

throat, extending thence to the air-passages, gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces, and skin. Is epidemic, endemic, and sporadic. Nature of cause doubtful; probably a hematozoon.

- a. Nosological Varieties of Epidemic Diphtheria.—
 - i. Diphtherial Angina. *Synonyms*: Diphtheritic Pharyngitis; Stomatocoe; Malignant, Putrid, Pestilential, Suffocating Angina; throat Croup. Aseptic inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx; pellicle amorphous, not plastic; glands of neck swollen.
 - ii. D. Stomatitis. Infantile or gangrenous stomatitis. Livid red inflammation of the lip and cheeks, ending in gangrene; pellicle pulpy, commencing with vesicles; parotids and submaxillary glands enlarged; gastric and gastro-enteric symptoms.
 - iii. D. Coryza. Pellicle, extending to the mucous membrane of the nares; occasionally profuse epistaxis.
 - iv. D. Tracheitis. Diphtheritic tracheitis. *Synonyms*: Angina membranacea; Angina trachealis; croup; Larynx croup; Pellicular croup. Pellicular inflammation of the larynx and trachea, extending to the bronchi. Cough often spasmodic.
 - v. Diphtheria Cutanea. Pellicular inflammation of portions of the skin, conjunctiva, &c. Usually accompanies the other forms.
- b. Complex Varieties.—Diphtherial inflammation complicates epidemics of Ochlotie and Exanthematous fevers. Hence varieties of a complex character.—(a) Erysipelatous (with Influenza); (b) Varicelous; (c) Rubellar; (d) Scarlatinal; (e) Aphthous; (f) Typhus; (g) Gastro-enteric or Typhoid.
- c. Endemic Varieties.—
 - i. Endemic Stomatitis. *Synonyms*: Mucuet; Thrush. Is Ochlotie, and occurs in foundling hospitals, the wards of general hospitals, &c. Pellicle contains sporules and thalli of the *Oidium Albicans*, and extends from the tongue along the gastro-intestinal mucous surfaces.
 - ii. Contagious Blennorrhoea. Inflammation of mucous surfaces from a specific fever-poison, communicable by contact only? due to a microscopic alga? (a) Vaginal and urethral Blennorrhoea; (b) Contagious ophthalmia.
2. Vesicular Aphtha.—Vesicular inflammation of mouth. Epidemic; attacks only once.
3. Pertussis.—Inflammation of the respiratory mucous surfaces from a specific fever-poison, ending in a spasmodic affection of respiratory motor nerves. Attacks commonly but once in a lifetime.

VI. IMPURE FEVERS.—Constitutional blood diseases, continuing for the most part for a prolonged period, with recurrent pyrexial attacks, terminating within from seven to fourteen days. Inflammation due to a specific poison, and manifested primarily on the skin and mucous surfaces.

1. TRUE LEPROSY.—A constitutional disease of indefinite duration (arising from uncleanness or squalor?), with pyrexial paroxysms and congestive papular, or tubercular inflammation of the skin and air-passages, with or without neuroses. (Contagious?)

Nosological Varieties—

- i. Erythematous; ii. Squamous, with rapid production of epithelium; iii. Black, with pigment-deposit in skin or scales; iv. Tubercular—with plastic deposit in connective tissue of skin and mucous surfaces; v. Gangrenous—with dry gangrene of the extremities, especially of the fingers and toes; vi. The Anæsthetic.—Loss of the sensibility of

the surface of the body; cutaneous inflammation congestive or bulbous, rarely plastic; vii. The Cerebral—with mania, melancholia, &c.

2. THE SYPHILIDS.—Syphilitic Diseases.—Constitutional diseases due to a specific poison, terminating in a definite period (one to three years?), and characterised by pyrexial paroxysms with specific inflammations of the skin, mucous surfaces, and periosteum.

a. Nosological Varieties of European Syphilis:—

- i. Benign Syphilis.—Inflammation superficial:—
 - (a) Virulent Gonorrhoea.—Primary ulcer simple, or a patchy excoriation; cutaneous inflammation congestive.
 - (b) Papular Syphilis.—Primary ulcer simple; cutaneous exanthem papular.
 - (c) Pustular Syphilis.—Primary ulcer with raised but not indurated edges; exanthem effusive and suppurative, ending in superficial ulcerations and crusts.
 - (d) Phagedenic Syphilis.—Primary ulcer either corroding or gangrenous; exanthem pustular or tubercular, ending in ulcers that extend by a margin (Rupia).
- ii. True or Scaly Syphilis.—Inflammation of derma deep-seated. Primary ulcer excavated, with a thickened edge and base. Exanthem at first congestive and ending in (a) desquamation; (b) tubercles and ulceration; (c) condylomata; (d) fungoid growths; (e) periosteal inflammation.
- iii. Ethnic and Climatic Varieties of Syphilis.
 - (a) Yaws or Pian; Framboesia; African Syphilis.—Inflammation commonly superficial; ulcerations, Rupia-like with fungoid growths. Terminates in health in about two years.
 - (b) Radesyge, Norwegian Syphilis.—Inflammations figurate and tubercular, or pustular and papular; ulcerations rupioid and serpiginous.
 - (c) Scherlievo.—Framboesia of Eastern Europe. Inflammation pustular or tubercular; ulcers rupioid; yaw-like growths and condylomata.
 - (d) Sibbens.—Framboesia of Scotland. Inflammation both superficial and deep-seated, roseolar, condylomatous, fungoid.
 - (e) Button Scurvy.—Framboesia of Ireland.

