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1866.
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON WRY NECK,
RESULTING FROM
CARIES OF THE CERVICAL VERTEBRE,
BY
WILLIAM A. ELLIOTT, F.R.C.S.I.,
SURGEON TO THE WHITWORTH HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA.

From the number of cases of this formidable disease which have been brought under my observation, I have selected the following, as it represents the affection in a very aggravated form—the treatment of which, and its results, I consider interesting, and of some practical importance:—

Margaret Lynch, aged 7 years, was admitted into the Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, on the 29th April, 1856. The child, who was badly nourished and emaciated, presented the following appearances:—The head (as exhibited in figure No. 1) had fallen completely to the left side, with an inclination forwards; the right side of the face was turned upwards, and was much congested from impeded circulation; the cheek rested upon the left side of the chest, and advanced so far downwards and forwards as to reach within about two inches of the nipple; the chin had passed the mesial line of the thorax, and advanced as far as the junction of the middle with the sternal third of the right clavicle.

The posterior aspect of the patient (which is represented in figure No. 2) exhibits the head, as thrown to the left side and resting upon the top of the shoulder. The spinal curvature, with its convexity looking towards the right side, occupied the entire of the cervical region; although, to the best of my judgment, I could only localise the disease as existing in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th cervical vertebrae.

The following history of this case was given by the patient's mother:—When about the age of 6 years, whilst playing roughly with her sister, the child received a very severe twist in the neck, which was immediately followed by faintness; and afterwards she complained of stiffness and pain in the part—the pain being greatly increased upon the slightest movement of the head or neck.

Immediately after the receipt of the injury the child was placed under surgical treatment, but her health, which, previous to the accident, was represented as having been very good, gradually declined.

For the next nine months, during which the most judicious treatment was unremittingly pursued, she suffered, at intervals of about three months, from inflammatory attacks, each being followed by a more gradual inclination of the head and neck to the left side.

The principal symptom which she complained of was a constant aching pain in the upper part of the neck, which was increased by making pressure upon the vertex and along the spinous processes, but greatly aggravated by the slightest attempt to rotate the head and neck.

In the recumbent posture she seemed to rest with comparative ease; but, when asked to sit up, the effort was made by first firmly grasping the head with both the hands, and then the act was accomplished with no small amount of difficulty.

In the erect posture the child rested her head upon the left shoulder; but, when desired to raise the head, she could only do so to a very trifling extent—say to half an inch or three quarters; and this position could only be maintained for a few seconds.

When asked to walk, she instinctively raised the top of the shoulder and placed it against the ear and side of the head. An amount of support was thus afforded, which enabled her to move slowly and cautiously about.

The treatment which I adopted in this case consisted of Constitutional, Local, and Mechanical agents, viz.:—She was ordered full and generous diet; iron combined with quinine, varying at intervals with other tonics, and cod-liver oil at night.

Counter irritation was constantly kept up in the neighbourhood of the diseased vertebrae, by means of small Blisters; alternating, when the parts were healed, with applications of the Tinct. Iodine.

The child was strictly kept to her bed, with the head and shoulders slightly elevated. This course was steadily pursued for six weeks, when a visible improvement had taken place in her general health, accompanied with almost complete subsidence of pain in the neck.

The case having thus far satisfactorily progressed, and fortunately without any formation of abscess, I ventured upon the gradual restoration of the head and neck to their normal positions, by adopting the following means:—

I placed a soft but firm pad, three quarters of an inch in thickness, between the maxilla and chest (which was the maximum extent to which the parts admitted of separation). This pad was very gradually increased in thickness, until the head became so far elevated as to permit a collar made of leather, one inch in height, to be so applied.
as to encircle the entire neck, which was worn by day and night.

The child became accustomed to the use of this support after three or four days, when I allowed her to get up and walk about the ward. Of this permission she gladly availed herself, and seemed to derive much comfort from the collar, which was raised from time to time at the left side and under the chin, by means of strips of thick chamois leather, pasted one over the other upon the upper edge of the collar, until the head and neck were brought to the position represented in figure No. 3.

**Fig. 3.**

The head and neck having been restored to their normal positions, and the child's health being much improved, I gave permission for her removal from the Hospital at the latter end of December, 1856 (being eight months from the period of her admission), with directions to have the collar kept constantly on.

In three weeks after patient's discharge from hospital she presented herself at the dispensary, when I was disappointed at finding her general health very much impaired; she seemed weak and languid, and had become much thinner. Her constitution had suffered considerably from want of care and suitable nourishment, with which her parents were, in all likelihood, unable to supply her. She was, therefore, re-admitted on the 15th January, 1857, and kept in hospital until the 20th of June following, when she was discharged cured.

I have had frequent opportunities of seeing Margaret Lynch since the above date. In October last I examined her and made the following notes of her case:

This little girl is much altered in appearance, she has grown strong, her figure well developed, and her general health good. There is some amount of rigidity in the neck, accompanied by deep-seated thickening of parts commencing from about the third to the fifth or sixth vertebra, which indicates that ankylosis to a greater or less extent has taken place, with some apparent shortening of the neck.

The motions of the head and neck are in a very trifling degree impeded, she can fully bend the head forwards. Lateral inclination at both sides is in some measure limited, she can throw the head sufficiently backwards, as to enable her to look almost fully and freely upwards without any compressory movements in the dorsal or lumbar regions. I may fairly say, however, that close observation is requisite to detect any existing difference from the normal motions of the cervical region.

The cases which, in my experience, have been successfully treated according to the foregoing system have occurred in children between the ages of three and ten years. In whom I found the head and neck thrown into various positions—viz., laterally and forwards with torsion of the neck. Laterally, with different degrees of inclination. Forwards with the chin resting upon the sternum, and backwards with convexity of the spine anteriorly. This latter form of the disease I have found much more intractable in its management than any of the former.

In each case of recovery no symptomatic abscess existed. I have attempted this mode of treatment even in patients who were suffering from purulent discharges, but without success, since the abscess disposed of itself less, and productive rather than good results. They were, however, persons of eminently strungy disposition, and consequently unpromising subjects for any mode of treatment.

We cannot expect that each case of recovery can be perfect, and unaccompanied with either more or less of deviation from the normal formation of the neck in Margaret Lynch's case the disease occurred in an extremely aggravated form; and, although her recovery was unattended with deformity, other patients with less formidable symptoms have recovered with slight malposition of the neck, evidently resulting from absorption of bone, and possibly of intervertebral substances.

I attended with the late Dr. Cusack and Sir Henry March a young lady, aged 23 years, of extremely weak and delicate constitution, in whose case there existed but very little deviation of the spine and unaccompanied with abscess. She had all the well-marked symptoms of cervical caries; after eighteen months from the first appearance of the disease, she died. Three weeks previous to her death she complained for the first time of difficulty in deglution accompanied by loss of power over the hands and arms, which quickly extended to the trunk and lower extremities, and terminated in total paralysis. Her miseries were greatly aggravated by loss of control over the sphincters of the bladder and rectum.

We find it difficult in spinal caries to define the exact extent of the diseases, and what structure has been the primary seat of inflammation is often uncertain in the intervertebral substance, or in the cancellous tissue of the vertebrae, which latter may be considered the strumous form of the disease, and most likely to be followed by the formation of matter. But as the disease advances both structures may become implicated.

The direction towards which the head and neck will become inclined (should the disease not be arrested) will be determined by that part in which the morbid action exists. To this situation the head will invariably be found to lean.

It may be suggested, and it occurred to my mind at first, the prudence of interfering by mechanical means in restoring the shape of the part, by raising the head and neck, and thus keeping apart the inflamed and ulcerated surfaces of bone, and intervertebral substance, which interference might seem a positive obstacle to the formation of ankylosis, and somewhat at variance with the opinions of systematic writers upon this subject. Yet experience justifies me in stating, that whilst the curative process of ankylosis is progressing, the restoration of parts to their normal position may contemporaneously be conducted with the utmost safety and benefit to the patient.

I am made to feel that the injuries sustained in infancy are invariably accompanied by a debilitated condition of the general system; therefore, it is manifestly important to attend strictly to hygienic treatment, if we hope for successful results.

In caries and other affections of the neck attended with contraction, I have practically experienced the great benefit of the collar-collar, to which I have already alluded. It forms an important mechanical adjunct in our treatment. When properly shaped, the lower edge should be made to rest upon the sternum and clavicles, whilst the upper edge should with equal accuracy be adjusted and brought in contact with the inferior maxilla and occiput.

