

tion to his profession, his intelligence, and his kindness of manner, soon gathered around him a circle of friends, which continued to expand year by year until his death. His career was one of continuous industry, and his benevolence formed a portion of his daily duties rather than an occasional display of that quality, in which the medical profession above all others abounds. Mr. Wickenden was one of the few surviving representatives of the Medical Society of that day, which numbered so many eminent men in its ranks, and he was associated with them in the formation of the Medical Benevolent Society, in which he ever manifested a deep interest, and the objects of which harmonised so entirely with his disposition. He was one of its early directors, and considered it his bounden duty to attend its quarterly meetings, and dispense the benefits of the institution with a wise discretion.

Soon after settling in Birmingham, Mr. Wickenden became connected with the Philosophical Institution, and was its secretary for about eighteen years. He read one or two papers to the society, and took a deep interest in its progress. His devotion to general science was the only relaxation from the labours of his profession he allowed himself to indulge in. He was a Fellow of the Geological Society, and attended the meetings of the British Association, whenever he found it practicable to do so. His connection with the Philosophical Institution afforded him an opportunity of cultivating the friendship of many eminent men. At the final closing of the Institution he transferred his share in the property to the Midland Institute, and was a frequent and attentive attendant upon many of the scientific lectures delivered in connection with the new society.

In 1826 Mr. Wickenden was a candidate for the honorary appointment of surgeon to the Birmingham General Dispensary, but was disappointed in the object of his ambition, and never afterwards was a candidate for any public office.

In 1832, in conjunction with Sir Charles, then Dr. Hastings, and others, he assisted in the formation of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association. Mr. Wickenden was for many years a member of the General Council; and was elected, under the revised laws, as one of the representatives of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch, and as a member of the Committee of Council, in the proceedings of which he took an active part. At the annual meeting of the Association, held in Birmingham last year, he was active in promoting its success.

He was a member of the local Medical Society, and held the office of president for the last eighteen months. The last meeting of the society was held at his house, on which occasion he embodied his long experience in the profession in a very useful paper, on the difficulties and responsibilities which attach themselves to the duties of a medical man.

As a medical practitioner his judgment was sound and practical, and was held in high estimation by his professional brethren, who were glad at all times to avail themselves of his counsel: and many of the younger members of the profession will ever remember the willingness and kindness with which he rendered them assistance in the time of difficulty. In the midst of his arduous duties his health began to suffer; and about twelve years ago it was thought desirable for him to remove from the town to the Hagley Road, and limit his professional duties, which were making too great a demand on his health. By his numerous patients his loss will be severely felt, for they not only lose in him their skilful medical adviser, but also their genial friend and their kind and discreet counsellor. Always courteous, cheerful, and considerate, and influenced as he was by deep and earnest religious convictions, he brought comfort and consolation to many a troubled bed and to many a sorrowing household. He has his reward in the universal regret which the intelligence of his sudden, but happily pain-

less, death has caused, and in the love and respect with which the recollection of his blameless and useful life will long be cherished.

[The above sketch is taken, with a few verbal alterations, from the *Birmingham Journal*.]

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will be holden at Nottingham, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th of July instant.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

Worcester, June 1857.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROP. COUNTIES.	37, Soho Square,	Tues., July
[Annual Meeting.]	London.	14, 3 P.M.
SHROPSHIRE.	Queen's Head Hotel,	Tuesday, July
[Annual Meeting.]	Oswestry.	14, 2 P.M.

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

NOTICE OF ADDITION TO LAW VIII, TO BE PROPOSED AT THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

I GIVE notice, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Council, that I shall, at the next Annual Meeting, propose that the President of the British Medical Association be, *ex officio*, a member of the Committee of Council.

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

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE General Secretary of the British Medical Association begs to call the attention of members to the Laws 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."

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 residing in the Metropolis and vicinity can 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.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

Worcester, July 1857

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.

SOUTH EASTERN BRANCH:
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the South Eastern Branch was held at the Town Hall, Reigate, on Wednesday, June 24th; Charles M. THOMPSON, Esq. (Westerham), President, in the Chair. There were also present: J. H. Baller, M.D. (Penshurst); G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); J. C. Burrows, M.D. (Brighton); R. Bushell, Esq. (Horley); A. Carpenter, M.B. (Croydon); C. Wm. Chaldecott, Esq. (Dorking); H. Colebrook, M.D. (Southborough); H. Collet, M.D. (Worthing); G. N. Edwards, M.B. (London); W. A. Greenhill, M.D. (Hastings); H. Harris, Esq. (Reigate); G. F. Hodgson, Esq. (Brighton); C. Holman, M.D. (Reigate); H. M. Holman, M.D. (Hurstpierpoint); T. K. Hornidge, Esq. (London); T. Hunt, Esq. (London); Peter Martin, Esq. (Reigate); P. J. Martin, Esq. (Pulborough); George Moore, M.D. (Brighton); Lewis Newnham, M.D. (Camberwell); W. Newnham, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); R. M. Rathill, Esq. (Westerham); E. Ray, Esq. (Dulwich); J. Reid, Esq. (Canterbury); W. Sankey, Esq. (Dover); A. Sisson, Esq. (Reigate); S. G. Sloman, Esq. (Farnham); T. Smith, Esq. (Crawley); T. H. Smith, Esq. (St. Mary Cray); J. Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); J. S. Steele, Esq. (Reigate); W. Street, Esq. (Reigate); C. R. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); C. Trustram, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); R. Turner, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); W. Wallis, Esq. (Hartfield); T. B. Winter, Esq. (Brighton); also W. Batley, Esq. (Brighton); S. R. Crabtree, Esq. (Reigate); W. Harvey, Esq. (London); R. Martin, M.B. (London); W. Martin, Esq. (Bengal Medical Service); F. M. Smith, Esq. (London); W. Soper, Esq. (Reigate); and R. H. Stone, Esq. (Redhill).

