

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary Meeting.]	York House, Bath.	Thurs., Feb. 25th, 6.40 p.m.

ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, AND GRAVESEND DISTRICT MEETINGS, IN CONNEXION WITH THE SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

THE second of these meetings for the present winter session was held at the Town Hall, Maidstone, on Friday, February 12th, at 4.30 p.m.; CHARLES M. THOMPSON, Esq., of Westerham, President of the South-Eastern Branch, in the Chair. There were also present: Wm. Addison, M.D. (Maidstone); John Armstrong, M.D. (Gravesend); J. W. Barnes, Esq. (Aylesford); F. J. Brown, M.D. (Chatham); Wm. Burton, Esq. (Brompton, Chatham); James Dulvey, Esq. (Brompton, Chatham); Frederick Fry, Esq. (Maidstone); William Hoar, Esq. (Maidstone); Adam Martin, M.D. (Rochester); J. C. Prance, Esq. (Maidstone); and the following gentlemen as visitors: C. L. Alcock, Esq. (Maidstone); J. W. Barnes, Esq. (Bath); John J. D. Burns, M.D., R.N. (Chatham Prison); F. Barham, Esq. (Maidstone); D. Culhane, Esq. (Dartford); E. Harold, Esq. (Maidstone); W. T. Keddell, Esq. (Maidstone); F. A. Monckton, Esq. (Maidstone); F. Plomley, M.D. (Maidstone); G. Sankey, Esq. (Maidstone); and John W. Woodfall, M.D. (Maidstone).

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. DULVEY, read the minutes of the proceedings at the meeting held at Rochester, in December last.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were admitted members of the Branch, each having been duly proposed, seconded, and supported, in accordance with the Laws of the Association:—J. W. Woodfall, M.D. (Maidstone); W. T. Keddell, Esq. (Maidstone); F. Barham, Esq. (Maidstone); George Sankey, Esq. (Maidstone); Charles L. Alcock, Esq. (Maidstone); J. J. D. Burns, M.D. (New Prison, Chatham); F. Plomley, M.D. (Maidstone); D. Culhane, Esq. (Dartford); J. Penfold, Esq. (Rainham); and H. W. Joy, Esq. (Maidstone).

A subscription of half a crown was then paid to the Treasurer by each member, towards the moiety of the expenses of these meetings; the remaining moiety will be paid by the Executive Council of the Branch.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were read:—

An Enumeration of the Differences between Periodic and Certain of the Eruptive Fevers: with Remarks on their Nature and Prevention. By F. J. BROWN, M.D., Chatham.

Case of Complete Dislocation backwards of the Tibia at the Knee-Joint. By CHARLES ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., Westerham. (Communicated by the President.)

Considerable and interesting discussions arose out of these papers. W. HOAR, Esq. (Maidstone), and GEORGE SANKEY, Esq. (Maidstone), related two very important cases of injury of the head.

ADDITIONAL MEETING AT DARTFORD.

D. CULHANE, Esq. (Dartford), requested that, before the conclusion of the series of meetings for the present winter, an additional meeting might be held in that town, it being the centre of a large country district.

This request was at once acceded to with general cheering; and it was resolved to assemble at Dartford in April.

Refreshments were subsequently introduced. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to those gentlemen who had read papers, and they were requested to allow them to be published in the JOURNAL of the Association. Hearty thanks were also given to the Mayor of Maidstone, for his kindness in allowing the use of the Guildhall, and providing so efficiently for the comfort of those assembled; to the President of the Branch, for his courtesy in coming to take the chair, and his able conduct therein; and lastly, but not least, to the members of the Association resident in Maidstone, for their munificent hospitality in providing refreshments at their own cost.

F. FRY, Esq., on behalf of his brethren, acknowledged the

compliment, and expressed their united hope that this will have proved the first of very many similar gatherings in the town.

Reports of Societies.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1858.

FRANCIS HIRD, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PULVERMACHE'S ELECTRO-GALVANIC APPARATUS.

MR. PULVERMACHE exhibited a modification of his medical electro-galvanic chains and batteries. They were brought into action without the use of strong exciting acids; the current produced was more powerful and persistent, and they were more durable and easily applied. He had also invented an interrupter, which, when added to the battery, produced marked effects upon the whole muscular system. The shock could be modified or increased to the greatest nicety.

DR. ROUTH considered that the chains possessed no advantages over other machines in use; except, perhaps, that they admitted of a more regular continuance of the shock.

