

number at each station varies from eight to twenty. To those, as well as to their sub-inspector, who considers himself a gentleman, and is styled "the officer", must attendance and medicine be furnished for the above paltry sum. The Irish revenue police, which were recently disembodied, paid 11*d.* monthly each man; and civil practitioners who have charge of military detachments of less than fifty men are allowed 8*d.* a month, with a like sum in addition for each woman and child. Although the Irish constabulary surgeons apparently receive less a week than the English militia surgeons, it would, perhaps, be scarcely fair to compare the two cases, as the gentlemen of the latter class are specially injured by being obliged to relinquish their private practice. Still the case of our Irish brethren is one of great hardship, and with the other notorious instances of the same class, calls for redress. The subject of remuneration of the medical servants of the state is one which will, it is to be hoped, engage the attention of the new ministry.

We did not know that the ordering of a mutton chop now and then by a workhouse physician or surgeon was a crime of such awful magnitude, as some worthy gentlemen in the Emerald Isle seem to think it. The following are portions of a dialogue which took place on February 18th in the board-room of the Cork Union. The principal *dramatis personæ* were Mr. Jameson, a guardian, and Dr. W. C. Townsend, Assistant-Physician to the workhouse:

"Mr. JAMESON wished for some information about a requisition for a pound of mutton chop which had been ordered for a patient in the hospital by Dr. Townsend. Such a thing had never been ordered before. More wine was ordered now by the doctors than for some years past, and what porter they ordered was given; but he did not like the idea now of giving mutton chops. If one man got mutton chops, others should get them also; and it would go on until, in the end, they would be getting chickens and eggs.

"Dr. TOWNSEND. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, I didn't think that Mr. Jameson, or any other member of the Board, would send for me for such a thing as that. If Mr. Jameson or any guardian saw the poor man I ordered that mutton chop for—a man who is dying with cancer in the stomach, and has not retained anything on his stomach for the last five or six weeks—I think he would form a different opinion. . . . I have only to tell Mr. Jameson and the other members of this Board, with the greatest respect for them, that whenever I see occasion for it, whatever a person in such a case really wants or ought to get, I will order.

"Mr. JAMESON. I would sooner pay for a mutton chop out of my own pocket than establish such a precedent here. Dr. O'Connor never ordered mutton chops, so he must have been a very inhumane man, which I don't believe he was.

"Mr. O'BRIEN (Poor-law Inspector). I am sure Dr. Townsend never ordered anything that he did not find necessary; and when he finds a thing is necessary, it is his duty to order it."

Dr. Townsend, of course, only did his duty, both in ordering the meat, and in defending the course he had taken; but the pluck which he exhibited is worthy of commendation; and it sets off excellently the horror of Mr. Jameson. Horrible state of affairs, indeed! Workhouse doctors ordering more wine than in past years; and now mutton chops—and soon chickens and eggs too—for *paupers*!

Association Intelligence.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, Feb. 11th, 1858: EDWIN BARTLETT, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present: A. Allcock, Esq. (Smethwick); G. J. Brown, Esq. (Birmingham); E. Chesshire, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Clay, Esq. (Birmingham); J. S. Gaunt, Esq. (Alvechurch); J. J. Hadley, Esq. (Birmingham); H. Hancox, M.D. (Wolverhampton); W. Hoare, Esq. (Birmingham); W. Hopkins, Esq. (Handsworth); W. E. Johnson, Esq. (Dudley); J. W. Keyworth, M.D. (Birmingham); W. J. Kite, Esq. (West Bromwich); G. H. Marshall, M.D. (Birmingham); J. B. Melson, M.D. (Birmingham); O. Pemberton, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Postgate, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Russell, M.D. (Birmingham); J. V. Solomon, Esq. (Birmingham); W. F. Wade, M.B. (Birmingham); C. Warden, M.D. (Birmingham); J. Wheatcroft, Esq. (Cannock); T. W. Williams, Esq. (Birmingham); G. Yates, Esq. (Birmingham); and as visitors, Messrs. T. Howkins and O. W. Barratt of Birmingham.

