

them in its most virulent form; and his wife, Madame Merei, was one of its early victims.

On the relief of Temesvar by the Imperial troops under the command of Haynau, he escaped with his children to the Turkish frontier town of Widden, thence to Constantinople, where he, with others, was for some months detained. In this hurried flight he lost the whole of his available property and valuable effects, and his possessions in Pesth were confiscated. Among his losses, what he ever seemed most to regret, were his note-books, containing an abundance of facts which he had accumulated on the subject of children's diseases, both in public and private practice. It is to be hoped, for the cause of science, that these records may hereafter come to light.

Dr. Merei subsequently settled at Manchester, where he continued to cultivate the department of medicine on which he had already bestowed so much time and labour. During the existence of the Chatham Street School of Medicine, he held the post of Lecturer on Diseases of Children in that institution; and at the time of his death he was, in conjunction with Dr. Whitehead, Physician to the Clinical Dispensary for Diseases of Children. In 1851 and 1852, he published, in the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal*, a course of Lectures on the Diseases of Children; and, a year or two ago, he brought out a work *On the Disorders of Infantile Development and Rickets*, etc.

Dr. Merei died at his residence in Oxford Street, Manchester, on March 12th. His health had been in an unsatisfactory state for some months. He had suffered from symptoms of faulty digestion, want of rest, and rheumatic pains in the shoulders and chest, which were referred to diaphragmatic rheumatism, and treated accordingly. In February, decided symptoms of hepatic disease presented themselves. On February 23rd, seventeen days before death, he remained for the first time in bed, having on the previous evening discovered an unusual fulness of the epigastrium, which was found occupied by an unyielding tumefaction, reaching downwards as low as the umbilicus, and having a lateral extent of at least ten inches. The most prominent part of this tumour presented itself in the substernal arch; its surface was smooth over its entire extent, was very hard and resistant, and slightly tender under pressure. It being thought probable that the tumefaction consisted in a form of chronic inflammation, with persistent hypertrophy of the liver, antiphlogistic measures were employed. The treatment was soon followed by free bilious evacuations, and, during one day, by bilious vomiting. No mitigation of symptoms having ensued, however, it was suggested that there might be abscess, either in the liver or between it and the diaphragm, or possibly thoracic effusion. After careful inquiry, however, the chest was believed to be perfectly normal. The presence of serous cysts or of hydatids seemed to be out of the question; and the probability of its being cirrhosis was also discountenanced by every argument. It was at this juncture—twelve days before dissolution—that the conviction seized him, as it had previously done his medical friend, that the disease was malignant. Besides the negative evidences, there were others of a positive character which predicated the existence of cancer. He had frequent eructations, sometimes vomitings, of viscid phlegm mixed with black grumous spots, of a peculiarly offensive odour; the cutaneous transpiration was clammy and offensive; the urine was loaded with phosphates; the complexion of the skin over the whole body was of the dusky sallowness peculiar to malignancy; and the muscular and adipose tissues became rapidly attenuated.

He received the intelligence respecting the nature of his malady with firmness and resignation; and, on its being stated that it might possibly be otherwise, he shook his head doubtfully, and said he was sure the diagnosis was correct. He had no fears about the change, which he believed was in-

evitable and not far distant, nor did he trouble himself afterwards about worldly matters.

He had no relish for food in any shape, and gradually declined, like one sinking from starvation. Death stole over him like tranquil slumber, without a struggle or any manifestation of suffering.

The *post mortem* section, performed twenty-two hours after death, in the presence of five medical gentlemen, revealed the correctness of the diagnosis. The liver was about twice its normal size. It was occupied throughout by encephaloid deposit,—in some places single, in others grouped; of dimensions of from the size of a pea to that of a large walnut. The smaller deposits were cheesy in consistency, but the larger ones were hard and fibrous, the fibres radiating from a homogeneous semi-transparent centre, of still firmer consistency. The only portion of the organ not thus occupied was the lower part of the right lobe, which was extremely friable, very dark, and coarsely granular.