MR. ROGERS-HARRISON remarked that points where the shock was given were often affected with black spots, which became ulcerated, and were very difficult to heal.

MR. PULVERMACHE explained that this condition arose on the shock being applied too strongly. It would frequently be sufficient to immerse the chain in water or weak vinegar-and-water to produce the effects required.

DR. CAMPS made some observations on the necessity of competent persons using the machine; and related an instance in which violent convulsions ensued from their improper application.

MENTAL PHYSIOLOGY: OR THE CORRELATIONS OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY. BY ROBERT DUNN, ESQ., F.R.C.S.ENG.

Opening with an eulogy on Locke and the inductive philosophy of Bacon, Mr. DUNN dwelt on the importance of physiological and of medical psychology, on their mutual relations, and their bearings on medical practice. It was his conviction that the practice of psychological medicine must rest on physiological psychology as its basis; and, in truth, that physiological bears to medical psychology a relationship analogous to that which physiology bears to pathology. He viewed man in the light of an animal and social, a moral and religious, as well as an intellectual, reasoning, and reflecting being. The encephalon was regarded as the material organ of the mind, where the ultimate molecular changes precede mental states or acts of consciousness, and where the mandates of the will originate the changes which terminate in acts of volition.

To feel, to perceive, and to think—in other words, sensation, perception, and intellect—he designated as the three distinguishing phases of mental development, which comprise all our psychological phenomena. These mark distinct, successive, and progressive stages in our mental progress, which are not to be confounded with each other, for they are separate acts or states of consciousness, and they each severally have and require a distinct nervous organic instrumentality for the manifestation of their respective phenomena in this life. After defining consciousness as an ultimate fact and the universal expression of intelligence, he considered self consciousness as the lowest phase of mental development—the primary condition of intelligence. Man at birth is the mere creature of sensation and instinct; and the mental phenomena which formulate the sensational consciousness are the intuitions of the special senses, sensori-motor, consensual, and instinctive feelings and actions. Perception is the first step in advance above sensation; and with perception we have its associate memory, and the genesis of the will. With the development of the perceptive consciousness, the social, moral, and religious propensities, affections, or feelings, come into play; and we have voluntary actions, as antagonistic or opposed to mere consensual and instinctive ones. Its essential phenomena are ideation and volition, and, associated with these, memory and emotional sensibility. Viewing all human knowledge in its twofold character of being either immediate or mediate, he maintained that all immediate knowledge is intuitive, and has its origin in perceptive experience; whilst all mediate knowledge is representative, and is the product or creation of the

rated solution of tannin, which induced sufficient inflammation to consolidate the *morbid growth*, without injuring the eye.

I am, etc., ROBERT TAYLOR.

10, George Street, Hanover Square, Feb. 16th, 1858.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, February 12th.

MORTALITY IN THE GUARDS.

Captain ANNESLEY asked whether the Government had received any report from the regiments of Foot Guards which proved that the mortality, instead of being 22 per 1,000, is little more than half that amount in those regiments.

Sir J. RAMSDEN said that such a return had just been sent in to the War Office, but he had not yet had time to give it more than a cursory examination. It was drawn up in an entirely different form from the tables published by the Medical Commission; and, as far as he could judge, it was much more favourable than those tables. That might, perhaps, be accounted for in this way, that the calculations of the Commissioners were based upon returns for the fifteen years ending 1853, while the report recently sent in only referred to the eighteen months ending the last month.

MILITARY SURGERY.

In answer to Mr. BLACK, who asked whether a professor had been appointed to the Chair of Military Surgery in Edinburgh,

Sir J. RAMSDEN said that no such appointment had been made. His noble friend at the head of the War Department had intended to appoint a Professor to that Chair; but it became known that the Medical Commission which was then sitting was about to recommend the discontinuance of all these local professorships, and thereupon his noble friend suspended his intention of making the appointment.

MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. FITZGERALD obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws in force for the Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland, and to amend an Act of the 14th and 15th years of Her Majesty, providing for the better distribution, support, and management of Medical Charities in Ireland.

Monday, Feb. 15th.

S E W A G E O F T O W N S.

Mr. ROUPELL asked the President of the General Board of Health when the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the disposal of the Sewage of Towns would be prepared to present their report, and whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce any measure this Session based upon their recommendations?

Mr. COWPER: The Town Sewage Commissioners are engaged in the preparation of their report. Some portion of it is already in type. Until that report is presented, I cannot say whether the Government will or will not introduce any measure on the subject.