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I desire to thank you for the honour you have done me in placing me in this chair. I am fully sensible that my elevation to this position has been rather a matter of accident than from any merit on my part. If, indeed, I had any claim to this distinction, it could only arise from the fact of my being a very old member of this Branch of our Association. It is customary on these occasions for your president to address you, gentlemen, upon some scientific subject; but this you must not expect from me. When I look round and see many gentlemen so far my superiors both in position and in attainments, I should consider it the height of presumption on my part to address them upon scientific matters; and in truth, had I the ability to do so I should lack the inclination. The time of our meeting extends over so few hours, that I believe the majority of our members would rather look upon it in a social than a scientific point of view. Escaped from the trammels of business for a few hours, they are disposed to pass them in social intercourse, in making new friendships, and renewing old ones, and in seeing such objects of interest as our place of meeting may enable them to witness. You will remember that at our last anniversary at Chatham, the meeting was adjourned after the usual routine business had been disposed of, and that two or three hours were most agreeably spent in the museums and hospitals of the place. I am sorry to say we cannot offer you any such interesting object in this town. Had our meeting taken place at Redhill (and I may here mention that a want of accommodation alone prevented our holding it there), we should have proposed visiting the Asylum for Idiots on Earlswood Common, and also the Philanthropic Schools at Redhill, both of which are well worthy of attention, but are now, I fear, too far removed from us. We are now assembled at Reigate, and with your permission I shall give you a short topographical account of it, for which I am indebted to my friend, Mr. Peter Martin.

Reigate is an old town, with little or no history. It possessed a castle which, like those of Tunbridge and Guildford, opened its gates to Louis the Dauphin, or rather to the barons associated with Louis, to oppose King John. Of this castle some earthwork remains, and from the centre of the keep you may descend into a remarkable cave excavated to a considerable distance in the sand rock. This is no doubt a very ancient work. About the year 1780, Miss Burney, on one of her periodical visits to Brighton with Mrs. Thrale, stopped to refresh at Reigate, and described it in her diary as an "old decayed borough." Since that period it has passed from "decay" to a certain amount of prosperity, which has been mainly owing to its situation on the high road to Brighton, and latterly to the formation of the junction station at Redhill. The town of Reigate is situated on the lower green range of sand which extends from the western parts of Surrey to Hythe, in

Kent. This sand range rarely exceeds a mile in width. It is bounded on the north by a narrow clay belt, beyond which rises the chalk, in a parallel range, to about five hundred feet above the sea. On the south of the central sand ridge begins the great clay district of the Wealden. The climate is mild and dry, but does not differ materially from that of other parts of the south of England. On the southern slope of the green sand, however, which is always steep and sometimes precipitous, there are many sheltered spots where the average temperature is two or three degrees above that of the south-eastern district. On the first publication of the Registrar-General's returns it appeared that the Union of Reigate enjoyed a high degree of salubrity as evinced by a low rate of mortality. It is curious, as being rather opposed to popular notions, that whereas this small rate of mortality is based on the register of the Reigate Union, a comparatively small portion of this union exhibits sandy strata. About one-third of the union consists of the weald clay district, and another third extends into the chalk range, cold and damp on the surface and sloping northwards. The sandy range of Reigate is no doubt much more agreeable to dwell on, but it does not appear that either the chalk downs of Chipstead and Walton, or the clay flats of Horley and Charlwood, add inordinately to the rate of mortality of the whole union. The supply of water in the town and its immediate neighbourhood is at present insufficient and uncertain, and this circumstance, besides its own inconvenience, brings with it that of incomplete and inefficient drainage. At the census of 1851 the population of the parish was 4,909; it must now be 6,000. You will perceive, gentlemen, there is nothing much attractive in this town; but should time permit, I should recommend a visit to the Castle grounds, and also the Cave, in which, it is said, the barons used to meet and discuss the provisions of Magna Charta.

But to us, gentlemen, this town has a peculiar claim upon our interests, as being (not the birthplace) but the residence for many years of one of the greatest friends and ornaments of this Branch of our Association, of a gentleman who has devoted a long life to the advocacy of medical reform, and the improvement of the status of our profession; who founded this Branch; who twenty-five years ago originated the idea of the Medical Benevolent College; and who, had he been supported by the public and the profession as he ought to have been, would have carried out that noble plan, and would have won those laurels which now grace the brow of a more fortunate and not less worthy man. You may perhaps recognise in this brief sketch our friend Thomas Martin, who through a long life has upheld the honour and dignity of our profession, and has left a bright example of what may be achieved by talent, integrity, and perseverance. Retired now from the arduous duties of his profession, he still devotes his energies to the welfare and improvement of his fellow-townsmen. Schools, institutes, churches have risen under his auspices; and in future years, when the inquirer asks after Thomas Martin, he will be told as of one of yore, *Si monumentum queris, circumspice*.

And now, having spoken of a living ornament of our profession, permit me to say a few words of one who is no more. You must all regret with me the loss we have sustained since our last anniversary, in the death of Isaac Hargreaves. He was a talented surgeon and a perfect gentleman. Upon two occasions he filled the chair which I now unworthily occupy; and all well remember how admirably he discharged his duties. His liberality to his patients knew no bounds; indeed, he was liberal to a fault; for, permit me to say, I think a medical man may be too liberal. However indifferent to emolument himself, he should remember that by exercising liberality to those who do not need it, he places in an invidious position those of his medical brethren who cannot afford to exercise the same amount of liberality. I have argued the point with him, and am quite convinced that he acted from the purest, though I think, mistaken motives. But his liberality extended also to his professional brethren. He was always kind and courteous to his juniors, and I believe no one ever called him into consultation who had cause to regret having done so. Liberal during his life, he was so likewise in his death. I can say with truth he has made the widow's heart rejoice. He has bequeathed a handsome legacy to the dispensary at Tunbridge Wells, with which he was connected, and has made the munificent bequest of £500 to the Medical Benevolent College, to which he had been a handsome donor while living. Few of our profession have the power of acting as Isaac Hargreaves has done: let those who have the power follow his example. *Requiescat in pace!*

