily precarious and uncertain, a charge of per centage

equal to that levied upon the constant and certain income derived by the owners of landed or funded property. Not long since, he met with a pamphlet on this subject, in which the author made some clever and just remarks upon the unequal pressure of this tax. The payers of the tax were divided into three classes—the owners of landed and funded property, the merchant and the tradesman, and the professional man; and by calculation it was shown that if the first class paid 7d. in the pound, the second ought to pay 3½d., and the third 1½d. Whether these figures were correct or otherwise he was not prepared to say; but, at all events, he thought they afforded a tolerably clear notion of the unfair bearing of the tax upon the professional man. There was very little doubt but that the income-tax would become a permanent source of revenue; and it was only just to themselves that they should make known the grievance under which they laboured. It appeared to him that the best course for them to pursue would be to get up petitions to Parliament for presentation next session; and then the question arose—How could this be done most effectually? Three courses were open for adoption. First, to present petitions from separate towns or localities; second, from the Branch districts of the Association; and thirdly, from the whole body of members in connection with the British Medical Association. Now he believed that a large number of petitions, with a moderate list of signatures attached to each, would have greater weight with the House than a few petitions numerously signed; but at the same time, if these remonstrances came from the medical profession as a regular organised body, he thought they would perhaps receive more attention than if they were merely expressions of opinion on the part of a few individuals whose only connection with each other arose from their residing in the same locality. [*Hear, hear.*] Probably the best plan would be to request certain local bodies now existing in connection with the profession—say the Registration Society—to take the matter in hand, and it would be desirable if all the petitions were presented in a body. After a short interval, Mr. Hoar proposed a resolution to the effect that a petition should be presented to Parliament from the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association, to be signed by the President, against the unjust manner in which medical men are assessed to the income-tax.

Mr. BOTTOMLEY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Votes of Thanks. Mr. BOTTOMLEY proposed, and Mr. WHITFIELD seconded, a vote of thanks to the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Council for the past year, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. SANKEY returned thanks, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation for their kindness in allowing the use of the hall.

This was seconded by Mr. REID, and likewise carried by acclamation.

A short conversation ensued on a case brought forward by Mr. Sankey, and the proceedings then terminated—some of the members proceeding to the gaol, under the guidance of Mr. H. W. Joy; others to the Lunatic Asylum, over which they were conducted by Dr. Huxley; a third party engaged boats for an excursion down the river, and explored the ivy-clad ruins of Allington Castle; while those of antiquarian tastes paid a visit to the Charles Museum. Mr. Bensted, the lessee of the well known "Iguanodon quarry", kindly attended at the Museum, and explained to many gentlemen the interesting collection of fossil remains, both animal and vegetable, from the chalk and greensand.

The Dinner. The dinner took place at the Star Hotel. The chair was filled by F. Fry, Esq., President; and the vice-chair by W. Hoar, Esq. Most of the gentlemen enumerated above were present, and several in addition, who had been unable to attend the morning meeting. Besides these, the following visitors were present:—The Rev. W. A. Hill, Major Scott, R. R. Balston, Esq., E. Hoar, Esq., Mr. Bensted, Mr. Cooke, etc. The following toasts were drunk:—"The Queen"; "the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales"; "the Archbishop and Clergy", responded to by the Rev. W. A. Hill; "the Army and Navy", proposed by H. W. Joy, Esq., responded to by Major Scott; "the Chairman", proposed by T. H. Smith, Esq.; "Mr. Sankey, the past President", by Cordy Burrows, Esq.; "the Secretary", by W. Sankey, Esq.; "the Mayor and Corporation", proposed by J. Stedman, Esq., responded to by H. W. Joy, Esq.; "the past Presidents, and Mr. Cordy Burrows", by J. Reid, Esq.; "the President-Elect", by C. M. Thompson, Esq.; "the Vice-Presidents"; "Mr. Thomas Martin", father of the Secretary,