Tuesday, Feb. 16th.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND).

Mr. BLAND asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was his intention to introduce any measure this Session for the management of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland?

Mr. H. HERBERT (who was almost inaudible in the gallery) was understood to say that he could not make any promise on the subject.

MORTALITY IN THE GUARDS.

Captain ANNESLEY moved an address for a copy of the report of the medical officers of the Foot Guards, which stated the average mortality in that brigade. He anticipated that the document in question would show results different from those contained in the recently published report of the commission.

Colonel TAYLOR seconded the motion.

Mr. S. HERBERT. If the gallant officer would read the report of the commission, he would see that we have not attempted to cast blame or throw imputations upon any person whatever. The gallant member, however, probably feels sore at some imputations which have been thrown anonymously upon the

officers of the Guards. All I can say with reference to that matter is, that it is not the business of the officers of the army to administer the affairs of the army; they have only to obey the regulations issued by other parties, and conduct their duties accordingly. [Hear, hear.] They ought not, therefore, to be held in any manner responsible for things which are under the care of those who administer the affairs of the army. It happens, in the present case, that the Government are aware of the necessity of doing something, or they would not have appointed a commission; and Lord Panmure, since that commission reported, has shewn the greatest anxiety to carry out the improvements recommended, and has selected a committee of gentlemen for the purpose of putting our suggestions into workable shape. [Hear.] An impression appears to prevail in some quarters, in regard to the mortality in the Guards, that the commission acted unfairly in stopping at 1853. The commissioners are not responsible for the statistics themselves. We used only published, authentic, official documents; and the statements we have made respecting the mortality in the army, including the Guards, were derived from reports which have been presented to Parliament, prepared from returns made by the colonels of regiments themselves, and forwarded to the Adjutant-General, or some of the other authorities at the Horse Guards. The commissioners took fifteen years, and the reason we stopped at 1853 was, that the war with Russia had broken out, and to argue about the mortality of our troops at home during the time they were engaged in operations in the Crimea, which were most destructive to human life, would have been manifestly absurd. I believe the gallant officer opposite founded his belief that the Guards can now show better rates of mortality than those mentioned in our report, upon the fact that during the last twenty months there has been a great decrease in the number of deaths. The old brigade was almost destroyed in the Crimea; a new brigade has taken its place; that brigade is composed of young men, and a young life is better than an old one. Moreover, when the Guards came home they underwent a considerable reduction, and the men who were discharged were weak and sickly; that left the brigade as young, as healthy, and as strong as it is possible to conceive an equal number of men to be, and no wonder in these circumstances that the rates of mortality show a decrease. We must recollect, also, that the last two years have been singularly healthy, and that they have witnessed a diminution of the general mortality. During the investigation, we have received from no quarter more ready information than from the officers of the Guards, than whom I am certain there are none more anxious to improve the condition of their men. The sole object of myself and of those who acted with me in this investigation was to improve the condition of the army; and I trust that we have discharged our duty in a manner that will lead to the attainment of that end. [Hear.]

Colonel NORTH hoped the House would have some opportunity of making remarks upon the report, as the public press had attributed blame to the officers of the army owing to the manner in which that report was worded. In one newspaper it had been asked how it was that Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Strafford, had allowed their soldiers to become in such a condition; but those who knew anything of the army must be well aware that as regimental officers those individuals had no power to interfere. The whole power rested with the House of Commons, which could grant or refuse the means of effecting improvements.

Sir J. RAMSDEN said, that the report contained no reflection upon regimental officers, because all responsibility rested with the administrative department of the army. In the course of last autumn, it became known to the War Minister that the Commission had received information which showed the state of the barracks to be very unsatisfactory. He considered it his duty to deal with the matter at once, and appointed a committee to report upon the state of each barrack, and he gave that committee power to expend a certain sum in repairs of the barrack without the necessity of first communicating with headquarters. That committee consisted of two medical officers, an engineer officer, and was presided over by the right hon. member for Wilts (Mr. S. Herbert), and when he mentioned that that right hon. gentleman had personally visited each barrack as far as the inquiry had gone, the House would be quite satisfied that the duties intrusted to the committee would be efficiently performed.

