

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROP. COUNTIES. [Special General Meeting.]	11, Montagu Place, Bryanstone Square.	Tuesday, Dec. 7th, 8 P.M.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

Special general meetings of the members of this Branch will be held at the undermentioned places, as follows:—

Liverpool.—At the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, on Thursday, November 25th, at 2 P.M.

Manchester.—At the Town Hall, King Street, on Friday, November 26th, at 1 P.M.

Preston.—In the Council Chamber, Town Hall, on Tuesday, November 30th, at 1½ P.M.

Business.—To consider the propriety of forming "District Registration Associations", with the view of aiding in effectually carrying out the provisions of the New Medical Act, as recommended by the Committee of Council of the Association and the Council of the Branch.

All members of the Association and members of the profession generally, are invited to attend these meetings; the latter will be admitted on being introduced by a member of the Branch.

A. T. H. WATERS, *Honorary Secretary.*

27, Hope Street, Liverpool, November 15th, 1858.

Reports of Societies.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1858.

B. G. BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS. BY B. G. BABINGTON, M.D.

DR. BABINGTON, in a brief introductory address, gave an account of the main events of the Society during the past year; and informed the meeting that the Hon. William Cowper, the late President of the General Board of Health, although not in office, would continue to give his aid in Parliament towards the promotion of vaccination; and that Lord Derby had also assured a deputation from the Society that the attention of the present Government should be directed to the same object. Dr. Babington also alluded to the prevalence of smallpox in various parts of the kingdom, more especially in Wales, and stated that this scourge was, by last accounts, raging at the Cape of Good Hope. The yellow fever epidemic at Lisbon, which ceased in December last; the outbreak of the same disorder at Ferrol and Corunna, on the coast of Galicia, during the summer; at Vera Cruz in Mexico about the same time, and, more recently, at New Orleans; and the plague epidemic at Bengazi on the coast of Barbary, were severally noticed. The president concluded by exhorting the members to a more regular attendance at the meetings, in order to entitle the Society to the continued confidence and support of the profession and the public.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MODE OF PROPAGATION OF CERTAIN EPIDEMIC DISORDERS. BY T. HERBERT BARKER, M.D.

The author commenced by stating, that although hygiene and epidemiology had so far advanced as to render argument descriptive of the relationships between moral degradation and uncleanness and disease unnecessary, there were many points remaining for the epidemiologist to study in reference to the individual causes which light up individual disorders. Towards the attainment of this object his labours were now directed.

DR. BARKER then invited the attention of the Society to the following points:—

1. Given a certain class of disorders called epidemic or endemic, how many, and which of these have their origin in poisons, extend only in the external world, and not reproducible in nor transmissible from the affected body?

2. How many, and which of the epidemic and endemic disorders have their origin in poisons which are reproducible in the body, and transmissible from one body to another?

3. How many, and which of the epidemic and endemic diseases have their origin (irrespective of specific poison) in atmospheric variations?

In order to discuss these points more correctly, the author placed before the Society a Table in which he divided the epidemic and endemic diseases into three classes, as follows:—

Class I. Diseases not transmissible, originating in a poison not reproducible in the body.

Class II. Diseases transmissible, originating in a poison which is reproducible in the body.

Class III. Diseases not transmissible, originating in meteorological variations.

To the first division of this classification, which it will be observed is based on the causes of the diseases, the author assigned ague, diarrhoea, remittent fever, and the endemic continued fever of this country, which, according to the writer, was ordinarily of the typhoid type. Of these diseases, the endemic continued fever was first considered in relation to its cause. Dr. Barker here adduced numerous illustrations from experimental and practical evidence, indicating that fever may be produced by poison emanating from decomposing animal substance and from cesspools. He inferred that the poison producing the endemic non-contagious fever was inorganic and alkaline in character; and added certain descriptions of the nature of cesspool-air to show that a peculiar alkaline emanation was always present.

He then considered diarrhoea as originating from the same cause, and very cautiously broached the possibility that sulphuretted hydrogen was the purgative poison from the cesspool.

Several experiments as to the effects of sulphuretted hydrogen simply were here adduced in support of this view. A great variety of illustrations, carefully collected and arranged from the observations of several practitioners and bearing on the propagation of the diseases of this class, were introduced in this division of the paper.

In the second division, the chief point of novelty introduced rested on the arguments for and against the idea of the direct or indirect spontaneous origin of some of the communicable diseases belonging to the class; as, for instance, puerperal fever, typhus and typhoid fevers, and erysipelas. The author was disinclined to believe in the doctrine of direct spontaneity; but showed by one forcible illustration, that a specific puerperal fever could be contracted by mere inoculation with the secretion from the peritoneum of a patient dying from simple peritonitis.

Smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and true Asiatic cholera admitted, however, argued the author, of no doubts in this respect. They clearly had their specific poisons, and could not be propagated without the actual presence of the poison. This division of the paper was also copiously illustrated by cases bearing on the points under debate.

In the third division, Dr. Barker included common catarrh, croup, influenza, and a form of diarrhoea common among poorly clad people on a sudden fall of the barometer. Diseases of this class have this peculiarity; they break out all at once over a wide surface of country, and, after attacking on the same day, and almost even at the same hour, great numbers of persons, pass away in like general manner, and leave only their consequences behind.

Before concluding, Dr. Barker submitted to the Society, as a condensation of his main argument, the succeeding propositions:—

1. The poisons producing endemic non-contagious diseases may differ from those poisons which produce the contagious diseases in the simple particular, that the first-named poisons, however subtle and diffusive, are inorganic, and lose their influence in the body which receives them; while the second are organic, and, being capable of reproduction under favouring conditions, are propagated in the animal body; finding, in fact, in the animal the conditions most favourable for their propagation and increase. These poisons, eliminated by the sick man and finding no favourable seed-ground in another person susceptible to them, may lie in temporary death and disease for a season. But once set at liberty and diffused by air or water so as to approach the susceptible individual, they put forth a new existence, and an epidemic starting from one centre is the result.

2. In regard to these poisons, whether of the first or second series, and whether organic or inorganic, if a medium for their transmission into the body be supplied, it is of little moment how the poisons are introduced. There has been much dispute lately as to air and water as the media of special diseases. The end of the dispute lies in accepting both as possible me-

moderate charge, on the plan, perhaps, of the Naval School, or the Marlborough School.

"What was said by Mr. Daniell and other gentlemen met the approbation of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to consider and report. The committee met instantaneously, Mr. Hodgson in the chair, myself officiating as secretary. It was agreed that those members of the committee who resided in or near London, should form a select committee to meet and deliberate, and to correspond with the provincial members. By favour of Sir John Forbes, the select committee assembled at his house; consisting of Sir John Forbes, the late Dr. Hardwicke, Mr. Wallace of Carshalton, and myself as secretary. After much deliberation and correspondence, a plan or prospectus was agreed to, printed, and circulated.

"The committee reported to the meeting at Derby, on November 14th, 1844, and a more extended prospectus was agreed to on December 26th, 1844.

"At the meeting at Sheffield, July 31st, 1845, the general committee assembled, Mr. Hodgson in the chair. This committee then reported to the meeting of the Association that the general opinion of the profession, wherever expressed, was in favour of the plan, and that contributions should be invited to carry it out. Contributions were invited, and eleven or twelve hundred pounds promised or paid in part, but the plan did not meet with the support anticipated, and it gradually ceased to interest the profession.

"I was then too much engaged in medical practice, and was not a man of sufficient importance to advocate the plan successfully: it has therefore been forgotten, excepting by yourself, and, perhaps, a few other friends. In fact, I have scarcely thought of it myself. I assisted Mr. Probert's scheme by my subscription and as a member of the Surrey Medical Society, and believe that Mr. Probert was the only man to realize his scheme and to carry it out to full success.

"I beg to decline accepting any testimonial, as it is called; I want no thanks, and my proposition led to no result. In fact, excepting the first suggestion, at least equal merit is due to Sir John Forbes, and to Mr. Wallace of Carshalton, who laboured with me in preparing and arranging the prospectus with its supplement.

"I beg to express my best thanks for your friendly and thoughtful kindness on my behalf on this occasion.

"Remaining, dear sir, very truly yours,

"THOMAS MARTIN."

"William Allison, Esq."

PRESIDENCY OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

SIR,—In after years, it might be right and proper that the President of the Medical Council should be a member of the medical profession; but I feel convinced that, at starting, Mr. Wm. Cowper, M.P., would be the most useful and the most popular chairman. The offer of the chair of the Council is, moreover, due to him for his successful efforts in the cause of medical reform. He it was who first brought together in effective alliance the various opposing interests. Let us hope that no mere professional jealousy will be allowed to stand in the way of the Council unanimously electing Mr. Cowper as their President. He is a man of moderate views, and would fairly hold the balance. I speak on this latter point under your correction; but such certainly is the opinion regarding him which I have adopted from a close observance of his exertions on behalf of our profession.

I am, etc.,

JUSTICIA.

