

first and second Georges, when the pipe and the pot, or the punch-bowl, were the sole solace of the age.

After a certain period of life the human frame seems capable of resisting the influence of any amount of tobacco-smoking. Those who have noticed the habits of very aged people know full well that many of them, especially in the lower ranks, consider the pipe to be the chief enjoyment of life. There is, at the present moment, an old woman at Swansea, 108 years old, whose cutty pipe is never out of her mouth; and we have remarked that of late most old women who have died at a very advanced age, beyond a hundred years, have retained the habit until the latest moment of their existence. We do not wish to put forward these old women as any argument in favour of immoderate smoking, as we know the worthlessness of arguing from the special to the general, but simply to show that the *poison* of tobacco, even taken largely, in a certain stage of life, and after the establishment of a habit, becomes quite inert.

We are certainly astonished at one statement which we have seen used by Mr. Solly, and repeated by Dr. Hassall, namely, that the tobacco-smoke *is taken into the lungs*. It is quite evident from this remark that philosophers are sometimes sadly unacquainted with "common things." If either of these gentlemen will take one whiff of a cigar wholly into their lungs, they will speedily perceive that they do it at their peril. If any of our associates will supply us with any *facts* with respect to the effects of tobacco-smoking we shall feel obliged to them, as we must confess that the manner in which the question has hitherto been discussed is not very creditable to the members of a learned profession. When one surgeon boldly asserts that tobacco causes *cancer*, and another that it is the parent of consumption, we think it right to appeal to the calm judgment of unbiassed men.

### THE WEEK.

THE publication of the Government return relative to the condition of the late Army in the East corroborates in a very significant manner the accounts published in the press generally, and especially in the *Times*, of the terrible condition to which it had been reduced by the incapacity of its commanders and the total disregard of all the conditions necessary to maintain the health of large masses of men in the field. From this Government return, it appears that the total of British troops who served in the war, from first to last, was 82,901; of this number, 18,927 actually died, and 11,374 were disabled, making a total loss to the army of 30,301 for a period of eighteen months, only twelve of which were passed in the presence of the enemy. This enormous loss far exceeds that which took place at Walcheren, and which we are taught by history to consider as the blackest page in our military annals.

The return is not as explicit as we should have wished it to have been with respect to the number of men who fell victims to disease brought on by exposure and malaria. Could these have been distinguished from those who fell from the ordinary and unpreventable hazards of war, no doubt we should have a further example of the truth that pestilence kills threefold more than the sword. Out of a total number of 6,820 cavalry, 1,587 died and were invalided—a much smaller number proportionately than the infantry regiments. In the artillery, the losses amounted to 2,256, out of a total number of 8,944. It is

noteworthy to observe that, although a greater number of officers were killed in the field than privates, proportionately, yet that a considerably less number suffered from disease; thus proving what has already been abundantly proved—that our losses in the Crimea were not so much owing to the exigencies of the war and difficulties of the position, as to the neglect of those charged with the public health and feeding of the troops. We intend next week to draw attention to Mr. Ranald Martin's very important proposition to institute a health officer for the army—an officer of high rank, who shall be present with it in the field. Until preventive medicine has a powerful voice in the camp, we not only have no guarantee that the shortcomings and neglects at Sebastopol, which swept 30,000 troops from the field, will not be repeated in the very next war, but a very fair presumption that they will again recur with all their original horrors.

We had hoped to be able to give an outline of the new Medical Reform Bill this week; but, as it cannot yet be obtained in a form which permits its public use, and as it would be injudicious to make statements which might subsequently demand correction, any lengthened remarks must for the present be deferred. When the Bill has been printed by order of the House of Commons, we shall take the earliest opportunity of making its contents known to our associates. In the meantime, we may state that, like previous Bills, it provides for preliminary education, uniformity of qualification, reciprocity of practice, registration, the restraint of illegal practice, and other important matters. The principal difference from previous Bills is in the constitution of the Council; but this will be a subject for future discussion.

In our impression of last week appeared an advertisement addressed to Naval Medical Officers, respecting a testimonial to Dr. McWilliam, F.R.S. We need not remind our associates of the events attending the agitation for improving the treatment of the naval assistant-surgeons, for they must be impressed upon the memory of each individual member of the profession. We would only state, that for seven years Dr. McWilliam led the movement which was so vigorously carried on by the whole profession, and in which our associates took an honourable part. He brought to bear upon the cause of the assistant-surgeons the same zeal and ability that he displayed in his investigations into the epidemic of yellow fever at Boa Vista some years since. We make no doubt that the appeal of the Committee will be liberally responded to by every medical officer in Her Majesty's Navy.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROP. COUNTIES.	37, Soho Square,	Tues., March
[Adjourned Meeting.]	London.	3, 4 P.M.

### ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

THE LAWS of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, with regard to the admission of new members, are the following:—

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.

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 of the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year.

The names of new members should be forwarded to the Secretary, Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS, Worcester; or to any of the Secretaries of the Branches.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH:  
GENERAL MEETING.

A General Meeting of the above Branch was holden on Thursday, February 12th, 1857, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, New Street, Birmingham: EDWIN BARTLEET, Esq., President elect, in the chair. There were also present: A. Allcock, Esq. (Smethwick); A. Baker, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Bassett, Esq. (Birmingham); G. Bodington, Esq. (Sutton Coldfield); S. Chavasse, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Davies, Esq. (Dudley Port); J. Downes, Esq. (Handsworth); Dr. Fraser (10th Hussars); J. Houghton, Esq. (Dudley); J. Johnston, M.B. (Birmingham); W. J. Kite, Esq. (West Bromwich); G. B. Knowles, Esq. (Birmingham); J. H. Keyworth, M.D. (Birmingham); G. H. Marshall, Esq. (Birmingham); J. R. Nicholson, M.D. (Redditch); Oliver Pemberton, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Vose Solomon, Esq. (Birmingham); W. F. Wade, M.D. (Birmingham); C. Wardell, M.D. (Birmingham); T. Watkin Williams, Esq. (Birmingham); G. Yates, Esq. (Birmingham). Henry Terry, Esq., of Northampton, attended as a visitor.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE BRANCH.

