

SUPPLEMENT TO OBSERVATIONS ON ELIMINATION IN FEVERS.

By C. HANDFIELD JONES, M.B., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

I DENY that an equal reaction takes place in all parts of the tube when filled with liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, added to a drachm of urine. The urine, as it descends and mixes with the lower fluid, undergoes decomposition rapidly; and very much more gas is generated in the upper than in the lower parts of the tube. If the urine is rich in urea, it would be better to operate on only half a drachm.

I was led to try the method I have employed, because I found so much inconvenience from the mercury being driven violently out and scattered about, in consequence of the energetic action which ensued very quickly after pouring in the decomposing liquid. As the mercury was to be replaced by the salt solution, I tried at first pouring the latter in immediately after the liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, and this answered pretty well; but I afterwards thought that the filling up the tube with liquor sodæ chlorinatæ alone would be more desirable. I used about eight times the volume of urine (Dr. Davy states five or six times to be sufficient), but diluted it with nearly an equal amount of water.

The amount of urea indicated in this way was generally so much above the highest figure mentioned in Dr. Davy's paper (5.472 grains per ounce), that I was less inclined to suspect there was any material loss. I never supposed, however, that the result was more than an approximation to the truth; I should not have laid stress on any small differences as affording evidence of increase or diminution in the daily urea amount. It is to be considered also that the daily amount of urine is not so fixed and constant as to make it certain that, even with the most accurate analysis, we can refer small variations in the urea or other constituents to causes whose operation we wish to ascertain. Large deviations from the normal mean, we may be pretty sure, are not accidental; the smaller may easily lead us astray.

I still maintain that a series of experiments performed in the same way yield results capable of being compared with each other, though they may be quite unfit to be compared with others.

I have made five careful comparative experiments since reading Dr. Thudichum's strictures, the results of which I will now state.

- (1) Urine of light colour, specific gravity 1018; adult male. One drachm, with diluted liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, yielded 1.29 cubic inch of nitrogen; one drachm, with 1.6 cubic inch of mercury, yielded 1.52 cubic inch of nitrogen; one drachm, with undiluted liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, yielded 2.1 cubic inches.
- (2) Urine of child, specific gravity 1018. One drachm, with 1.7 cubic inch of mercury, gave 1.64 cubic inch of nitrogen; one drachm, with liquor sodæ chlorinatæ alone, gave 1.60 cubic inch of nitrogen.
- (3) Urine of deep reddish colour, specific gravity 1025; female; liver obstructed. One drachm, with 1.7 cubic inch of mercury, gave 1.8 cubic inch of nitrogen; one drachm, with liquor sodæ chlorinatæ alone, gave 1.9 cubic inch of nitrogen.
- (4) Urine of lightish colour, specific gravity 1017; adult female. One drachm, with 1.7 cubic inch of mercury, gave 1.59 cubic inch of nitrogen; one drachm, with liquor sodæ chlorinatæ alone, gave 1.61 cubic inch of nitrogen.
- (5) Urine of full colour; specific gravity 1022.5; adult male; One drachm, with 1.89 cubic inch of mercury, gave 1.65 cubic inch of nitrogen; one drachm, with liquor sodæ chlorinatæ alone, gave 2.3 cubic inches of nitrogen.

These results certainly show that when undiluted liquor sodæ chlorinatæ alone is employed, the amount of nitrogen disengaged is above or very nearly equal to that which is obtained, when mercury and liquor sodæ chlorinatæ are used in Dr. Davy's original way. (The amount of mercury used in the third experiment was rather too small.) The first experiment shows that with diluted liquor sodæ chlorinatæ, a less amount of gas is evolved than in the other cases; a like result was obtained in some other trials.

I ought to have written minims when estimating the degree of acidity of urine instead of drops. With this correction, I contend that the figures I have given furnish information of some value. They show, *e.g.*, that the remarkable deposition

of uric acid in case 1 was not owing to hyperacidity of the urine. It would be very easy to express the acidity in the cases I published in terms of weight by evaporating sixty minims of the solution to dryness and weighing the residue. No boiling is necessary with the soda solution I have used to obtain a neutral condition.

Why my determinations of uric acid are "of no use" is not said. It may be so, but I can scarcely accept a simple oracular condemnation.