The indications fulfilled by this support are obvious—viz.: 1st. Having fixed points for the collar to rest upon; th
superincumbent weight of the head is thereby in a great degree removed from the inflamed and diseased tissues.

2d. Mobility of the parts is rendered greatly limited.

3d. The collar affords an amount of passive resistance to the action of the cervical muscles, the contraction of which must be attended by a closer approximation of the diseased and softened surfaces, thereby promoting a more rapid absorption of bone and intervertebral substance.

4th. There is no necessity for constant confinement in the recumbent posture. When the collar has been applied, patients may be allowed occasionally to walk about and enjoy open air exercise, which is not the least important advantage to be derived from the mode of treatment which I have suggested.

A CASE ILLUSTRATING A RARE FORM OF RHEUMATIC PERICARDITIS, SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

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The following case is an instance of a very severe form of pericarditis, having its origin, no doubt, in a rheumatic diathesis, but not preceded, nor accompanied, nor followed by the ordinary characters of rheumatic fever. It would appear that the rheumatic poison circulating in the system concentrated itself almost in the first instance upon the heart, thus rendering the premonitory symptoms very obscure and the disease itself doubly dangerous.

Mr. —, a gentleman, aged 32, tall, and of robust appearance, of an active and energetic disposition, engaged in an extensive mercantile business and accustomed to generous living, but not amounting to excess, became affected about the end of June last year with several anomalous symptoms. He was occasionally feverish, restless at night, disinclined to food, but rather thirsty, and his mind was somewhat affected at intervals, especially at night. These symptoms, however, assumed a kind of intermittent character, for on some days he could go to town and transact his ordinary business, while on other days he would remain at home and lie in bed the greater part of the day. He was perfectly rational when spoken to by his medical attendants, and the wandering showed itself only to some members of his own family.

On Saturday, July 3rd, I was attending a member of his family at a little distance in the country, and I came to town with him; he was then quite rational, and apprantly in good health, and I left him in the west-end of London. On Sunday, when I went to visit the other patient, he was in bed, and I examined him carefully in conjunction with his ordinary medical attendant. We could find nothing definite in his symptoms, which somewhat resembled those of incontinent typhoid fever, which indeed was then prevailing, not only in the neighbourhood, but in the house itself; but I felt sure that he was not labouring under this disease, because I had attended him some years before in a well-marked attack of this very fever, and I thought it very improbable that he would take it a second time. There were no symptoms of typhus, the pulse was rather rapid, the head was warm, but not hot, the skin was moist, there was no eruption, there was some thirst, and he was quite rational. We, therefore, recommended rest, and a little saline medicine, and a moderate amount of supporting diet. The next day (Monday) I saw him incidentally in the evening as I was seeing the other patient. He was then in much the same condition. Tuesday I saw him again, when he was in bed, but quite tranquil, and apparently getting better; and I left him under the care of his usual medical attendant. I did not see him again until July 5th, when I received a telegraphic message from his wife to go down and visit him at Broadstairs. This message was sent to me without his knowledge, and was caused by his restless and excited manner, want of sleep, and frequent incoherence of mind, but there were not any other remarkable symptoms. On visiting him I found him quite tranquil, but rather low-spirited; he was sitting up, and was quite able to walk about. As he did not admit that he was ill, I had some little difficulty in making a careful medical examination, but I found that the head was not hot, the skin was cool, the eyes were not sunken, and the pulse was rather quick, but soft. All I could ascertain was, that he had had very restless nights, with a total want of sleep, and great incoherence. It should be mentioned that since I saw him at home he had been actively engaged in various pursuits, and had indeed been making rather violent efforts to 'shake off' the complaint, and had returned to Broadstairs by himself, not only without any advice, but rather in opposition to it. His condition was unsatisfactory and the symptoms were anomalous, I determined not to leave him for the night, and as he was labouring under evident excitement and irritability of the nervous system, I ordered him to take half a dram of Bellamy's sedative solution at bedtime, and the dose to be repeated if necessary, requesting that I should be called if he be in anything during the night in his being restless. I was called according to instructions, and found that the patient had produced no effect at all, and I therefore repeated the dose, and recommended more to be given afterwards. After taking about two draughts of the opiate, no effect was produced, and the night was passed, I believe, absolutely without sleep. As I thought that the Bellamy might possibly not be genuine, I now changed it for the hydrochlorate of morphia, of which I gave him a quantity amounting to half a grain, but still no sedative effect was produced. I remained with the patient the greater part of the day of July 6th, and gave him additional doses of the hydrochlorate, one-third of a grain at a time, but still no benefit ensued. I was obliged to return to London, but directed that the morphia should be continued, and that a local practitioner should be called in. The next day I received a note from the patient, perfectly well written, but of a somewhat peculiar character, and seeming to express some annoyance at my having been sent for to visit him, and he made no allusion to his being ill. For the next few days I heard nothing of him, except that I was informed, in conversation with some of his relatives, that a local practitioner had been called in, and that a "goût" had developed itself in one of his feet. I was satisfied that this should be very little attended to, and that the clue was given to the nature of the affection. It should be mentioned that the patient had never suffered from rheumatic fever.

On Monday, July 10, I was summoned by a telegraphic message to go down immediately to Broadstairs, as the patient was much worse, and the medical gentle man in attendance wished to meet me in consultation. I accordingly went down and met Mr. Walter of the above town, and I desired to express my sense of that gentleman's extreme care and ceaseless attention throughout the progress of the case. My first inquiry on seeing the patient was, whether there was any pain or swelling of the feet, and I found a slight redness on the left great toe and some tenderness on pressure; but these symptoms were quite transient, and an hour or two afterwards I could not detect them. But in other respects the patient was very dangerously ill. He was lying prostrate in bed, breathing rapidly, and laboriously, with a quick, rather small and intermittent pulse, head moist, pupils acting normally. On examining the region of the heart, I found that the precordial dulness was increased, particularly upwards, while the impulse and sounds of the heart were quite imperceptible. It was now evident that there was pericardial effusion, and a large effusion to be found in the sac of the pericardium. I, therefore, in consultation with Mr. Walter, directed a large blister to be laid over the precordial region, and at the same time strong blistering fluid was applied to the feet and toes. The solution of morphia (which had been
continued at frequent intervals ever since I first ordered it), was directed to be still given, and brandy was administered in the dose of a tablespoonful every two or three hours, together with strong beef-tea and milk. The objects aimed at in this treatment were—first, to support the strength of the system and to stimulate the flagging action of the heart; secondly, to divert the effusion of serum or lymph from the surface of the heart; thirdly, to diminish the duration of the external symptoms; and, fourthly, to tranquilize the nervous system while the process of repair was going on in the pericardium.

I considered that defective measures were unadvisable, and that no benefit could be expected from mercury in any form. As the patient’s case was very critical, I remained with him all night, and repeated my visits from London from time to time, often staying near him at night.

The above treatment did not produce any immediately beneficial effects; but the blisters answered the purpose of causing rather extensive vesication over the chest and over the feet and toes, but without much pain. Nothing like rheumatic or gout was developed, either then or afterwards; but after a day or two the action of the heart became perceptible, both to the touch and by the stethoscope. The heart’s action was feeble, and there was no murmurs. The patient was quite delirious, but not violently so, his thoughts wandering chiefly about matters of business; his head was always cool and moist to the touch; the pupils were quite regular, and acted on the stimulus of light; the bowels were moderately open; the urine was passed freely; there was abundance of acid perspiration. It should be mentioned that the urine was examined, but it did not appear thick or of thick and colour.

Thus matters went on for some days, the breathing being rapid and laborious, 40 to 50 in a minute, the pulse rapid and intermittent, so that it could hardly be counted; but it appeared to be about 160, and the unconsciousness and delirium continued. There was, indeed, very little favourable about the case, except that the patient continued to live and to take support at meals, and the bowels, which were given very freely, and the acetate of morphia regularly administered in the dose of a third of a grain to half a grain every three hours. Notwithstanding this enormous quantity of morphia, the pupils were unaffected, and very little genuine sleep was procured.

It was now thought advisable that another London opinion be examined, but it was difficult to obtain a sugar or albumen, nor did it appear thick or high-coloured.