J. Downes, Esq., of Handsworth, E. Welchman, Esq., of Southam, and Wm. Smith, Esq., of Redditch, were unanimously elected members of the Branch.

Mr. BARTLEET having been called away, the chair was taken by Mr. G. B. Knowles.

## AMPUTATION AT THE ANKLE-JOINT. BY ALFRED BAKER, ESQ.

[This paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON remarked, that he could confirm most fully the truthfulness of the facts laid before the society by Mr. Baker in reference to the great advantages afforded by this operation; and he considered that Mr. Syme had established a claim to the gratitude of the profession and the public for having introduced and established this procedure in Great Britain. Mr. Pemberton had himself performed it at the tenderest years, and safely also in cases of recent injury. (See JOURNAL for 1856, pp. 311, 377.) The operation was not, however, unattended by those accidents which belong to all surgical undertakings. He had recently lost a case from pyæmia, which, at the onset, promised everything to be desired; and, in another case, he had been compelled to amputate higher up, in order to save life. This latter case had enabled him to carefully dissect the stump in Syme's amputation, with a view to determine the position of the divided tendons in regard to the cicatrix. The particulars of these cases, however, and of the dissection, he should bring before them on another occasion.

Mr. SOLOMON thought it would be very desirable if statistics of the results of amputation at the ankle-joint were to be thoroughly and fairly compared with those of amputation in the lower third of the leg.

Mr. BAKER, in reply, said that he thought Syme's amputation would bear comparison in all respects with other amputations. There were no doubt accidental circumstances which might occur, as mentioned by Mr. Pemberton, and which might also lead to a fatal termination; it being well known, for instance, what slight causes sometimes would apparently give rise to pyæmia. He firmly believed, however, that there were no special drawbacks to be feared in this operation, as likely to arise either from its situation or from its mode of performance.

## TREATMENT OF PROLAPSUS UTERI. BY J. BASSETT, ESQ.

[This paper is published at p. 172.]

Mr. KNOWLES considered an important point in the paper just read was the *kind* of pessary. He used a sponge covered with oil-silk, which had the advantage of being easily cleansed and adapted to the size requisite in individual cases.

Mr. YATES had tried a variety of pessaries. An objection to several was, that, in consequence of accretion from the vaginal discharge, their extraction became difficult; indeed, in some cases he had heard of, the vagina had been lacerated. The instrument he preferred was one invented by Mr. Copeman of Bradford, which possessed the merit of being easy of introduction and extraction, of being readily cleansed, and of not interfering with micturition or defæcation. Mr. Yates exhibited one of Mr. Copeman's instruments, and explained the mode of fixing it by tapes.

Mr. BAKER said, that serious inconveniences are connected with all instruments used for the support of a prolapsed uterus. Few persons require their aid who are not affected with leucorrhœa: hence tapes near to the vaginal outlet become saturated by the discharge, lose their pliability, and

cause excoriations. From a pessary with a straight stem, the vagina, on the patient's sitting down, is liable to be seriously injured: the stem should be curved. Mr. Baker gave preference to the old pyriform pessary. The most ingenious instrument is an inflated India rubber bag, of French manufacture, which is unfortunately too expensive to be within reach of the poor.

Mr. BASSETT, in the course of his reply, dwelt on the necessity of a pessary being removed every three months, for the purpose of being cleansed of accretions; and that, when leucorrhœa was present, it ought to receive medical attention, and, if possible, be cured.

## CASE OF WOUND OF THE KIDNEY: RECOVERY.

BY J. JOHNSTON, M.B. LOND.

[This case will be published in the JOURNAL.]

## PERCENTAGES ON INSANITY.

Mr. BODINGTON (Sutton Coldfield), proprietor of Driffild House Asylum, Warwickshire, asked permission of the chairman to mention a subject which he deemed of importance to the profession generally, and especially to those who were engaged in the treatment and superintendence of the insane. In the number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for January 17th, the editor had exposed, in a leading article, the disgraceful nature of an advertisement which proposed to give "20 per cent. annually on the receipts to any medical man recommending a quiet patient, of either sex, to a first class asylum, with the highest testimonials." He (Mr. Bodington), as the proprietor of an establishment for the treatment of the insane, could not but view with satisfaction the manner in which the editor had treated a matter so degrading to the best interests of the profession; and he could not but express a hope that, if the offensive advertisement were repeated, the name of the advertiser would be given to the public.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY  
MEETING.

THE ordinary Quarterly Meeting was held at the White Lion Hotel, Bristol, on February 19th, 1857, at 8 P.M.: WM. DAVIES, M.D., President, in the chair. There were also present: Geo. Allen, Esq. (St. George's); John Barrett, Esq. (Bath); J. S. Bartrum, Esq. (Bath); F. Brittan, M.D. (Clifton); Wm. Budd, M.D. (Bristol); Geo. Burder, M.D. (Clifton); W. J. Church, Esq. (Bath); Wm. M. Clarke, Esq. (Bristol); Edmund Cockey, Esq. (Frome); R. W. Coe, Esq. (Bristol); Chas. Collins, Esq. (Chew Magna); G. C. Corbould, Esq. (Bristol); Nath. Crisp, Esq. (Bristol); Jas. Crang, Esq. (Timsbury); Edw. Crossman, Esq. (Hambrook); J. G. Davey, M.D. (Northwoods); F. Flower, Esq. (Chilcompton); Jas. Godfrey, Esq. (Bristol); R. C. B. Holland, Esq. (Bath); Wm. Hutchins, Esq. (Keynsham); John Humpage, Esq. (Bristol); Geo. King, Esq. (Bath); Joseph Lancaster, Esq. (Clifton); Crosby Leonard, Esq. (Bristol); Thos. Martin, Esq. (Bristol); Samuel Martyn, M.D. (Bristol); E. S. Mayor, Esq. (Bristol); J. S. Metford, Esq. (Clifton); W. F. Morgan, Esq. (Bristol); A. Prichard, Esq. (Clifton); W. Y. Sheppard, Esq. (Bristol); J. K. Spender, Esq. (Bath); T. G. Stockwell, Esq. (Bath); G. Terry, Esq. (Wells); and as visitors: G. D. Freeman, Esq. (Bath); Dr. Bowen (Coldstream Guards); and — Browbray, Esq. (of the Military Train.)