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Mr. PETER MARTIN (Secretary), read the following report:—

"The Council, in meeting the Branch on the present occasion, have to congratulate their constituents on a continued state of well-doing. The number of members is somewhat on the increase, the losses by death and resignation since the last anniversary having been eight, and the number of new members twelve. At the same time, the Council feel that there is a large number of gentlemen practising in the three counties, whom they could gladly see associated with them in the British Medical Association. The isolated position so often occupied by a general practitioner in the country, leads him to be naturally self-dependent; but if he rightly considers his duty to his profession, he surely ought to join in association with others to devise and to carry out what improvements may be wanted for the common good; and if the hitherto unorganised condition of the medical profession has prevented this Association from as yet fully attaining the object at which it has aimed, we are fully persuaded that, in the incidents of these meetings, and in the pleasurable connexions and friendship which arise from them, sufficient inducement should exist to bring all practitioners in the district into union with us.

"The Committee feel sure that one of the first thoughts which will occur to the mind of every member here to day, will be the loss which we have sustained in the death of Mr. Hargreaves, and which has been already noticed by the President. The late Mr. Hargreaves was one of the first promoters of the establishment of this Branch, and continued to his death one of its warmest supporters. He twice filled the office of President to the great satisfaction of the members, and was seldom absent from our meetings, where his hearty greeting will long be missed.

"The Committee have not to report any application for a contribution from the fund to the sustenance of local meetings, according to Rule VIII of the Branch; but they consider the provisions of this rule so valuable, that it will not long remain without application.

"The Medical Reform question appears at length to have arrived at a point from which we may look forward to its resolution. The opinion of the profession, and we may say public opinion, so far as the very limited public is concerned, which either understands or cares for this question, appears to be generally in favour of Mr. Headlam's Bill, and it will be proposed to this meeting to present a petition in favour of the Bill.

"The agitation against the mal-administration of the Poor-Law in medical matters, which after some years abeyance has been re-commenced, must effectually lead to a successful result, because the struggle is based on principles of truth and common sense; these will have to combat a vast amount of ignorance and prejudice, and it must be confessed that their advancement is impeded by the conduct of many members of the profession. The generous conduct, however, of the younger members of the profession, the practitioners of ten years hence, will, we trust, much modify this latter condition. And to the internal behaviour of the profession, we must principally look for the change, which is to modify the conduct of the governing powers towards us.

"The Council have to report that they have received a requisition from the members residing at Brighton, inviting the Branch to meet at that town in 1858; and they have great pleasure in recommending the meeting to accept their invitation.

"The balance in the hands of the Treasurer at the last meeting was £21 : 14 : 4. The Branch subscriptions have amounted to £14 : 14. The expense of the year to £8 : 1 : 5. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer at present is £28 : 6 : 11."

On the motion of Mr. H. SMITH, seconded by Mr. G. STEDMAN, the report was unanimously adopted.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The following gentlemen were returned as members of the General Council:—G. Bottomley, Esq. (Croydon); W. A. Greenhill, M.D. (Hastings); J. Reid, Esq. (Canterbury); James Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); C. M. Thompson, Esq. (Westerham); E. Westall, Esq. (Croydon).

COUNCIL OF THE BRANCH.

The following gentlemen were elected the Council of the Branch:—J. C. Burrows, Esq. (Brighton); E. J. Furner, Esq. (Brighton); W. A. Greenhill, M.D. (Hastings); J. Reid, Esq. (Canterbury); F. H. Sankey, Esq. (Wingham); W. Sankey,

Esq. (Dover); James Stedman, Esq. (Guildford); G. Stilwell, Esq. (Epsom); W. Street, Esq. (Reigate); C. Trustram, Esq. (Tunbridge Wells); E. Westall, Esq. (Croydon).

PLACE OF MEETING IN 1858: ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was proposed by C. TRUSTRAM, Esq., seconded by THOMAS H. SMITH, Esq., and resolved—

"That the place of meeting in 1858 be Brighton; and that John Cordy Burrows, Esq., be requested to act as President; Dr. Branfoot and Mr. Lowdell as Vice-Presidents; and that Dr. King, Dr. Dill, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Taaffe, Mr. Hodgson, be the Local Members of the Branch Council."

It was proposed by J. H. BALLER, Esq., seconded by C. TRUSTRAM, Esq., and resolved—

"That Peter Martin, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year."

VOTE OF THANKS.

It was proposed by T. B. WINTER, Esq., seconded by Wm. NEWNHAM, Esq., and resolved—

"That the best thanks of the South-Eastern Branch be offered to Adam Martin, M.D., President, to J. Dulvey, Esq., and F. J. Brown, M.D., Vice-Presidents, and to the Branch Council, for their kind attention to the business of the Branch during the past year."

MEDICAL REFORM.

It was proposed by C. TRUSTRAM, Esq., seconded by JAMES REID, Esq., and resolved—

"That a petition be presented by the South-Eastern Branch to the House of Commons, in favour of the Medical Reform Bill introduced by Mr. Headlam."

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

EDWARD RAY, Esq., proposed, R. TURNER, Esq., seconded, and it was resolved—

"That this meeting warmly sympathises with the Poor-Law Medical Officers in their long continued struggle for more just treatment both to themselves and to the sick poor; and that the following petition be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Branch, and presented to the House of Commons."

PARASITIC VEGETATION: THE SPHÆNIA ROBERTSII.

BY J. REID, ESQ.

Mr. REID (Canterbury) exhibited specimens of *Sphænia Robertsi*, a parasitic vegetation growing on caterpillars in New Zealand, and used in China as a medicinal article of diet.

SACCULATED URINARY CALCULUS. BY J. REID, ESQ.

Mr. REID also read a Case of Sacculated Urinary Calculus, which he had removed by the recto-vesical section, and in which the patient had recovered from the operation.