The pulse was still rapid, and intermitted, and the breathing rapid; there was some dulness on the back of the right lung, but I could detect no murmur or friction sound over the heart. Since that time the patient has been in Scotland, where he has been sailing, riding, and walking, and he is now in London, pursuing his business as usual.

Remarks.—The above case was one of rheumatic pericardium, in which the effects of sugar or albumen, nor did it appear thick or high-coloured. It was now thought advisable that another London opinion be examined, but it was difficult to obtain a sugar or albumen, nor did it appear thick or high-coloured. The bowels were moderately open; the urine was passed freely; there was abundance of acid perspiration. It should be mentioned that the urine was examined, but it did not appear thick or high-coloured.
enabling them to be marked under all the three heads according to the strength of the preparation employed; yet they are not in a higher degree, nor are they likely to have any other action. This division is of essential practical importance, for cases constantly occur in which the use of a stimulant-astringent application aggravates the disease, while the employment of an astringent preparation rapidly effects a cure. On the other hand, many chronic inflammatory affections yield much more rapidly to a stimulant-astringent than to a purely astringent lotion. It is almost needless to observe that the use of a caustic solution to such a tender organ as the eye is applicable only in a few special instances.

Under the term Astringents, I would reckon solutions of tannin (gr. v. ad. 3i.), or acetate of lead (gr. i.—ii., ad. 3i.), drops of nitrate of silver (gr. ii. ad. 3i.), and infusion of tea (3i. ad. 0i.). A remedy I have found an excellent astringent, and for which I am indebted to my friend Dr. Andrew Inglis, is the resin of the Argemone Mexicana (yellow thistle) dissolved in glycerine. It is, I believe, much employed by the native oucists of India. A weak ointment of the red oxide of mercury, consisting of one part of the Pharmacopoeial ointment and seven parts of gum, well mixed, also forms a useful astringent. The class of stimulant-astringents includes solutions of sulphate of zine (gr. i.—ii., ad. 3i.), gum (gr. iv. ad. 3i.), sulphate of copper (gr. i. ad. 3i.), corrosive sublimate (gr. i. ad. 3i.), nitrate of silver drops (gr. x.—x. ad. 3i) and vitrum opii, either pure or diluted, with equal parts of water.

As caustics, the solid nitrate of silver, either pure or fused along with nitrate of potash (either equal parts or two parts of the latter to one of the former), and recommended by Professor Von Graefe, and a crystal of sulphate of copper, are those most usually employed.

I have now only a few suggestions to make regarding their use. I would first remark that the employment of all these classes of remedies should be limited almost exclusively to the most superficial affections of the eye. Thus we find them of most service in inflammatory affections of the conjunctiva. In the earlier stages of acute inflammation of that membrane, great benefit will be derived from the use of purely astringent washes, while in the chronic stages and in its chronic inflammatory affections the stimulant-astringents are more particularly indicated. In the common affection, granular lids, it is advisable to vary the application according to the nature of the granulations; in those cases in which the granulations are large, soft, and flabby, consisting of the papille of the conjunctiva much distended and highly vascular, and in which the whole of the conjunctiva is congested and thickened, the use of strong astringents, such as a mixture of one part to three parts of silver, are of most use; whereas in other cases, in which the granulations are small, hard, and light-coloured, more stimulant applications, such as a crystal of sulphate of copper, rubbed gently over the granular surface, answer best.

In affections of the cornea, astringents and stimulant-astringents must alike be used with great caution. They should never be used in acute inflammatory affections of that structure, and they must be used very cautiously, even where the inflammation is chronic and superficial, where their application is frequently of the greatest service. If used too early or too freely, inflammatory reaction is certain to occur, and the affection aggravated. The same rule applies to ulcers of the cornea. The application of cold water is a good method of testing whether the eye is in a condition to bear the use of these remedies or not. Where its application is grateful to the patient, the use of mild astringent washes will generally be found to answer well. I may here repeat a caution which has been of late so much in fashion; to avoid the use of bad washes in ulcers of the cornea, the chloride of lead, which is formed by the union of the wash with the lachrymal secretion, becoming deposited at the foot of the ulcers, forms a permanent opacity. To hasten the absorption of corneal opacities, a weak stimulant-astringent wash may be freely used.

Stimulant-astringents and astringents should never be employed in iritis, or any of the deeper seated inflammations of the eye; as, so far from doing any good, they invariably aggravate the disease. In fact, the worst cases of iritis a surgeon can be called upon to treat, are those in which such lotions have been employed in the earlier stages.

Caustic applications are not required in many affections of the eye. I have already referred to the use of sulphate of copper in one variety of granular lids. They may also be employed in chronic enlargement of the caruncle—in version of the lids from inflammatory thickening of the conjunctiva, and to remove the fungoid growth which often forms at the conjunctival wound after the operation for strabismus; but in most of these cases the knife or scissors are to be preferred. In a case of chronic fistula of the cornea, I found the application of a fine point of the solid nitrate of silver induce closure of the aperture. Caustics are occasionally employed in prolapsus iridis to remove the prolapsed portion of the iris. It is a highly dangerous practice, as the amount of irritation thus set up is very apt to give rise to suppurrative inflammation of the iris and its consequences. The use of the scissors is attended with far less risk, and better results.

These jottings are the results of experience and observation, and, I trust, may prove serviceable in leading to a correct use of these valuable but often misapplied remedies.

CASE OF MALIGNANT ULCERATION OF THE OESOPHAGUS PENETRATING THE TRACHEA.

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GEORGE C.—aged 52 years, of robust habit and previously good state of health, applied to me on the 28th of May, 1863, having at the time symptoms of stricture of the oesophagus. As the treatment being immediately behind the sterno-clavicular articulation. There was no actual impediment to the transit of liquid aliment, although a greater effort than natural was required to carry it past the affected spot, and the passage was always attended with pain. Under treatment these symptoms wore off, and in the course of ten days he was enabled to swallow solid food without embarrassment, and on the 7th of June reported himself well.

On the 7th of July I was requested to see him, and found him coughing violently, the matter ejected being a bloody frothy mucus. The cough commenced at eleven a.m., and had continued without intermission until the time of my visit (three p.m.). Upon examination, the chest was found to be resonant throughout, and no symptoms of bronchial or pulmonic lesion were present, nor was there any cardiac disease. In consequence of the severity of the cough, the state of the larynx at that moment could not be determined with accuracy. When an attempt was made to swallow a small quantity of liquid, a violent paroxysm of coughing instantly followed, the material having evidently found its way into the air-passage. Each subsequent attempt produced a similar result, and it was found necessary to abandon the idea of conveying anything to the stomach by the ordinary process of deglutition. Upon the following day the cough subsided, and as long as fluid of all kinds was withheld, no inconvenience was experienced, nor did the circulation exhibit any disturbance. The patient was examined, and proved to be in a healthy condition. For several days nourishment was administered by means of the stomach pump and bronch enema, but the transit of the oesophageal tube produced so much distress that at the urgent request of the patient the plan was abandoned. He sank on the 20th, thirteen days after perforation of the trachea took
place; the respiratory functions (so long as nothing was swallowed) having remained, with the exception of the first day, comparatively undisturbed.

Post-mortem examination.—The anterior wall of the esophagus, opposite the upper part of the trachea, was extensively ulcerated, and completely adherent to the trachea. Between the two tubes a free communication had been formed by a ragged ulcerated opening, one inch and a quarter in length and half an inch in width. The larynx, as well as the trachea and esophagus, below the immediate seat of the disease, were healthy, as were the bronchi and pulmonary tissues. On microscopic examination, the diseased tissue presented the characteristic structure of epithelial cancer.

The preparation has been presented to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

LECTURES ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA.

Delivered at

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM,

By BALTHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D., F.L.S.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON; LICENTIAT OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND; PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL AND PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE, AND OF THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA IN SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURE I.