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

CASE OF BRONZED SKIN, ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE OF THE  
SUPRARENAL CAPSULES. BY J. K. SPENDER, ESQ.

[This case will be published in the JOURNAL.]

Dr. DAVIES had met with two cases of extensive disease of the suprarenal capsules, unaccompanied by bronzed skin: one died of heart, and the other of kidney, disease.

Mr. LEONARD exhibited a preparation of diseased suprarenal capsules, from a woman, aged 35. The skin had been bronzed for eighteen months before death.

## ON THE ATROPHY OF UNITED GROUPS OF MUSCLES.

BY F. BRITAN, M.D.

[This paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

Mr. BARTRUM mentioned the case of a young man, who suffered from loss of power in the shoulder and upper arm, accompanied with atrophy of certain muscles. A variety of treatment was employed, without benefit.

Dr. DAVEY said a somewhat similar case had come to his knowledge. A gentleman complained of "loss of motive power" referred to the deltoid muscle of the right arm. On examina-

tion, the part was found to be much wasted. The symptoms progressed, and the deltoid muscle of the left arm was seen atrophied and powerless. The extensors of the cervical spine became similarly affected, which caused the spinous processes to assume so prominent a position, that the bony parietes themselves were long thought to be diseased (hypertrophied). Sir B. Brodie was consulted, and advised setons locally, and Plummer's pill, tonics, etc. At length the muscles concerned in respiration were involved in the destructive process, and death soon followed. Although the amatory desire remained to him, yet the patient lost all sexual power. Dr. Davey reminded Dr. Brittan that the nutrition of the muscular organism was dependent not on the spinal cord, but on the ganglia of the sympathetic, the ganglionic system. He threw this out as a hint towards the elucidation of the proximate cause of muscular atrophy.

Dr. BUDD agreed with Dr. Brittan's views; he had seen many cases, and had noticed as cardinal points in them: 1. The symmetrical character of the affection; 2. Its isolation in particular groups of muscles;—symptoms very analogous to those of lead poisoning. All the cases had occurred in men, and the patients exhibited an appearance of decay; the disease was progressive, commencing in the peripheral groups of muscles, generally attended with inability to lift the arm. No benefit was derived from treatment; in advanced cases, the nervous centres and system exhibit signs of failing, there was great debility, and sometimes the speech became affected, showing that the muscular system was not alone involved.

Mr. COLLINS asked if there was any syphilitic taint in the cases mentioned by Dr. Brittan; and referred to a somewhat similar case.

Mr. BARRETT observed that rheumatism sometimes occasioned loss of power in certain muscles, with wasting, in consequence of want of action, from the pain produced by motion.

ON THE MEMBRANA PUPILLARIS: WITH MICROSCOPICAL PREPARATIONS. BY A. PRICHARD, ESQ.

[This paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

ON ANÆSTHETICS. BY W. M. CLARKE, ESQ.

[This paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

Mr. COE thought that in cases where the patient was weak, and the operation likely to be protracted, amylene would be found preferable to chloroform, as it did not appear to be followed by sickness, and the patient speedily recovered from its effects, so as to be able to take stimulants and nourishment.

Dr. DAVIES had administered amylene, but did not find it as satisfactory in its results as chloroform; a lady to whom he administered it found the smell and taste so disagreeable and persistent, as to prevent her taking food for two days afterwards.

Mr. CLARKE said he had found the sickness and exhaustion after chloroform by no means so frequent as seemed to have been the case in Mr. Coe's experience; and that he considered that, in the majority of cases, support might be administered equally well after chloroform as after amylene. He referred to the account of sickness after chloroform that he had given to prove this point.

small quantities of blood. She came into St. Mary's Hospital about six weeks before she died. At this time she was intensely jaundiced; the pain and vomiting continued, but with occasional remissions. A hard swelling was felt near the pyloric end of the stomach, which, with the symptoms, led to the idea of the disease being cancer of the pylorus. The stools never contained any bile. Under the above symptoms, the patient gradually sunk exhausted. After death, the stomach was found much distended with a darkish coffee-ground coloured fluid; the viscus reached quite down to the pubes. The gall-bladder was converted into a hard scirrhus mass, the disease having evidently commenced in the tissues of the bladder; it had at one or two points thrown out processes into the liver. The section of the gall-bladder disclosed a contracted cavity filled with gall-stones; the duct was quite impervious. The whole of the tumour was about the size and shape of a large pear. It pressed upon and adhered to the anterior walls of the first part of the duodenum, but the pylorus and inner coats of the duodenum were perfectly healthy. All the tissues of the body were deeply tinged with bile. No other organ was affected; but there was a considerable quantity of cancerous infiltration beneath different portions of the peritoneum, particularly in the omentum, and around the rectum and caput cæcum coli. There were also a few similar yellow cancerous masses beneath the diaphragmatic surface of the pleura, opposite the base of the liver.

Cancer of the gall-bladder as a primitive disease is rare. In this case, it gave rise to symptoms very similar to those of cancer of the pylorus. By pressing upon the duodenum, it obstructed the passage of the food from the stomach into the intestines; and by interfering with the return of blood from the stomach gave occasion to the gastric hæmorrhage.

A LARGE ANEURISM OF THE ASCENDING AORTA, WHICH PRESSED UPON THE RIGHT VENTRICLE AND AURICLE.

BY T. B. PEACOCK, M.D.