and for many years his predecessor in that office; "Dr. Johnson and the new members"; "Mr. Bensted, and thanks for his attendance at the Museum"; "The Ladies", etc.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the South Midland Branch was held on Friday, June 15th, in the Board-room of the Harpur Charity, Bedford; T. HERBERT BARKER, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present: J. G. Appleton, Esq. (Luton); E. Daniell, Esq. (Newport Pagnell); W. C. Daniell, Esq. (Stony Stratford); B. Dulle, Esq. (Wellingborough); F. Farr, Esq. (Dunstable); W. H. Gatty, Esq. (Market Harborough); J. J. Godfrey, Esq. (Barford); G. H. Grindon, Esq. (Olney); R. D. Hacon, Esq. (Bedford); G. Hammond, Esq. (Irthlingborough); J. H. Hemming, Esq. (Kimbolton); R. C. Hurst, Esq. (Bedford); E. Lawford, M.D. (Leighton Buzzard); J. G. Leete, Esq. (Thrapstone); B. Marsack, Esq. (Olney); J. Ody, M.B. (Market Harborough); W. Paley, M.D. (Peterborough); W. S. Slinn, Esq. (Amphill); R. S. Stedman, Esq. (Sharnbrook); H. Terry, Esq. (Northampton); H. Terry, jun., Esq. (Northampton); W. Thurnall, Esq. (Bedford); J. H. Webster, M.D. (Northampton); J. F. Williams, Esq. (Cranfield); J. Williamson, Esq. (Wotton); E. Woakes, jun., Esq. (Luton); and as visitors: W. H. Coates, Esq.; J. A. Franklin, Esq.; A. Henry, M.D. (London); W. Heygate, Esq. (Newport Pagnell); J. H. H. Howard, Esq.; F. W. Parsons, Esq.; B. W. Richardson, M.D. (London); the Rev. Dr. H. Steinmetz; J. L. W. Thudichum, M.D. (London); and A. T. G. Waters, Esq. (Bedford).

Dr. WEBSTER having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. Terry, jun., one of the honorary secretaries, and signed by the President.

Dr. WEBSTER said he had now great pleasure in vacating the chair; but he could hardly do so without expressing his acknowledgments for the uniform kindness he had received throughout from the various members of the Branch. He begged therefore that, as a body, they would accept his sincere thanks; for, coming among them as a comparative stranger, having only resided in Northampton a few years, he hardly expected to have so high a compliment paid to him under such circumstances; especially when there were so many gentlemen of high standing residing among them many years, who, from their distinguished position in the profession, would reflect honour on any Branch. He could not leave the chair without also expressing to the South Midland Branch how much gratified he felt that he should shortly be followed by one who had always taken the warmest interest in the Association. [*Hear, hear.*] From the first, and all the way along, the gentleman who was about to succeed him had taken a most decided interest, and was most active in promoting the success of the South Midland Branch. [*Applause.*] He felt quite sure that all would heartily unite in bearing testimony to the activity, energy, and zeal which Dr. Barker had displayed on all occasions in advancing the welfare of the Association and the honour of the profession. On these grounds, he felt pleasure in vacating the chair in favour of one who had been twice elected President for the ensuing year. [*Applause.*]

The Ex-President having vacated the chair, it was taken by the new President, T. H. BARKER, M.D., who delivered an able address, which elicited much applause.

General Business. President-elect. Mr. TERRY, sen., proposed "That D. J. T. Francis, M.D., of Northampton, be the President-elect for the ensuing year." Dr. Francis was a gentleman well known to the Branch, and especially well known in the neighbourhood where he resides.

Mr. DANIELL (Newport Pagnell) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Committee. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Committee for the ensuing year:—J. M. Bryan, M.D. (Northampton); J. H. Hemming, Esq. (Kimbolton); R. C. Hurst, Esq. (Bedford); J. Mash, Esq. (Northampton); J. Ody, M.B. (Market Harborough); C. P. Stevens, Esq. (Biggleswade); H. Williams, Esq. (Thrapstone); J. F. Williams, Esq. (Cranfield).

Representatives in the General Council. The PRESIDENT said the following gentlemen had been nominated as representatives for this Branch:—E. Daniell, Esq. (Newport Pagnell); D. J. T. Francis, M.D. (Northampton); and C. E. Prior, M.D. (Bedford).