DRAINAGE OF WORTHING. BY H. COLLET, M.D.

[This paper is published in the present number of the JOURNAL.]

CALIPERS FOR MEASURING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE CHEST IN INSPIRATION. BY G. N. EDWARDS, M.B.

This instrument differs from the ordinary caliper compasses in having the two legs continued beyond the joint in two flat pieces of metal, which move parallel to each other, as the compass is opened or shut. One of these flat pieces is cut into the segment of a circle, whose centre is that of the compass-joint, its outer circular edge being grooved for the reception of a small catgut cord, working, as the instrument is opened or shut, on a small pinion wheel, whose axis is perpendicular to the flat piece of metal terminating the other leg, and turning a small index-needle parallel to the plate in which the index of the pinion works. By this arrangement, when the extremities of the feet of the calipers are kept applied to any two points whose distances from each other vary, this variation, and the proportionate one described by the circular arc, is indicated by the motion of the index-needle over the dial-plate. Such dimensions are chosen that a difference of two inches between the extremities of the feet of the calipers causes a complete revolution of the index-needle. Variations of less than the twentieth part of an inch are thus rendered apparent, and easily measured. For greater variations than two inches, a piece removed from the dial-plate, with an index in its upper part, exposes a graduated scale on the surface of the circular arc. A spring of vulcanised India-rubber, attached to each foot of the instrument, at equal distances from the compass-joint, assists in keeping the extremities of the feet in contact with the points whose variation in distance is to be measured. The lower half of each leg of the calipers slides into the other, for convenience of portability; and a small spring prevents the lower half of each leg from sliding back into the upper when the instrument

is in use. These calipers, as then constructed, were described and figured in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of Dec. 27th, 1856. They have, however, been considerably altered since that time.

PREVALENT TYPES OF DISEASE.

Mr. SMITH (St. Mary Cray) called attention to the frequency of carbuncle and boil, thecal abscess, and suppurations generally, as well as to the great frequency of intermittent complaints. He dated a diminution of diseases of sthenic character from the first cholera and influenza. Wine, quinine, and stimulating remedies, were required earlier in disease, and in a much larger proportion of cases than formerly. Ague was much more frequent, and occurred in places where formerly it was scarcely known.

Mr. TRUSTRAM (Tunbridge Wells) considered that exudations had of late been much more frequent from the mucous than from serous surfaces. He mentioned the frequent occurrence of diphtherite; and stated that, in a Sussex parish, there had been, within twelve months, 100 deaths in a population of 2,000; a great number of these arising from a very fatal affection of the throat, which he believed to be what was formerly known as cynanche pharyngea, and was characterised by very copious fibrinous exudation.

Mr. WALLIS (Hartfield) considered that this malignant sore throat was connected with the poison of scarlatina.

Mr. REID mentioned that, according to his observation, the nervous element had of late years predominated in disease to a much greater extent than formerly: hence greater debility and earlier exhaustion, and the necessity for a more stimulating treatment.

Dr. CARPENTER (Croydon) stated that, of late, the remarkably feeble type of disease which had so long prevailed was passing away, and disease in his neighbourhood partook more of a sthenic character. He considered that bad water and insufficient drainage were to a great extent causes of the very low form of disease which had so long prevailed.

Mr. TURNER (Tunbridge Wells) and Mr. HUNT (London) moved the thanks of the meeting to the gentlemen who had brought forward communications.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned, and reassembled to partake of an excellent dinner, which was provided at the White Hart Hotel. The Chairman was supported by the Rev. James Cecil Wynter, Rector of Gatton and Rural Dean; the Rev. F. Owston, Incumbent of Pirbright; and other non-professional friends; and a most agreeable evening was passed.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1857.

SIR C. LOCOCK, Bart., President, in the Chair.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE LABOUR OF THE TREADWHEEL OVER RESPIRATION AND PULSATION; AND ITS RELATION TO THE WASTE OF THE SYSTEM, AND THE DIETARY OF THE PRISONERS. BY EDWARD SMITH, M.D., LL.B.

This investigation was part of a series of inquiries which the author had prosecuted, and which had been presented to the Royal Society. The aim was to show how great is the wear of system caused by this mode of punishment, the inequality of the punishment, and the serious defect in the quantity of respiratory food supplied to the prisoners. The inquiries were made by the author on his own person in October, 1856, at the Coldbath-fields prison, by the courtesy of Mr. Pownall and other Middlesex magistrates. He worked the wheel during periods of a quarter of an hour each, with intervening periods of rest of a quarter of an hour, in the manner prescribed for the prisoners, and made seven series of observations. The average quantity of air breathed during the labour was 2500 cubic inches per minute, at a rate of respiration of 25½ per minute, and a depth of respiration varying from 91½ cubic inches to 107½ cubic inches. The rate of pulsation varied from 150 to 172 per minute. During the intervals of rest he sat quietly, and after 13 minutes rest the rate of respiration varied from 15 to 18½ per minute, the quantity of air respired from 725 cubic inches to 980 cubic inches, the depth from 48 cubic inches to 53 cubic inches, and