This preparation was removed from the body of a Hastings boatman, aged 42, who had been a patient of Dr. Barnard and Dr. Steavenson. For the opportunity of examining and exhibiting the specimen, Dr. PEACOCK was indebted to Mr. Penhall. The patient was first seized after a hard day's work, about two years before his death, with pain in the left side of the chest, and difficulty of breathing; and, latterly, he had suffered from aggravated symptoms of cardiac asthma, with anasarca and hydrothorax. The aneurism originated by an oval aperture, about an inch in diameter, from the right side of the aorta, immediately above the aortic valves. From this point the sac spread out into a large cavity, and pressed inferiorly upon the base of the right ventricle, and posteriorly upon the right auricle. The sac was covered externally by the adherent pericardium; its walls contained several large plates of bone; and internally it was lined by a rough and irregular membrane, and contained in places partly decolorised coagula. The perinæum adhered to the heart everywhere, except towards the apex, and, where it was adherent, there was a thick and wide plate of bone, which entirely encircled the heart. The heart was generally, but not very considerably, hypertrophied.

MITRAL VALVULAR DISEASE. BY T. B. PEACOCK, M.D.

This specimen was removed from a boy, aged 19, who was admitted into the Victoria Park Hospital, with symptoms of bronchitis and mitral valvular disease, in November 1856. He died on the 11th of the present month. He had extreme difficulty of breathing, and a loud murmur was audible with the systole, most distinctly beneath the nipple; latterly, he was very anasarcaous; the liver was greatly engaged; the urine contained albumen; and he expectorated blood. The mitral valve was thickened and indurated, and the aperture so greatly diminished as to be only capable of giving passage to a ball measuring twenty-four lines in circumference; the aperture was permanently patent; the heart was generally hypertrophied, and its cavities dilated. It weighed twenty ounces and a half.

CANCEROUS ULCERATION OF THE COLON. BY JAMES PART, ESQ.

Mr. PART presented a specimen of cancerous ulceration of the colon at its hepatic flexure, in which the intestine was narrowed so as scarcely to admit the end of the little finger. The ascending colon was much distended with flatus, and its coats enormously hypertrophied. The peritoneal covering of the intestine had given way in two spots on the anterior surface, where adhesions had been contracted with the omentum. The small intestines were also greatly enlarged, and the coats

## Reports of Societies.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1857.

THOMAS WATSON, M.D., President, in the Chair.

A LARGE number of members assembled to greet the new President, who, on taking the Chair, made some remarks on the present flourishing condition and prospects of the Society. He thanked the Society for the honour it had done him in selecting him to preside over them; he was afraid he had not devoted that time to the study of pathological pursuits which he ought to have done; but he hoped to derive much instruction while occupying the presidential chair. He then referred to the objects of the Society, and the good it was doing, and spoke with admiration of its *Transactions*.

SCIRRHUS OF THE GALL-BLADDER. BY W. O. MARKHAM, M.D.

The subject of this disease, a female, aged 28, had always enjoyed good health up to about four months before her death. She was then seized with vomiting and pain about a quarter of an hour after taking food, and occasionally she brought up

Russia did not spare the nose of him whose mouth was taken in the flagrant act of emitting the villanous vapour. Sultan Amurath decreed that he who lit a pipe should be himself extinguished. This master of a hundred wives seems somehow or other to have tumbled on the same theory of the herb's venom that, in one striking particular, our modern counterblastors hold; viz., that smoking and propagation are incompatible. To save the prophet's race, he therefore very consistently cut off the heads of his tobacco-given subjects. Even in the retired fastnesses of free Switzerland, tobacco could find no rest; every burgher who touched the forbidden fruit underwent citation and correction. But yet the weed does live, and verily flourishes most amazingly.

Now surely, on the first surmise of such a history, an unprejudiced surveyor of the case might be justified in thinking that there must be some virtue in a thing of such vitality that neither kings nor emperors can crush it, nor papal anathemata put it out—a thing that every nation on the earth has welcomed, and whose charms poets and philosophers have admitted and admired. Can it be that all the universe has thus, and for so many ages, gone mad in their idea? Is there indeed no virtue here, but unmixed evil only, as the modern enemies of tobacco would have us think? Is all the world mad, and they only wise who hate tobacco? Surely at least you must admit that tobacco has a prescriptive right of being put upon a fair trial—that there is here a strong *prima facie* case to go to the jury.

Ages and universal custom are against you; and you must prove your case, not by isolated views, and wordy generalities, and ill defined hypotheses, and personal convictions, and stretches of the imagination, and such like loose kinds of logical artillery. To upset such a case as tobacco presents, we must have solid well established facts, such as Mr. Solly promises us at a future day. We must have these to prove his case, as he asserts it, even as regards the present race of human beings. As regards the third and fourth generations, who, he tells us, will smart sorely for the recklessness of the smoking sinners of this day, their case will bear adjournment, and may be fairly left for future consideration, until the former point is settled.

I have already made this letter too long; but I trust that I may have put the question of tobacco on better legs for discussion than its enemies will give it. Perhaps, after all, it may be found that there is some soul of good in this thing most evil, if men would knowingly distil it forth. If so, then let us abuse its abuses, and admire and use its uses. But if tobacco should turn out one huge unmixed evil, then let it be consigned to its proper destination—the abode of its wicked inventor; and let moralists write essays on the monstrous madness of universal human nature, which has for ages been quietly inhaling with delight a most villanous poison.

Perhaps you may find me a corner, on some future occasion, to signalise one or two little errors into which Mr. Solly has fallen respecting the material action of the inhalation of tobacco smoke, and respecting the materials inhaled. I will here only say, that tobacco smoke is *not* taken into the lungs; and that almost the whole of those virulent poisons, which exist so many frightful grains to the pound in the herb, are destroyed and burnt by the fire of the smoker's tobacco.

I am, etc., W. O. MARKHAM.

London, February 25th, 1857.

#### POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

LETTER FROM RICHARD GRIFFIN, Esq.

SIR,—Officers from the subjoined unions have joined the association since the last list was printed; and I trust before long every poor-law medical officer will see the necessity of enrolling his name with ours. I have this day received Knight's *Union Officers' Guide* for 1857, and find a considerable number of changes have taken place during the last year; and as many of the residences of the newly appointed poor-law medical officers are not in the Directory or List, perhaps all may not have received a copy of the statement addressed by me to Lord Palmerston; should any gentlemen have been omitted, I shall be glad to forward them a copy gratuitously—I say gratuitously, as the committee have permitted Mr. Archer to print a second edition for general sale. Advertisements for a public meeting will appear as soon as a day can be named by the Chairman.