VII. EPIZOOTIC FEVERS.—Acute fevers, due to a specific fever-poison communicated from brutes to man:—

1. Hydrophobia.—A fever terminating within seven days. Poison acts primarily on the pneumogastric system, and the surfaces supplied from it; secondarily upon the cerebro-spinal axis. Derived from the saliva of the dog and cat races when in fever.
2. Equinia of Malissmus—Human Glanders.—Fever and inflammation usually of a septic character. Caused by the pus or mucus of a glandered horse or ass.
3. Carbuncular Fever.—Malignant Carbuncle.—Acute typhus-like fever, with carbuncular inflammation, rapidly becoming gangrenous. Poison derived from cattle, with malignant typhus.
4. Contagious Furunculoid.—Inflammation of the skin, occurring epidemically—furuncular, carbuncular, ecthymatous or gangrenous; the cause of which is doubtful, but suspected to be of epizootic origin.
5. Epizootic Stomatitis.—Vesicular inflammation of the mouth, due to the poison of the disease of cattle termed Murrain. Is a contagious stomatitis.
6. Epizootic Peripneumonia?—The histories of some epidemics of influenza point to the lower animals as the probable first source of the fever-poison.

Liverpool Royal Infirmary and

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. — The SUMMER SESSION commences on Monday, May 2nd, 1864.

HOSPITAL PRACTICE—ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Physicians—Dr. Vose, Dr. Turnbull, Dr. Inman.

Surgeons—Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Long, Mr. E. R. Bickersteth.

House-Surgeons—Dr. Rawdon, Mr. Nash.

Dental Surgeon—Mr. Snape.

The Infirmary contains 270 Beds. The number of In-Patients is upwards of 2,300 annually, and 2,300 Surgical casualties were, last year, treated as Out-Patients.

Clinical Lectures are regularly delivered by the Physicians and Surgeons.

Six Dressers and Six Clinical Clerks are elected quarterly from the Pupils of the Infirmary.

LECTURES.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women—Mr. Batty.

Diseases of Children—T. F. Grimsdale, M.R.C.P. Edin.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—J. Birkbeck Nevins, M.D. Lond.

Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology—E. Whittle, M.D. Lond.

M.B.I.A., and J. B. Edwards, Ph.D.

Botany—C. Collingwood, M.A. Oxon., M.B., M.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—R. Hibbert Taylor, M.D.

Practical Chemistry—J. B. Edwards, Ph.D.

Pathological Anatomy—R. Gee, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Dental Surgery—Mr. Snape, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Mechanics—

Dental Anatomy and Physiology, Comparative and Human—Mr.

Fletcher and Dr. Waters.

Metalurgy—Dr. Edwards.

F. D. FLETCHER, Secretary, 13, Mornington Terrace, Liverpool.

Royal Medical Benevolent Col-

LEGE. — The Council have the pleasure to announce that SIR CHARLES LEOCK, Bart., M.D., has kindly consented to take the Chair at the TWELFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the College, which will take place at Willie's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on Saturday, the 14th of May next, when it is earnestly hoped that there will be a large meeting of the friends of the Institution.

Gentlemen who are willing to serve as Stewards on the occasion are requested to forward their names to the Treasurer, JOHN PROKKT, Esq., 6, New Cavendish Street, W. There is no liability attached to the office.

By order of the Council.

ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary.

37, Soho Square, London, 30th March, 1864.

The General Hospital, Birmingham.

HAM. — There are VACANCIES for TWO RESIDENT STUDENTS, either as Apprentices for Five Years or Pupils for One Year. The Hospital contains 223 Beds for In-Patients, and it has a Convalescent Branch containing twenty Beds, recently established by Miss Ryland, at Spark Hill. The attendance of Out-Patients averages 400 per diem, and the number of Accidents and Urgent Medical Cases consequent upon the position of the Hospital in the centre of a thickly populated manufacturing and mining district amounts to upwards of 15,000 per Annum. Unusual facilities are thus afforded for the Student to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of his profession. Attendance on the Hospital and on the Medical Schools in the town qualifies for all the Examining Boards.—Terms, etc., may be ascertained on application to the undersigned, at the Hospital.

March 11th, 1864.

WILLIAM R. HUGHES, Secretary.