the rate of pulsation from 97 to 120 per minute. Before he entered upon the inquiry, he breathed in the standing posture about 600 cubic inches per minute, at a rate of 14 per minute, and a depth of 43 cubic inches, and the rate of pulsation was 75 per minute. Thus, during the exertion the quantity of air inspired was increased more than fourfold, the rate of respiration was increased two thirds, the depth of inspiration 2½ times, and the rate of pulsation 2½ times. The returns during the period of rest show that the effects of the labour had not passed away in a quarter of an hour. Compared with the results in the quiet sitting posture, the author stated that the effect on the respiration was 5½ times, and on pulsation 2½ times as great; and taking together the 3½ hours of hard labour with a similar period of rest, he proved that the effect upon the system of the 8 hours labour was equal to that of 24 hours of those not condemned to hard labour; and that if the whole 24 hours were taken together, the effect would probably be two-thirds greater than that of occupations not laborious. He then contrasted those results with others which he had obtained for the purposes of comparison. Thus, fast walking, at upwards of four miles per hour, caused a respiration of 30 per minute, a depth of 80 cubic inches, and a total quantity per minute of 2400 cubic inches. The rate of pulsation was 130 per minute. Ascending steps at the rate of speed of the treadmill—viz., 640 yards per hour, caused the rate of respiration to be 22 per minute, the depth 90 cubic inches, and total quantity per minute 1986 cubic inches, and a rate of pulsation of 114 per minute. Carrying 118 pounds at the rate of three miles per hour induced a rate of respiration of 24½ times per minute, a depth of 90 cubic inches, and a total quantity of 2141 cubic inches per minute, with a rate of pulsation of 189 per minute. Thus the labour of the treadmill produces greater effect upon the respiration than any of those modes of exertion, while the effect upon pulsation was greater in the last severe labour only. The total quantity of air breathed per hour upon the treadmill (if the labour were continuous) would be 150,000 cubic inches as opposed to 27,000 cubic inches in the quiet sitting posture; and the wear of the system would, upon the known principles of science, be in a somewhat similar proportion. He then proceeded to consider the effect of this exertion upon the system, and showed that the excessive exercise of the lungs and heart must ultimately lead to phthisis, asthma, emphysema, congestion of various organs, and disease of the heart; and that in persons with diminished vital capacity of the lungs, and weak hearts, the effect must sooner be very serious. In reference to food, he was of opinion that the reparative (nitrogenous) food, as flesh and bread, was ample, and required revision only in the better distribution of it—as, for example, the removal of 2 oz. or 3 oz. of the 6 oz. of cooked meat, allowed at the dinner four times per week, to the breakfast, which consists only of bread and cocoa. He also pointed out the importance (and especially to those who masticate imperfectly) of rendering the meat tender, and of allowing more time between the meal and the return to the hard labour. The great and most serious defect which he pointed out was in the respiratory food, since neither fat nor sugar is allowed except in combination, as in the ox-heads, or in the briskets of beef, and in the milk and cocoa. No sugar, lard, suet, bacon, or butter are allowed, and of course beer and alcoholic liquors are excluded; these, with starch, are almost the sole articles of respiratory food. He dwelt upon the imperative necessity for an increase of fat, both in relation to the wants of respiration, and to the due digestion of starchy food; and showed that, under the present system, much food must be wasted from non-digestion, and the system must, and often does, decrease in weight. He then explained the mode of working the wheel, and showed that the labour is not only in moving the body as the wheel descends, but in maintaining it erect in opposition to gravity, since the centre of gravity is probably external to and in front of the body. He proved that it is an uneven punishment, the inequality not being that of guilt, but of physical conformation and health; and, moreover, that the resistance offered by the wheel is not uniform in various prisons, and has been lessened at the Coldbath-fields prison; and hence, that the lives of the prisoners are at the mercy of uneducated engineers. He showed that the old, the tall, the feeble, those having unsound teeth, and diseased lungs and heart, those not accustomed to climbing or slow walking, and those with small bones and muscles of the back and upper extremities, must suffer the most; and hence that the punishment falls with different degrees of severity upon different classes of the community. He also pointed out the fact that weak hearts and lessened vital capacity of the lungs may

III. Letter from Dr. Noble to Dr. C. Lockhart Robertson.

"Manchester, July 4th, 1857.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I should have deemed reclamation, probably, to be unnecessary, had your Retrospect been published in the *Asylum Journal*, the periodical in which Dr. Monro's papers appeared. But, you know, it has but a moderate circulation, and this, too, limited very much to a special class of practitioners; whilst Ranking's *Abstract*, as you are aware, is very generally read by the profession at large. And how many persons, in their compilations, will be guided by statements contained in the latter publication, in which you distinctly affirm that the classification in question has been 'offered by Dr. Monro'?"

"I refer to these things simply as showing that the statement was one which I could not, in justice to myself, have done otherwise than notice. But I am bound to thank you for the full, courteous, and gentlemanly acknowledgment which you have made; and am, my dear sir, yours sincerely,

"DANIEL NOBLE.

"C. Lockhart Robertson, Esq., M.B. Cantab."

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, July 3rd.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. PALK asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in any Bill to remedy the defects proved before a select committee of the present Board of Health? The Bill under which the Board of Health was established was passed in 1848. That measure had been condemned over and over again. It had been submitted to the consideration of committees, and various members of the present Administration had attempted to make such modifications and alterations in its provisions as might lead to its adoption as a permanent measure. Those attempts had failed; and, in the session before last, the House, by a large majority, refused to give the right hon. member for Hertford (Mr. Cowper) permission to introduce a permanent measure which he then proposed. The right hon. gentleman succeeded, however, in obtaining the consent of the House to the continuance of the Act then in force, on the specific pledge that, early this session, a Bill should be brought forward to remedy the defects which were admitted to exist in that Act. They had now arrived at a period of the session when it was very doubtful whether such a measure could be introduced with the slightest chance of its being carried this year. The present state of affairs was fraught with great injustice to the towns and districts now under the Board of Health, because they had spent all the money they were authorised to raise without having completed the necessary works for drainage and other purposes. Another aggrieved class were those who had been waiting, year after year, for the promised measure, in order that they might be enabled to adopt those means for the cleansing of particular towns which were rendered necessary by the increase of the population. The only Bill that had been introduced on this subject was one which the right hon. Home Secretary had been so successful in carrying through a second reading, that he had totally forgotten to explain its nature. That Bill, however, simply rendered permanent all those defects in the existing Act which had been so repeatedly condemned. He wished to ask if the right hon. gentleman would state to the House whether the Government was prepared to carry out the pledge under which they obtained a renewal of this Bill for one year, or whether that pledge was made merely to gain time?