The meeting unanimously approved the nominations.

The PRESIDENT stated that, as the Branch now numbered upwards of eighty members, they were entitled to a fourth representative to the Council; and he would suggest the name of Dr. Paley of Peterborough.

Mr. LEETE moved, and Dr. Ody seconded, "That W. Paley, M.D., be the fourth representative of this Branch." Carried *nem. con.*

Treasurer and Secretaries. The PRESIDENT said that, the Secretaries having announced their intention to resign, it was for the meeting to consider what course should be adopted.

Mr. TERRY, jun., said he had a successor in the person of Dr. Bryan of Northampton, who had consented to act as Treasurer and joint Secretary; and he would at once propose him.

Mr. DANIELL said they could not possibly do without the invaluable services of the present Secretaries, and he sincerely hoped they would take his advice and continue in office. The two gentlemen had gone through the discipline necessary to make efficient officers; they performed their duties admirably; and he entreated the meeting not to accept their resignation; and he would move to that effect.

The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mr. STEDMAN said he must insist upon the meeting accepting his resignation. He thought it time there was a change; and he would propose Mr. J. F. Williams of Cranfield as one of the Secretaries.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he must decline; for he could not find time to attend to the duties of the office.

The PRESIDENT said that it had been intimated, since the last committee meeting, that the Secretaries intended to quit office this year. It then became necessary to consider about enlisting the services of two other gentlemen as their successors, provided they insisted upon carrying out their determination. Dr. Bryan had been named as one of the Secretaries; and he would now state that Mr. Robert C. Hurst had kindly consented to act as the other.

Mr. W. C. DANIELL moved—

"That J. M. Bryan, M.D., be Treasurer and Secretary, and Robert C. Hurst, Esq., joint Secretary, of the South Midland Branch."

This was carried unanimously.

Next Meeting of the Branch. Mr. TERRY proposed, and Mr. GODFREY seconded, and it was resolved *nem. con.*—

"That the next meeting of this Branch be held at Newport Pagnell."

New Members. The PRESIDENT announced the names of J. M. C. Faircloth, M.D., of Northampton, as desirous of joining the Branch; and of N. Godfrey, Esq. (Turvey); R. D. Hacon, Esq. (Bedford); and T. N. Trew, Esq. (Aspley), as members of the Association and the Branch.

On the motion of Mr. MARSACK, seconded by Mr. WOAKES, these four gentlemen were unanimously elected.

Letters from Absent Members. The PRESIDENT much regretted having received a note from Mrs. Francis, stating that Dr. Francis was unable to attend the meeting, in consequence of a severe injury of the eye; and also a note from Mr. Ceely, that he was prevented by professional engagements from attending this day. Mr. Ceely had kindly offered to make some observations "On the Principal Eruptive Diseases of the Cow, in Relation to the True Vaccine", which he proposed doing at a *conversazione* after the dinner, showing some illustrative drawings. He hoped that Mr. Ceely, who had gained an European reputation by his researches on this subject, would be induced to favour the members with those observations at the Newport meeting in the autumn.

Model Invalid Bed. The PRESIDENT directed the attention of the members to a beautifully executed and costly little model of an invalid bed which was upon the table, and had been kindly lent for the occasion by Dr. Evans of Bedford.

Papers and Communications. The following papers, etc., were read:—

1. On Cynanche Trachealis, or Stridula. By J. M. Bryan, M.D., Northampton. [In the absence of Dr. Bryan, the paper was read by Mr. Hurst, one of the Secretaries.]
2. Case of Ectopia Cordis: with an Illustrative Drawing. By E. Daniell, Esq., Newport Pagnell.
3. Case of Successful Operation for Umbilical Hernia. By W. C. Daniell, Esq., Stony Stratford.
4. Case of Perforating Wound of Rectum and Bladder. By J. Hughes Hemming, Esq., Kimbolton.

5. Case of Recovery after Supposed Fracture of the Base of the Skull, attended with Serous Exudation from the Ear. By J. Ody, M.B., Market Harborough.