I will only say further that I made no claim in my paper to any originality, or great accuracy of chemical observation. I thought, and I still think, that the representations I gave of the condition of urine in these cases of fever were in the main correct, and were sufficient to illustrate the point I had in view, viz., that urinary elimination in fever is not in defect, but rather in excess.

I greatly regret the *animus* displayed by Dr. Thudichum. I almost think, on calmer reflection, he will feel that several of his expressions were neither seemly nor courteous.

London, September 29th, 1857.

Association Intelligence.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be holden at the Queen's Hotel, in Birmingham, on Monday, the 12th October, at half-past three o'clock.

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

Worcester, September 28th, 1857.

[On the same day, the first annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, will be holden in Birmingham. An address will be delivered by Lord Brougham.]

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.		Thursday, Oct. 8th.
[Ordinary Meeting.]		

LIST OF MEMBERS: NOTICE.

IN accordance with Law 24, a list of members of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will shortly be published. Gentlemen whose designations or addresses are incorrectly given in the last list, or on the wrappers of their Journals, will oblige by at once forwarding the necessary corrections to the Editor of the JOURNAL, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

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, October 1857.

cant. That it should attempt to save half a guinea at the expense of the time and mind of a medical man when the sum insured is less than £500, is surely illiberal dealing, to which the profession, if they be wise, will decline, as I now do, to submit.

"I re-enclose the post-office order. It is at your option whether you send me a just fee or nothing. Should the present sum be returned to me, to put an end to the mere sending of it to and fro, I shall hand it over to the Infirmary here, as a half-payment of a medical fee by the Unity Life Office, which the physician refused to accept!

"I remain your obedient servant, "C. R. HALL.

"To the Secretary of the Unity Life Office."

"Unity General Assurance Association, Chief Offices, Unity Buildings, Cannon Street, City, London, E. C., Sept. 21st, 1857.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and am sorry that you still decline to receive the fee of 10s. 6d.

"Will you do me the favour to sign the inclosed post-office order, and forward it either to the Secretary of the Infirmary or to the collector of subscriptions for the relief of Indian sufferers, as you may select?

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS GRAY, *Manager's Secretary*,

"Per F. L. H. COLLINS.

"C. Radclyffe Hall, Esq., Torquay."

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

- BIRKETT. On September 27th, at 59, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, the wife of *John Birkett, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- BRAID. On September 16th, at Springfield, Neston, Cheshire, the wife of James Braid, M.D., of a daughter.
- CANTON. On September 28th, at 17, Great Marlborough Street, the wife of Alfred Canton, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- FAIRLESS. On September 25th, at Hexham, Northumberland, the wife of William Dean Fairless, M.D., of a son.
- FINDLAY. On June 30th, at Portland, Victoria, the wife of John Findlay, M.D., Surgeon R.N., of a daughter.
- NICOL. On September 28th, at Swansea, the wife of *D. Nicol, M.D., of a daughter.
- PARTRIDGE. On September 26th, at New Street, Spring Gardens, the wife of Richard Partridge, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- FRANCE. On August 27th, at Heath Mount, Hampstead, the wife of *Robert R. France, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- HOLLAND—McDONALD. HOLLAND, John Yate, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Portsmouth Division Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Fanny, second daughter of Thomas Wallis McDonald, Esq., Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, at Great Yarmouth, on September 23rd.
- HUTCHINSON—HUTCHINSON. HUTCHINSON, Thomas S., Esq., Surgeon, Sutton, Surrey, to Jane Smith, only surviving daughter of William Hutchinson, Esq., of Kilelogh, county Cork, at Kilworth, on September 23rd.
- NEWMAN—NEWTON. *NEWMAN, William, Esq., Surgeon, Fulbeck, near Grantham, to Sarah Tinley, eldest daughter of the late William Newton, Esq., of Ewerby Thorpe and Sudbrooke Heath, Lincolnshire, at Ancaster, on September 10th.

DEATHS.

- BECHER. On August 2nd, at Barrackpore, Calcutta, of cholera, Elizabeth Miller, wife of Richard A. Becher, Esq., 43rd Bengal Native Infantry, and second daughter of *Philip C. De la Garde, Esq., of Exeter; also, on July 21st, Millie Harriet, her infant daughter.
- BLATHWAYT. On September 20th, at Manby, near Louth, Lincolnshire, Judith, wife of W. Blathwayt, M.D., aged 40.
- DRAYTON, George Box, Esq., Surgeon, formerly of Gloucester, at Islington, aged 73, on September 19th.