I am, etc.,

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, February 21st, 1857.

P.S.—Should you think the continuance of the correspondence between the Poor-Law Board, the Board of Guardians, and myself, of interest to your readers, pray append it.

*List of Unions.*—Stratford-on-Avon, Bodmin, Biggleswade, Bootle, Hambledon, Winchester, Driffield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Sunderland, Rochford, Clifton, Nantwich, Thorne, Mansfield, Woodstock, Goole, Westbury-on-Severn, Holbeach, Beaminster, Maidstone, Dolgelly, Lexden and Winstree, Watford, Solihull, Launceston, North Witchford, Totnes, Richmond, Romsey, Docking, Freebridge Lynn, Droitwich, Lincoln, East Ward, Bolton, Bridgend and Cowbridge, Upton-on-Severn, Oswestry, Kingsclere, Haslingden, Ross, and Cranbrook.

Mr. Griffin to the Poor-Law Board.

"12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, February 19th, 1857.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, for which I am obliged. I herewith send you a copy of a letter addressed to the Clerk to the Weymouth Union, written in consequence of your referring me to the Board of Guardians. Your Honourable Board will perceive that although I applied for the 'exact charge,' none has been sent me. I must confess it is difficult for me to solve this enigmatical resolution, coupled, as it is, with an admission made to me last Tuesday by the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, that they never had an officer who did his duty better than myself, nor with whom the poor were more satisfied. "I have the honour to be,

"My lords and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"RICHARD GRIFFIN.

"The Poor-Law Board."

"12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, February 16th, 1857.

"SIR,—It has been rumoured that the Board of Guardians of the Weymouth Union, on or about December 23rd last, applied to the Poor-Law Board for leave to suspend me. At first, I could scarcely credit the report; but, from its reiteration, I was at length compelled to believe it, and wrote to the Poor-Law Board to request a copy of the letter. In their reply, dated February 9th, they say they have not received any specific charge against me, which they can entertain, etc., and that it will be competent for the guardians to supply me with it, and refer me to them on the subject; I shall therefore feel obliged by your furnishing me with a copy of the letter, and the *exact charge*, that I may have the chance, late though it be, of knowing the nature of the offence which could induce the Board of Guardians (whose Chairman is a magistrate and a marine officer, and consequently, one would imagine, conversant with the usages of public bodies) so far to depart from the custom of civilised society, as to condemn a man without first naming to him the charge preferred, and hearing his defence. I might be content with the reply of the Poor-Law Board, that no specific charge is alleged against me; but I am not desirous to shield myself under any technical objection, but am prepared to meet any charge that may be brought against me, which the Board of Guardians have a right to institute.

"I am, sir, etc., RICHARD GRIFFIN.

"Philip Dodson, Esq., Clerk, Weymouth Board of Guardians."

*Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Guardians of the Weymouth Union, December 23rd, 1856.*

"Resolved—That the Clerk be directed to inform the Poor-Law Board, that in consequence of the antagonistic feeling of Mr. Griffin to the guardians, they find it impossible to work harmoniously with him, and which acts very prejudicial to the interests of the ratepayers and the poor; they therefore beg most respectfully to request that the Poor-Law Board will order an investigation into the conduct of Mr. Griffin, as the unanimous feeling of the guardians is to suspend him forthwith.

"PHILIP DODSON, Clerk."

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, February 19th.

### MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Mr. HEADLAM obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the medical profession.

### SURREY COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. OTWAY said that it would be in the recollection of the House that a lunatic confined in the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum was recently subjected to certain treatment, and died in twenty

minutes afterwards. The medical officer, Mr. Snape, was committed for trial, but the Grand Jury ignored the Bill, and Mr. Snape had been reappointed to the medical charge of the asylum by the visiting committee of magistrates. He wished to ask the Home Secretary whether he had the power, upon the appointment or reappointment of such an officer, to remove him; and, secondly, whether he had signified his disapprobation of the reappointment of Mr. Snape. He also wished to know whether the Right Honourable Baronet would lay upon the table the correspondence between the Commissioners of Lunacy, the visiting magistrates, and the Home Office.

Sir G. GREY said, that after the occurrence adverted to, the medical officer was suspended during the inquiry and prosecution. He believed that he was not dismissed, and that there had strictly been no reappointment; but that after the inquiry, the committee of visiting justices recommended that the suspension should cease. The Secretary of State for the Home Department had no power as to the appointment or dismissal of the medical officer of a lunatic asylum—that power being entirely vested by the Act of Parliament in the visiting committee. He had received a statement from the Lunacy Commissioners on the subject, which he had transmitted to the visiting committee; and he had also received a communication from the visiting committee in reply, which he had transferred to the Lunacy Commissioners. There would be no objection to the production of this correspondence.

Mr. DRUMMOND hoped that the papers would include Mr. Snape's statement, and also copies of the medical evidence taken by the visiting magistrates.

Sir G. GREY said, if the honourable gentleman (Mr. Otway) would make a motion for the production of the papers, the honourable member for West Surrey could add the papers to which he had referred to that motion. If he could procure the papers, he would produce them.

*Friday, February 20th.*

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (1857).

This Bill passed through Committee.

*Monday, February 23rd.*

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPLEMENTAL BILL (1857).

This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Tuesday, February 24th.*

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. PALK asked the President of the Board of Health when he would bring on a Health of Towns Bill; and whether the Bill would carry out the recommendations of the Committee on the Board of Health?

Mr. COWPER said he had already given notice of his intention to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Health Act. He thought he should bring it in on the 10th of March. The Bill would be the same as that agreed to by the Select Committee, with various alterations, which further consideration had suggested.

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

#### BIRTHS.

NASH. On January 10th, at Madras, the wife of Dr. Pearson Nash, Madras Army, of a son.