6. Case of Poisoning by Strychnine. By W. Paley, M.D., Peterborough.

7. On the Synthesis of Cataract, illustrated by Experiments. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., London.

8. Description of a new Operation for Hare-lip. By E. Woakes, jun., Esq., Luton.

The following communications, notice of which had been given, were postponed till the next meeting.

1. On the Principal Eruptive Diseases of the Cow, in Relation to the True Vaccine, or otherwise; and on the Variolæ Ovinæ: with Illustrative Drawings. By R. Ceely, Esq.

2. Case of Placenta Prævia. By J. F. Williams, Esq.

3. Case of Traumatic Tetanus. By E. Woakes, jun., Esq.

Dr. THUDICHUM moved—

"That the President's Address, and the several papers and cases, be published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

If all the proceedings of the Branch meetings were as instructive as that which was being now terminated, and were all published in the JOURNAL, he had no doubt that it would become one of the best medical periodicals in the whole world. He was quite sure that, the more an interest was taken in making known the labours of men belonging to an Association like this, the better it would be for the profession at large.

Mr. TERRY seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

[We have already received for publication Dr. Barker's address, and the papers of Dr. Bryan, Mr. Hemming, Dr. Paley, and Mr. Woakes.]

The Illness of Mr. W. Blower. Mr. DANIELL said, before they left that room, he had a painful duty to perform. It was to ask this meeting to express their deep sympathy towards a member who had been one of the most efficient and able men in the profession, and well known for his distinguished services in this town and neighbourhood. He alluded to Mr. W. Blower. [*Hear, hear.*] Mr. Blower was a member of the Committee of the Branch during the past year. That gentleman was now suffering from a severe affliction, which called from the members of the Association an expression of deep sympathy for his condition.

The proposition was carried by acclamation; the President undertaking to convey to Mr. Blower an expression of the sympathy entertained for him in his affliction.

Vote of Thanks. Mr. DULLEY said it was not often they could obtain so good a room as that in which they were holding their present meeting. He would therefore move—

"That the thanks of the meeting are due to the trustees of the Harpur Charity, for their kindness in allowing the members of the South Midland Medical Association to assemble in the Board-room."

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Several other matters having been disposed of, the proceedings of a most interesting and instructive Branch meeting thus terminated.

Dinner. A number of the members and visitors dined together at the Swan Inn, at 5 p.m.: Dr. Barker officiating as Chairman; and E. Daniell, Esq., as Vice-chairman. As visitors, the Rev. E. G. Bayly, Mr. Alderman Hurst, J.P., and Mr. Wyatt, were also present. The following toasts were proposed:—"The Queen"; "The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, etc."; "The Army and Navy"—responded to by Mr. Terry, sen.; "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese"—proposed by Mr. Alderman Hurst, and replied to by Rev. E. G. Bayly; "Success to the British Medical Association and the South Midland Branch"—by the Chairman; "The President"—proposed by Dr. Thudichum; "The Mayor and Corporation of Bedford"—proposed by Mr. Stevens, and responded to by Mr. Alderman Hurst; "Success to the Royal Medical Benevolent College and the Medical Benevolent Fund"—proposed by Mr. Terry, and responded to by Mr. Daniell; "The Secretaries"—proposed by Mr. Wyatt, and replied to by Mr. R. C. Hurst; "The Sister Branches and the Visitors"—proposed by Mr. R. C. Hurst, and replied to by Dr. Richardson; "The Medical and General Press"—proposed by Mr. Daniell, and replied to by Dr. Henry and Mr. Wyatt; "The Ladies"; "The Union Medical Officers"; etc.

Editor's Letter Box.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM INHALING CHLOROFORM.

LETTER FROM CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

SIR,—An anomalous or unusual death from chloroform, probably from asphyxia rather than syncope, has occurred at Doncaster. As the case is suggestive, showing the danger of accumulative doses of this anæsthetic, or (however we are to explain it) the danger of single small doses, the facts are deserving of being placed on record.