LAWS OF THE BRANCH.

Alterations in, and additions to, the laws of the Branch (the latter providing for filling up vacancies, number of meetings, and the admission of medical friends), of which due notice was given at the last general meeting, were proposed by the PRESIDENT, and seconded by W. EAGLES JOHNSON, Esq., and carried unanimously.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The vacancy, occasioned in the Council by the death of Mr. J. Davies of Dudley Port, was filled by the election of Mr. C. T. Male of West Bromwich.

CASES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were read:

1. Spasmodic Croup, as observed in six out of eleven Children of the same Family: fatal in two. By James Russell, M.D.

2. Cutaneous and some other (non-traumatic) Hæmorrhages. By J. W. Keyworth, M.D.

3. Cases of Uterine Hæmorrhage treated by Transfusion. By J. Wheatcroft, Esq.

[These papers, with the discussions thereon, will appear under the head of Transactions of the Branches.]

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, February 1858.

have failed to gain the credence of the most trustworthy toxicological authorities, either in this country or on the continent.

I am, etc.,

W. B. KESTIVEN.

Upper Holloway, Feb. 13th, 1858.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

- BRYDEN.** On February 2nd, at Uffculme, Devon, the wife of *Richard Bryden, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- CLARK.** On February 20th, at 23, Montague Place, the wife of Andrew Clark, M.D., of a son.
- JACKSON.** On February 18th, at 21, Euston Road, the wife of *Thomas Carr Jackson, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- SIMPSON.** On February 21st, in Canonbury Street, Islington, the wife of Archibald Simpson, M.D., formerly of Alexandria, Egypt, and late Surgeon to the English Hospital, Jerusalem, of a son.
- WARDEN.** On February 18th, at Cherry Street, Birmingham, the wife of *Charles Warden, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BOYES—CHAMPION.** BOYES, Charles Robert, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General Army Medical Staff, to Margaret Mary, daughter of the late Major Champion, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, at Edinburgh, on February 16th.
- FITZ-GERALD—HELE.** FITZ-GERALD, Charles Egerton, Esq., Surgeon, of Folkestone, to Juliana, eldest daughter of J. Carroll Hele, Esq., of Shaldon St. Nicholas, Devon, at Ringmore, on February 18th.
- RILEY—RÉMOND.** RILEY, James, Esq., Surgeon, of St. George's Road, Belgravia, to Juliette Amelia, eldest daughter of A. F. Rémond, Esq., of Paris, at the English Embassy, Paris, on February 18th.

DEATHS.

- BLAKISTON.** On February 23rd, at St. Leonard's-on-the-Sea, aged 55, Frances, wife of Peyton Blakiston, M.D., F.R.S.
- CHATTERLEY,** William M. F., Esq., Surgeon, late of Brompton, at Port Adelaide, suddenly.
- DALTON,** Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, at 13, Mecklenburgh Square, on February 20th.
- HALIDAY.** On February 20th, at Ostend, suddenly, Alicia, wife of H. Haliday, M.D., of Dublin.

APPOINTMENTS.

- *WARDEN, Charles, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Birmingham General Dispensary.

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 20TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE deaths registered in London, which in the previous week were 1195, rose in the week that ended last Saturday (Feb. 20th) to 1275. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1164; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will give 1280. The number of deaths actually returned agrees very closely with the number obtained by calculation.

By comparing the results of the last two weeks, it will be seen that the deaths caused by zymotic diseases were successively 241 and 230, the corrected average for last week being 282; those caused by "constitutional" diseases rose from 208 to 257, the corrected average being 255; those from "local" diseases rose from 533 to 607, the average being 539; the deaths from "developmental" diseases were respectively 145 and 141, the average being 146; and "violent" deaths were 45 and 25 in the two weeks, the average being 33. Hence it appears that the mortality from zymotic diseases has been nearly stationary during