General CODRINGTON thought the army had every reason to be grateful to the Commissioners for the valuable information they had acquired and communicated. He thought, however, that some explanation was required upon one point. The returns of mortality from the medical officers of the Guards for

the fifteen years showed an average of only about 15 per 1,000, while the return in the report showed 20 or 21. That difference required explanation. He must say that none were more anxious to improve the condition of the private soldier than the regimental officers of the army, but their recommendations had been little heeded. In 1849, he had himself written a letter to the authorities, calling attention to the condition of the non-commissioned officers' mess-room at St. George's Barracks, underground and badly drained, but upon visiting it a day or two back, he found it in the same condition.

Colonel PENNANT described the ill-ventilated and crowded state of the barracks for the Guards in former days, and said that the expenditure necessary for the substitution of new barracks, which were now complained of, was then objected to on the plea that it was proposed to build gorgeous palaces for the troops.

The motion as amended was then agreed to.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

COLLUM. On February 11th, at 1, Chester Place, Hyde Park Square, the wife of Robert Collum, M.D., of a son.
DAVIS. On February 9th, at 97, Euston Road, the wife of Maurice Davis, M.D., of a daughter.
STAPLES. On February 10th, at 38, Spring Street, Paddington, the wife of Joseph H. P. Staples, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
TREND. On February 14th, at Eye, near Peterborough, the wife of *H. G. Trend, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOX—TILBURY. FOX, Henry John, Esq., attorney and notary public, of Graham's Town, eldest son of L. Owen Fox, Esq., Surgeon, of Broughton, Hants, to Ellen Southall, step-daughter of James Lloyd Tilbury, Esq., of Alexandria, South Africa, on November 23rd, 1857.
STANWELL—OLIVER. STANWELL, William, Esq., Surgeon, of Rochdale, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Richard Oliver, M.D., of Bleton Heath, near Shrewsbury, at Oxon, near Shrewsbury, on February 10th.
THURNALL—HOWES. *THURNALL, William, Esq., Surgeon, of Bedford, to Katherine Rawlins, second daughter of Thomas Howes, Esq., of Northampton, at Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, on February 16th.
WHITE—FORMAN. *WHITE, John Ludford, Esq., Surgeon, of Dowlais, to Emma Catherine, youngest daughter of Richard Forman, Esq., of Pen-y-daran, Merthyr Tydfil, on Feb. 10th.

DEATHS.

BEDDOME. On February 9th, at Romsey, Hampshire, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of J. R. Beddome, M.D.
BONE. Hugh, M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, in Edinburgh, aged 80, on February 13th.
FORTESCUE. On February 10th, at Plymouth, aged 85, Ann, widow of the late Robert Fortescue, Esq., Surgeon.
HOGG. On February 15th, at 14, Finsbury Place South, aged 5 months, William Henry, infant son of Charles Hogg, Esq., Surgeon.
PITT. On February 12th, at Albany Villas, Brighton, Margaret Eliza, widow of Thomas Best Pitt, M.D.
VANDERHÆGHEN. Dr., agrégé professor in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Ghent, aged 39, from a wound received in dissection, lately.
VISE. On February 5th, at Holbeach, Frances Hannah, wife of *Edward Vise, Esq., Surgeon.

PASS LISTS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, February 11th, 1858:—

GARNEYS, Thomas, Bungay, Suffolk
 TAYLOR, Richard, Charlbury, Oxon
 THANE, Charles Seymour, Canonbury

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

In the two weeks of February, the mortality of London has shown a slight tendency to decline. The deaths registered were in the last week of the previous month 1363, in the following week 1314, and in the week that ended last Saturday (February 13th) 1195. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1193; but as the deaths in the present return occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average, after the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will be seen that the number of persons who died last week was less by 117 than would have died if the average rate of mortality had prevailed.

Of the 1195 deaths of last week, 575 (or nearly half) occurred under 20 years of age, 137 in the period 20-40 years, 185 at 40-60, 246 at 60-80, and only 40 at the age of 80 years and upwards. Of these 40, five were deaths of nonagenarians, of whom one, a pensioner in Greenwich Hospital, was 94 years old, and two had attained the age of 95.

Of 1172 deaths, 241 are referred in the returns to the zymotic class of diseases, 208 to the constitutional, 533 to the local, 145 to the developmental class, and 45 to violence. Of the 45 under the last head, 39 were accidental, one was by homicide, four by suicide, and one by public execution. A sailor, on board a ship in the West India Dock, was suffocated by sulphurous vapour from a stove. In the return made by the coroner's jury, the suffocation is described as *accidental*.