The lady (Mrs. M.) had originally chloroform given her about four years ago, I am informed by Mr. Moore, her medical attendant, for violent attacks of hysteria, amounting at times to temporary mania. Chloroform, he states, at once (all other means having failed) relieved all the symptoms; and, in doing so, produced such a feeling of abiding relief, that the poor lady continued for more than four years to take it at very frequent though uncertain intervals. Repeated expectoration with herself personally, and with the druggists of the town, failed to prevent her getting large quantities of chloroform. She has been known to consume or purchase as much as ten or eleven ounces in a day (one chemist says fifteen), and has, I believe, seldom passed a month without procuring some similar doses of her suicidal anodyne.

The point in the case I think most remarkable is the evidence given at the inquest by a little girl ten years of age, who was in the habit, poor child! of sprinkling the chloroform on a handkerchief for her mamma, and was so engaged the day of the fatal accident, when it seems Mrs. M. happened to suffer more than usual from her hysteric pains, and went to bed three several times, to have chloroform three several times administered, about an ounce each time! The first ounce was taken before breakfast. Mrs. M. then got up quite well, and went out about her ordinary household duties. She then had another dose in the middle of the same day, which also did not seem to produce any unusual effect. She then got up, and we find her again going to bed in the evening (a third time), and taking with her an ounce and a half bottle of chloroform; the same little girl and the children playing about her bed; so that the skill of this little girl, which answered twice the same day already, and on hundreds of opportunities before for the administration, now failed. Nay, we find this little girl saying that at nine o'clock the chloroform was "taking" very well; but, in about an hour after, the children suspected something was wrong; "*the cloth was over mamma's face.*" Their mamma was dark coloured, and had been snoring. She was, in fact, some time cold and dead at ten o'clock!

I am inclined to think this lady took no food this day, and that she was very much exhausted from pain and want of food. The death was probably from simple suffocation or asphyxia. The *post mortem* examination, though very carefully made, tells us nothing; it is, however, in its details, very like four other *post mortem* examinations of this sort that I have seen. We have, too, the old and curious contradiction—a patient taking one day fifteen ounces with impunity, and sinking under about an ounce another day!

I am, etc.,

CHARLES KIDD.

Sackville Street, Piccadilly, June 12th, 1860.

REMOVAL OF THE PLACENTA.

LETTER FROM DUNCAN R. McNAB, ESQ.

SIR,—I read with pleasure the recommendation given upon the removal of the placenta by Dr. W. Newman, in the JOURNAL of May 12th.

I have generally followed the plan recommended; but I am anxious to remark further, that if any flooding, in the form of a bright red flow or clots, appears, I immediately press the notch formed by the tip of the little finger and the contiguous side of the ring-finger upon the abdominal aorta, over the promontory of the sacrum, at the same time keeping down the uterus with the palm of the same hand. By thus checking the flow of blood into the uterus, uterine pains appear, as might be supposed, to recur more quickly.

I would take this opportunity to inquire, if the suggestion be thought of any interest, whether the obstruction to the lacrymal canal, causing watery eye, may not frequently be

caused by the entrance of an eyelash into one of the lacrymal ducts, its retention in the passage, and the consequent irritation and inflammation? I lately removed an eyelash from the upper punctum lacrymale, which had induced considerable inflammatory redness about the inner corner of the eye for more than a month, at a short distance from the protruding end; the eyelash was so much thickened by some deposit, that it could not apparently have been expelled without some mechanical aid.

I am, etc.,

DUNCAN R. McNAB.

Epping, June 16th, 1860.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, June 15th, 1860.