the fortnight, and that the same remark holds with regard to those of the developmental class. The increase under two other heads arises from phthisis, which rose in the two weeks from 130 to 158; from convulsions, which rose from 34 to 43; from disease of the brain, which rose from 8 to 19; and from disease of the heart, which rose from 39 to 53. The continuance of cold weather does not appear to have raised the mortality of bronchial disease within the period referred to, for though the mean temperature of the last fortnight was only 34°, or about 4° below the average, bronchitis was fatal in the two weeks in 193 and 191 cases; pneumonia in 104 and 102. But the mortality of bronchitis is considerably greater than is usual at this time, for if the deaths did not exceed the average of corresponding weeks, they would not be more than 137. The three oldest persons returned were, two women 90 years of age, and a man 91.

The deaths from measles declined from 57 to 34. Hooping-cough has carried off rather more than 50 children in each of the last five weeks. Last week 39 deaths were referred to scarlatina, and chiefly included under this head is an unusual number of cases in which the disease is returned as "diphtheria". These last amount to 15, and are given in detail in the notes. Four persons, of whom one was a man, aged 46 years, died of measles between the 8th and 11th instant inclusive, in the St. Pancras Workhouse.

Last week, the births of 1021 boys and 942 girls, in all 1963 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1593.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.872 in. On Wednesday and Thursday the mean reading was above 30 in. The highest reading in the week occurred on the former day, and was 30.04 in. The mean temperature of the week was 34°, which is 4.2° below the average of the same week in forty-three years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average throughout the week, and on the last three days the extent of depression was 7° or more. The highest point attained by the thermometer in the shade was 47° on Tuesday; the lowest was 24° on Friday. The mean daily range of temperature in the week was 12.7°; on Wednesday the range was 18.1°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 4.1°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 38.9°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 84. The wind blew from a north-easterly point during the first half of the week, and thereafter from the south-east. The rain-fall measured was 0.97 in., nearly all of which occurred on Sunday.

WESTERN DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN. The Sixth Annual Court of Governors of this Charity was held at the Dispensary, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, on Monday, February 15th, the Rev. Canon Dale in the Chair. The Report of the Committee stated that there had been 9,317 applications for relief during the past year, being an increase of 1,177 on the previous year; and that the subscriptions had increased, but not in the same ratio. The practice of the Dispensary had been open to the profession; and several gentlemen of high professional position, as well as students from several Hospitals, had occasionally attended. Thanks were accorded to the Committee, to the Officers, and to the Chairman; and especially to Mr. Hunt, the surgeon to the Dispensary, for the skill and industry shewn in raising it to its present useful and promising position.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL. The Annual meeting of the Governors of this Charity was held at the Hospital on February 23rd, Mr. Labouchere, the Treasurer and Vice-President, in the Chair. A tribute of respect was paid to the memory of their late President, the Earl Fitzwilliam. William Cotton, Esq., D.C.L., was chosen as the new President. The Bishop of London, Sir Charles Rugge Price, Bart., J. G. Barclay, G. H. Barnett, and G. H. Foster, Esqs., were chosen Vice-Presidents. The Report stated that 12,577 patients had been admitted during the past year, and that such was the pressure upon the Committee for more wards for in-patients, they intend, when the funds will permit, to build a new wing, in addition to the extensive accommodation for out-patients already recently effected. It appears, notwithstanding the increase of its supports, that the expenditure had exceeded the income nearly £1,200. Thanks were voted to the medical staff, and to several gentlemen who had made valuable contributions to the library. The usual resolutions having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

THE EXCHANGE OF DEAD BODIES IN THE NEWINGTON WORKHOUSE: TRIAL OF THE MASTER.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, FEB. 24TH. *Old Court.* (Before Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN and Mr. Justice CROMPTON.)

ALFRED FEIST, late master of the Newington Workhouse, surrendered to take his trial upon a charge of misdemeanour.

Mr. Robinson conducted the prosecution; Mr. Matthews appeared for the defendant.