Sir G. GREY said he thought it desirable not to make any statement in anticipation of the discussion which would probably take place at a later period of the evening, when the House went into committee on the General Board of Health Bill; but he might state in reply to the question put to him by the hon. gentleman, that a Bill had been prepared for materially amending the Act of 1848, although he could not admit with the hon. member that that Act was condemned by the select committee.

PETITIONS.

Petitions in favour of Poor-law Medical Reform have been presented from the medical officers of the following unions:—

Tynemouth, Havant, Sherborne, Thornbury, Bridge, Oldham, Midhurst, Abingdon, Chippenham, Honiton, Shepton Mallet and Langport, Bolton, Boston, East and West Flagg, Luton, Halstead, Bridgnorth, Croydon, Ticehurst, St. Alban's, Westbury and Whorwellsdown, Uxbridge, Axminster, Aitcham, Manchester, Barrow-upon-Soar, Bourne, Towcester, Banbury, Coventry, Williton, Langport, Eastbourne, Swansea, Lutterworth, Wisbech, Daventry, Watford, Great Yarmouth, Liskeard, Totnes, New Alresford, Plomesgate, Barnstaple, Crediton; also from twenty-eight other unions; from the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; the Master and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries in London; and from the medical students in Leeds; the South-Eastern Branch; the Yorkshire Branch; ratepayers of Walkem Parish; medical officers in Alton; and the medical students of St. George's Hospital.

Petitions for the abolition of the Compulsory Vaccination Act have been presented from Sunderland, Northampton, Cork, Derby, and from Dr. Reed, practitioner of homœopathic medicine; also from Darton, Birthwaite, Dunstable, Liverpool, and Jersey.

A petition has been presented from Dr. Bayard, a French physician, "who, having learned that it is the intention of Parliament to institute an inquiry into the efficacy of vaccination, states that he has had great experience, distrusts and condemns its use, and places his experience at the service of the Committee."

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

BLETCHLY. On July 2nd, at 7, Commercial Place, Finsbury Square, the wife of Edward Bletchly, Esq., Surgeon, of a son. BROWN. On July 5th, at 7, Hans Place, Sloane Street, the wife of Charles Gage Brown, M.D., of a daughter. PICKSTOCK. On July 1st, at Paignton, near Torquay, the wife of G. N. Pickstock, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEGLEY—MALYN. *BEGLEY, W. C., M.D., of Hanwell, to Jane, widow of the late John Malyn, Esq., of James Street, Buckingham Gate, at Wandsworth, on July 4th. BENGOUGH—COX. BENGOUGH, the Rev. S. E., B.A., to Julia Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. C. Cox, M.D., of Fishponds, near Bristol, at Bishop's Hull, near Taunton, on July 2nd. BODY—MAY. BODY, Bernard Richard, Esq., of Reading, to Emily, eldest daughter of *George May, Esq., Surgeon, of the same place, on July 7th. CUMMING—SPURGIN. CUMMING, Henry, Esq., of Exeter, to Sarah Olivia, daughter of John Spurgin, M.D., of Great Cumberland Street, Hyde Park, at St. Mary's, Bryanstone Square, on July 2nd. ELPHICK—WARDELL. ELPHICK, William, Esq., Surgeon, to Mary Adamson, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Wardell, Esq., of Poplar, at Poplar, on July 1st. FOULIS—STEVENSON. FOULIS, Robert, M.D., to Mary, fourth daughter of James Stevenson, Esq., at Edinburgh, on June 30th. HANSON—HARMAN. HANSON, the Rev. Stephen, M.A., Senior Fellow of Caius and Gonville College, Cambridge, and rector of Weeting, to Catherine, eldest daughter of E. Beversham Harman, M.D., of Pembroke Place, Bayswater, at St. John's, Notting Hill, on July 1st. HENLY—FINUCANE. HENLY, George A., Esq., of Portsmouth, Purveyor to the Forces, to Lizzie, only daughter of the late Joseph Finucane, M.D., of Kingstown, Dublin, at Monkstown, near Dublin, on July 1st. TATHAM—DIXON. TATHAM, Robert G., eldest son of Christopher Tatham, Esq., Surgeon, of Newby Place, to Emma Louisa, second surviving daughter of James Dixon, Esq., of East India Road, at All Saints, Poplar, on July 2nd.

DEATHS.

BEALEY, William, M.D., at Bath, aged 76, on June 29th.
 BALLINGALL. On July 3rd, at Bath, aged 63, Lady Ballingall, widow of the late Sir George Ballingall, Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.
 GILLIES. On June 25th, at Coldstream, Berwickshire, Rebecca Seton, eldest daughter of George Gillies, Esq., Surgeon.
 ROPER. On July 4th, at Goswell Road, Islington, Elizabeth, wife of Giles Symonds Roper, Esq., Surgeon.
 WAUDBY, Samuel, Esq., Surgeon in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, and late House-Surgeon to the Hereford Infirmary, on board the *Alma*, of intermittent fever, aged 37, on June 15th.
 WEST, George, Esq., Surgeon, of Northampton Place, Hackney Road, at Hastings, aged 55, on June 26th.
 *WICKENDEN, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, of Birmingham, aged 62, sudden, of apoplexy, on July 5th.

APPOINTMENTS.