FAIRLESS. On September 23rd, at Hexham, Northumberland, Joseph James Douglas, second son of William Dean Fairless, M.D., aged 14 months.

HOME, George, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, at York, on Sept. 28th.

*OGLE, James Adey, M.D., F.R.S., at Old Shoreham, aged 64, on September 25th, after an illness of thirty hours. Dr. Ogle was a member of Trinity College, Oxford. In 1820 he became a doctor of Medicine; and in 1824, on the resignation of Dr. Bourne, he was elected by Convocation to fill the Aldrichian Professorship of Medicine. In 1825 he was for one term Mathematical Examiner. In 1830, on the death of Dr. Bourne, he was elected by Convocation Clinical Professor; and in 1851, on the decease of Dr. Kidd, he was appointed by the Crown to the Regius Professorship of Medicine, to which were then attached the Aldrichian Professorship and the Tomline Readership in Anatomy. Dr. Ogle also held the office for two years of Examiner in the School of Natural Science, established in 1854. In 1851, he was chosen President-elect of the then Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, and presided over the annual meeting held in Oxford in 1852.

SEMPLE, William, Esq., Surgeon, at 38, Upper Street, Islington, on September 26th.

SWEENEY, Charles Stewart, M.D., at Lancing, aged 43, on September 25th.

APPOINTMENTS.

BARNES, Robert, M.D., elected Physician to the Royal Maternity Charity.

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday (September 26th) is 1002, and exhibits an increase on that of the previous week, which was 946. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1239. But the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, and if for the purpose of comparison the average is raised in proportion to the increase, it will become 1363. The difference between the deaths now returned and the corrected average is 361, which, though it arises in part from the high rate of mortality at two periods when cholera was epidemic, is to be attributed in a much greater degree to the improved state of health which London enjoys at the present time, and to that reduction of the mortality which is its necessary result.

Under the influence of a falling temperature, the mortality from diarrhoea is now fast subsiding to its ordinary weekly amount. In the two previous weeks, the deaths from it were 144 and 111; last week they were 83. Its rise and fall have been extended over a period of thirteen weeks; and in that time the mean weekly temperature has declined from 68° to 59°. In addition to the 83 deaths from diarrhoea, dysentery was fatal to seven persons, and cholera to three persons (all the latter being adults). Amongst the cholera cases, a seaman is reported, who died at Horsleydown of "cholera Asiatica", after nineteen hours illness, on board of a ship which in its voyage to London had touched for nearly a day at Gluckstadt (on the Elbe, thirty miles below Hamburg), where the disease has lately prevailed. Next to diarrhoea, the most fatal in the zymotic class of diseases is typhus (with common fever), which carried off 52 persons; then scarlatina, of which 34 children died; four of these in the Belgrave sub-district, and four in Mile End Old Town Upper. Thirteen children died of inanition and want of breast-milk; two persons of intemperance; five widows had attained the age of 90 years and upwards, viz., three who were 90 years old, one 93, and one who died near Tottenham Court Road at the age of 94 years.

Last week the births of 886 boys and 820 girls, in all 1706 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1524.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.935 in. On the first three days, the mean daily reading was above 30 in. The highest barometrical pressure occurred on Sunday (the 20th), and was 30.24 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59.1°, which is 3.9° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was above the average throughout, except on Monday. The highest temperature in the shade occurred on Thursday, and

was 73·6°; the lowest occurred on Monday, and was 41·5°. The entire thermometrical range of the week was therefore 32·1°. The mean dew-point temperature was 53·4°, and the difference between this and the mean air temperature was 5·7°. The wind was generally in the north-east, till Tuesday afternoon, it then changed to south-east, and on the last two days was for the most part in the south-west. Rain fell to the depth of 0·46 in., of which 0·28 in. fell on Friday.