November 17th, 1858.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

BARKER. On November 6th, at 5, Belle Vue Villas, Upper Holloway, the wife of Alfred J. Barker, M.D., of a son.

BIRCH. On November 9th, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of De Burgh Birch, M.D., of a daughter.

CREASY. On November 9th, at Carshalton, the wife of William Everard Creasy, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MERCER. On October 3rd, at Karlshof, Hesse Darmstadt, the wife of — Mercer, M.D., of a daughter.

OLDFIELD. On September 27th, at Khatmandu, the wife of H. Oldfield, M.D., Assistant-Resident in Nepal, of a daughter.

TAPSON. On November 6th, at Clapham, the wife of Joseph Alfred Tapson, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

WHITE. On November 15th, at Dowlais, the wife of *John L. White, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COBBETT—MACKMURDO. Cobbett, William, jun., Esq., of Winchmore Hill, to Charlotte Isabella, only daughter of Gilbert W. Mackmurdo, Esq., F.R.S., of Winchmore Hill and New Broad Street, on November 9th.

FAUGHT—BLAKENEY. Faught, John George, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 46th Regiment, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Captain Blakeney, late Resident of Paxo, Ionian Islands, at Corfu, on August 26th.

STRINGFIELD—GARMENT. Stringfield, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, of Weston-super-Mare, to Mary Ann Maria Teresa, youngest daughter of the late William Garment, Esq., of Winchester Row, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, on November 4th.

DEATHS.

ADCOCK. On November 13th, suddenly, aged 5, Ralph, sixth son of Christopher Adcock, Esq., Surgeon, 8, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road.

HARLAND, William Aurelius, M.D., Colonial Surgeon, Hong Kong, on September 12th, aged 36. The cause of death was an attack of remittent fever, to which disease he had become liable since, several years ago, he attended a number of Chinamen in Hong Kong, who lived in a very unhealthy locality and died in large numbers of this disorder. Dr. Hance, of Hong Kong, has published a biographical sketch, from which we learn that Dr. Harland was the son of a physician at Scarborough, Yorkshire, who still lives to lament the loss. He graduated in 1844, at Edinburgh University, where he bore away many honours, was looked on as the foremost medical student of the day, and was elected member of various learned societies. Soon after passing the London Royal College of Surgeons, he came out to Hong Kong, in which he spent eleven years. While there, he acquired a reading knowledge of Mandarin, and devoted much time to the study of Chinese medicine and physiology, communicating some of the results of his labours to the public through the journal of the China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The prospective opening of China by the treaty of Tien-tsin, caused him the liveliest satisfaction, as likely to facilitate the carrying out of a long cherished project—the scientific exploration of some of the less known portions of the empire. For some time past, he had been carefully and steadily collecting materials for a comparative study of the natural productions of Hong Kong. After Dr. Harland's death, the Government here sent round a circular notifying his decease, and expressing the deepest regret at the loss of so valuable a servant, and a hope that all officers would attend his remains to the grave. This was a most unusual official document, and may be considered as a proof of the esteem in which he was held.

JAMES, William Tice, Esq., Surgeon, of Glastonbury, and late of the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Service, in London, aged 49, on November 8th.

LEE. On November 9th, at 15, St. Martin's-le-Grand, aged 68, Anne, widow of the late Alexander Lee, Esq., Surgeon, of Southwark.

THOMAS, Henry Cornelius, Esq., Surgeon, at Norwood, Surrey, suddenly, aged 57, on November 5th.

WOOD, George, Esq., Surgeon, of 22, Union Street, Borough, aged 48, on November 13th.

APPOINTMENTS.

BELL, John, Esq., Surgeon, re-elected Mayor of Grimsby for the ensuing year.

FALCONER, R. Wilbraham, M.D., re-elected Mayor of Bath for the ensuing year.

GULL, William W., M.D., elected Physician to Guy's Hospital, in the room of the late H. M. Hughes, M.D.

IBBETSON, George A., Esq., elected Lecturer on Dental Surgery in University College.

PAY, Frederick W., M.D., elected Assistant-Physician to Guy's Hospital.

*PRIOR, Frederick J., Esq., Surgeon, elected Mayor of Tewkesbury for the ensuing year.

