

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—

RAYNER, T., M.D., Malvern, on December 13.

Of daughters, the wives of—

HUBBARD, H. W., Esq., Surgeon, Norland Terrace, on Dec. 13.

SIMPSON, Archibald, M.D., Canonbury, on December 13.

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE, Thomas R., M.D., Brook Street, to Harriet, only daughter of Stanley BLACK, Esq., of Noan, county Tipperary, on November 29.

*BANNING, Robert J., M.D., Gateshead, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John TRAVIS, Esq., Spring Bank, Fairfield, on December 12.

BLACKBURN, Herbert C., Esq., Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, to Alice H., daughter of Robert NASMYTH, Esq., Surgeon, Edinburgh, on December 12.

DRURY, Alexander, H.M.'s 51st Regiment M.N.I., youngest son of the late Dr. Drury of Sunbury, to Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of William EVANS, Esq., of Eton College.

WARLOW, John Pictou, Esq., 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Josephine, youngest surviving daughter of the late Joseph HAMILTON, M.D., of Queenstown, Canada West, at Madras, on October 27.

DEATHS.

ATWELL, J. B. F., Esq., Surgeon, at Lympstone, Devon, on December 9.

BROUSSAIS, Dr. François, last son of the celebrated Broussais, aged 60, on December 1.

DOUGLAS. On November 21, at Quebec, the wife of G. M. Douglas, M.D.

GRANT, J. S., M.D., Surgeon 53rd Regiment, at the Raglan Barracks, Devonport, on December 6.

HARRISON, Garland F. B., Esq., Surgeon, Devonport, aged 52, on December 4.

HULL. On December 13, at Kensington, aged 15, Mary Ann McC., daughter of R. Hull, M.D.

JOLIT, Isaac, M.D., aged 67, on December 15.

KEMP, Robert H., M.D., at Hamburg, aged 38, on Dec. 3.

LANGSFORD, George J., Esq., Surgeon, of Hart Hill, Nuneaton, aged 38, on December 8.

NUGENT, Richard, L.R.C.P.I., at Cleobury Mortimer, aged 42, on December 6.

APPOINTMENTS.

*LEPPINGTON, H. M., Esq., elected Mayor of Grimsby for the ensuing year.

PASS LISTS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on Thursday, December 13th, 1860:—

CASKIE, J. B., Largs, Ayrshire SCHOLICK, Thomas James, Ulverstone, Lancashire

CURTIS, Albert, Staines

MAX, Henry, Birmingham WALTON, B. M., Hurstpierpoint

NICHOLAS, E., Market Deeping WRIXON, Robt., Camden Town

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their first examination:—

HOWARTH, George, Southport MALING, E. A., Sunderland

KILBURN, J. E., West Auckland WILLIAMS, E. H., Carnarvon

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Licentiates in Midwifery admitted at a meeting of the Board, on December 19th:—

ARMSTRONG, John Christopher, Gravesend; diploma of membership dated May 16, 1859

BATHO, William, Amesbury; November 13, 1860

BICKERDIKE, James Bird, York; February 23, 1859

CALLENDER, William, Humshaugh; December 19, 1856

CLARKE, Alfred Frederick Stafford, Gordon Square, London; November 15, 1860

FORD, B. Beevor, Longton; November 15, 1860

FRANCE, William Henry, Sheffield; August 2, 1860

PAINE, William, Exeter; April 18, 1860

ROBERTS, John, Crûg, Carnarvon; April 4, 1859

WHITEHEAD, Thomas, London; October 6, 1848

YOUNG, Edward Parker, Delamere Crescent, London November 15, 1860

YOUNG, Henry James, Bath, January 21, 1859

ADULTERATION OF BREAD. On Monday last, at the Wandsworth police court, Mr. Ingham was engaged in hearing a number of summonses against bakers in the district for the adulteration of their bread, and for having alum in their possession.