Army Surgeons. Colonel LINDSAY moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to reconsider the 11th Clause of the Army Medical Warrant of October 1858, as far as relates to its retrospective application to the medical officers at that time serving in the ranks affected, having due regard to the public service. The clause to which he alluded was as follows:—"With a view to maintain the efficiency of the service, all medical officers of the rank of surgeon-major, surgeon, or assistant-surgeon, shall be placed on the retired list when they shall have attained the age of 55 years, and inspectors-general and deputy inspectors-general when they shall have attained the age of 65 years". He did not complain of this compulsory system of retirement; on the contrary, he thought that, acted upon in the case of all subsequent entrants, it would be productive of great public advantage; but he did attack the retrospective action of the clause on those who were already in the service. On this subject, might be quoted the opinions of two commissions which sat on the subject of general promotion in the army, in 1854 and 1858, that great care should be taken to introduce changes in the manner which shall as little as possible prejudice the interests of the officers affected, and that every consideration should be shown which may be compatible with the public objects in view. All officers were not aware of the existence of the rule. He would state some cases of the hardships of this rule. The first was the case of an officer, who had been thirty years in the service, twenty-one of which were abroad, and he was still in full vigour. During the Crimean war, he was in the colonies; he had, therefore, no war employment. Having no war employment, he had not been promoted; and not having been promoted to the rank of deputy-inspector, he was removed at the age of 55 instead of 65. There was another case, that of an officer, who was first for promotion when the Warrant came out. The rule by which an inspector-general should retire after having served three years, had previously been issued. An officer at Malta had not only served these three years, but had been removed from the service. He was, however, kept at Malta when the late director-general should have gone out. He was afterwards replaced in the service, and received his full retiring allowance; but the effect was, that the officer who had been first for promotion, and who under other circumstances would have become deputy inspector-general, lost that advantage in consequence of the delay, because he was 55 years of age, and was consequently, by the terms of this Warrant, compelled to retire [*hear, hear*]. He (Colonel Lindsay) asked that those officers who had been forced to retire in the full vigour of life, under a Warrant which had no existence when they entered the service, should be fully compensated. Eighteenpence a day was not a sufficient compensation for officers who had passed so many years of their life in the service of the country, and who had been deprived of that higher rank to which they had looked forward, and which they would have received but for this alteration. He hoped he should hear that some change would be made, especially as there was in the retiring allowances proposed for some of the naval officers a precedent, which might, in this case, be followed with great advantage, and with a due regard to what was just on all hands [*hear*].

Mr. S. HERBERT regretted that he could not accept the view which the gallant officer took of this question. The hon. and gallant gentleman admitted that compulsory retirement even in the army was necessary for the public good; but he rather complained of the age at which the retirement was placed; that it was placed at an earlier age in the case of surgeon and

surgeon-major than in that of deputy-inspector and inspector. But there was this difference, that the former officers were executive. They prescribed and operated; but the deputy-inspector and inspector did not do so. He believed that the rule was a perfectly sound one, and had been productive of much advantage to the medical profession, though, like most other regulations, it might in some cases be productive of individual hardship. As a general rule, medical officers on their retirement from the army got into practice in civil life as consulting practitioners; and in most instances a fair amount of practice was the result. In fact, they themselves had always urged that they should be allowed to retire at the age of 50—five years earlier than that fixed for their compulsory retirement. It was true, that the Warrant was retrospective, and acted upon all men who were already in the service; but to postpone a change of the kind till every man in the service at a particular date had left, would be to postpone to an indefinite period an alteration which was calculated to do much good. There had been established by the Warrant an increase of rank, an increase of full pay, and an increase of half-pay. He admitted that there was a particular provision in the Warrant that was open to argument against it, but it was counterbalanced by those which conferred advantages. There were several excellent medical appointments in military establishments which did not require any great activity, but might be regarded as retirements. The government had exclusively devoted those to officers who were affected by the Warrant of 1858. One of those was in the College of Sandhurst, another in the Asylum at Chelsea, a third in the Hibernian School, a fourth at Enfield, and so on. He was anxious to do all in his power to meet what he admitted to be cases of individual hardship; but he thought the best mode of doing this was to give to the officers who had been affected by the Warrant those situations as they fell vacant.

Colonel DICKSON thought that the provision in the Warrant by which higher ranks were given to medical officers was in some respects unwise; but he concurred with Colonel Lindsay in thinking that an injustice was done to many of those officers by the retrospective operation of the Warrant; and for that reason he should support his honourable and gallant friend's proposition.

Colonel LINDSAY, in reply, quoted the evidence given before the Sanitary Commission by the director-general, Dr. Smith, in which he stated that the rank of first-class staff-surgeon was generally not executive but inspectorial; that was, the first-class staff-surgeons did not, for the most part, treat disease, but inspected those who did, and took their share in the administration of the hospital. As he (Colonel Lindsay) thought that his object might be effected by the ventilation of the matter, he should not press his motion.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

Monday, June 18th.