He was interred on Tuesday, March 16th; and, although his funeral was intended to be strictly private, a considerable number of gentlemen, with a long line of private carriages, attended, without invitation, to follow his remains to their resting-place.

Association Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL REFORM COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Medical Reform Committee was holden at 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, on Thursday, April 1st: Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., in the Chair. There were also present: G. Bottomley, Esq.; Sir John Forbes, M.D.; G. W. Hastings, Esq.; Dr. Henry; Dr. Lankester; T. Nunneley, Esq.; A. Prichard, Esq.; Dr. Richardson; J. Stedman, Esq.; and Dr. Webster.

The object for which the meeting was called was to take into consideration the Bills of Lord Elcho and Mr. Cowper.

It was proposed and seconded—

“That Mr. Cowper's Bill be taken into consideration by the Committee with a view to its amendment.”

An amendment was proposed—

“That Lord Elcho's Bill be taken into consideration.”

The original resolution was carried; and the Committee proceeded to examine Mr. Cowper's Bill.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That a preliminary examination in general knowledge should be established, which all who enter the profession must pass.
2. That the following words be inserted in Clause iv, line 3, after “conditions”:—“Endeavouring that such qualifications and testimonials should, as far as practicable, be uniform throughout the United Kingdom.”
3. That attention be directed to the fact, that no provision is made for the election of a President of the General Council.
4. That, in Clause xxiii, the words—“Provided always, that the name of no person shall be erased from the register on the ground of his adoption of any theory in the practice of medicine or surgery”, should be omitted as unnecessary.
5. That it is the opinion of the Committee that each member of the General Council should hold office for a term not exceeding five years, but should be capable of re-election.
6. That Clause xv requires modification as to the addressing letters to registered persons, and removing them from the register if no reply be received.
7. That Mr. Cowper's Bill having been considered, and the foregoing alterations proposed, the Committee recommend it, with such alterations, to the Association at large.
8. That the alterations suggested be forwarded to the Right Honourable W. F. Cowper.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., *Secretary*.

justly do, a mere squabble among interested cliques and corporations as to which shall have the supremacy.

I am, etc., THOMAS NUNNELEY, F.R.C.S.E.

Leeds, April 6th, 1858.

[Mr. Nunneley appears not to have noticed that the paper, entitled "Principles of Medical Reform", to which he alludes, was published *in extenso* at p. 280 of last week's JOURNAL, and commented on in the leading article at p. 267. EDITOR.]

CASE OF INJURY OF THE BRAIN.

LETTER FROM THOMAS SMITH, ESQ.

SIR,—I have now under my care an interesting case of injury to the brain, wherein a portion of the right hemisphere of more than two inches diameter was sliced off on March 11th. The patient appears to be progressing favourably. If any of our associates feel a curiosity to witness the extensive mischief and small consequent constitutional disturbance, I or my assistant Mr. Vigurs will be pleased to show them the patient. I would suggest between the hours of 1 and 2 P.M. as the most likely time to find me at home.

The chief interest of the case arises from the imperturbable state of the man's general system.

I am, etc., THOMAS SMITH.

Crawley, Sussex, April 4th, 1858.

TREATMENT OF CONTRACTED KNEE-JOINTS.

LETTER FROM JOSEPH SAMPSON GAMGEE, ESQ.

SIR,—Much as I dislike questions of scientific priority, I cannot refrain claiming for my friend Professor Palasciano, of Naples, the merit apparently attributed to Mr. Brodhurst by Mr. Holmes Coote, in the last of his very valuable published papers on the Diseases of Joints. When I was in Naples, several years ago, I saw Professor Palasciano divide the biceps, semimembranosus, quadriceps extensor, and cord-like prolongation of fascia lata in the neighbourhood of a contracted knee-joint, which he then straightened by forcible extension. He informed me that he had performed the operation twenty-five times, with perfect success. His first remarks in point were published in 1847, and an analysis of the pamphlet appeared in the *Bulletin de Thérapeutique* the same year.

I am, etc., J. SAMPSON GAMGEE.