Gentlemen,—I have long promised to deliver to you some few lectures on the various disorders of the digestive system commonly classed together under the term Dyspepsia, and I do so with the greater pleasure as I am sure that any attention you may now give to the observation of these affections will be of almost daily use to you in your after life. One of the great errors committed by students when pursuing their curriculum at the hospitals is the neglect with which they treat the more ordinary forms of disease. The bed of a stomach suffering from some interesting complaint is too often surrounded by many observers, who would be doing far better work for themselves by carefully attending to the more common manifestations of disease to be seen in the out-patient departments of the hospital. For I would have you ponder this fact in your minds, that while you will seldom meet in your future practice with such cases as you now best love to dwell upon, your daily task will be, on the contrary, to treat, and your future success will mainly depend upon your skill in treating maladies that are now passed by as uninteresting and trivial. Far be it from me by these remarks to deter you from devoting much of your attention to the fascinating problems that medicine so freely offers for solution, and the investigation of which will in future become to the true student amid the daily routine of practice one of the chief charms of his profession. To these questions I would have you give the most careful and prolonged observation, but only when by a minute and accurate study of the more frequent varieties of disease, you have strengthened yourselves for the task. Most of the examples by which I shall illustrate these lectures are to be found among our out-patients, and by thus directing your attention to a field much neglected, yet teeming with material useful and most instructive, many of you will, I hope, enter on your professional career better armed to meet its emergencies.

Diseases of the stomach are surrounded with an amount of obscurity which, although daily decreasing with the advance of physiological and pathological knowledge, still leaves much to be cleared up by the experimental medicine of the future. Our increased acquaintance of late years with the physiology of digestion has, however, given us much useful material to apply to the solution of some of the pathological conditions of the digestive act; but the progress made has been small when compared with the growth of our knowledge in some other departments of medicine. There are several difficulties connected with the investigation of this class of diseases which, to some extent, explain this.

In the first place, our means of obtaining physical information are much limited in gastric disorders. The stethoscope tells us in no uncertain tones the various changes that occur in the viscera of the thorax, and the products of these changes are mostly exerted in an instructive form. The microscope and chemistry also have done much to elevate from obscurity to light the diseases of such organs as the kidneys, whose secretions pass from the body unchanged. But the stomach does its work silently, and only allows its secretions to pass away when mingled with food and complicated by admixture with fluids even more complex than its own. Again, mucous membranes, as we know from the researches of the great German school of pathologists, assume, for the most part, that form of inflammation called the secretory, which leaves after death such a dearth of all traces of disease. The lining membrane of the stomach on this account in very many cases, even where the malady has been of long duration, offers us no appreciable changes of structure; and, moreover, the gastric juice acting, as it does, under certain conditions on the membrane whence it is derived, often sweeps away all signs of pathological action in the more extensive post-mortem lesions which it causes. Sufferers from dyspepsia themselves too often add much to the difficulty of arriving at a fair knowledge of their cases by the reluctance with which they admit, nay, often by the energy with which they deny the real causes of their disorder. In the lectures that now follow we will especially find this to be the case, the effects of some well-beloved indulgence on the digestive system being often hidden with the greatest ingenuity from the scrutiny of the physician. A brief consideration of these various obstacles to a more intimate knowledge of the various changes of structure produced by disorderly action renders it easy for us to understand how it is that we still must speak of the functional diseases of the stomach. The tendency of all modern pathology is to refer all the phenomena of disease to some antecedent lesion of structure; but in all those tissues that are devoted to the performance of special and important functions, this tendency meets with its greatest difficulties.

The functions of such organs generally depend on very delicate changes in the contained matter of cells rather than upon alterations of the cells in their entirety, and these modifications occur often under certain influences with great rapidity, and with the production of great results without leaving any sufficient traces of altered arrangement in the cell contents. Our closest investigation gives us with our present appliances but negative results; we can recognize no certain chemical change, no decided abnormality in the structure of the tissues. We are therefore obliged to consider that these conditions depend upon an abnormal functional irritation, although
many of the diseases of the digestive organs that we are now obliged to include in this definition will eventually be found to depend on changes of a nutritive or formative character in the cell elements. Many pathologists would have us consider these so-called functional derangements as altogether dependant on nerve influence, and would class them all as neurosis of either the pneumogastric or sympathetic nerves. The doctrines of the neuro-pathologists are, however, I think insufficient to explain all the conditions that we speak of under the term dyspepsia; and although I believe that in the stomach, as in all glandular apparatus, the nerves play an important part, yet I am confident that, as the progress of pathology has hitherto been to limit the power of the nervous system in the production of disease, so the future will continually discover for us well-marked structural changes, anatomical or chemical, associated with what we now term functional diseases. Dyspepsia will, therefore, mean for us in these lectures a group of diseases of the digestive organs, associated with difficult digestion as their main and characteristic symptom, but dependant upon no definite alterations of structure that we can at present distinguish. Some of these dyspepsias we may call neuroses; others, doubtless, owe their origin to abnormal conditions of either the mucous coats and its secreting apparatus, or of the other tissues, to be recognized hereafter as formative or degenerative errors of nutrition; while an increased knowledge of animal chemistry will teach us, no doubt, that a third class are referable to chemical derangements in the economy. It is manifestly difficult to include within the limits of an ordinary definition anything like a fair statement of a class of diseases like dyspepsias; and this difficulty is increased by our want of knowledge on this subject, for good definitions can only be formed as science approaches its maturity. Nevertheless, many attempts have been made, of which that of M. Guipon is perhaps the best. In a modified form I give you this definition, but I would have you, while accepting it, keep in mind the observations I have just made. Dyspepsia signifies difficult digestion dependant on either faulty secretion or disordered enervation, or both combined. Some would discard the use of the word entirely, but it is eminently convenient, and although we may admit with its opponents that it includes many conditions essentially different in their nature and causes, yet we must remember that all these conditions are united in their one great symptom of difficult digestion. And although a more perfect pathological knowledge may in time enable us to distinguish the elementary lesion of each variety, we should be wrong in dismissing from present use a term so convenient and expressive. From the preceding remarks you will naturally expect me to place before you for your guidance some classification of the various disorders of digestion to which I have alluded, and which I propose to consider as varieties of dyspepsia. The remainder of this lecture I shall devote to the elaboration of this arrangement, using for that purpose the labours of my predecessors, and endeavouring with their aid, to construct a chart for your guidance and instruction. This task is no easy one, for a classification, like a perfect definition, can only be enunciated when our knowledge of a subject is drawing near to its completion. The attempt, however, will, I trust, give you some clearer views of the malady in question, and prove useful to you, not only in diagnosis, but in treatment. If we glance over the various arrangements of the divers forms of dyspepsia that have from time to time been advanced, we are struck by the two extremes that have characterised different schools; by the one we find all deranged conditions, functional as well as organic, of the digestive organs classed under a single head, and by the other equally to be described multiplication of forms so great that each symptom is made to represent an independant disease. In the first place, distinction is now generally made between the derangements of digestion that are essential and those that are secondary or sympathetic. Dyspepsia is said to be essential when it is the consequence of some abnormal condition of the digestive system itself—secondary or sympathetic when it follows diseased action in any other part of the body. As secondary dyspepsia may accompany nearly every disease, the consideration of it is manifestly foreign to our present purpose and would necessitate a review of nearly all the domain of pathology. Essential dyspepsia will, therefore, only be considered. In natural digestion as we can recognize two chief stages, viz.—the gastric and the intestinal or enteric, so we shall primarily distinguish two forms of indigestion, the one dependant on error in the first stage, the other on abnormality of the second part of the digestive act, and we shall denominate them respectively gastric and enteric dyspepsia. This division we shall find very convenient in considering the various causes of disordered action, but we must not draw the line of differentiation too strictly, for we often find digestive derangements-partaking not only of a gastric but also of an enteric character, a circumstance not at all surprising when we reflect on the intimate connexion existing between the functions of the two tracts. It is necessary, therefore, to add a class of gastro-enteric or mixed dyspepsias, in which diseased conditions of the stomach are associated with intestinal disorder. The duration of the malady affords us also occasion to make a distinction between acute and chronic affections. Of acute gastric dyspepsia there are two varieties—accidental dyspepsia and irritative dyspepsia (the temporary dyspepsia of Guipon). The latter we might fairly call subacute, as it has a somewhat longer course than the ordinary acute form, accidental dyspepsia. Of chronic gastric dyspepsia, the following varieties may be enumerated—arranged as nearly as possible in the order of frequency:—

1. Flatulent.
2. Acid.
3. Gastralgic.
4. Atonic.
5. Catarrhal.

In a future lecture it will be my task to explain more fully my views of the nature of these different forms of chronic indigestion; at present I may remark that many of them have been long recognized. The syncopal variety has, however, the merit of being a recent addition of which we owe our chief knowledge to a French author. Since my attention has been more especially directed to it, I have met it with sufficient frequency and associated with such characteristic symptoms as to feel justified in retaining it in a classification. Of enteric dyspepsias we may enumerate the acute varieties of the acute form that we have mentioned in the gastric class, viz.—accidental and irritative. The
following include in my opinion the various forms of chronic enteric dyspepsia:

1. Flatulent.
2. Enteralglc.
3. Atonic.
4. Bulimic.

For reasons that I shall have to state on a future occasion I have omitted from my list acid intestinal dyspepsia, and I have also classed bulimic dyspepsia as an enteric variety.