The deaths from bronchitis, which in the previous week were 228, decreased last week to 193 (the corrected average being 147). From pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs), 104 persons died (the average 98); from phthisis or consumption, 130 (the average being 152). Measles continues to be the most fatal complaint in the zymotic class; it carried off 57 children, the same number as in the previous week; four children died of it in the sub-district of St. John (St. George-in-the-East), and it appears to be most fatal in the east districts generally. Next to measles is whooping-cough, which was fatal to 53 children. Thirty-five persons died of typhus and common fever (three in Plumstead), and 27 of scarlatina. "Diphtheria" is returned in four cases; in two of which measles was the primary disease. A man died from want of food; a child from erysipelas after vaccination.

Last week, the births of 943 boys and 893 girls, in all 1836 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1675.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.954 in. The *highest* reading in the week was 30.09 in., on Friday. The mean temperature of the week was 34.3°, which is less by 4.5° than the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day till Saturday, and on four days the extent of depression was about 7°. The *highest* point attained by the thermometer in the shade was 45.7°, on Sunday (the 7th); and the *lowest* was 28.5°, on Monday and Thursday. The mean daily range of temperature was 8.3°; on Sunday the range was 12.4°; on Saturday it was only 5°. The mean dew-point temperature was 31.2°, and the difference between this and the mean air temperature was 3.1°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 39.9°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 88; on the last two days the humidity was 100, the number which represents complete saturation. In the former half of the week the wind was in the south-east; in the latter half it blew from the north-east. The rain-fall was 0.08 in.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH: CONVERSAZIONE.

On Thursday, January 21st, the first conversazione for the season, in connection with the Royal College of Surgeons, took place in the Surgeons' Hall. There was a large attendance; including Dr. Omund, President of the College of Surgeons; Professor Pillans, Dr. R. Lee, Professor Traill, Mr. J. M. Bell, Dr. Maclagan, President of the College of Physicians; Bailie Blackadder, Bailie Grieve, the Dean of Guild, Convener Tibbets; Councillors Cassels, Dick, Girle, Crichton; Dr. Struthers, Mr. Thos. Cleghorn, Dr. Gairdner, Mr. Hope, D.K.S., Bailie Johnston, Bailie Russell, Dr. Laycock, Dr. Renon, Professor Balfour, Dr. Armstrong, London; Dr. Cumming, Chester; Dr.

Fraser. mson, Perth; etc. During the evening, Dr. W. T. Gairdner delivered an interesting lecture on "Periodicity in Disease". He reviewed the facts connected with the diurnal, annual, monthly, and weekly periods, and noticed the medical opinions regarding critical days and climacteric years. The opinions expressed were somewhat to the following effect:—Daily and annual periodicity were regarded as proved by numerous facts; the former, as regards man and other animals alike; the latter, chiefly as regards the lower animals and the vegetable kingdom. Dr. Gairdner considered the physiological explanation of these facts to be found in the habits of existence impressed upon living creatures by the solar revolution. Monthly periodicity, as connected with the lunar revolution, was much more doubtful; and, in particular, neither menstruation nor pregnancy could be interpreted as corresponding with the period of the lunation. As regards weekly periods in the phenomena of life, Dr. Gairdner could find not a trace of real evidence; though abundance of medical superstition had accumulated about the weekly period, chiefly from its being an exemplification of the mystic number seven, so much regarded in the Pythagorean philosophy, and forming so large a part of the doctrine of climacteric years, as well as of critical days. These doctrines Dr. Gairdner next analysed, bringing to bear on their illustration the statements of those ancient writers by whom they had been chiefly established; and which were found to be self-contradictory, as well as opposed to modern experience in great part, leaving a very small foundation, if any, for the doctrines in question. It is impossible, within the limits of a notice such as this, to give more than an idea of the subjects treated of; the whole being viewed by Dr. Gairdner rather as a chapter in the history of the human mind, than as a strictly medical subject, possessing a practical interest for physicians. At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was given to Dr. Gairdner, on the motion of Professor Pillans, seconded by Mr. J. M. Bell.