The first case heard was against Mr. Thomas Ratcliff, a baker, of the York-road, Battersea, and the summons taken out by Mr. John Dart, the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district, under the 3rd George IV., c. 106, was as follows:—That within forty-eight hours before the making of the complaint, and within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, being a person making bread for sale, he did, in the making of bread for sale within such limits use a certain mixture and ingredient, to wit, alum, in the making of such bread other and except as mentioned in the statute in the case made and provided." Mr. Ingham said he should fine him £10, and would assess the costs when had heard the other cases.

The case of Mr. John Lambert, a baker, of Upper Tooting, was next heard. The defendant was represented by his son. Mr. Normandy, an analyst, said he found about forty grains to the quarter loaf, which was not so much as in the other case. Mr. Ingham fined the defendant £5 in each case, making one full penalty of £10.

Mr. Benjamin Verge, baker, of Wandsworth, had to answer two summonses. The proportion of alum in the bread was very small—about twenty-seven grains. The officer found 3½ lbs. of a white mixture, the principal ingredient being alum. Mr. Ingham said the Act of Parliament was a sort of bakers' charter, as it contained a number of provisions with reference to bakers and their weights, etc. With all the discussion in the public press which had lately taken place with reference to the adulteration of food, it would be quite ludicrous to ask him to say that he knew the bakers were ignorant of the law and of it being wrong to use alum. He fined the defendant £5 in the first case, and for the possession £10.

Mr. George Brett, a baker, of Upper Tooting, had also to answer two summonses. The proportion in this case was from fifty-five grains to sixty. The officer found 7 lbs. of alum in his possession. Mr. Ingham fined the defendant £5 in the first case, and £10 in the second.

Mr. Gottlieb Scholl, a baker, of Battersea, was only summoned for the adulteration. Mr. Normandy said the proportion in this case was very large, namely, eighty grains of alum. The defendant said if the flour was of the best quality they could not make a loaf without alum. Mr. Ingham said he could not admit the plea of making bread with third-rate flour to assume that of the first. He fined him £10.

These were all the summonses, and Mr. Ingham proceeded to assess the costs, which were as follows:—In the cases of Ratcliff and Scholl £3 5s. each, and in the cases of Verge, Lambert, and Brett, £4 8s. each.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL STUDENTS. It is necessary that gentlemen who may think of entering the army or Indian medical service should know that the next examination of candidates will commence on the third Monday in February. The number of assistant-surgeons required will be about fifty. There will be no separate examinations for the two services, the British and Indian being now united under one head. All successful candidates will be gazetted on the same day; their pay will commence at once, and those who go abroad will have a free passage found.

LUNACY IN BELGIUM. Belgium possesses 51 establishments for the insane; 6 in the province of Antwerp, 11 in Brabant, 6 in West Flanders, 16 in East Flanders, 6 in Hainault, 4 in Liege, and 2 in Limbourg. The kingdom reckons 4,907 insane out of its 4,500,000 inhabitants, or 1 in every 920.

MEDICINE IN PRUSSIA. The medical staff of Prussia, according to the last survey, at a population of 17,739,913 inhabitants, amounts to 358 district physicians (these are paid by government shares to attend the poor gratis); 4,327 physicians who have the doctor's degree; 996 surgeons of the first class; 643 of the second class; 6,026 doctors for animals, first and second class; 1,529 the first, and 11,411 midwives.