COULSON, William, Esq., re-elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The numbers polled were—*Ayes* 37, *Noes* 9.
 *DALY, Owen, M.D., Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in the Hull and East Riding School of Anatomy, appointed Physician to the Hull General Infirmary, on June 26th, in room of *F. R. Horner, M.D., resigned.
 GULLIVER, George, Esq., re-elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The numbers polled were—*Ayes* 40, *Noes* 6.
 TATUM, Thomas, Esq., elected a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in the room of Robert Keate, Esq. The numbers polled were—*Ayes* 38, *Noes* 8.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, July 3rd, 1857:—

BEACH, Henry John, Cheltenham
 BLASSON, William, Billinghamborough
 BURY, George, Mitchelstown, co. Cork
 COOPER, Thomas James, Canterbury
 EVANS, Maurice Bibby, Glasgoed, near Oswestry
 LAWRENCE, Arthur Garnous, Carmarthen
 PICKFORD, William Henry, Brighton
 THOMPSON, John, Hull
 WATSON, William Spencer, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury
 WILKES, George, Stepney Green
 YARDE, William, Lamb's Conduit Street

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, July 2nd, 1857:—

CRADDOCK, Samuel, Shepton Mallett
 DAY, William Henry, Stratton, near Swindon, Wilts
 DRUCE, William, Melbourne, Victoria
 FRICKER, Louis Hugh, Southampton
 JONES, Richard, Aber Corris, North Wales
 SMITH, William John, North Shields

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

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

In the week that ended on Saturday (July 4th), the total number of deaths registered in London was 1029. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 980. But as the deaths, now returned, occurred in an increased population, it is necessary, with a view to comparison, to raise the average proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1078. The deaths registered last week were therefore less by 49 than the average rate of mortality at the beginning of July would have produced.

The deaths arising from zymotic diseases exhibit an increase, chiefly in consequence of increased prevalence of diarrhoea. The deaths from this complaint rose from 33 in the previous week to 65 last week. Of these 65, there were 56 amongst young children, a very large proportion of the cases being amongst children less than a year old. About a third part of the whole number of deaths from diarrhoea occurred in the east districts, though the population of that division is to that

of London only in the proportion of about one to five. It is also to be remarked that more deaths from each of the five zymotic diseases—measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, diarrhoea, and typhus—were returned last week in the east districts, than in any other of the five groups of districts into which London is divided. The number of deaths caused by summer cholera in all the metropolitan districts was five, of which four occurred to infants. The remaining case was that of a coachman, who was attacked on the night of Saturday, after exposure to the great heat of that day, and died after four days illness.

Last week the births of 826 boys and 778 girls, in all 1604 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1422.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.678 in. The mean temperature of the week was 62.4°, which is 1° higher than the average of the same week in 43 years. On Sunday (the 28th ult.), the mean temperature was 73.7°, which is 12.4° above the average; and the highest temperature of that day in the shade was 92.7°, and in the sun 119°. The lowest temperature in the week was 52°, on Friday; and the range of the week was therefore 40.7°. After Sunday, the temperature declined constantly till Friday; and on the last four days the mean daily temperature was below the average. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 68.5°. The highest temperature of the river was 72.4°, on Sunday. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The temperature in the shade on Sunday rose to a point higher than any since the 6th July, 1846.

In the last Quarter (which ended 27th June), the deaths in London were 13,252. The rate of mortality was remarkably low; for in the corresponding quarters of the four years 1853-56, when the population was less, the deaths ranged from 14,069 to 15,055. The decrease is most considerable in the deaths from diseases of the zymotic class, which in the spring quarter of 1854 were fatal in 3,086 cases, and in the same months of this year in 2,413 cases, though whooping-cough has lately been extensively fatal to children, and deaths from measles have also been rather numerous. A very striking decrease is perceived in small-pox, which averaged only two deaths a week; also in scarlatina and typhus. Fewer persons than usual died from apoplexy and paralysis, and fewer children from "convulsions". Pneumonia declined; and phthisis, which destroys more lives than any other disease in the catalogue, appears to have reduced its operations within narrower limits. There is also a decrease under rheumatism. Thirty-one persons died from intemperance, which is considerably more than in any of the four corresponding quarters.

TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR SANDS COX. A short time since a numerous meeting of ladies, by permission, was held in the Committee-room of the Queen's Hospital, for the purpose of expressing their sense of Mr. Sands Cox's private worth and public services. Mrs. T. B. Uphill was called to the Chair. It was proposed by Mrs. Colonel Edwards, and seconded by Mrs. W. Norton, "That a subscription be opened to present Mr. Sands Cox with a token of their personal regard, their sense of his private worth, and their estimation of his public services." Mrs. Morris Banks kindly undertook the office of Honorary Secretary, and the list was headed by the Lady Charlotte Law, the Lady Mayoress, and other influential ladies. A handsome sum has been subscribed, and the Committee of Management have purchased an appropriate testimonial—viz., an elegant escritoire, of beautiful walnut wood, with chaste silver fittings, and a costly achromatic microscope. A plate at the foot of the instrument bears the following inscription:—

"*Ladies Testimonial.* Presented to William Sands Cox, Esq., F.R.S., the founder of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham, in token of their regard for his private worth, and public services. July 1st, 1857."

This truly graceful tribute of respect is accompanied with an address written on vellum, and inscribed with the names of the subscribers. The subscription to the general testimonial now exceeds £1200 in amount. (*Birmingham Paper.*)

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY. At the half-yearly meeting of this Society, held on Wednesday last, one of the honorary silver medals was awarded to Mr. Erasmus Wilson, for saving the life of a woman aged 60, who attempted to drown herself in the Regent's Canal on April 22nd last.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL RELIEF.

Mr. Griffin has addressed the following letter to the Poor-Law Board:—

"12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, June 29th, 1857.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—As one of your medical officers, I shall feel obliged by your informing me if '*the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them being poor and not able to work*,' are the only persons I am, by virtue of my office, bound to attend; and what course I am to pursue when the relieving officer sends me orders to attend persons not coming under the class above named. I need scarcely remind your honourable Board that your reply is one of vital importance, not only to your medical officers, but to about four millions of the labouring classes, who for a long time past have been attended by orders from the relieving officers.

"The majority of the Union patients I now attend are the wives and children of men in employment, and even men themselves who are in the receipt of wages up to the hour of sickness, and one at this very time actually has ten shillings a week from a club during his illness.