The counsel for the prosecution said that, although the indictment, he believed, contained sixty-four counts, it appeared that the real question to be decided was in a very narrow compass. The substantial charge against the defendant would be, that he, holding the position of master of the Newington Workhouse, and it being part of his duty, in that capacity, to superintend the burial of the paupers who died in that establishment, neglected that duty, and disposed of the bodies of such persons for the purpose of being dissected, for his own profit and advantage. He believed it would be made to appear that none of the bodies disposed of by the defendant could legally have been so disposed of, and it appeared that the remains of one dissected body were substituted for a body that was supposed to be about to be interred, and the latter was then sent to be dissected, and afterwards made use of in the same manner; so that mourners, instead of following the remains of their own relations to the grave, followed those of some other person. It had been laid down that any dealing with a dead body, other than to decently inter it, was an offence at common law; but it appeared to the learned counsel that the case would clearly come within one of the sections of the Anatomy Act, which declared it to be an offence for any person to dispose of a dead body for the purposes of dissection where the party during life, or where the husband or wife, or any known relative of the deceased had objected; and this section also enacted that no undertaker or person entrusted with the duty of burying the deceased should, under any circumstances, have the power to dispose of it for the purposes of dissection; and also that it should not be done in any case where the relatives of the deceased required the body to be buried without being dissected; and this section at the same time required that there should be certain certificates obtained, and other formalities gone through, as an additional protection against the possibility of dead bodies being improperly used for dissection. He was bound to admit that the defendant had complied with all the forms required by the statute; but the charge against him was that he had fraudulently obtained possession of the remains of a great number of deceased persons, and had disposed of them for the purposes of dissection for his own advantage and profit. He said that the case would no doubt depend a good deal upon the evidence of a witness named Hogg, who was the undertaker, and who, no doubt, stood to some extent in the position of an accomplice.

In support of the charge, the evidence of Mr. Hogg and several other witnesses was adduced, as well as a statement made by the defendant on being examined by one of the Poor-law Inspectors in November 1857. This statement was to the effect that there had been a good many deaths in the poorhouse during the period that the defendant had been master, and that he kept one key of the dead-house, and the porter another. He admitted that he forwarded the bodies of a good many of the paupers to the hospital for the purpose of dissection, but said that he had in every case complied with the requirements of the act of Parliament. He admitted that the bodies of persons named Mary Whitehead, Charles Greenland, Phœbe Clark, Thompson, and five others, whose cases were the subject of the present indictment, were all sent to be dissected; but the relatives had made no objection, and he was not aware of any instance in which a "claimed" body had been sent for dissection. The defendant also stated that he had never received any gratuity from Mr. Hogg, the undertaker, but he admitted that the secretary to Guy's Hospital had paid him on two occasions the sums of £10 and £20. These sums did not refer to any particular number of bodies that he had been the means of supplying to the hospital, but were given as a gratuity. The defendant also stated that it was no part of his duty to be present when the bodies of paupers were screwed down, and that this was the duty of the undertaker, and he stated that he always understood that Hogg was not to charge the parish for the burial of the bodies that were sent for dissection.

Mr. MARK SHADDOCK, treasurer to Guy's Hospital, proved that he had from time to time paid the defendant money. In

1856 he paid him £10:10, and in 1857 £27. The money was given to him as a gratuity for the trouble he had in obtaining the necessary certificates relating to the bodies that were sent to the hospital for dissection. He was aware that the defendant was the master of a workhouse; but he was not aware that it was an offence against the statute to make such a payment. It had been the invariable practice to make these payments, to his knowledge, since the year 1849.

The case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. MATTHEWS said that the defendant had the legal custody of the dead bodies of the paupers, and he had the power to dispose of them, and he had complied with every one of the requirements of the Act of Parliament before the bodies were sent to the hospital; and, there being no evidence that the relatives of the deceased required that they should be buried, he submitted that the defendant was justified in what he had done.

Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN said, that the first four counts, which charged that the defendant, as master of the workhouse, had these bodies entrusted to his charge for the purpose of burial, and not otherwise, clearly had not been supported; as he was of opinion that the defendant had the legal custody of the bodies, and had the power of dealing with them according to the Anatomy Act.