18, Harbourne Road, Birmingham, April 5th.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

- BRUSH. On March 20th, at Torquay, the wife of John Ramsay Brush, M.D., Knight of the Legion of Honour, of a son.
- BULTEEL. On March 27th, at Stonehouse, Plymouth, the wife of Christopher Bulteel, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- CARR. On March 31st, at Lee Grove, Blackheath, the wife of William Carr, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- COLLINS. On April 6th, at 18, Mornington Place, the wife of Julius Collins, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- GORRINGE. On January 17th, at Port Louis, Mauritius, the wife of J. Gorrings, M.D., Surgeon H.M.'s 4th Regiment, of a son.
- HENSLEY. On April 6th, at Bath, the wife of Henry Hensley, M.D., of a son.
- LE CRONIER. On April 3rd, at St. Helier's, Jersey, the wife of John Le Cronier, M.D., of a son.
- MACKAY. On March 31st, at Brompton, the wife of A. Lockhart Mackay, Esq., late Assistant-Surgeon Bengal Army, of a son.
- MAY. On April 1st, at Tottenham, the wife of Edward Hooper May, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- SPARROW. On January 30th, at Bangalore, East Indies, the wife of George Waterloo Pennington Sparrow, Esq., Surgeon, 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- JONES—BUCHANAN. JONES, Humphrey Stanley, Esq., of Llynnon, Anglesey, Assistant Commissary-General, to Emma, eldest daughter of Andrew Buchanan, M.D., formerly of the Commercial Road, London, on December 1st, 1857.
- MORRIS—CLARKE. *MORRIS, Charles William, Esq., Surgeon, Campden, Gloucestershire, to Eleanor Charlotte, third surviving daughter of the Rev. L. C. Clarke, of Wolviston, Stockton-on-Tees, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on March 31st.

DEATHS.

- BOX, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Witney, Oxon, on April 4th.
- COLLIER. On April 5th, at 20, Fitzroy Square, Christina, wife of Charles Collier, M.D., aged 69.
- CURRIE, William Frederick, M.D., at Quilon, Malabar Coast, on February 17th.
- ELLIS. On March 26th, at Chippenham, Charlotte, widow of the late William Ellis, Esq., Surgeon, of Newent, Gloucestershire.
- *FRY, Augustin, Esq., Surgeon, at Wigston Magna, Leicestershire, on April 3rd.
- GILLET, Carthew, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at Calcutta, aged 23, on February 13th.
- JONES. On March 23rd, at Cleobury Mortimer, Salop, Arthur, second son of *Wm. Weaver Jones, Esq., Surgeon, aged 30.
- MARTIN, Francis, Esq., Surgeon, at Notting Hill, aged 38, on March 30th.
- MASFEN. On March 24th, at Mount Lezayre, Ramsay, Isle of Man, Agnes Mary, youngest child of the late John Masfen, Esq., Surgeon, of Stafford, aged 16.
- MCGRIGOR, Sir James, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., late Director-General of the Army Medical Department, at 3, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, aged 86, on April 2nd.
- *MEREL, August Schœpf, M.D., at Manchester, aged 53, on March 12th.
- REID, Alexander, Esq., Surgeon in the Artillery, H.E.I.C.S., at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 49, on March 28th.
- SÉNAC, M. le Dr., Professor of Medical Pathology in, and formerly Director of, the School of Medicine at Lyons, formerly Physician of the Hôtel Dieu, Member and at one time President of the Imperial Society of Medicine, at Lyons, lately.
- SODEN. On March 29th, at Bath, aged 1 year and 11 months, William Reginald; on March 30th, aged 6, Charles; and on March 31st, aged 3, Henrietta Josephine—children of *John Soden, Esq., Surgeon, Bath.
- SPARROW. On February 2nd, at Bangalore, George, the infant son of G. W. P. Sparrow, Esq., Surgeon 60th Royal Rifles.
- STEWART. On March 31st, at Greenwich Hospital, aged 18 months, Jessie, youngest child of John Grant Stewart, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Naval Hospitals.

APPOINTMENTS.