ACTION FOR MALPRACTICE IN AMERICA. The following instance of gross injustice towards a medical practitioner is reported in the *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review* for January 1858, as having occurred in one of the interior towns of the state of Pennsylvania. A man, by an accident, suffered fracture of the thigh-bone. His family physician was called in, who, not wishing to take the entire responsibility of the case, sent for another practitioner, Dr. W. McM., to see the case with him in consultation. The latter resided six miles from the patient, and partly on account of sickness in his own person, the *expectant* condition of his wife, and partly on account of the inconvenience of attending an important case so far away, refused to obey the summons. Upon the report of this to the injured man and his physician, they directed the messenger to return to Dr. McM., and say to him, that he must come, if only for once. Such was the urgency of the appeal, that Dr. McM. consented to go, but with the expressed intention of paying but a single visit. Arriving at the house, he positively refused to take charge of the patient, but agreed to dress the limb, which having done with the assistance of the family physician, he left the case in the hands of the latter. The splints were taken off on the tenth week, and it was proved that up to that time the treatment had been proper in every particular. However, deformity subsequently took place, and the family physician having left the village, Dr. McM. was prosecuted by the patient, and mulcted in the sum of five hundred dollars and costs. The point which the prosecuting party urged, and upon which the verdict was grounded, was, that a physician or surgeon having once visited a patient, could not discharge himself without the consent of the patient, no matter what the circumstances under which the visit was made, or what the physician's previous intentions or motives; and that, therefore, Dr. McM., through culpable neglect, was responsible for the deformity of the patient's limb.

NORTH LONDON MEDICAL SOCIETY. The Annual Meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday evening, February 10th, when the oration was delivered by Dr. J. Russell Reynolds. The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected: President—John Erichsen, Esq. Vice-Presidents—W. Jenner, M.D.; C. J. Hare, M.D.; T. Hillier, M.D.; John Hainworth, Esq. Treasurer—Wm. Adams, Esq. Hon. Secretary—Robert Charles Croft, Esq. Councillors—J. R. Reynolds, M.D.; Edw. Cousins, Esq.; Wm. Catlin, Esq.; M. Davis, M.D.; E. Greenhalgh, M.D.; T. Carr Jackson, Esq.; C. F. J. Lord, Esq.; R. S. Myers, Esq.; P. Magenis, Esq.; Robert Burford, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

J. C. C. The preliminary examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in England is held twice a year, in April and October. Information regarding the subjects of examination, and all other particulars, may be obtained from Mr. Belfour, the Secretary to the College.

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.

Communications have been received from:—MR. J. DULVEY; DR. MC WILLIAM; MR. R. C. CROFT; DR. F. J. BROWN; DR. TOM GUY; DR. CORFE; MR. J. S. BARTRUM; THE SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY; MR. HOLMES COOTE; MR. J. A. HINGESTON; MR. T. SMITH; DR. ROUTH; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. THOMAS HUNT; MR. THURNELL; DR. SLOANE; MR. BEECROFT; DR. G. GODDARD ROGERS; MR. GRIFFIN; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. CROSBY LEONARD; DR. BROWN-SÉGUARD; DR. SYMONDS; MR. R. TAYLOR; MR. H. G. TREND; DR. J. WATTS; DR. GRANTHAM; DR. BRINTON; and MR. D. G. NIVEN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[* An Asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.]

1. The Ganglionic Nervous System; its Structure, Functions, and Diseases. By James George Davey, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1858.
2. An Introduction to Practical Chemistry, including Analysis. By John E. Bowman, F.C.S. Edited by Charles L. Buxton, Professor of Practical Chemistry in King's College, London. Third Edition. London: John Churchill. 1858.
3. On Cough: its Causes, Varieties, and Treatment. With some Practical Remarks on the Use of the Stethoscope as an Aid to Diagnosis. By Robert Hunter Semple, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1858.
4. Journal de la Physiologie de l'Homme et des Animaux, publié sous la direction du Docteur E. Brown-Séquard. Tome premier. Paris: J. B. Bailliére et Fils. 1858.
5. The Necessity for some Legalised Arrangements for the Treatment of Dipsomania; or the Drinking Insanity. By Alexander Poddie, M.D. Pamphlet. Edinburgh: Sutherland & Knox. 1858.
6. Report of the Trial of John Thomson, alias Peter Walker, before the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Glasgow, 22nd to 24th December, 1857, for the Murder of Agnes Montgomery by Prussian Acid, and subsequent Administration of Prussian Acid to Agnes Stenhouse, or Mason and Archibald Mason. With Introductory Observations on the Medico-Legal Points of the Case. By Hugh Cowan, Advocate. Edinburgh: Constable & Co. 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wines from South Africa.—Port, SHERRY, etc., TWENTY SHILLINGS per Dozen.

These Wines, the produce of a British Colony, which has escaped the Vine Disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by Her Majesty's Customs at half-duty, hence the low price. Patronized and highly approved of by several hospitals and public institutions. A Pint Sample Bottle of each for 24 Stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

TERMS—CASH.

Country orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London".

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