THOMPSON. On February 20th, at 20, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of Charles T. Thompson, M.D., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

CONDIE—ALLARDICE. CONDIE, George, Esq., of Perth, to Alexandria Eliza Jane, only child of the late Alexander Allardice, Esq., Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at Stokesley, Yorkshire, on February 18th.

GREENWAY—WIGHT. GREENWAY, Thomas, Esq., 55th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Eliza Susan Georgie, daughter of the late Robert Wight, M.D., Madras Army, at Secunderabad, Deccan, on January 1st.

RICHARDSON—SMITH. \*RICHARDSON, Benjamin W., M.D., of 12, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Edward Smith, Esq., of Mortlake, at All Souls, Langham Place, on February 21st.

TAIT—RENWICK. TAIT, George A. F., Esq., Surgeon to the Mexican and South American Company, to Margaret Anne, third daughter of Robert Renwick, Esq., of Hugh Street, Pimlico, at the British Consulate, Coquimbo, Chili, on December 27th, 1856.

#### DEATHS.

BAYLY. On February 20th, Frances, wife of A. H. Bayly, Esq., Surgeon, of Grove Terrace, St. John's Wood.

\*MANIFOLD, William Wright, Esq., Surgeon, at Liverpool, aged 54, on February 19th.

STRAKER, Dr., C.B., H.E.I.C.S., at Bombay, on January 16th.

#### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners on Friday, February 20th, 1857:—

DENNE, Thomas, Tange, Sittingbourne, Kent

DYER, George Henry, Royal Navy

FORBES, William, Aberdeen

JONES, Charles Marchant, Beyrout, Syria

LAMB, Robert, Sutherland Square, Walworth

LAVER, Henry, Paglesham, Essex

TALLER, Ebenezer, H.E.I.C.S.

TUCKER, Owen, Army

WOOD, William, Middleton, Beverley, Yorkshire

At the same meeting of the Court—

ARCHER, Archibald Leslie, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons: his diploma bearing date July 4th, 1849.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, February 19th, 1857:—

BLEASE, Thomas Torkington, Altrincham

COOPER, Astley, Plymouth, Devon

GREENWOOD, James, Queen's Road, Dalston

GULL, Frederick, Stanway, Essex

HUTCHISON, George Smith, Norwich

KENDRICK, Phineas John, Goldthorn Hill, Wolverhampton

#### HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21st, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday was 1243. In the first week of this month the deaths rose to 1368; with a warmer temperature during the succeeding two weeks, they have been on the decline. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1211; and in order that the deaths of last week, which occurred in an increased population, may be compared with the average, the latter should be raised by a tenth part, in which case it will become 1332. The result of the comparison is favourable as regards the present state of the public health.

In the three weeks of February the mean weekly temperature was consecutively 32.3°, 40.9°, and 42.5°. In the same periods the deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) were 359, 307, and 288. The 288 deaths in the present return nearly agree with the corrected average, which is 294. But hooping-cough appears to be rather on the increase, the deaths from this complaint in each of the last four weeks having been 57, 61, 70, and 74. Scarlatina has not prevailed much for some time, and last week the deaths from it were reduced to 23. It was not fatal in a single case in the central districts. There were only 4 deaths from small-pox, and none of these in the Eastern or Southern divisions. Measles was fatal to 35 children; in the Marylebone Workhouse 5 deaths have occurred from this disease since the 8th instant. The registrar of St. Peter Walworth states that fever is common in the neighbourhood of the Westmoreland-road in his sub-district. Of 37 persons whose deaths are recorded in the week, and who were 80 years old or more, it appears that only one, a farmer's widow, had attained the age of 90 years. A labourer, aged 70 years, died on the 12th instant in Royal Mint Street, Whitechapel, from want. Two persons died from intemperance.

Last week the births of 975 boys and 904 girls, in all 1879 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1592.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.988 in. On the last three days the mean daily reading was above 30 in. The highest reading was 30.18 in., and occurred on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 42.5°, which is 4.1° above the average of the same week in 43 years. The mean temperature was on every day after Sunday above the average. The highest temperature occurred on Tuesday, and was 56°; the lowest was 28.2°, and occurred on Monday. The range of the week was 27.8°. The mean dew-point temperature was 39.3°, and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 3.2°. The wind blew from the south and south-west, except on Sunday, when it was in the morning in the north-east. There was no rain, but occasionally fog or haze prevailed.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS: HUNTERIAN ORATION.

THE oration in memory of John Hunter was delivered on Saturday, the 14th instant, before the President and Council of the College, and a large number of visitors, by Thomas Wormald, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The large and commodious theatre was unusually filled with the fellows and members of the College. In proceeding in his oration, Mr. Wormald more particularly addressed himself to the younger members of the profession, holding up Hunter as their model, who, with that modesty peculiar to him, said that he knew of no particular ability which he had beyond other men. But in him there was a rare combination of power; his understanding was clear, his will determinate, his memory strong, his imagination vivid, his judgment sound and comprehensive. He was little versed in the dogmas of former ages as in the philosophy of the schools: yet as if the very mantle of Bacon had fallen upon him, he carried into surgery that inductive process by which such gigantic strides had been made in every department of physical science. No power of authority, no mere assumption of knowledge could move him; to Nature alone he bowed, and from her he sought instruction. Mr. Wormald then alluded to Hunter's literary contributions, and to the important surgical operation for the cure of popliteal aneurism adopted by Hunter, but which had been strangely overlooked, or not directly assigned to the great anatomist, with whom the improved method of operating undoubtedly originated.

After some further notices of professional interest, Mr. Wormald alluded to the liberal sums expended by the Council of the College in the augmentation of the Hunterian museum, and paid well-deserved compliments to Professors Owen and Quekett, adducing the numerous descriptive catalogues of the collection as examples of their talent and industry.