RICHARDSON, John, Esq., Surgeon, elected Mayor of Middlesbrough-on-Tees for the ensuing year.
 SMART, W. R. E., M.D., R.N., has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, for general services during the operations in China.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, November 12th, 1858:—

ALLANBY, John Smeeton, Leamington
 BELL, William Riddall, Dublin
 CASTERTON, Thomas, Jersey
 GIBBON, Thomas, Seaham Harbour
 JAKINS, William Vosper, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park
 SMITH, Charles Swaby, Ladbroke Villas, Notting Hill
 WARD, Henry Debord, Blyth, Northumberland
 WILLIAMS, William, Holyhead
 WILSON, John, Simcoe, Canada West

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY admitted at a meeting of the Board, on November 17th:—

BLACKMAN, Matthew, Ramsgate: diploma of membership dated August 11th, 1858
 BOWLING, Thomas, Birmingham: July 16th, 1858
 COWELL, George, Ipswich: July 9th, 1858
 CUTMORE, Charles Richard, St. Mary's Hospital: August 11th, 1858
 FREEMAN, William, New York: November 5th, 1858
 LLOYD, Henry James, Mornington Place: Aug. 13th, 1858
 MASON, Frederick John, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire: May 21st, 1858
 PEARCE, Charles Wortham, Peterborough: June 18, 1858
 PEARSE, William Edwin Grindley, Marsham Street, Westminster: March 6th, 1846
 ROSS, Frederick Dumaresque, Guildford, Surrey: April 16th, 1858
 SQUIRE, Alexander John Balmano, York Gate, Regent's Park: November 12th, 1858
 SPRY, George Frederick, Cheltenham: August 13th, 1858
 SWAIN, William Paul, Devonport: May 1st, 1857
 WARD, Henry Debord, Blyth, Northumberland: November 12th, 1858
 WILSON, John, Simcoe, Canada West: November 12, 1858

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, November 4th, 1858:—

BEST, Frederick Warmingham, Carlisle
 BURKITT, Thomas Wood, Selby, Yorkshire
 CARNE, Charles, Caledonian Terrace
 CROWFOOT, William Miller, Reccles
 FITZMAURICE, James, Christchurch
 HETT, Henry Nicholson, Brigg, Lincolnshire
 PRATT, Edward, Appledore, North Devon
 WATLING, John William Henry, Liverpool
 WINKFIELD, William Benjamin, Bedford
 In addition, four gentlemen passed their first examination.

Thursday, November 11th:—

BAYLIFF, Charles Searle, Chippenham, Wiltshire
 GERVIS, Henry, Tiverton, Devonshire
 GOOCH, James Wyard, Stradbroke, Suffolk
 HARRISON, Henry, Carlisle
 HUGHES, James, Middlewich, Cheshire
 HUGHES, Thomas John, Woolwich
 MAHONY, Lawrence Francis, Cashel, Ireland
 POYNTON, Fredk., Weaver, Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool
 SWYER, Robert Edward, Sykes's Terrace, Mile End
 WRIGHT, Henry John, Sheffield, Yorkshire
 In addition, four gentlemen passed their first examination.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. M.B. Second Examination, 1858.

First Division.

BATTEN, Rayner Winterbotham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 BAZIRE, Pierre Victor, University College
 BROADBENT, William Henry, Royal Manchester School of Medicine
 COUSINS, John Ward, St. Thomas's Hospital
 CUSACK, Samuel Athanasius, Dublin School of Medicine
 DOWS, John Langdon Haydon, London Hospital
 FOSTER, Michael, University College
 HARDWICK, Robert George, Leeds School of Medicine
 MEERES, Edward Evan, King's College
 NASON, John James, Guy's Hospital
 NEWMAN, William, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

SMITH, Thomas Parker, Royal Manchester School of Medicine

STALLARD, Joshua Harrison, Queen's College, Birmingham

THOMAS, Edward Wynne, University College

TONGE, Morris, King's College

WALTERS, John, King's College

Second Division.

BARKER, Walter Goodyer, London Hospital

BARTLET, John Henry, University College

KITCHING, Charles Watson, Westminster Hospital

LLOYD, Edward Harford, London Hospital

SKINNER, William, St. Thomas's Hospital

SUTTON, Henry Gawen, King's College

WALLACE, Richard Unthank, Guy's Hospital

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

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

UNDER the influence of cold air and fogs the mortality has much increased. The deaths registered in London were in the two previous weeks 1133 and 1217; in the last week ending Saturday, November 13th, they rose to 1349. In those three weeks the mean weekly temperature has constantly fallen, and having been 51° in the third week of October, it was only 39° last week. The weather was cold even for the second week of November, and on the last five nights the thermometer fell below the freezing point of water.

In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1050; but as the deaths that are now returned occurred in a population that has increased, they should be compared with the average when the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction by which it becomes 1155. The comparison shows that the deaths of last week were more numerous, to the extent of nearly two hundred, than they would have been if the average rate of mortality for the same season had prevailed.