Mr. MATTHEWS contended that the facts had not established any offence at common law, and that there was no evidence to show that the bodies had been disposed of, or sold, for the profit of the defendant; and that there was also no evidence that the relatives required the bodies to be buried, which was absolutely essential to be proved under the provisions of the Anatomy Act.

Mr. ROBINSON, in reply, urged that there was ample evidence that what was done by the defendant was for lucre and gain; and, with regard to the point, that the relatives had not required the bodies to be buried, he said that the deception that was practised upon them by a day being appointed for the funeral, and seeing the bodies in the coffins ready apparently for interment, effectually prevented them from making a distinct request that the burial should take place. It was clearly, however, their intention that their relatives should be buried.

Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN, after some further discussion, said the questions he should reserve for the consideration of the jury were whether the defendant had disposed of these dead bodies for his own profit, and whether there had been any act on the part of the relatives that amounted to a request that the bodies should be buried.

Mr. MATTHEWS addressed the jury for the defendant, and urged that the defendant had done no more than he was legally justified in doing under that act of Parliament, and he said that if there had been any irregularity the witness Hogg, who had been introduced on the part of the prosecution as an accomplice, was much more likely to have been guilty of it than the defendant. He reminded the jury that Hogg had in the first instance refused to answer any questions until an assurance was given to him that he should not be prosecuted, and that he had a direct inducement to substitute one body for another in the fact that he received 3*l.* 10*s.* for the burial of every body that was taken to the hospital, while he only received 5*s.* 6*d.* for the ordinary parish funeral.

Several highly respectable witnesses were called, who gave the defendant a most excellent character.

Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN, having intimated his intention to reserve some of the legal points that had been raised on behalf of the defendant for further consideration, said that it appeared to him that the substantial questions to be considered were, whether the defendant had delayed the burial of these bodies in order that they might be used for the purpose of dissection, and whether he intended to make a profit to himself in so doing; and also whether the relatives of the deceased had intimated a request that the bodies should be interred, and that they should not be subjected to anatomical examination, or whether they were prevented from doing so by the proceedings taken by the defendant to get up a pretended funeral. His lordship handed the written questions to the jury, requesting that they would answer each separately.

The Jury retired, and in about half an hour they returned into court, and expressed their opinion with regard to all the questions in the affirmative.

The learned Judge upon this finding, directed a verdict of *Guilty* to be recorded upon the fifth, sixth, and seventh counts of the indictment.

The Jury said they were anxious to express their regret that,

owing to the promise made by the guardians, the man Hogg had not been placed in the dock with the defendant.

A verdict of Guilty was then recorded, but no sentence was passed, and the defendant was allowed to be at large upon his procuring sureties to appear and receive judgment in case the points of law that are reserved should be decided against him.

CLERICAL SUPPORT OF QUACKERY. The *North American Medico-Chirurgical Review* for January 1858, contains an excellent article on Quack Advertisements in Religious Newspapers. It is too long to be transferred entire to our pages; but an extract or two will show some of the absurdities practised in the way of testimonials by some of the American clergy. We wish we were sure they had no parallel on this side of the Atlantic.

"On taking up a quack's 'almanac', we see in the titles of some of his compounds a show of their adaptation to particular classes of diseases; but the temptation cannot in any instance be resisted of claiming for the compound a curative power over all the diseases of an organ or apparatus, whether they be acute or chronic, nervous or inflammatory, hæmorrhagic or tuberculous, or whether located in tissues quite different from each other in their structure and vital properties. An expectorant, for example, is formally announced as the remedy in asthma, not only to excite the mucous membrane of the lungs to relieve itself by expectoration, but also, and with equal confidence, in hæmorrhage from the lungs, in which we are desirous of keeping this organ as quiet as possible, and of preventing any excitement and movement such as are desirable to produce expectoration. As might have been anticipated, we find certificates of clergymen in favour of the 'expectorant', which is announced as a wonderfully curative agent in asthma, cough, and influenza. We are not told whether subsequent attacks of the first-mentioned disease—the most formidable of the three—were prevented by this nostrum. For the relief of the fit or paroxysm, there are scores of remedies, each one of which might claim certificates of its curative powers over a stage of the disease that would have passed away without the use of any remedy at all. Under such circumstances, the one last taken will have the credit of the cure, we ought rather to say of a solution of the fit of asthma.