- DANIELL, Joseph Staines, Esq., Surgeon, appointed Mayor of Blandford.
- *JEPPHOTT, S. T., Esq., elected House-Surgeon to the Chester General Infirmary.
- PAGET, James, Esq., F.R.S., appointed Surgeon-Extraordinary to Her Majesty.
- STANLEY, Edward, Esq., F.R.S., appointed Surgeon-Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, March 26th, 1858:—

- BARRETT, James, Banbury, Oxon
- BEDFORD, Robert James, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
- BROAD, James, Stoke Newington
- BROOKE, Thomas Thorniley, Stockport, Cheshire
- FALWASSER, Francis, Sherborne, Dorset
- GARNEYS, Thomas, Bungay, Suffolk
- HALLOWES, Frederic Blackwood, Canterbury
- HEWLETT, Thomas, Army
- HUGHES, Thomas Hunter, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire
- HUNT, William James, Hinton Blewett, Bristol
- KING, Edward Pendrill, Chepstow, Monmouthshire
- MAJOR, Harry Pike, Hungerford, Berks
- MOSELY, Alexander, Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square
- PEART, Robert Septimus, North Shields
- PHILIPSON, George Hare, Newcastle-on-Tyne

RYATT, Frederick Elliott, Newbury, Berkshire
TUCKWELL, Henry Matthews, Oxford
WILLIAMSON, John Newby, Bothel, Cumberland

Monday, March 29th :—

BOUTFLOWER, John, Army
BUNNING, Robert Joseph, Fairfield, near Liverpool
CRANSWICK, William Noad, Merchant Service
DAKERS, William Henry Philip, Herne Bay
GARNHAM, Richard William, Upper Holloway
HARPER, Frederick Luther, Aldenham Street, Somers Town
HARVEY, Henry Offley, Hailsham, Sussex
HICKMAN, William, Brixton
JONES, Evan, Hendreforgan, Swansea
NOEL, Ange Ferdinand René, Mauritius
PRINCE, Arthur, Harrow Road

Wednesday, March 31st :—

BRAINE, Francis Woodhouse, H.E.I.C.S.
DIGBY, Frederic, Maldon, Essex
FISHER, John, Manchester
FRANEY, Edward, Northampton
PIKE, Thelwell, Bucklebury, Berks
REED, George, Portsmouth
SAINTER, James Dow, Macclesfield
SMYTH, William Dickson, Royal Navy

Monday, April 5th :—

ALFORD, Henry James, Taunton, Somerset
BELCHER, Robert Shirley, Burton-on-Trent
BENNETT, Charles Vaughan Simmons, Haverfordwest
CUMPTONE, William, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire
DAVIES, John, Festiniog, Monmouthshire
DAVIES, William Broughton, Wellington, Sierra Leone
HOPKINS, John Walter, Leeds
HORTON, James Africanus Beale, Gloucester, Sierra Leone
JOYCE, Thomas, Stamford Hill
OCHILTREE, Charles Wm., Seaton Sluice, near Newcastle
PICKFORD, Newbold, Manchester
RICKARDS, Alfred, Leeds
SCARTH, John William, Leeds
SUMMERS, William Alexander, Ilminster, Somerset

At the same meeting of the Court—

SMYTH, William Dickson, of H.M.S. *Agamemnon*, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date March 31st.

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING

APRIL 3RD, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday (April 3rd) was 1374. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1392; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average, after the latter has been raised proportionally to the increase—a correction which will make it 1531. The deaths now returned are, therefore, less by 157 than the number which the average rate of mortality would have produced.

The registration of last week exceeds that of the previous week to the extent of 106 deaths; but the excess arises from deaths, on which inquests had been held, having been entered in the registers in more than their due proportion, at the end of the quarter, and not from an increased rate of mortality. This will be evident, when it is stated that cases in which bronchitis, pneumonia, and asthma, were fatal, declined in the two weeks from 271 to 258; whereas deaths produced by mechanical or chemical injuries increased from 50 to 113. The same explanation applies to an increase of "sudden" deaths, of which the cause is unascertained or not defined, from 14 to 27. The mortality from whooping-cough has declined in the last three weeks according to the following numbers: 83, 72, and 66. The mean temperature rose in the third week of March to 48° (which is higher by 15° than it had been in earlier part of the month); but in the last two weeks the air has not been so warm, the means having been 47° and 45°.