If the deaths of last week had been according to the rate of mortality that prevails in autumn in the healthiest country districts of England, they would have been 770; and the greater part of the excess above this limit which the return exhibits, amounting to 579, is therefore to be referred to causes that are only or chiefly found in operation in London and other city populations. A certain number of the 579 persons died from the unusual cold; and a certain number, though less, would have died in the country, from the same cause.

In comparing the results of the last two weeks the increase of mortality is found chiefly amongst young and old persons, the deaths of the former class having risen from 677 to 706, and those of the latter from 211 to 237. The increase is found also under most of the general heads, under which the causes of death are arranged, but chiefly in deaths of the respiratory organs, which were fatal in the two weeks in 250 and 312 cases respectively. Phthisis in the tubercular order decreased from 141 to 131.

Scarlatina is still very fatal. The deaths from it last week were 145, which is nearly double the corrected average for ten corresponding weeks. The north districts, in which nearly a third of the deaths from it occurred, continue to suffer most. Nineteen fatal cases are returned in the Pancras district; 6 in the sub-district of Bow, and 6 in that of Kennington (1st part). The deaths from small-pox have increased from 3 to 15, of which 8 occurred in the Small-pox Hospital, Islington, to which many patients are brought from country parts.

Last week, the births of 910 boys and 904 girls, in all 1,814 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1,547.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.062 in. The mean daily reading was above 30 in. till Friday. The barometrical readings varied from 30.34 in. to 29.31 in. The mean temperature of the week was 39.0°, which is 5.3° below the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average throughout the week, and on Wednesday the extent of depression was 9.7°. The thermometer in the shade fell from 50.5°, its highest point which was attained on Sunday, to 26.8° on Wednesday, its lowest point in the week. Its entire range was 23.7°; the mean daily range was 15.6°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 3.6°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 84. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 45.3°, or about 7° degrees higher

than that of the air. The wind blew on the first three days from the north, afterwards from the south-west and east. Dense fog prevailed on the night of Wednesday. No rain was measured by the gauge.

GAINSBOROUGH MEDICAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

THE following resolutions have been agreed to by the qualified medical practitioners resident in Gainsborough and the neighbourhood.

1. We, the undersigned medical practitioners of Gainsborough and neighbourhood, hereby form ourselves into an Association to be called "The Gainsborough Medical Registration Association."

2. The object of the Association is to assist the Registrar appointed by the Medical Council to carry out the provisions of the new "Medical Act."

3. The business of the Association is to be conducted either at a general meeting to be called from time to time as circumstances may demand, three members forming a quorum, or by correspondence with the honorary secretary.

4. Voting by proxy is allowed.

5. Any member wishing to call a meeting of the Association, may do so by giving fourteen days notice to the honorary secretary, the object of such meeting being specified in writing.

6. No one is to be admitted a member of this Association unless qualified to register in conformity with the said Medical Act.

7. The admission fee is to be *one shilling*, to be repeated annually, if necessary.

8. The honorary secretary and treasurer are to be voted for by a majority of the members, and to remain in office during their pleasure.

9. All meetings are to be held at Gainsborough.

10. The birth of this Association is to be synchronous with the Act of Parliament which called it into existence—October 1st, 1858.

(Signed)

W. B. Peacock, M.D., L.R.C.S. (Gainsborough); Geo. Jepson, M.R.C.S.Eng. (Gainsborough); Robert Cook (in practice before 1815, Gainsborough); J. Durgan, M.D. M.R.C.S.Eng. (Gainsborough); A. Fairchild, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Gainsborough); John Taylor Sharp, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Gainsborough); Willm. W. Watson, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng. (Gainsborough); John Oldman, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Gainsborough); Octavius Jepson, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Gainsborough); Jos. C. B. Smallman, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng. and L.M. (Gainsborough); Jas. H. Williams, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (West Stockwith); Wm. Trousdale, F.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (West Butterwick); Thos. Trousdale, M.R.C.S.Eng. (West Ferry); Alfred Trousdale, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Epworth); Wm. Murphy, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Willingham); Reginald Moore Willan, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Newton-on-Trent); J. H. Bennett, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A. (Haxey); Saml. Ross, M.R.C.S.Eng. (Haxey); Robert Eminson, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A., etc. (Scotter.)