"But commend us to the out and out spoken praises lavished by another reverend; first, on the 'expectorant', for its having been the means, 'under God', of keeping him from his grave; ditto on the 'alterative', for his wife; then on the 'carminative balsam', for taking him, who laid as cold as a corpse, out of the jaws of cholera. Next are mentioned 'the sanative pills', which 'work to a charm'; but whether on the bowels or the brain—to carry off redundant bile, or to relieve from thick coming fancies—we are not told. The most wonderful wonder, to use the words of the itinerant showman, yet remains in the shape of the 'vermifuge', which is the best thing the reverend brother ever found among children for the cure of—worms? no, nothing of the sort—it was 'for chills and fever'. This feat of killing an object not aimed at, beats even the engineering skill of the famous Todleben in Sebastopol; and can only find a parallel in the annals of cockney sporting. The zealous certifier tells his quack friend of his having 'had formerly some practice in medicine, but abandoned it to become a — preacher.' It is devoutly to be hoped that his theology rests on a more orthodox foundation than his pathology, and that his preaching is more successful than his physicking; for otherwise his flock cannot be said to feed on pastures green, nor to be safe against wolves leaping into the fold.

"Jealous, perhaps, of the reputation which might accrue to the — church by some of its members being such successful media for the introduction and working of the 'expectorant', the 'carminative balsam', the 'sanative pills', and the 'vermifuge', out comes a brother, of another sect, whose rapid cure shows his transmissive power of the 'alterative', for that was the article employed in his case, to go far beyond that of his reverend rival of the other denomination. We learn from his certificate that he was seized in the night, with what he afterwards learned was 'malignant erysipelas', from which he suffered terribly the next day; but we must give the description of the case in his own words:—

"I had retired to bed about eleven o'clock in good health, and fell asleep, but was soon awakened by extreme pain in one hand and arm. I succeeded in keeping my bed until about four o'clock. When I awoke, I found my head badly swollen and in a high state of inflammation. A small black spot on the back of my hand, about the size of a five-cent piece, soon

rotted and came out to the bone. When I awoke, the pain was very severe, running into my head, and even the whole system. By twelve o'clock, my head and face were badly swollen. The glands of my throat swelled very much, and by this time every tooth in my head was more or less loose; two-thirds of the skin of my mouth and lips peeled off; my sight quite affected; no physician near. I solicited my friends to take me home (fifteen miles), but they were fearful I could not stand it, when T. R. Davenport, who kept the public-house, requested me to go to his house. Chills, faintness, and sickness, were constantly increasing upon me. I had become almost insensible. Relief soon came in the shape of the 'alterative', administered by a kind old lady, who met the patient at the store. The dose was a spoonful (tea or table, not specified), and repeated two or three times in the course of an hour, in which time the faintness, sickness, and chills, had principally left, a free perspiration was on the surface, and the inflammation fast abating. The third day after, I was able to ride home. Dr. Plimpton informed me that the attack was one of the severest kind of *malignant erysipelas*, and that the use of your alterative was the means of saving my life.' The grateful certifier ought to have made the whole story complete, by expressing his belief that he was a subject of so extraordinarily violent a case of malignant disease, in order to show the still more extraordinarily curative powers of the nostrum used by him on the occasion. We would not treat with levity any form of suffering; but we have shrewd suspicions that the editor and proprietor of the quack almanac has been hoaxed by some wag's describing as a case of malignant erysipelas in a — preacher, the effects of a 'free fight', in which some unfortunate wight had been engaged, and was 'punished' by a big-fisted antagonist. Of one thing we are sure, that, if such a narrative had been written by a medical man, we should have no hesitation in taxing him with having most extravagantly drawn on his imagination.