The orator then, in eloquent terms, paid a just tribute to the late Mr. Guthrie, who, said he, with an iron constitution, persistent energy of mind and body, availed himself to the utmost of that extensive field for observation and practice which the Peninsular war placed at his disposal. The skill thus acquired he kept in continual exercise; while the facility with which, to the latest period of his life, he gained fresh information was truly marvellous. In him, said Mr. Wormald, was to be deplored the loss of the first military surgeon this country ever produced, and of a man whose time, influence, and talents were always given to promote, what he believed to be, our common interests. In connection with his name, the orator recalled the memories of those military surgeons who have fallen in the battle field. Military surgeons, he said, laid no claim to heroism; yet always were they seen at the post of honour, on the rampart, in the open trench, at the head of the division, or with the secret ambuscade, waiting for the moment when their assistance should be required. To others there was a time of rest; a period when danger ceased; but theirs was a continual conflict. The battle called them to the front to bind up some shattered limb, or to stay the faint pulsation of the ebbing life. The morning of the victory found them still unwearied, labouring with firm and steady hand amidst the dead and dying. The close of warfare but sent them to the Hospital or tent, to the contagion of fever and disease. Such was their work: surely their deeds should not be forgotten. In conclusion, Mr. Wormald dwelt on the memories of those who had laboured in the profession, whose names should be held in remembrance. Those who had followed Hunter had

pursued his questionings, and had disclosed those hidden things which nature revealed to her true votaries; and no longer could it be said, "Nulla ars inconstantior medicinâ, nec sæpius mutatur."

In the evening the President (Mr. Travers) entertained a large number of visitors at dinner. Amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Erle, Sir John Hall (covered with honourable decorations), the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and several naval authorities, as well as the members of the several deputations from Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, who formed the conference on the proposed Medical Reform Bill.

#### COLLEGE OF DENTISTS.

ON Saturday, February 14th, the inaugural meeting of the members of the College of Dentists was held in the concert-room, Hanover Square Rooms. The chair was taken at eight o'clock. The inaugural address was delivered by the President of the College, Mr. Robinson. After referring to the origin of the College, the speaker went on to detail the use of dental surgery. It is in the time of Hippocrates that we meet with any distinct notice of diseases of the teeth. This appears the more extraordinary, as among the ancient Egyptians one of their most severe and degrading punishments consisted in the abstraction of a front tooth. The loss of a front tooth, whether by disease or otherwise, would, during the existence of that Egyptian punishment, have given rise to unpleasant suspicions; and it may be presumed that every exertion would have been made to supply the deficiency. Belzoni and others discovered rudely manufactured teeth in the sarcophagi of the Egyptians. Sir Gardner Wilkinson observes that the Egyptians stopped teeth with gold. Proof of this has been obtained by the examination of mummies from Thebes. The general appearance of the teeth, and their diseases, attracted considerable attention amongst the Greeks and the Romans. The wearing of artificial teeth formed the subject of satire for some of the poets. Hippocrates and Galen mention sundry electuaries for beautifying the teeth, but describe nothing that may be called the proper art and science of dentistry. Albucases wrote on diseases of the teeth, and gave drawings of a number of instruments then in use for extracting, scraping, and other dental operations. He, moreover, gives instructions as to how teeth should be extracted, and directs that, if hollow, they be stopped with cotton—refers to filing teeth, and to fastening loose ones with gold thread. Aëtius details a variety of applications for removing teeth without an operation; and it is worthy of observation that one of those applications contains red arsenic. Hippocrates describes the teeth as glutinous extracts, from which the fatty matter has been burnt up by heat, and affirms that they are harder than the other bones, because they have no heat in them. Aristotle declares them to be the only bones which grow through the whole of life, observing that if they did not they would soon be worn away by attrition. He adds that the growth is manifest in those teeth that have lost their corresponding opposites in the other jaw. At the end of the sixteenth century the dental art began to receive peculiar attention. About that time there were thirty-eight treatises published on the subject. The first attempt to classify diseases of the teeth was, in the eighteenth century, made by M. Fouchard, who not only directed attention to the construction and separate treatment of the teeth, but also pointed out the indications which, in common with the adjacent parts, they furnish of the general state of health. By the end of the eighteenth century, no less than 158 works had been published on the subject. The first work that appeared in England, in a popular form, was by Berdmore, and was published in 1770. In 1772, the great John Hunter gave the profession the result of his dental investigations, in his work on the *Natural History of the Teeth*. This was followed by the *Inaugural Dissertation on the Structure of the Teeth of Men and Animals*, by Robert Blake, in 1798. Time would not permit, on this occasion, the enumeration of the various valuable contributions to dental science that have since been published; but, without lessening the merits of others, the names of Fox, Bell, Goodsir, Nasmyth, Retzius, Purkinje, Tomes, and Professor Owen, might be mentioned. Some of our transatlantic brethren have likewise done much in dental physiology and pathology, and dental mechanism. The dentists of the United States have, for some years, held, as a body, a very different status to that occupied by the dentists of this country; but those who first attempted to found a College of Dentists in America had to



encounter precisely the same amount of difficulty as that which presented itself to the English dentists. The American dental colleges have an independent curriculum of study, and, connected with them, are dental hospitals and dispensaries. The pupils are taught every branch of the dental art, by a course of study that embraces dental anatomy, physiology, special pathology and therapeutics, chemistry and metallurgy, the principles and practice of dental surgery, operative dentistry, and dental mechanism. Having gone through the prescribed course of study, the pupils are examined by the professors in each department; and if the examinations be passed in a satisfactory manner, a diploma is granted, which authorises the holder to assume the title of "Doctor of Dental Surgery." Much has been said about their wishing to adopt the *modus operandi* of the dentists of the United States; but their only objects were to raise their *status*, to give professional skill its rightful pre-eminence, and to crush that charlatanism which has, in too many instances, succeeded in preying upon the public health and purse. Mr. Robinson concluded by drawing attention to the preliminary course of lectures which had been arranged; which, if diligently attended to from the commencement, would be found to form a very solid foundation for following studies.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOMŒOPATHY.