D. MACKINDER, M.D., F.R.C.S., etc. (Gainsborough),
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer pro tem.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO R. S. FOWLER, ESQ., OF BATH. On Thursday evening, November 4th, a public meeting of the working classes in Bath was held, for the purpose of taking steps to recognise the services rendered to the poor by Mr. R. S. Fowler, physician's assistant to the Bath United Hospital, during the prevalence of small-pox in the city. A large number of both sexes were present. The following resolutions were unanimously passed. "That the best thanks of this meeting of the working classes be given to the trustees, subscribers, physicians, and surgeons of the Bath United Hospital; also to R. S. Fowler, Esq., for his untiring labours among them generally, especially during the late epidemic of small-pox."—"That this meeting is of opinion that the best mode of expressing the gratitude of the working classes of Bath to R. S. Fowler, Esq., will be to present that gentleman with some lasting testimonial; and that a subscription be at once commenced for that purpose." A committee was formed to carry out the last mentioned resolution, and a subscription was immediately commenced. In the course of proceedings, several of the speakers adverted to the benefits derived from the Bath United Hospital, and suggested that means should be taken to afford the working classes opportunities of contributing to the funds of the institution.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BROWN OF SUNDERLAND. On Thursday, November 4th, a testimonial was presented, at a public meeting, to Dr. Joseph Brown of Sunderland. It consisted of an inkstand, a purse of gold, and an address engraved on vellum, containing the names of the two hundred subscribers, of all classes, who had united in raising the sum of £935, to present him with this token of their esteem and regard for him. In presenting the testimonial, the chairman (the Rev. R. Skipsey) made allusion to Dr. Brown's high professional character in private practice, to his valuable services as physician to the Sunderland Infirmary, and during several severe epidemic visitations; to the prominent part he had taken in the sanitary improvement of Sunderland, and his contributions to medical and general literature; and to his integrity and honourable conduct as a magistrate of the county.

TESTIMONIAL TO J. RENSCHAW, ESQ., OF ASHTON-ON-MERSEY. A testimonial, consisting of a snuff-box and a purse containing £200, has been recently presented to Mr. J. Renschaw, surgeon, of Ashton-on-Mersey, as the expression of a general feeling of congratulation on his recovery from a long and severe illness, and of appreciation of his professional services.

BELFAST BRANCH OF THE MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND SOCIETY OF IRELAND. The usual quarterly meeting of the committee of this branch of the above society was held, on the 1st instant, in the library room of the Belfast Medical Society, Dr. Patterson presiding on the occasion. The deaths of the late Surgeon Patrick, of Ballymena, and Dr. Forde, of Downpatrick, having occurred since the last meeting, much and sincere regret was expressed at their removal, both as supporters of, and subscribers to, the society, and as most worthy and highly respected members of the profession. The attention of the committee having been called to the very gratifying circumstance of the Rev. William Chichester O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, having lately liberally subscribed to the society, through the Londonderry branch, the secretary, Dr. Robert Stewart, was instructed to inform him that inasmuch as he resided in the Belfast district, the committee respectfully suggested and hoped that he would be kindly pleased to transmit his future contributions to the society through Surgeon Browne, R.N., the treasurer of the Belfast branch. Letters were read from Dr. Wharton, the general secretary, Dublin, transmitting copies of the last annual report for distribution among subscribers, etc., to the society in this locality, and referring to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Primate of Ireland having lately forwarded subscriptions in aid of the important objects of the society, which spoke so creditably for their kindly feelings on its behalf, and which was so encouraging to the friends of the society. The meeting, after transacting some routine business, and making arrangements for the annual meeting of subscribers, at the usual period, next year, then adjourned.—(*Belfast Morning News*).

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GREAT ORMOND STREET. At a meeting of the governors of this institution, held on November 9th, the Hon. S. P. Vereker in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—"That all the nurses be resident in the hospital, and that a day-room be provided for their use." "That accommodation be afforded in the house for the reception of pupil nurses." "That a day-room be set apart for the meals and recreation of the convalescent children." "That an infant nursery be established at No. 48, Great Ormond Street, in connexion with the hospital—to be self-supporting, as far as practicable." "That the committee be authorised to expend a sum not exceeding £400 in the requisite repairs and alterations for carrying out the contemplated arrangements."