SUMMER MOURNING FOR FEMALES. Dr. F. J. Brown, of Chatham, writing in the *Sanitary Review* for the present month, says:—"The higher temperature of dark coloured than of light-coloured clothes, when exposed to the rays of the sun, is a fact well known to the public. It is in consequence of the appreciation of this difference in effects of colour, that we see so many persons dressed in light-coloured garments during the summer months. It is desirable that change of colour in articles of dress, according to season, should become the custom with men as well as with women, instead of being exceptional as it is at present. The black hat, with the black cloth clothes, cause men to experience distress that is wholly unnecessary. The unwritten laws of society are binding upon civilised men, but they must not be carried out to the extent of inflicting useless suffering. Men living in communities, however, do rightly submit to rules of conduct, and also to rules relating to dress. It is proper, therefore, to change the public customs rather than to liberate men from the control of public opinion. It is common for the observation to be made by those that have returned from warm climates, that the heat in England, in the summer, is less patiently borne than it is in hot countries. This circumstance is due to the insufficient difference that is made betwixt winter and summer clothing, particularly as regards colour. The natives of hot countries commonly wear white or light-coloured articles of dress in the hot season, and they practise every method that is available to nullify the effects of solar heat upon their bodies; and Europeans on the continent follow their example to some extent. In England, on the contrary, great pains are taken to guard against the effects of cold; and the hot weather is considered by the public as something good because it is opposed to "cold." The proper course to follow is to moderate the effects of cold in the winter, and of heat in the summer. It is well known that both cold and heat in excess are injurious to health. The tables of mortality show an increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary affections when the thermometer falls in winter, and an augmentation in the mortality of diarrhoea when the temperature rises high in summer; and the increase corresponds accurately, allowing for disturbing causes, with the fall or rise of the thermometer respectively. Women readily exchange their winter garments for those suitable for summer; but, under circumstances of mourning, they are cruelly compelled by custom to move about under a load of black crape. It is to liberate them from this misery that the present article is written. Many widows suffer from nervous headache in consequence of night-watching, anxiety, and grief; and this form of headache is converted into congestion of the bloodvessels of the head by exposure to the sun in black bonnets and dresses. There are numerous instances of widows remaining within doors for months together, to the great injury of their health, rather than endure the misery of sun broiling. The remedy is very simple. Let summer mourning become customary. Let light-coloured clothing be worn, trimmed with thin black edging. There is such an article as white crape; but it indicates slight mourning. Either white crape should be worn as summer mourning, or small-sized black edging to light-coloured dresses; and bonnets should be introduced into general use for the purpose. The milliners can best manage the details: it is for physicians to point out the propriety of the change in custom."

PRESERVATION OF FOOD. Dr. Spence, of Lerwick, has communicated to the *Sanitary Review* for the present month the following interesting note respecting the preservation of animal food:—"In October 1823, when Parry returned from his second Arctic expedition to Lerwick Harbour, he presented to my father, the late William Spence, Esq., Surgeon to the Forces, two tins of preserved soup, with a request that they might be kept unopened as long as the contents could be reasonably expected to continue sound and fit for use. They were put aside and almost forgotten, until the 14th of July of the current year; when, having read the article on the Preservation of Food in No. VIII of the *Sanitary Review*, I was reminded of their existence, and determined on opening them. The in-

sides of the tins were white and untarnished, and the contents were free from any unpleasant odour or flavour. One of them contained concentrated meat soup, and the other vegetable soup. I submitted them to various individuals, who, though at first rather chary of tasting them, declared them to be perfectly fresh. I had the contents of the two tins mixed and warmed for dinner, and I certainly never tasted better soup. The expedition sailed from England on the 29th of April, 1821, so that the soups must have been rather more than thirty-six years old, and must have passed two winters in the Arctic regions. In the published account of the expedition, it appears that these soups were prepared by Messrs. Gamble and Co."

CHOLERA. We are informed by our correspondent Dr. Webster, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Scandinavia, that epidemic cholera prevails with much virulence throughout the northern districts of Europe. At Upsala and Stockholm, especially at the former city, the malady has proved unusually severe and fatal. At Christiansand in Norway, in Copenhagen, and at Corsør, on the west coast of Zealand, it has also proved very violent. We trust these outbreaks are not the forerunners of the disease in these islands. (*Sanitary Review*.)

THE WANDSWORTH SANITARY DISTRICT. The Medical Officers of Health for the Wandsworth district, after labouring for the sanitary improvement of their respective parishes, and producing a series of very able reports, have come under the ban of their penny-wise-and-pound-foolish Board. Their salaries are to be reduced to an absurd minimum; and even their motives are questioned by the narrow sighted politicians whose servants they unfortunately are. We recommend these political gentlemen to learn the motto on our title-page—"National Health is National Wealth." (*Sanitary Review*, October 1857.)