HOSPITALS IN NAPLES. With regard to the hospitals, I may almost literally say that no preparations had been made for the sick until they arrived here, and then they had to be improvised and arranged; and this was done by foreign hands. As being hastily got up, they were deficient in most of those comforts which are so necessary for the invalid, and as being hastily got up in Naples, too, where native materials were necessarily called into use, filth, filching, and disorder were the order of the day. Those benevolent persons, principally foreigners, and those again principally English, who have regulated the hospitals, have had to contend continually and thanklessly against these evils. I saw, no later than three days since, the dirt on the ground of one of the wards in San Sebastian "caked" half an inch deep, hard dirt, while the attendants were washing pots and kettles and plates about the beds; that I may be the more precise, it was the Sala Vittorio Emanuele. On leaving that sala I went to another, and listened to the whispered complaints of a poor fellow who had been shot through the lungs, that he had been robbed frequently, and had not that frequent attendance necessary, as the discharge of his wound was so great. "I give the poor fellows some money at times," said a lady to me, "because they are neglected if they do not give the *infermieri* something." "I was robbed by my *infermieri* of a piastre or two which Victor Emanuel left to me," said the wounded boy, "get me into another more central place," and I did. I said the surveillance of the hospitals has been conducted principally, if not altogether, by foreigners; some honourable exceptions there have been, but still the rule holds good. English ladies have sacrificed their ease and time, and one has risked her life almost in the battlefield, while Neapolitans have for the most part remained at home at ease, apparently indifferent to the sufferings of their "brothers." "We will give our money," said some ladies to a friend of mine one day, "but we won't go in," and this makes me think of the sums of money that have been contributed by the Neapolitans. (*Times Correspondent.*)

NOMINATION OF M. GENDRIN TO THE LEGION OF HONOUR. This is a piece of news which cannot fail to astonish not a little the medical public in France, and still more that of foreign countries. After thirty years of the most remarkable clinical teaching, after the publication of works no less remarkable, and after thirty years service in the hospitals, M. Gendrin was not a member of the Legion of Honour, of which he has just, indeed, been appointed Chevalier. It is true that his name is known in the two worlds, which is, indeed, a tolerable consolation for the loss of a ribbon—so considerable a consolation, indeed, that we really think that, had we been in M. Gendrin's place, we should have contented ourselves with it for the rest of life. (*Moniteur des Sciences.*)

CRIMINAL ABORTION IN THE UNITED STATES. The following timely resolutions were unanimously adopted at a late meeting of the Scott County (Iowa) Medical Society, on the motion of Dr. Fountain, and ordered to be published in the papers:—"Whereas, the medical profession are everywhere cognizant of the fact that the crime of criminal abortion is fearfully prevalent, and increasing in all classes of society; and whereas, the progress of civilisation and the spread of religion appear not to have had the effect of diminishing this species of iniquity; therefore be it resolved,—1. That the members of this society will cooperate with the American Medical Association, and other organisations of the kind, in using every effort to disseminate a knowledge of the criminal nature of practices which are too often regarded as harmless, and frequently resorted to by many who would shudder at the thought of destroying the life of a human being. 2. That the members of this society unite in sentiment with the opinion of the best and most learned men of the profession in all parts of the world, that the foetus is a living being from the earliest period of gestation, the wilful destruction of which, except when required for the preservation of the life of the mother, is a crime as monstrous as infanticide, and its perpetrators should be regarded as felons by the laws of man, as they must be by every precept of morality. 3. That every member of this society, who may be known to yield to the solicitation of any party for the purposes above indicated, shall forfeit his membership, and be regarded as unworthy of fellowship by all honourable physicians. 4. That it shall be considered the duty of every physician, when application for such purpose is made, not only to decline promptly, but to exert his personal influence to the utmost to prevent its accomplishment, by explaining its criminal character, and removing as far as possible the erroneous opinions which are so generally prevalent regarding the life of the

foetus. 5. That we denounce the common practice of newspaper proprietors in publishing advertisements which are calculated to encourage the practice of criminal abortion, as one prolific cause of a vast amount of crime and immorality, for which such newspaper editors and proprietors are thereby in a great degree responsible. 6. That we likewise denounce the practice of many druggists in keeping for sale and dispensing such preparations as are known to be used for the purpose of producing abortion, which practice is no less reprehensible than to furnish poison when knowingly purchased with murderous intent, and by which all such druggists are *participes criminis* in the evil work of corrupting good morals, and wilfully engaged in aiding and assisting in the perpetration of a crime which should be held in abhorrence by every member of a civilised and Christian community."