The following table will show at a glance the different forms of gastric and enteric dyspepsia, and at the same time give you some information concerning the gastro-enteric class: any further subdivision is not only a burden to the memory but an unnecessary refinement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class I.</th>
<th>Class II.</th>
<th>Class III.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gastric Dyspepsia</td>
<td>Enteric Dyspepsia</td>
<td>Gastro-Enteric Dyspepsia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flatulent do.</td>
<td>Irritative do.</td>
<td>Flatulent do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acid do.</td>
<td>Enteralglc do.</td>
<td>Various combinations of the enteric forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gastralgic do.</td>
<td>Atonic do.</td>
<td>enteric forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atonic do.</td>
<td>Catarhal do.</td>
<td>gastro and enteric forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Synergistic do.</td>
<td>Bulimic do.</td>
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CLINICAL RECORDS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

By G. STEVENSON SMITH, L.R.C.S.Ed.,
RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, EDINBURGH.

POST-SCARLATINAL DROPSY WITHOUT ALBUMINURIA.

The frequency of dropsy as a sequel of scarlet fever led the immortal Chilton to mention it in his definition of that disease; and in more recent times, the almost invariable presence of albumen in the urine of the sufferer from post-scarlatinal dropsy, has given rise to the very general opinion that the association of these two symptoms always indicates a morbid condition of the kidney analogous to Bright's disease. Thus Dr. Watson, in describing the dropsy that follows scarlatina, remarks:—"In this, as in other species of febrile dropsy, the urine is very dark, olive-coloured, albuminous, and sometimes bloody; and it contains fibrous casts of the renal tubules, with epithelial cells intermixed." And Dr. Warburton Begbie, whose careful observations and extensive experience give great value to his conclusions, says:—"While there is no albumen, the urine may be albuminous, but it contains no casts. As soon as albumen occurs casts and epithelium, and sometimes even blood, are found associated with the albumen." And in the most recent work on the practice of physic, Dr. Aitken, in treating of the secondary affections of scarlatina, makes the following observation:—"The albumen is generally accompanied with scantly and albuminous urine." And again, on the authority of Dr. Parkes, he says:—"The scurvy dropsy is very generally considered as most intimately connected with the kidney disease; and when the kidney disease is well-marked, the characters of the urine exactly resemble those in acute Bright's disease."

Dr. Basham, too, insists on the identity of the two diseases, and he points out that the characters of the urinary sediment, as well as the condition of the kidneys as ascertained by post-mortem examination, are similar to what is observed in morbus Brightii. It is evident, therefore, that an albuminous condition of the urine is regarded by almost all writers as a constant phenomenon in cases of post-scarlatinal dropsy; and, further, it is believed that the association of albuminuria and anaemia is generally connected with some form of renal disease. The occurrence, then, of any case of anaemia following upon an attack of scarlet fever, in which the urine is free from albumen as well as from tube casts, must be regarded as exceptional and worthy of being recorded. Three such cases have recently come under my notice, and I venture to think that a brief account of them cannot be without some interest, especially as the evidence in favour of the opinion that albuminuria may be wanting in this form of dropsy requires to be strengthened and substantiated.

Case 1.—G. H., aged 2, when seen on the 17th of June, 1865, had general oedema of the face, hands, feet, and scrotum, which had come on about three days previously. His mother could give no cause for it, but stated that some weeks before she had noticed that the child was feverish and had a reddish eruption on the skin, which however did not stay out for any length of time. Since that time he had never been very well. His skin was very dry, and the face had that dingy pallor so generally seen in cases of albuminuria. The urine, however, was plentiful, and contained not a trace of albumen, nor any other renal product. He was treated with the ammoniated citrate of iron and the hot air bath, and in three or four days the oedema had passed almost entirely away. He remained under my care till the 17th of July, but although frequent careful examination of the urine was made, no albumen was ever detected.

Case 2.—A. S., aged 2, was first seen on 25th August, 1865, and at that time the eyes were nearly closed from oedema of the eyelids and cheeks. The mother stated that, about three weeks before the child had suffered from a mild attack of scarlet fever, and that the swelling of the face had been present for about four days. She also stated that the child had been passing very little water of late.

The urine contained no albumen, and a microscopic examination failed to detect any tube casts or epithelial scales. Some purgative medicine was prescribed, and the warm bath was ordered. She was also to have plenty of cold water to drink. On the 30th of August, five days after she was first seen, all puffiness of the face had entirely disappeared; the urine was plentiful and free from albumen, but contained some octahedral crystals of oxalate of lime were visible. On the 1st of September she remained perfectly well.

Case 3.—R. W., aged 2, had had a red rash on his skin resembling the eruption of scarlet fever, and was feverish about a week before advice was sought. The eruption, however, speedily disappeared, and on the 27th November, 1865, his face and feet were noticed to be swollen. It was also observed that he had frequent desire to pass water, which was said to be scanty and "thick." I saw him on the 28th, and at that time he was very pale, his face was puffy, and the feet and legs oedematous. On the legs and soles of the feet the cuticle was beginning to desquamate. There were no febrile symptoms. The urine was pale, of sp. g. 1012, and free from albumen, but under the microscope no casts could be seen. In one or two occasions, however, small quantities of albumen were present. He was ordered to have as much cold water as he would drink, with a nutritious fluid diet. He was also to have a hot air bath. On November 30th, the urine was passed in considerable quantity and contained no abnormal constituent. By the 4th of December, the oedema had quite passed off, the urine flowed in large quantities, was free from albumen, but contained some octahedral crystals. The tincture of the muriate of iron was now prescribed, and on the 18th the patient passed from my care, being then in perfect health.

Here, then, are three cases in which the anaemia was clearly preceded by scarlatina, but in none of them could a single trace of albumen be discovered. Nor was there any indication that the kidneys were seriously affected. In cases No. 2 and 3 the urine was scanty, but the free action
of the kidneys was speedily re-established by simply admin-
istering copious draughts of pure cold water. And here I
may be permitted to remark, that in many cases of so
called albuminous nephritis I have seen the greatest benefit
result from the cautious administration of pure water,
accompanied by the occasional use of the hot-air bath.
Indeed, in many cases, provided the febrile disturbance is
not great, this disturbance alone suffices in a short time to
remove both the albuminuria and the dropsy. Dr. Dickenson,
the London Hospital for sick children, was the first to point
out the advantages of this system, and an interesting paper by him on the subject will be found in the
Edinburgh Medical Journal.

Cases like the three which I have recorded distinctly
prove that albuminuria is not necessarily invariably asso-
ciated with post-scarlatinal dropsy. And although no
notice is taken of this in most of our works on medicine,
I think it is a fact which is not altogether wanting in in-
terest and importance. The knowledge of it may be use-
ful in leading practitioners to make a careful examination
of the urine, both microscopically and chemically, in every
case of scarlatinal dropsy that comes under their care; and it
may also prove of benefit in simplifying the treatment of
that affection, for if there is no albumen present, then
there will be little need for anything more active than the
administration of a gentle stimulant to the functions of the
skin, the kidneys, and the bowels. Let me add, in con-
clusion, that in a case of scarlatina, and in scarlet fever,
in which albuminuria is not present, should be noted and published, for although Billiet and Barthez in their treatise on the diseases of children, and
Dr. Parkes in his work on the urine, show that the evi-
dence is in favour of the opinion that albuminuria may be
absent in scarlatina dropsy, there, nevertheless, a great
want of carefully-recorded facts in support of that idea.

ON A NEW METHOD OF APPLYING
REMEDIAL AGENTS TO THE CAVITY
OF THE TYPUMAN.