A MEETING of the honorary medical officers of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary was holden on Wednesday, the 18th instant, to take into consideration Mr. Long's reply to certain letters which had appeared in the ASSOCIATION MEDICAL JOURNAL in December and January last, Henry Stubbs, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Long's letter to the Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (inserted on the 14th instant) was read, and not considered by the meeting to be sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Long then made a further statement, *i.e.*, "that if he had known he should have been placed in such a position as to have met a gentleman who had the reputation of practising homœopathy, he would not have gone to the case."

It was thereupon resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is not in accordance with professional etiquette to be associated in the treatment of disease with anyone who practises homœopathy."

HENRY STUBBS, F.R.C.S., *Chairman*.

R. BICKERSTETH, F.R.C.S.	R. FOMBY, M.D.
JOHN P. HALTON, F.R.C.S.	JAMES VOSE, M.D.
E. R. BICKERSTETH, F.R.C.S.	JAMES TURNBULL, M.D.

**SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.** A painful sensation was created in Newport (Isle of Wight) lately, by the report of the death of Mr. William Gummow, from strychnine, administered by his own hands. On proceeding to view the body, the coroner's jury found deceased in the same position in bed, in which he died. His eyeballs seemed ready to burst from their sockets; his teeth were tightly closed; the features drawn and contracted, and the whole countenance frightfully distorted; his fists were firmly clinched; his feet forced out beyond the foot of the bed; and his limbs in a state of fixed rigidity. The poison was bought by the servant of the suicide. The druggist recollected the latter coming to his shop and asking for arsenic to kill rats. He gave him three grains of strychnine. "I have sold the same," said the druggist, "for killing rats for four or five years to many persons. I write the word 'Poison' on my packages, and have not a printed label." The coroner and jury observed it would be much better to have a printed label. The deceased took the whole three grains. The doctor who attended him first tried strong emetics, which produced no effect. He then applied the stomach-pump, but the patient's mouth was so firmly fixed, and the spasms and violent paroxysms were so powerful, that he could not in any way apply it. His body was bent in a curved form. They were only such symptoms as would be produced by strychnine or hydrophobia. The spasms contracted and bent the feet, and the hands were clinched too; and he died in one of those convulsions, quite black in the face. The right side of the heart was found full of blood, and the left empty. The lungs were blacker than usual, but the other organs were healthy. (*Hants Advertiser*.)

**MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.** On this (Saturday) evening, a paper will be read by Jabez Hogg, Esq., "On the Ophthalmoscope; its value as a Diagnostic Aid in some Diseases of the Eye."

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS and other COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be directed to the private address of the Editor, 39, Curzon Street, May Fair.

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.

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, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

Dr. LITTLE's communication shall appear next week.

Communications have been received from:—Mr. E. R. BICKERSTETH; Mr. THOMAS CHARLES; Dr. R. U. WEST (Alford); Mr. JAMES LONG; Dr. F. BRITTON; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Dr. JAMES OGDEN; Mr. R. GRIFFIN; Dr. W. O. MARKHAM; Dr. JAMES JOHNSTON; Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON; Dr. G. B. HALFORD; Dr. HAYES JACKSON; Dr. CHARLES COWDELL; Mr. F. SPURRELL; Mr. W. J. SLINN; Mr. THOMAS MARTIN; Mr. CROSBY LEONARD; Mr. J. S. GAMGEE; Dr. J. C. REID; Dr. EDWARD SMITH; Dr. J. C. HALL; Mr. R. W. WATKINS; Dr. J. G. SWATNEY; Mr. E. McDERMOT; Dr. ARNOTT; Mr. T. HOLMES; Dr. J. R. NICHOLSON; Dr. NELSON; Mr. J. BASSETT; Mr. STONE; A STUDENT; Mr. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD; Dr. G. BUCHANAN; Dr. LITTLE; and Dr. MERRIMAN.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, price One Shilling,

#### The Monogenesis of Physical Forces:

A Lecture delivered at the London Institution, February 18th, 1857. By ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., F.C.S., Surgeon to the Bank of England. London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, LONGMANS, and ROBERTS.

NEW PART OF DR. COPLAND'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

Just published, in 8vo, price 4s. 6d. Part XVIII. of

#### Dr. Copland's Medical Dictionary.

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#### Establishment for the Blind, Turn-

HAM GREEN (W). MR. WILLIAM WOOD, who has had many years experience as Master of the schools of the "London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read," begs to announce that his private establishment, consisting of two distinct houses, salubriously situated, with spacious grounds, is open for the reception of Young Ladies and Gentlemen afflicted with blindness. They are instructed in everything which tends to place them upon a level with those who see. Mathematics, languages, and music, with practice upon a good organ, taught by competent professors. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the wife of the principal, who has for many years been accustomed to the management of young persons. They receive every kindness, and great care is bestowed upon their religious and moral training. Full particulars forwarded by post.

#### Natural Mineral Waters of Vichy.

—The Vichy Waters Company having the grant from the French Government, for the exclusive right of sale of these Waters, bottle them at the Springs and consign them direct, in their genuine state, to their English Depot, 27, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square. The efficacy of these Waters in Stomach, Liver, and Renal diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, etc., are too well known to need comment. The Pastilles or Lozenges which are so celebrated for promoting digestion, prepared from the saline constituents of the Waters at the Vichy Laboratory, and the Salts for drinking, or for a bath, are also kept at the London Depot, 27, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.

To the Medical Profession.

#### Water Beds and Cushions.—S.

MATTHEWS & SON solicit the attention of the Profession to these valuable and established articles, manufactured for them by CHAS. MACINTOSH & Co., Sole Patentees of the Vulcanized India-rubber (of which material these Beds and Cushions are made), and guaranteed to resist the effects of heat, grease, urine, etc., as also the effects of climatic changes. S. M. & Son also confidently recommend their Elastic Stockings, Urinals for day or night use, Waterproof Bed Sheeting, Air Beds and Cushions, and all other India-rubber Manufactures sold by them, as combining the most recent improvements and moderate prices. All orders and communications promptly attended to.—SAMUEL MATTHEWS & SON, late CHAS. MACINTOSH & Co., 58, Charing Cross, S. W.