"We would respectfully suggest the propriety of the different Christian churches of the land taking order on this subject, and of their laying down the forms of dealing, as the Friends call it, with delinquents, whose conduct perils the dignity, purity, and usefulness, of the different religious denominations to which they severally belong. The task would not be at all a difficult one; as, happily, the great body of the clergy, and especially the members of it most conspicuous for their piety, learning, and consistent walk, are, we believe, free from the taint of corruption in this matter; and they cannot but feel aggrieved at the sore not being cleansed."

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE JENNER MONUMENT FUND. It will be remembered by many of our readers that several years ago subscriptions were made in this country for the purpose of erecting a monument to Jenner, the illustrious discoverer of vaccination. The history of the accumulation of funds wherewith to defray the expenses of this merited tribute is interesting to us as Americans. When it was proposed in England to erect a monument to the memory of this distinguished physician and philanthropist, it was suggested that, as it might be an object of universal interest, the people of all nations would gladly contribute: aid was accordingly solicited from the United States, and the appeal was so much more cordially responded to in this country than in the one in which the movement originated, that it may be truly said that the Jenner Monument in London is essentially an American tribute, which the English people have assisted in paying to an English celebrity. Of the whole sum collected some time ago, *three hundred and forty pounds* were transmitted from America — *one hundred and twelve pounds* from the Philadelphia Committee; and in the country of his birth, but *one hundred and ninety-six pounds*, including *twenty-five pounds* from the Prince Consort. (*North American Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January 1858.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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; DR. F. J. BROWN; MR. HOLMES COOTE; MR. J. A. HINGESTON; DR. EDWARD SMITH; DR. ROUTH; DR. J. SLOANE; MR. T. HUNT; DR. MARKHAM; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. RUSSELL; MR. OLIVER PEMBERTON; MR. J. V. SOLOMON; DR. SEPTIMIUS GIBSON; DR. WARDEN; DR. J. H. LAKIN; MR. C. R. THOMPSON; DR. TORRY; DR. DE MIERRE; MR. G. D. HUNT; MR. GORDELLER; MR. R. BRYDEN; DR. BADER; MR. T. L. PRIDHAM; MR. STONE; DR. LANCASTER; MR. T. A. BLOWFIELD; DR. G. MOORE; and DR. BUDD.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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1. A Dictionary of Medical Science; containing a concise Explanation of the various Subjects and Terms of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, etc., with French and other Synonyms. By Robley Dunglison, M.D., LL.D. Revised and very greatly enlarged. London: Trübner & Co, 1858.
2. The Cause of the Coagulation of the Blood: being the Astley Cooper Prize Essay for 1856, with Additional Observations and Experiments: and with an Appendix, shewing the Bearings of the Subject on Practical Medicine and Pathology. By *Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1858.
3. On Dislocations and Fractures. By Joseph Maclise, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Fasciculus II. London: John Churchill. 1858.
4. A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. By T. H. Tanner, M.D., F.R.S. London: Henry Renshaw. 1858.
5. On some Modern Doctrines concerning Syphilis. By *Langston Parker, F.R.C.S. 1858.

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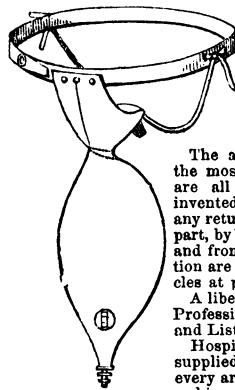
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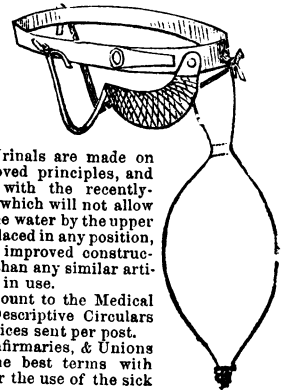


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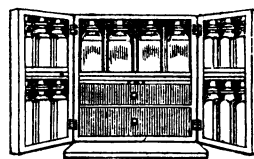


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