CLINICAL TEACHING. We have to congratulate the students of Edinburgh on the recent enlargement of their opportunities of clinical study. After considerable agitation of the question, and several failures, it was at length arranged last session, that the medical and surgical clinical instructions should be delivered at different hours, so that the same students might attend both; the surgical at twelve, the medical at one o'clock. Some little personal inconveniences to several of the teachers, which stood in the way, were at last overcome, for these were not to be weighed in the balance against so vast an improvement to our clinical department; and it is, of course, impossible that every teacher should have the hour of lecture which most suits his convenience or pleasure. We confess we would rather see some of our courses of lectures suppressed altogether, or blotted from the curriculum, than that this improvement should not be carried fully out. At any rate, some of our winter courses might with advantage be transferred to the summer session. We trust that no new obstacles will be thrown in the way. The managers of the hospital have sanctioned the change; the dispensaries have changed their visit hour to two o'clock; and the College of Surgeons have cancelled a bye-law which had the appearance of requiring that clinical surgery and clinical medicine be not attended during the same session. Nothing further is required than that the anatomy lectures be delivered at two o'clock, instead of, as hitherto, at one. We know of no good reason why it should not be so. It was supposed that this would interfere with the Natural History class, which formerly met at two o'clock; but as we are happy to see the Natural History class advertised for one o'clock, this obstacle is now removed. We trust, therefore, that the teachers of anatomy will not allow any secondary or personal considerations to stand in the way. It is the opinion of some among us that our hospital visit should take place in the early morning, as in the Parisian hospitals. Much may be said on both sides of this question, which, however, is quite a separate one from that of the increase of time, and having the medical and surgical visits at separate hours. It is for the students, and for those who have the general interest of the school at heart, to see that, irrespective of the period of the day, two hours shall be kept clear for hospital visit and clinical lectures. (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, October 1857.)

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. The Royal Society of Edinburgh announces the following subjects of competition for the award of 1858-59. The Keith Prize, a gold medal and from £40 to £50 in money, will be given for the best communication on a scientific subject. Brewster, Forbes, and other distinguished natural philosophers, have been the gainers of the Keith medal on former occasions. The Macdougall Brisbane

Prize, a gold medal and money, will be awarded to the best biographical notice of an eminent Scotchman, including an estimate of the influence and importance of his writings and discoveries. The Neill Prize, a gold medal and money, will be given for the best paper on a subject of natural history, by a Scotch naturalist; or, failing any paper thus communicated, to the best work or treatise published within the five years preceding the time of award.

SANITARY CUSTOMS OF THE JEWS. It is noticeable that in poor neighbourhoods which have been attacked by cholera, fever, small-pox, and similar diseases, the Jews living there have in an extraordinary manner escaped visitation. The apparent causes of this sanitary fact are worthy of attention. 1. As regards food, it seems that even the poorer Jews are most particular in the food they eat. In obedience to the law of Moses, they use none of the blood or offal of animals; they are also particular in the choice of fish, and avoid both animals and fowls which are grossly or unwholesomely fed. 2. Intemperance in drink is rare amongst them; and even the very poor Jews are remarkable for their attention to moral family ties. There are, of course exceptions, but this general characteristic is certain. 3. Their religion directs them to use great personal cleanliness. Ablutions are made before visiting the synagogues, and on other occasions. Their houses are also thoroughly cleaned at certain periods from top to bottom. All the above acts are important to health, and the good effect of attention to them is evident. The rules are so simple, that they might be readily observed by the chief parts of the masses of people in the large towns amongst whom this ancient race are scattered. (*The Builder*.)