Dover Union—General Medical

ATTENDANCE, VACCINATION, etc.—The Board of Guardians of this Union will be ready on Friday, the 15th April, 1864, to receive Applications from legally qualified Medical Practitioners, to supply Medical and Surgical Attendance upon the Paupers of the First Division of St. James's District, which comprises the Parishes of Charlton, Guston, St. James, and Whitfield, at a Salary of £60 per annum. Also for the First Division of the Haugham District, which comprises the Parishes of Alkham, Buckland, Caple, Ewell, Haugham, Poulton, and River, at a Salary of £60 per annum.

These Salaries are exclusive of the Fees set forth in Article 177 of the General Consolidated Order of the Poor Law Board; 10s. 6d. will also be paid for each case of Midwifery, and 1s. 6d. for every case of successful Vaccination if performed at or within two miles of the Medical Officer's residence, and 2s. 6d. if beyond two miles.

The Gentleman or Gentlemen who may be appointed, will be required to keep the several Books specified in the Orders of the Poor Law Board, and generally to carry out their Rules and Regulations, as well as the directions of the Board of Guardians.

By order of the Board of Guardians,

Dover Union, Buckland, WILLIAM CROSS, Clerk.
24th March, 1864.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital

AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SUMMER SESSION, commencing May 2, 1864.

LECTURES.

Materia Medica—Dr. Farre.

Botany—Dr. Harris.

Forensic Medicine—Dr. Martin and Dr. Odling.

Midwifery—Dr. Greenhalgh.

Comparative Anatomy—Mr. Callender.

Practical Chemistry—Dr. Frankland and Dr. Odling.

The Hospital contains 650 Beds, and Clinical Lectures are delivered—on the Medical Cases, by Dr. Burrows, Dr. Farre, and Dr. Black; on the Surgical Cases, by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Skey, and Mr. Paget; and on Diseases of Women, by Dr. Greenhalgh.

Collegiate Establishment.—Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the collegiate regulations. Some of the teachers connected with the Hospital also receive students to reside with them.

Seven Scholarships, varying in value, from £20 to £50, are rewarded annually. Further information respecting these and other details may be obtained from Mr. Holden, Mr. Callender, or any of the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers; or at the Anatomical Museum or Library.

St. George's Hospital Medical

School. The SUMMER SESSION commences on FRIDAY, May 1.

LECTURES.

Midwifery—Dr. Robert Lee, F.R.S.

Materia Medica—Dr. Barclay.

Practical Chemistry—Dr. Noad, F.R.S.

Botany—Mr. Maxwell Masters.

Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Fuller.

Pathology—Mr. Henry Lee.

Dental Surgery—Mr. Vasey.

On the payment of a compounding fee of £100, a pupil becomes perpetual to the Practice of the Physicians and Surgeons and to all Lectures, may compete for all Prizes, Exhibitions, and for the office of Surgeon, Medical and Surgical Registrar, and may become Clinical Clerk and Dresser for two periods of three months each.

On the payment of £30—one half, £15, to be paid at the commencement of the First Summer Session, and the other half, £15, at the commencement of the Second Summer Session—a pupil will be admitted to the Hospital Practice and Lectures required for Examination by the various Examining Bodies.

Gentlemen can enter to the Hospital Practice and Lectures separately, or to any one Course of Lectures.

The Hospital contains 350 beds. Clinical Lectures are delivered by the Physicians and Surgeons every week.

A MATERNITY DEPARTMENT, for the delivery of married lying-in women at their own homes, is established at the Hospital; and a Ward is devoted for the reception of woman suffering under diseases peculiar to the sex.

The following Prizes will be awarded at the termination of the Session:—

Sir Charles Clarke's Prize for Good Conduct.

The Thompson Medal.

Sir Benjamin Brodie's Clinical Prize in Surgery.

The Lewis Powell Clinical Prize in Medicine.

The Henry Charles Johnson Memorial Prize in Anatomy.

A General Examination will be held at the end of the Session, and a certificate of proficiency given to each Pupil who passes to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and the following prizes to the most distinguished, viz.:—

A Prize of Ten Guineas to Pupils in their First Year.

A Prize of Ten Guineas to Pupils in their Second Year.

A Prize of Ten Guineas to Pupils in their Third Year.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Barclay, the Treasurer of the School, from any of the Lecturers, or from Mr. Hammerton, at the Hospital.

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their TREATMENT. By JOHN BIRKETT, F.R.C.S.E., F.L.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. 8vo, 12 plain and coloured Plates, 12s. 6d.

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St. Bartholomew's Hospital—

BURROWS TESTIMONIAL.—At a Meeting held at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That a testimonial of esteem and regard be presented to Dr. Burrows on his retirement from the office of Senior Physician.

That a Subscription be entered into for defraying the expense of the testimonial, and that the amount of each Subscription shall not exceed £2 2s.

Gentlemen who desire to subscribe are requested to remit their subscriptions either to Dr. KIRKES, 2, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square; Dr. EDWARDS, 1, Flushing Square; or Mr. CALLENDER, 47, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square.

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