By EDWARD BISHOP, M.D.
SURGEON TO THE METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR,
LONDON.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great improvements which have
been effected of late years in the treatment of "Aural"
disease, it must be confessed that much remains to be
done. The patients and the practitioners of our own coun-
trymen, amongst whom stand pre-eminent the names of
Yearsley, Toynbee, Wilde, and others, as well as those of
our Continental and Transatlantic brethren, are worthy of
all praise, having done much to raise the treatment of dis-
cases of the "ear" in professional and general estimation,
and, as a natural result, to take it out of the hands of a class
of unprincipled charlatans, who preyed on public credulity. It
must, however, be acknowledged, that the means at pre-
sent at our command for treating several forms of ear
disease, particularly those having their habitat within the
cavity of the Tympanum, or middle ear, are few and often
inefficient; the prejudices at one time existing against cathe-
terism of the Eustachian passages, and also against insuffla-
tion of the middle ear, is rapidly dying out, and the opinion
of the necessity for new generally endorsed, viz., that the
opposition to catheterism arises solely from a want of dex-
terity in the use of that instrument.

Politzer's method, which is nothing more than incomplete
catheterism, is practised and culologised by some aural sur-
gon, and, doubtless, is an excellent alternative, where,
from peculiarity of conformation, or from disease, there is
some impediment to the complete passage of the catheter,
or when the passage of the instrument is so irritable, and the
tensor and levator palata are prone to spasm from the
slightest touch of the instrument; but such cases are rare
—the exception and not the rule.

At the Metropolitan Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear
(London), this method of Politzer's has been adopted in a
large number of cases, and the result compared with ordi-
nary catheterism—and there can be no question as to the
superiority of the latter mode of treatment—and this is the
practical test. I do not wish to detract from the merits of
Politzer's plan, as it is really valuable in the cases to
which I have referred; nor is my object to write an article
on the use of the eustachian catheter, but merely to dis-
xamine the use of the eustachian catheter, but merely to dis-
sect the utility of it, and the advantage of applying it to
the cavity of the tympanum, under various circumstances,
and in the various forms of ear disease.

It is impossible to over-estimate the good that has been
accomplished of late years, and the light thrown on this
form of disease; or it would be more correct, perhaps, to
say, on the elucidation of the fact, that in a very large
majority of cases the mucus membrane, with its numer-
cous ramifications and connexions, is the seat of dis-

A gentleman, whose extensive hospital and private
experience and whose accuracy of observation entitled him
to the opinion of the greatest weight, writes as follows:—"Al-
mast all diseases of the ear, associated with deafness,
originate in a morbid condition of the mucus membrane
of the tympanum, ear, and which membrane becomes
affected from a variety of causes, such as the cutaneous
fevers or exanthemata (especially scarlatina), and
stomach derangement, stand pre-eminent; and according
as the disease terminates in simple thickening of the
membrane, in adhesions, in disorganization of the whole
mucus lining, in partial or total loss of the membrana
tympani, in loss of the osseous, or of the inner membrane
of the ear, so is the deafness more or less intense and
confirmed." 1

It is a remarkable fact, which, by your kind permission,
I will take an early opportunity of showing in your jour-
nal, that there are comparatively few cases of deafness
in which the disease ought to be attributed to the inter-
nal ear. The time has gone by when we can screen our-
seventy behind the term "nervous deafness," which it
must be confessed, was often made use of to hide our ignorance,
and operated as a direct hindrance to a discriminating
diagnosis.

The principal means available at present for treating
affections of the tympanic cavity locally (the membrane of
the tympanum remaining entire) are, insufflation by the
lungs or by an air press; the injection of steam, simple
or medicated, and the injection of tepid water, or medicated
solution. With respect to the method, if sufficient medi-
cation is used to come into contact with the whole of the
lining membrane—which must be the case to do much
—mischief of one kind or another will result; the
mastoid cells lying on the same plane as the entrance of the
eustachian canal, and the minute caninies in the cavity of
the tympanum, are filled up, and often remain so, pro-
ducing mechanical irritation and swelling of the lining
membranes, which, besides being a means of mischief in
this method, if sufficient medication has been used. There
are other objections, which your space will forbid my refer-
ing to; and I believe this operation will shortly be, if it is not
already, abandoned by the best aurous surgeons.

The first two methods are certainly valuable in many
cases—the use of an air press in the hands of an exper-
itised surgeon,—and the operator being perfectly con-
clined that both these methods, if used with care and
prudence, may be used against it as were former
against insufflation by the lungs, viz., that the redu-
dant and accumulag mucous in the tube may be driven
into the cavity of the tympanum; that the current of air
may break down too forcibly any existing adhesions or
anicals in the cavity left by previous inflammatory
attacks; that it may lute more or one of the articulations
of the ossiculi, &c., &c. Practical experience, however,
HOLT ON STRicture OF THE UREThRA.

shows that, as in the former so in the latter case those objections are more imaginary than real, and that insufflation by the lungs or the air-press may be adopted with perfect safety. It is also equally practicable to send vapour, medicated or otherwise, into the cavity, and to do this with advantage in some few cases; but it is evident those medicaments alone are available which are volatile and will pass off in solution in steam.

The importance of local treatment for the cure of disease purely local in its character is generally acknowledged, and one of the most valuable practical teachings of modern surgery is the recognition of the fact of how much may be done, and that with impunity, within the cavities of the body; therefore, any means by which we can safely apply a remedy to the seat of disease must be more or less valuable. Even within the tympanic cavity, contiguous to such delicate and sensitive parts, much may be attempted, though great care is necessary in the manipulation.

The method I am adopting at the hospital is to apply lotion containing such soluble remedial agent as may be considered appropriate, by means of tepid pulvérised water. It is evident, as far as the principle is concerned, lotion of any strength, up to the point of saturation, may be used. The quantity required to come into contact with the whole lining membrane is so small that there is not the least fear of mechanical injury, and by slightly turning the point of the instrument, the pharynx, the nasal passages, and the parts connected therewith, may all be subjected to the action of the remedy—an important fact, as it is found that the whole tract of mucous membrane lining these parts is generally suffering from the same morbid condition. As the pulvérised lotion is driven off in the finest state of subdivision, it may be sent into the cavity of the larynx; but on this point I have not yet had much experience, and therefore refer to it with diffidence. In the treatment of ozena, however, it will be found useful, as a solution of such agents as carbolic acid or cresoate may be sent into every crevice and cranny of the tortuous nasal passages and the parts connected with them.

The apparatus consists of a small graduated glass syringe similar to that used for subcutaneous injection. The solution is gently forced guttatin into a cylinder, and at the point where it leaves the nozzle of the syringe it is caught by a current of air sent by a pump worked with a proper degree of force by the hand. This drives the fluid forward in a pulvérised state. This small apparatus is then attached to an ordinary Eustachian catheter previously introduced, and suspended by a suitable apparatus. To ensure complete pulvérisation, the end of the catheter is covered by fine gauze wire.

Some amount of dexterity is required in the successful use of the instrument, but this is soon accomplished by any one accustomed to the introduction of the catheter.

It is equally applicable to those cases where it is thought desirable to use Politzer's catheter, introduced a short distance only within the nasal passage—the pulvérised solution finding its way through the Eustachian tube into the cavity of the tympanum during the act of swallowing.

The instrument described above has been made for me by Weiss and Son, Strand, London. I am conscious it is capable of much improvement, and in the hands of those highly scientific gentlemen has already been put into a more practical form than I at first anticipated.

A is a glass syringe graduated in minims.
B is a Eustachian catheter which fits the body of the instrument, and which is capable of being turned in any direction.
C is an elastic tube, to which an india-rubber air syring is attached.

The latter forms part of the instrument; but is omitted in the sketch to save space.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—I hope the following case worthy of a place in your journal, pray let it appear.—Yours truly,
14 Savile-row, W.
BARNARD HOLT.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA OF TWELVE YEARS' DURATION, INFLAMMATIONS OF URINE, ABSCESS IN PERINEUM, SUBSEQUENT FISTULOUS OPENING, IMMEDIATE DILATA TION. CURE.

By BARNARD HOLT, Senior Surgeon to the Hospital.