"In the *Justice of the Peace* for June 27th is a leading article on 'Medical Relief to the Poor, and the Poor-law Medical Officers'. In one part of the article is the following:—

"'Perhaps much of the grievances of which the medical officers complain is caused by the too great facility which is afforded to the labouring classes generally to obtain medical aid at the cost of the poor-rates when they, or any members of their families, are sick. Generally speaking, this species of parochial relief is not looked upon by the poor in the same light as direct eleemosynary relief; and, on the other hand, the guardians and their officers, as it is to cost nothing to the parish beyond the salary of the medical officer, too readily grant medical orders. It may be urged that they do so to prevent the whole family becoming paupers by the death of the head of the family; but we think that this is a very short-sighted view of the question. In no case can the poor-rates be lawfully applied by the guardians to prevent a person becoming destitute. It is only when he is actually destitute—that is, destitute of the means of obtaining from his own resources that which he applies to the guardians to be supplied with at the cost of the ratepayers—that he can be relieved; and the principle is the same, whether the application be for medical or any other kind of relief. In either case, the sole question for the consideration of the guardians is the fact of the then destitution of the applicant, and not the likelihood of his becoming destitute if that for which he applies be withheld. Unless the poor—and by that term we mean, not those only who are usually reckoned paupers, but the labourers generally—are made to rely upon their own resources in sickness as well as in health, it is in vain to look for a continuance of the diminished pauperism of the country.

"In the petition of the Poor-law medical officers, the fifth resolution is, 'That the class of persons entitled to medical relief be defined, and not left to the discretion or caprice of relieving officers.' This, however, we have already disposed of, by showing what class of persons only are entitled to medical relief, namely, the *really destitute poor*; and we do not understand in what way they could be more clearly defined. Perhaps the legislature will be asked to define more particularly than it has already done the class of persons entitled to ordinary relief from the poor-rates—'*the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other amongst them being poor and not able to work*,' appears to us to be a tolerably clear definition; and none other are entitled to medical relief at the cost of the poor-rates."

"The foregoing quotation, coming as it does from a periodical edited by three barristers-at-law (one of them, W. C. Glen, Esq., well known in connexion with Poor-law), is entitled to grave consideration. That it will have due weight with your honourable Board in giving your decision, I have little doubt. Your medical officers cannot go on attending the labouring classes indiscriminately, as they have hitherto done, unless they are legally bound to do so, or their salaries are increased in the same ratio as their labour.

"I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"RICHARD GRIFFIN.

"The Poor-law Board."

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL. A meeting was held on Friday, July 3, in the board-room of the hospital, attended by Earl Howe, Sir Thomas Phillips, and several of the leading members of the council, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. J. W. Cunningham, the secretary of the college, who

has rendered most important honorary services in the foundation and building of that part of the hospital which at present exists. The testimonial, consisting of Mr. Cunningham's portrait by Richmond, and two handsome silver salvers, was presented by Sir Thomas Phillips, and appropriately acknowledged.

TESTIMONIAL TO A. EMSON, Esq. At the recent festival of the Dorchester Tradesmen's Benefit Society, a piece of plate was presented to Alfred Emson, Esq., the surgeon of the club, in acknowledgment of the kindness and attention the members had experienced at his hands during the many years he had been their medical adviser. The testimonial consisted of a chaste silver inkstand, including two beautifully cut bottles with silver tops, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to A. Emson, Esq., by the Members of the Dorchester Tradesmen's Benefit Society, as a mark of respect for his attention as their Surgeon. June 29, 1857." Mr. Emson made a feeling response to the kindness which had thus been shown to him; and the remainder of the evening was spent in a most convivial and pleasant manner.

TESTIMONIAL TO FERGUSON BRANSON, M.D. A handsome silver inkstand was on Thursday, July 2nd, presented to Dr. Branson, of Baslow, on his retirement from practice in Sheffield, by some of his medical brethren in that town, to testify their high estimation of his character, and sincere regret at his departure from amongst them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—DR. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, Mr. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

A POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICER. Your letter on the Single Qualification has been received, but you have not communicated to the Editor your name and address.

MR. A. KEMPE is referred to the JOURNAL for June 27.

Communications have been received from:—DR. G. G. ROGERS; MR. W. I. COX; DR. H. H. VERNON; DR. H. COLLET; DR. H. HANCOX; DR. M. DAVIS; DR. COCKLE; M.R.C.S.; DR. J. G. DAVEY; THE EDITOR OF THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF DENTAL SCIENCE; DR. J. M. COLEY; A MEMBER; DR. D. NOBLE; MR. J. A. LOCKING; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; MR. H. TERRY, JUN.; DR. W. WEBB; MR. GEORGE MAY, JUN.; DR. KINGSLEY; MR. SOLOMON; MR. A. KEMPE; MR. W. F. FAYELL; MR. S. BERRY; J. R.; and MR. O. PEMBERTON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Metropolitan Counties Branch of THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Annual General Meeting of this Branch will be held at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, July 14th, at 3 P.M.

The Members and their Friends will dine together at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, at Six o'clock. Tickets for the Dinner, including Dessert and Tea and Coffee, 10s. 6d.

June 25, 1857.

T. OGIER WARD, M.D., Hon. Sec.

Plates, cloth, 8vo, 10s.

Stricture of the Urethra, its Pathology AND TREATMENT. By HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., M.B., Surgeon to the Marylebone Infirmary, etc.

"Mr. Thompson has given the profession by far the most complete treatise on urethral strictures that it possesses."—*The Lancet*.

"The best treatise on the subject in the English language. A nearly inexhaustible mine of practical instruction."—*American Journal of Medical Sciences*.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.

Just published, price 1s., by post 1s. 1d.

Observations on the Topography and

CLIMATE OF ASPLEY GUISE, in reference to their superior Influence upon Health and Disease, as compared with celebrated English and Foreign Localities. By JAMES WILLIAMS, M.D., etc.

"Dr. Williams has here given a very pleasantly written and interesting book. He makes out a good case for Aspley Guise as a residence for invalids, and shows that England has in herself the advantages which sick tourists seek abroad."—*Journal of Public Health*.

London: THOMAS RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street.