STRAMONIUM IN HYDROPHOBIA. The *Presse Medicale Belge* states, on the authority of Father Legrand de la Leray, one of the oldest missionaries in Tonquin and Cochin China, that in those countries hydrophobia is cured by boiling a handful of the leaves of the *Datura Stramonium* in a litre of water, until reduced to one-half, and then administering the potion at one dose. A violent paroxysm of rage ensues, which lasts but a short time, and the patient is cured in the course of twenty-four hours. The great difficulty would appear to consist in administering the remedy to the patient. (*Dublin Hospital Gazette.*)

PROFESSORS OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS. The following is a list of the various professors of the Paris faculty for 1860-61:—Medical Physics, Gavarret; Medical Pathology, Guillot; Operations and Apparatus, Malgaigne; Medical Chemistry, Würtz; Anatomy, Jarjavay; General Pathology and Therapeutics, a substitute for Andral not yet named; Surgical Pathology, Denonvilliers; Medical Clinic, Bouillaud, Piorry, and Rostan; Surgical Clinic, Laugier, Jobert, Velpeau, and Nélaton; Obstetric Clinic, Paul Dubois.

THE ETHER DISCOVERY. The Commissioner of Patents in America has refused the application of Dr. Morton of Boston for a renewal of the patent granted to him and to Dr. Jackson in 1846, for the use of sulphuric ether to promote anaesthesia. Dr. Jackson at that time assigned his share of the patent to Dr. Morton; but he has now protested against its renewal, and the Commissioner decided that when a patent has been originally granted to two joint discoverers, they must unite in an application for a renewal. (*Philadelphia Med. and Surg. Reporter.*)

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND. At the first meeting of this Society, on November 24th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing session:—*President*—Christopher Fleming. *Vice-Presidents*—Joseph O'Ferrall, Benjamin G. McDowell, Fleetwood Churchill, Samuel Gordon, James S. Hughes, Alfred H. McClintock. *Council*—Robert Adams, John Banks, Thomas Beatty, Dominick J. Corrigan, John Hamilton, Edward Hutton, Robert Law, Cathcart Lees, Robert Mayne, Josiah Smyly, Jolliffe Tufnell. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Robert W. Smith.

HEALTH OF LONDON—DECEMBER 15TH, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	{ Boys..1052	1570 .. 1208
	{ Girls.. 918	
Average of corresponding weeks 1850-9	1650 .. 1371	

Among the causes of death were—bronchitis, 139; pneumonia, 97; phthisis, 119; small-pox, 3; scarlatina, 52; measles, 55; diphtheria, 14; hooping-cough, 43. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 261, being 54 below the corrected average.

Barometer:
Highest (Fri.) 30.120; lowest (Sun.) 28.858; mean 29.631 in.

Thermometer:
In sun—highest (Mon.) 63.0 degs.; lowest (Sat.) 42.0 degs.
In shade—highest (Sun.) 46.5 degs.; lowest (Sat.) 31.3 degs.
Mean—40.0 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—0.1 degree.
Range—during week, 15.2 degrees; mean daily, 7.4 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 95.
Mean direction of wind, Var.—Rain in inches, 0.15.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN ASSOCIATE will feel much obliged if any Member of the Association experienced in cases of hernia, can give him information in reference to the best truss for double inguinal hernie to be worn at night in bed. He has found the pads of the ordinary truss frequently get misplaced during sleep, owing most probably to relaxation of the abdominal muscles.

Can any one say from experience whether or not "White's Moc-Main Lever Truss," advertised some time ago in the JOURNAL, is as effective as it is stated to be by the advertiser?

"Communications have been received from:—DR. T. H. BARKER; MR. WM. SANDS COX; MR. IKIN; DR. BEALE; MR. HAYNES WALTON; MR. A. PRICHARD; DR. COPEMAN; DR. GRAILY HEWITT; MR. RICHARD HUGHES; AN ASSOCIATE; DR. WILLIAM HINDS; DR. H. MUNRO; MR. POSTGATE; DR. A. T. H. WATERS; MR. JNO. FOX; MR. T. M. STONE; MR. A. G. BROOKES and MR. C. J. EVANS.