Measles, from which 59 children died, of whom 31 were under two years of age, is exceedingly fatal in the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, where six boys, whose ages varied from six to ten years, died from the complaint, 2 on the 26th ult., 2 on the 27th, one on the 28th, and one on the 29th. A young

man died in the same institution, on the 25th, of rheumatic fever. Three children died of measles in the sub-district of Christchurch, Marylebone, 3 in Bow, and 3 in St. James, Bermondsey.

Two persons died of destitution on the same day, March 31st: a seaman, aged 56 years, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the wife of a labourer, aged 40, in the Workhouse, St. Margaret, Westminster. Of 113 violent deaths included in the present return, 100 occurred accidentally, 3 were by murder or manslaughter, and 10 by suicide. The three oldest individuals who paid the debt of nature were aged respectively 93, 94, and 96 years.

Last week the births of 872 boys and 863 girls, in all 1735 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1801.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.577 in. The barometrical readings fell from 30.05 in. on Sunday the 28th ult. to 28.85 in. on the 31st. The mean temperature of the week was 44.6°, which is 1.3° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature which was above the average on the first four days, fell from 48.1° on Wednesday, to 38.4° on Thursday, and 34.7° on Friday, the last of which is 9.4° below the average. On Friday the thermometer fell so low as 27.2°. The wind which previously to Thursday had blown from the south-west, turned on that day to north-east. On Monday the thermometer in the shade had reached 61.8°, and its extreme range in five days was therefore 34.6°. The mean daily range of the week was 19.1°. The difference between the mean dew point temperature and air temperature was 6°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 81. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 46.9°. The rain-fall of the week was 0.42 in. A loud thunder-clap was heard on Saturday afternoon.

THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDIE.

THE following notice appeared in the *Supplement* to the *London Gazette* of April 3rd.

"WHITEHALL, April 3, 1858. The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned officers Her Majesty's Royal license and permission that they may accept and wear the insignia of the several classes of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie attached to their respective names, which His Imperial Majesty the Sultan has been pleased to confer upon them as a mark of his Majesty's approbation of their distinguished services before the enemy during the late war, and that they may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto belonging."

Here follow the names of a number of officers of Her Majesty's Navy and Marines, among which appear the following members of the medical staff.

FOURTH CLASS. *Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets*: David Deas, C.B.

FIFTH CLASS. *Deputy Medical Inspectors of Hospitals and Fleets*: John Rees; Charles Ritchie Kinnear, M.D.

Surgeons: John Munro, M.D.; William Graham, M.D.; John Stewart (b); Charles Deane Steele; George Mackay, M.D.; Charles Robert Brien, M.D.; Robert Grahame, M.D.; Edward Nolloth, M.D.; Samuel William Webb; John Herbert Patterson; Hugh O'Hagan, M.D.; John Cockin; Daniel John Duigan, M.D.; William Duirs, M.D.; John Trail Urquhart Bremner; John Cotton, M.D.; George Mason, M.D.; Ahmuty Irwin; John Wallace; Mark Hamilton, M.D., B.A.; and Allan Brown, M.D.

Assistant-Surgeons: Charles George Wolfenden; Edward M'Sorley; Gilbert Lennox King; William Sylvester Roche; and William James Shone.

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. T. L. PRIDHAM; MR. A. T. H. WATERS; DR. KEYWORTH; MR. J. A. HINGESTON; MR. THOMAS SMITH (Crawley); DR. THOMAS INMAN; MR. JOHN WHEATCROFT; MR. T. L. BRITTAIN; MR. STONE; MR. HOLMES COOTE; MR. WILLIAM MARTIN; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. C. H. F. ROUTH; MR. J. S. GAMGEE; MR. F. LAUNDY; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. EYTON JONES; DR. BENJAMIN DAVIES; DR. MATTHEWS; DR. JOHN WAY; MR. M. JACKSON; DR. C. HANDFIELD JONES; MR. JOHN K. SPENDER; and MR. J. V. SOLOMON.