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH. Our readers will learn with satisfaction, that the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh has just taken an important step. Some time ago, the College instituted a Non-Resident Fellowship, at half the entry-money; the non-resident fellow having the power of becoming a voting member at any time he chose to make up the full entry-money (£50). The College has now conferred, on existing and future non-resident fellows, the same privileges as the residents possess. There is also to be a uniform entry-money for all, resident or non-resident. In former years, the sum payable was large, and tended to keep back many who were desirous of the fellowship. It is now reduced to £25, being the same as the sum payable for a University degree, and we trust the funds of the College will not suffer by the change. The important fact for licentiates of the College is, that now non-resident fellows

have it in their power to attend the College meetings, and join in its deliberations and decisions. We congratulate the College on the right and liberal step it has taken—one which is quite worthy of the past history of a College which has done so much to improve medical education and examination. We trust that the sister colleges will speedily see their way to follow the example, and thus include not only a still greater number of metropolitan practitioners, but many of our provincial brethren, who have earned a title to that position, and whose counsels may give additional weight to the decisions of the College. Why should not every honourable member of the profession be a College Fellow, with a right to a voice in its management, in the decision of many important questions in medical education and licensing which come before it, and in the annual election of its office-bearers? Admission is by ballot, a month after the candidate has been proposed and seconded by two fellows, one of whom must be resident. The Edinburgh College disapproves of the method of admission by examination, in the case of those who have already passed the examination as licentiate, which admitted them to the profession; preferring the ballot, as conveying the opinion of the College that the licentiate is worthy of the honour and of being entrusted with the power of the fellowship. The non-resident fellows will not fail to appreciate the spirit of their resident brethren, and the College will carry with it the hearty approval of the profession in the step which it has taken. (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, Nov. 1st.)

HYGIENE OF THE EUROPEAN SOLDIER IN INDIA. The good time which is coming for all men seems near at hand for the European soldier. The Government, stirred partly by a sense of the pecuniary value of the soldier, partly, we believe, by English kindness, has really tried hard to secure the means of health. The new barracks, run up rapidly, and called, we scarcely know why, temporary barracks, are on a scale never yet allowed. The barracks, for instance, at Barrackpore afford accommodation as excellent, as regards health and comfort, as the houses of private gentlemen. The inattention to the requirements of married soldiers has been, for the first time, completely removed. Each of the 120 men allowed by the present regulations to marry, will have a separate room, 22 feet by 16, or the size of an ordinary bedroom. A verandah, very broad and nearly 500 feet long, affords the children space either for sleep or exercise, while the minor arrangements have, in this instance at least, been properly provided. The punkahs in each room are pulled at the expense of the State, and, allowing always for the noise inseparable from a barrack, there seems little to deter a respectable woman from the life of a soldier's wife. The difference which such barracks will make in the mortality of a regiment can scarcely be over-estimated. Three other objects remain, however, to be accomplished before the life of the soldier becomes as good as that of the civilian. The clothing is still not absolutely suited to the climate. Few regiments now wear the stock, but it is not yet formally abolished. The new uniform for the summer is excellent; for though we miss the red colour, the light grey stuff is perhaps the one of all others best calculated to resist the heat. But the winter clothing is still terribly heavy for such a climate. The coat of strong serge, of itself as much as men left to themselves would be inclined to wear. The trousers are made of cloth so heavy and close, and in fact so good, that they almost stand alone. The boots are heavy, and the dress, we are told, with the belt, but without a filled knapsack or firelock, weighs 51 lb. In this dress, if we are not mistaken, the men, after the 15th of November, are required to march. Imagine an English pedestrian, sportsman, or even yachtsman, putting three stone nine pounds on him by way of a preliminary. Such a costume would be embarrassing in Canada; and in India, if it does not injure health, it all events diminishes speed. We are aware that new soldiers, like all other men just arrived, are apt to think warm clothing unnecessary; but nothing gives diarrhoea and dysentery so quickly as insufficient warmth. But a long flannel shirt would give all the heat required, and be twice as clean, without embarrassing the men's freedom of movement. The remaining object is to provide occupation. Supposing the soldier to sleep eight hours, and to be eight more engaged in parade, barrack duties, and eating, he has still eight hours to live through somehow or other. Soldier's gardens, a great resource, are of necessity confined to special localities. Reading, another great resource, is available only to a portion of the men. There is just now too much inclination to rely on this exclusively, to forget that even among the educated it is not

one in two who really cares for reading. Why should not all the work required by a regiment be done within the regiment, every man taking up some trade according to his training or his taste? Boots, caps, tents, all the carpentry of a regiment, all its ironwork, and all its form printing, might be done within the regiment itself. Two hours work a-day of 1,000 men is worth thousands of rupees a-week, and even two hours of steady employment takes away the irksome sense of idleness. It would, too, take away one of the most prolific sources of disease. (*Abridged from the Friend of India*.)