SALARIES OF POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS: CASE OF DR. MCCARTHY, OF KENMARE. In reference to the case of Dr. McCarthy (see JOURNAL, p. 801) a special meeting of the Council of the Irish Medical Association was held on September 25th. Dr. Quinan, the honorary secretary, stated that he had received several communications relative to the movement made by the Cork Association for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Dr. McCarthy, and read letters from Drs. Armstrong, Kingsley, and others, calling upon the Council to assist in carrying out this object. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"We, the undersigned, viewing with apprehension the principle involved in the recent reduction of the salaries of the medical officers of the Kenmare Union, are of opinion that the efficiency and stability of such institutions are imperilled by the efforts so frequently and, in this instance, successfully, made to lower the salaries of the medical officers of dispensaries. We can conceive no proceeding more harassing, vexatious, or ungrateful, to a dispensary officer than a constant menace to deprive him of his bread, or one more detrimental to the true honour or interests of the profession to which he belongs. We beg, therefore, our professional brethren to join with us in endeavouring to secure an arrangement by which £100 per annum shall be fixed as the minimum salary to be paid to each medical officer connected with Poor-law medical relief in Ireland. We further desire to record our sympathy with Dr. McCarthy of the Kenmare Dispensary, who, after thirty years faithful service, has had his salary reduced, notwithstanding that his labours have confessedly been increased by the requirements of the Poor-law Commissioners, in writing up books, making returns, etc., and at the same time to present him with a testimonial of our admiration and respect for his able and manly defence in behalf of the dispensary surgeons of Ireland, as well as of the medical profession at large." Resolved—"That every medical gentleman in this city be called upon to attach his name to the foregoing resolution, and to join in this testimonial about being presented to Dr. McCarthy." A sub-committee was then appointed to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Meetings have also been held, and resolutions passed in disapproval of such treatment as has been received by Dr. McCarthy, by the medical officers of the Dispensary Districts of the principal unions in the South of Ireland, and the County and City of Limerick Medical Protective Association. A meeting of medical men was also held at Cork on September 25th, on the subject of presenting a testimonial to Dr. McCarthy. Numerous letters were read, approving of the object; among them was one from Mr. Griffin, the Chairman of the Poor-Law Medical Reform Association in England, inclosing a subscription. The spirit which the Poor-Law medical officers, and the profession in general in Ireland, have manifested in defence of their oppressed brethren at Kenmare, is most worthy of praise and of imitation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets *open at the ends*, at the following rates: not exceeding 4 ounces, one penny; above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces, twopence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpence; for every additional half-pound or under, twopence.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. The Editor would feel glad if Members of the Association and others, would cooperate with him in establishing as a rule, that in future no paper for publication shall exceed two pages of the Journal in length. If the writers of long communications knew as well as the Editor does, that lengthy papers *always* deter the reader from commencing them, this great evil would never arise. Brevity is the soul of medical writing—still more than of wit.

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.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH. The Report, with Dr. Sandwith's Address, will be published next week.

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

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, 87, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., "Bloombury 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.

Communications have been received from:—DR. HANNOTTE VERNON; DR. HERBERT BARKER; DR. JOHN R. NICHOLSON; DR. J. SLOANE; DR. C. B. GARRETT; MR. D. KENT JONES; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; DR. H. SANDWITH; DR. S. PALMER; DR. NOBLE; DR. RADCLIFFE HALL; MR. GEORGE RIGDEN; MR. E. GARRAWAY; DR. MACKINDER; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. G. B. MASFEN; DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES; DR. D. NICOL; MR. MITCHELL HENRY; DR. J. C. HALL; DR. FAIRLESS; DR. BARNES; MR. J. A. LOCKING; DR. J. G. CROKER; MR. J. CRAIG; MR. F. SPURRELL; DR. BRYDEN; DR. A. ANDERSON; and Mr. T. P. M. O'DONOVAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Testimonial to Dr. Hodgkin. —

Dr. HODGKIN having expressed his desire that the proceeds of the Subscription, in place of being expended on a Portrait, as was determined at the Meeting of the Subscribers held on the 24th July, should be applied to found a Prize in connexion with the School of the Royal Benevolent College: it has been resolved by the Committee, with a view more effectually to carry out so desirable an object, to keep open the Subscription, which at present exceeds £230, until the end of November, when a final Meeting of the Subscribers will be held.

Subscriptions, no longer limited in amount, will be received by the Honorary Secretary, 40, Brook Street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Mr. Hooper's Select Chymical and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS:

AMYLENE.
CHARCOAL, for internal administration.
CHLOROFORM.
COD-LIVER OIL, with QUININE.
COD-LIVER OIL, with QUININE and IODIDE OF IRON.
CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS.
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