Public Carriages: Infectious Diseases. Lord RAYNHAM asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in order to prevent the consequences which result from persons suffering from infectious diseases being conveyed to hospitals in public carriages, regulations could be made enforcing the detention at the hospital of the carriages so used until certificates should have been given to the commissioners of police to the effect that such carriages had been sufficiently purified.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that under the Police Act there was no such power. The police, however, had provided a carriage for the conveyance of infectious cases, to be used for the removal of policemen or prisoners, or persons in common lodging-houses which were under the supervision of the police.

The Netley Hospital: Lunatic Soldiers. In the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, the following observations were made in the course of the discussion on the proposed vote of £707,607 for barracks.

Colonel NORTH said, as the Government were erecting a new hospital at Netley, he thought a department for lunatic soldiers should be established. He had sat upon a military committee for four months, and there was no point on which the committee were so unanimous as on the recommendation that there should be a lunatic asylum for the army, and it was with the greatest pain he read the recent account of the treatment that an insane soldier had received at Chatham.

Mr. MONSELL inquired what necessity there was for expending £120,000 in erecting a new hospital, and purchasing land at Woolwich. Was it necessary, and even so, was it right to go on expending at so formidable a rate?

Sir J. PAXTON thought that the Netley Hospital had been one

of the most mismanaged public affairs. The right hon. gentleman the Secretary for War was to be exonerated from this, because he had called attention to it first in order to arrest the progress of the building in its present place. He (Sir J. Paxton) had visited most of the hospitals in the country, and Netley also, and he must say it was a miserable production. The sun hardly penetrated the long corridors, and it was internally ill-arranged. It appeared to be got up for a show in Southampton Water, and not as a hospital for invalided soldiers.

Colonel GILPIN called the attention of the committee to the state of military hospitals. He believed that if a soldier was afflicted with lunacy, and his parish could not be ascertained, he was farmed out.

Sir F. SMITH said the lunatic asylum at Fort Clarence, Chatham, had been several years ago found unsuited for the purpose, and a plan was formed for erecting another asylum on the banks of the Medway, but the plan had since remained in abeyance. He thought the attention of the Government should be given to the subject.

Mr. S. HERBERT said, in reference to lunatic asylums, he recollected that the commissioners of lunacy had brought the subject under attention; but the Government on that occasion were disinclined to recommend the erection of new lunatic asylums to be managed by Government authorities. He believed that it was better for the military lunatics that they should be placed in well-regulated private asylums. He had no great faith in Governmental management of an asylum of this description, and particularly on this ground, that they had not a staff of men educated for that special purpose. As to the hospital at Netley, he did not think that the building had been spoken of in terms too severe. He himself protested against the plan when it was first suggested, and a commission of which he was a member reported against it. The truth, however, was that the building at Netley was commenced before public attention was directed to constructions of this kind. They were now building barracks that would make incomparably better hospitals than many of those now in existence; for instance, the barracks for the Guards at Chelsea. Netley Hospital had been very expensive in its construction, and the expensive part of the building rendered it unfit for a hospital. There were long corridors and deep rooms opening to the north-east. Fresh air was one of the things that it was most necessary to procure in a hospital; and, in fact, they wanted the greatest possible admission of fresh air.

Mr. HENLEY regretted to hear the decision of the right hon. gentleman respecting lunatic soldiers. He understood the plan of the Government to be to take the soldiers from Chatham and scatter them in the private asylums throughout the country, notwithstanding that the county and borough authorities had removed the poor from those asylums in order to place them in institutions under public control. [*Hear, hear.*]

Mr. S. HERBERT had not spoken of an intention to do anything. He had spoken of the existing practice, and in doing so had not said that the men removed from Chatham were scattered in private asylums throughout the country. They were removed to one asylum.

Criminal Lunatic Asylum Bill. This Bill was read a second time.