COLLEGE OF DENTISTS. On Tuesday evening, November 9th, Dr. Richardson delivered the Introductory Lecture to his course of lectures on the "Medical History of Diseases of the Teeth." Having pointed out the benefits which would accrue to science generally were the opinions and knowledge of the medical and dental professions more correctly blended, the lecturer proceeded to define what should be understood by the terms "local disease" and "constitutional disease", and the relationship which these terms hold to each other. The division of diseases into two varieties was arbitrary. Dr. Richardson would speak of local diseases as of *systemic* origin; and would consider it better still to say that such diseases were derived *through* the system than that they originated in the system. He believed all diseases to be derived from external causes. After dividing the external causes of diseases into three classes—the physical (accidents), the chemical (poisons), and causes which act by simple interference with the physiological functions (modes of life)—the lecturer gave a description of the poisons, organic and inorganic, which affect the teeth through the medium of the body. Thence he passed to diseases of constitutional origin, arising from perversion of physiological functions; and grouping these into diathesis—as the strumous diathesis, the gouty, the rheumatic,—he traced out the connexions which obtain between these dispositions and the various local disorders of the dental structures.

The second lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, November 16th. The subject was "The Hæmorrhagic Diathesis in its bearings in Dental Practice." After defining the term "Hæmorrhagic Diathesis," Dr. Richardson said that this diathesis did not indicate a disease in itself, but was a symptom based on certain diseased states, such as scurvy, purpura, and anæmia. He described the constituent parts of the blood; and pointed to the fibrinous constituent as that upon the modification of which the diathesis rested. He also, in noticing the machinery of the circulation, explained the three kinds of hæmorrhage—venous, capillary, and arterial. In the after part of this lecture, Dr. Richardson passed in review the diseases which ordinarily give rise to the hæmorrhagic tendency, together with the accidents which may occur in dental operations during the existence of the diathesis. He then discussed the question of hæmorrhage during dental operations, in which the diathesis was *not* present. In such instances, as the blood possessed firm coagulating power, the cause of the hæmorrhage must be in the artery divided by the extraction; probably the loss of blood was due to a circumferential attachment of the vessel at its divided point with the surrounding bony structure, so that contraction was prevented. The concluding section of the lecture was devoted to the consideration of the treatment of the hæmorrhagic diathesis, by general remedies; and of active hæmorrhage after extraction. In the last named accident, general as well as local measures should be applied; the general consisting in the administration of the mineral acids or acetate of lead; the local in the application of a good styptic (nitric acid being the best); a good plug; (the extracted tooth being the best) and firm pressure on the plug (for the production of which Dr. Reid's simple and effective instrument is the best). We are glad to hear that the attendance on these lectures is highly satisfactory.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

- [* An Asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.]
1. Medicines: their Uses and Mode of Administration; including a complete Conspectus of the British Pharmacopœias, an Account of new Remedies, and an Index of Formulæ. By J. Moore Neligan, M.D. Fifth Edition. Dublin: Fannin and Co. 1858.
 2. On Stricture of the Urethra: including an Account of Perineal Abscess, Urinary Fistula, and Infiltration of Urine. By Samuel G. Wilmot, M.D. Dublin: Fannin and Co. 1858.
 3. A Comp'd Q'31 of the Scientific Subjects comprised in the Medical Curriculum. An Introductory Address delivered at Sydenham College, Birmingham, October 5th, 1858. By *Alfred Hill, M.D. Birmingham. 1858.
 4. Syllabus of the Course of Lectures on Medical Logic, delivered in Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. By Francis Ogston, M.D. Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart. 1858.
 5. Transactions of the Pathological Society of London. Volume Ninth. Including the Report of the Proceedings of the Session 1857-8. London: 1858.
 6. Fragmentary Remains, Literary and Scientific, of Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart., LL.D., late President of the Royal Society. With a Sketch of his Life and Selections from his Correspondence. Edited by his Brother, John Davy, M.D., F.R.S. London: Churchill. 1858.
 7. The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra. By John Harrison, F.R.C.S. Second Edition. London: Churchill. 1858.
 8. What is Congelation? or, the Benumbing Influence of Cold in Producing Insensibility to Pain in Dental Operations popularly explained. By R. E. Harrison, Surgeon-Dentist. London: Churchill. 1858.

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LIVERPOOL.—At the MEDICAL INSTITUTION, Mount Pleasant, on Thursday, November 25th, at Two o'clock p.m.

MANCHESTER.—At the TOWN HALL, King Street, on Friday, November 26th, at One o'clock p.m.

PRESTON.—In the COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL, on Tuesday, November 30th, at half-past One o'clock p.m.

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