R. B., a labourer, was admitted August 10th, 1865. He had suffered from stricture for twelve years, and for some time previous to admission had only been enabled to pass his urine in drops. The late Mr. Brown of Stratham, under whose care he was, failing to get any instrument into the bladder, sent him to the hospital; upon admission it was found he had infection of urine to a great extent, there had been a large abscess in the perineum through which the urine escaped freely, his general health was much damaged, and he was much emaciated. I endeavoured to pass a small catheter, but upon several occasions I failed to get beyond the first stricture, which was in the spongy part of the canal. I, however, eventually succeeded in passing the smallest sized gum elastic catheter through two other strictures into the bladder. This was fastened. Upon the following day I succeeded in introducing a larger size, and eventually I passed the dilator and split the strictures, which were very dense and offered considerable resistance to the tube. This being the largest size the urethra would take the urine was removed upon the first four occasions by the introduction of the catheter, and the after treatment was properly carried out. The fistulous openings speedily healed; the man could pass his water in a full stream, and his health greatly improved. He now only requires the passage of the No. 10 bougie once a month. This was another example out of many that have been already recorded of the rapid manner in which an obstinate and complicated stricture might be at once relieved, and the patient be speedily restored to health; it was also a good example of the rapidity with which urinary fistulae will heal with retaining any instrument in the urethra, so soon as the urethra is restored to its natural dimensions.
THE NEW YEAR.

The commencement of a New Year and the incorporation of The Medical Press and Circular demand at our hands a few observations in reference to ourselves and to the profession to whose interests our columns are devoted.

As for ourselves, we would rather be judged by our deeds than by our words, and we have so often known promises to be falsified by the results, that we refrain from making a display of professions, and prefer to await the judgment of our readers upon the efforts we make in their service. There is so much uncertainty in human affairs, that the commencement of a new undertaking must inspire even the boldest of editors with a certain misgiving, and all that can be done by those who are placed in such a responsible position is to buckler on their armour with the full determination to do their best and to trust to the indulgence of the circle to which they address themselves for any shortcomings in their editorial labours. With a full sense, then, of our duties and responsibilities, but with an earnest desire to do justice to all parties and to uphold the dignity and honour of our profession, we commence our New Volume. One point on which we desire to express ourselves most emphatically at the outset of our career is, that we entertain no jealous or envious feelings towards our medical contemporaries, but that we wish to hold our own ground on the basis of our own merits. There is room enough for us all, and we have no wish to jostle our neighbours on the highway where there is ample room for all to move about in ease and comfort. There is now no larger number of medical journals than there was thirty years ago, while the number of medical readers and of medical writers is infinitely greater. We therefore hope, and we believe not unreasonably, that we may continue to enjoy our due share of the patronage and support which have hitherto been extended to us in no niggardly manner, and which have encouraged us to persevere in the course which has led to our present successful and prosperous condition.

With regard to the profession in general, the prospects for the coming year are encouraging. The assembling of a new Parliament, and the accession to power of a new Premier, afford considerable hope that a favourable ear may be granted to the addresses, and it may be the complaints of the medical profession—a hope which is considerably strengthened by the presence, in the new House, of an opposition, formidable in point of talent and influence, if not preponderant in numerical strength.

The condition of the Army and Navy Medical Officers leaves much to be desired, and it may fairly be antici-
sident, Dr. Burrows, is energetically exerting himself to impress upon the government the amount of the injury and hardship inflicted by the operation of the present most imperfect measure.

The above are only a few of the questions which will be submitted for consideration during the ensuing year, but they are of paramount importance, and the Profession must bestir itself, if it expects any solid and substantial change in its present condition. It is in the columns of the medical journals that these matters must be discussed, and we shall never be remiss in opening our pages for their due and ample consideration.

THE CASE OF DR. PRITCHARD.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. JAMES PATERSON.

On Thursday afternoon, 21st ult., Dr. James Paterson was presented, in the Crown Hotel, George-square, Glasgow, with a testimonial subscribed for by a large number of the citizens, as a mark of respect for, and sympathy with him in the difficult position in which he was placed in connection with Dr. Pritchard's trial. There was a large number of subscribers present. Ex-Bailie Mitchell was called to the chair.

This is, perhaps, as objectionable a form of the testimonial nuisance as has ever taken place, and the opportunity thus given to Dr. Paterson of blowing his little trumpet, and the manner in which he has availed himself of it, will not raise him in the estimation of any right-thinking men. We are of these who perfectly agree with the Lord Justice Clerk, in his statement thus quoted by Dr. Paterson, that "as a citizen of this country, as a right-minded man, I had failed in my duty, in not preventing the destruction of human life; that I had acted in, what he considered, an improper manner, and had disregarded what was undoubtedly a public duty," and for these obvious reasons, setting aside completely all his peculiar notions as to medical etiquette, which, as the Lord Justice Clerk rightly remarked in his charge, ought never to be permitted to interfere with those higher duties which every right-minded man owes to his neighbour, and which are to be expected in a tenfold degree from every medical man, because his life is solemnly devoted to the preservation of life and the prevention of its destruction. Setting aside these peculiar views, however, and taking up the history of the case from the date of his first (and last) visit to Mrs. Taylor, we are told that he then made up his mind that Mrs. Pritchard was being poisoned by antimony; and what did Dr. Paterson do? Nothing! Again, when, at Dr. Pritchard's request, he visited Mrs. Pritchard six days afterwards (on the day of Mrs. Taylor's funeral), and found her (Mrs. P.) in the same state, what did Dr. Paterson do? He assisted by his prescriptions in keeping up the force, that she (Mrs. Pritchard) was labouring under gastric fever. He never mentioned antimony either to Dr. Pritchard or to Mrs. Pritchard, nor did he take any pains clearly to ascertain the presence of antimony in the urine or the matters vomited. Mrs. Pritchard lived for more than fifteen days after this last visit—there was ample time to scare the murderer from his victims; there were ample means of doing it. But Dr. Paterson contented himself with nursing his suspicions, refusing a certificate of the cause of Mrs. Taylor's death, and letting the murderer do his work. Did we believe that Dr. Paterson's suspicions were as strong as he now makes them out to be, we should not hesitate to state that his conduct actually made him an accessory before the fact; but we hope, indeed we may say we believe, that Dr. Paterson makes himself out to be worse than he really is. But what, it may be asked, ought Dr. Paterson to have done? That question is easily answered. He ought, either by an examination of the urine or matters vomited, to have made himself sure that his opinion was correct, and that antimony was being administered, in which case he might safely have put the matter in the hands of the Procurator Fiscal. Or, instead of prescribing champagne, ice, and grey powder, &c., for a case of antimonial poisoning, which he knew could not possibly do any good, he ought to have told Mrs. Pritchard that her symptoms were not those of any known disease, and were those of poisoning; this confidence would, at all events, have saved the victim, and might even have led to the sure detection of the would-be murderer. In regard to the proper conduct of a medical man when placed in such a trying position, we may refer to that of Dr. Addington, in the case of Mr. Blandy (Howell's State Trials, vol. xviii.), or to some interesting remarks by Dr. Christison, in regard to the Wooler poisoning case, in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, Feb. 1856, p. 711, &c.

A RECAPITULATION OF OUR ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the circumstances we will be excused for republishing the following details which appeared in our issue of December 20th:

The Medical Press and Circular consists of not less than thirty-two pages, the same number and size as our present issue, to be increased as advertising space may require. Of these, twenty-four pages will be available for the letterpress, sixteen of which will be devoted to original contributions, excerpts from medical literature, and pure Medicine, Surgery, and Science in every form—the joint contributions of Ireland, England, and Scotland. Original communications to the Journal will, therefore, appear in the entire issue, and will be read equally in the three Kingdoms. The remaining eight pages will be composed of Leading Articles on Medical Politics and Ethics, and general information on all Medical subjects, and will be compiled and printed separately and distinctly for English, Irish, and Scotch readers, by a separate staff of writers in each country. Irishmen will thus continue to have the information which they wish for, without its being of necessity intruded on the notice of English or Scotch practitioners; while, on the other hand, readers in the sister countries will have the information which most interests them, each without interfering with the other.

To carry out this system with uniformity, and to give our Irish Subscribers equal advantages with our English and Scotch constituency, the subscription rate of The Press will be reduced in future to £1 1s. 8d. per annum free by post, if paid in advance, and £1 2s. 6d. if not paid within six months. We venture to claim for The Medical Press and Circular the following ad-
MEETING OF THE PROFESSION.

vantages, which we hope will recommend it to a large support from the Medical Profession:—

I. Enjoying the advantages of a triple connexion, and being conducted by a separate Editorial Staff in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, it must possess facilities for the acquirement of information which no other periodical conducted by a single local staff can have, while at the same time the strictest caution is exercised to prevent the affairs or interests of any one class in the profession from predominating. The purely Medical, Surgical, and Scientific portion of the Journal will be the joint contribution of the Schools of Medicine in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, each equal to the other in talent and originality, while the Critical and Editorial Department will furnish material at once comprehensive and adapted to the requirements of each country.