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—

BRIGHT, John M., Esq., Surgeon, Guildford, on June 10.
CROLIHAN, H., Esq., Surgeon, Bermondsey, on June 16.
*GODFREY, Thomas, Esq., Herne Bay, on June 16.
*JONES, John, Esq., Frodsham, on June 8.
LONGTON, Edward T., M.D., Southport, on June 8.

MARRIAGES.

BRETT, John, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon Madras Medical Establishment, to Fanny Z., second daughter of Major H. J. BROCKMAN, Mysore Commission, Bangalore, at Bangalore, on April 25th.

BROWNING, Arthur Giraud, Esq., second son of Charles Browning, Esq., Surgeon, Portsdown Road, Maida Hill, to Annie Jane, second daughter of *Fredk. F., GIRAUD, Esq., Faversham, on June 19.

DRAWBRIDGE, the Rev. W. B., LL.B., assistant-chaplain Bengal Presidency, to Alice, eldest daughter of J. F. OXLEY, Esq., Surgeon, at Kirby-Moorside, on June 7.

FARR, George F., Esq., Surgeon, Southwark, to Joanna, only daughter of William LEE, Esq., of Lee, on June 14.

HEGINBOTHAM, Edmund, M.D., Bruton, Somerset, to Sarah, second daughter of John BANISTER, Esq., Finsbury, on June 12.

MONRO, Charles H., Esq., Ingsdon, Devon, to Anne S., eldest surviving daughter of W. BOWIE, M.D., of Bath, on June 12.

SEYMOUR, Almeric W., M.D., to Clara F., youngest daughter of the late Captain J. G. BEET, 94th Regiment, at Yattenden, Berks, on June 12.

WILLIS, Thomas, M.D., Devonshire Terrace, Hyde Park, to Laura, second daughter of J. P. LACY, Esq., of Newark, on June 14.

DEATHS.

CHURTON, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, at Waterloo, near Liverpool, on June 13.

ORMEROD, Wm. P., Esq., late Surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, at Canterbury, aged 13, on June 10.

HEALTH OF LONDON—JUNE 13TH, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	{ Boys.. 873 } 1752 .. 1064	{ Girls.. 873 }
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58	1495 .. 1070	

Among the causes of death were—bronchitis, 63; pneumonia, 56; phthisis, 161; small-pox, 27; scarlatina, 28; measles, 63; diphtheria, 8; hooping-cough, 20. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 141, being 20'0 above the corrected average.

Barometer:

Highest (Mon.) 29'60; lowest (Tues.) 29'35; mean 29'53.

Thermometer:

In sun—highest (Th.) 117'0 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 74'0 degrees.

In shade—highest (Fri. & Sat.) 67'0 degrees; lowest (Fri.) 46'0 degrees.

Mean—53'0 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—4'6 degrees.

Range—during week, 20'4 degrees; mean daily, 18'1 degrees.

Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 82.

Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0'57.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Communications have been received from:—DR. LIONEL BEALE; MR. DUNCAN R. McNAB; DR. WM. HINDS; DR. FRANCIS HAWKINS; DR. T. H. BARKER; DR. J. M. BRYAN; DR. W. PALEY; MR. J. H. HEMMING; MR. P. WOAKES, JUN.; DR. JAMES RUSSELL; MR. PETER MARTIN; MR. FRY; DR. THOS. SKINNER; MR. HAYNES WALTON; MR. TAMPLIN; DR. G. M. HUMPHRY; DR. A. T. H. WATERS; MR. J. S. GAMGEE; LATRIX; MR. C. J. WORKMAN; and MR. T. M. STONE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Dr. Handfield Jones, in his Paper

on Fevers, etc., while regretting that the list of Remedies is so limited, mentions the importance of Antimonials in Renal and Pulmonary cases. Newbery's James's Powder is free from the debilitating effects of the ordinary preparations of Antimony, and has a certain Diaphoretic effect, without that danger to the stomach and bowels so characteristic of all the imitations. The genuine Dr. James's Fever Powder is sold at a price within the reach of all. Please to prescribe it "*Pulvis Jacobi Ver., Newbery's*". (Signed) F. NEWBERRY & SONS.

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