II. While inferior to none in influence and merit, The Medical Press and Circular is the cheapest weekly Medical Periodical in the United Kingdom. To attain which qualification the Subscription rate of The Medical Press has been considerably reduced. The Subscription will be 17s. 6d. per annum for Unstamped Copies, and £1 1s. 8d. free by Post. This latter rate is recommended, as it ensures greater regularity and rapidity of transmission. It is hoped that no Medical man who desires to keep pace with the rapid march of Medical Science will hesitate about the expenditure of a sum which would be amply repaid by the acquirement of a single fact of value in the practice of the profession.

III. The Medical Press and Circular courts no competition with other Medical Journals, fully entitled to as much confidence as itself can be. It will, therefore, be published on Wednesday—a period intervening between the day of issue of other Medical Journals—in the belief that it will be read alike by every Medical man whose position enables him to subscribe to other Periodicals, and by the Practitioner, to whom a reliable Medical Record at an economical rate is of importance.

It would be a work of supererogation to point out to Advertisers the advantages which such an incorporation must insure; suffice it to say, that there will be no occasion henceforth to seek beyond their own shores for a certain medium for their announcements.

ELECTION FOR EXAMINER AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

The Fellows of the College have been summoned to meet on the 4th inst., to witness the election of an Examiner, in the room of Dr. Jerome Morgan. The gentlemen who are likely to lay their claims before the electors are Dr. C. F. Moore (formerly Surgeon to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and now Medical Officer of one of our City Dispensaries), Dr. Murkney, and Dr. Head, one of the Surgeons of the Adelaide Hospital, and five others, whose names have not transpired. The claims of these gentlemen will depend in some respect on the view which may be taken of the functions of an Examiner. By common consent, the late Dr. Morgan had confined his examination to Pharmacy and Materia Medica; and the question arises, whether the candidate shall be selected as possessing special qualifications in that subject, or as dividing his examination among all subjects indifferently. As we understand, the bye-laws of the College do not specify that the Examiners shall confine themselves to a special subject; but on the other hand, it is considered by some persons that it may be advisable to recognize a specialty of subject in each examiner. The election is conducted by seven members of Council selected by lot and sworn to exercise their choice impartially.

We understand that the late Dr. Richard Corbett of Cork, whose death we announced in our last number, requested in his last testament that an examination of his body should be made, with a view of elucidating the obscure cause of his death. The examination was made by Drs. Townsend, Harvey, Gregg, O'Leary, and Haines. The name of Dr. Corbett, Professor of Anatomy in the Queen's College, Cork, was mentioned in the testamentary request, but was unable to be present.

MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN AT THE LIMERICK JUNCTION.

(from our Special Reporter.)

On Thursday last, the 26th inst., the meeting of medical men was held at the Limerick Junction. The meeting was one of the most successful that have ever been held at the Junction. The attendance was large, and the metropolis and nearly every part of the south of Ireland were represented. Almost every train that arrived at the Junction during the day brought a number of medical gentlemen to attend the meeting. Gentlemen were present from Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Cahirciveen, and a number of other towns.

At five o'clock precisely the chair was taken by Dr. Mackesy.

Amongst the other gentlemen present were—Drs. Quinlan, Dublin; Macanann, Dublin; Melcher, Dublin; Lyons, Kinsvra; Harvey, Cork; Armstrong, Cork; South, Cork; Stafford, Ardfinnan; Stokes, Cahirciveen; Bennett, Bruff; O'Connell, Kilalacklock; O'Connell, Templemore; Forsyth, Templemore; Russell, Thurles; Webb, Dunaman; Martin, Corllow; Mullin, New Ross; Callaghan, Cork; T. Flynn, Cork; Goulding, Cork; O'Sullivan, Limerick; Brodie, Limerick; O'Brien, Co. Galway; Morrisey, Tipperary; Kennedy, Tipperary; Hamilton, Tipperary; W. Saul, Tipperary; Tipperary; Brashaw, Bansha; J. O'Donnell, New Ross; Clarke, Mountrath; Power, Cappawhite; Chaplin, Kilclinth; and Smyth, Ruther.

Drs. Armstrong and Synan acted as Secretaries.

The Chairman, who on rising was received with loud applause, said—Gentlemen, in taking the chair at so important a meeting as the present, I have to say that the position is so numerous, and attended by such a large number of medical practitioners of high standing in their profession, I cannot but feel flattered at the confidence reposed in me. The first in order, and the subject most interesting to the profession generally of the United Kingdom, is in reference to the working of the medical act and the medical council, and it is with much reluctance and with deep regret I have to say that the medical profession have been sadly disappointed from the want of unanimity, action, and firmness on the part of the medical council in not having as yet, after a lapse of seven years, made due provision for the preliminary education of students intended for the medical profession. If medicine is to be continued to be ranked as one of the learned professions, and its professors are to
hold that social status and position they should do, it is all important that young men, before they enter on their professional studies, should be well acquainted with general literature, and well grounded in the classics. That medi-
cated and incompetent persons have obtained, unfortunately for the public and the profession, such qualification from the want of a stringent examination has been abundantly proved by the examination of candidates for commissions in the medical department of the army. All candidates must have a diploma in medicine and a diploma in surgery before admission, and yet it is said of those competing who were legally qualified in medicine and surgery failed to obtain the minimum number of marks required in the preliminary examination to qualify them for admission into the service. The examination of candidates to the medical department of the navy was still more discreditably, for some of the competing candidates, also holding legal qualifications in medicine and surgery, were so totally ignorant of the labours of science, that they could not translate the pharmacopœia from which they were expected to prescribe for their patients. Now, all this is anything but creditable to us as a learned body, and must tend to bring the profession into public disrepute; and its explanation, I presume, is only to be found in the sharp competition that exists amongst the numerous licensing bodies. If a candidate admits that he is not qualified for admission to the profession by the professional examination, and the obvious prevention exists in the adoption of a uniform curriculum and course of study by each and all of those bodies granting licenses of degrees, which should be firmly enforced by the Medical Council, and if required by the Privy Council. A high standard of education in our profession is the more required at the present time, when it is generally ad-
mitted that the health of the community is a matter of primary impor-
tance in the prevention of disease, by the removal or diminu-
tion of the causes tending to shorten the duration of human life. Within the last 20 years, the drain from famine, disease, and emigration, and war, suggests serious apprehension of an undue decrease in our population, re-
minding us that the increase of population, the prolongation of the average duration of life, has been as yet by no means satisfactory; and it devolves on govern-
ment to take this subject into mature consideration, and by giving appointments for hygienic purposes to medical men of attainments, with remuneration sufficiently liberal to enable them to withdraw from the curtive practice of their profession, and devote their time to the investigation of the cause of zymotic disease, and the best means of prevention—a great boon would be conferred on society; the lives of thousands would be annually saved, and, by the increase of population from the increased average du-
ration of human life, the prosperity and security of the empire would be placed on a permanent basis. Now, it seems to me that it is a subject of serious inquiry whether there should not be the same degree of distinction as for such special attainments, which from year to year, or henceforward will, I trust, become increasingly valuable and popular. None of our universities or colleges at pres-
tent confers a special degree for such special qualifi-
cations. The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, being for the examination of practitioners in curative medicine, cannot be expected to undertake this duty. Recently Lord Granville, in his estimates to the Houses of Parliament, gave the opinion that there should be new university degrees to mark special attainments. It may, therefore, be expected that in the universities of the United Kingdom will be found a degree of B.C.M., Bachelor of Civil Medicine, and a de-
gree of D.C.M., Doctor of Civil Medicine, analogous to the degree of B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law, and D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Letters, in the old universities. I need not remind you that whatever uncertainty there may be with regard to the specific nature of certain zymotic diseases, the history and course of modern epidemics have fully estab-
lished the fact that when hygienic precautions have been neglected, then we may anticipate the heaviest visitation of the prevailing epidemic. Amidst the anxiety and ur-
gen calls of practice, there are few of our body who have time to study the annals, and get hold of the present course and progress of zymotic diseases. In times of epidemics we are too deeply engaged in struggle with dis-
ease—too deeply engaged in the recovery of our patients, to track, as it were, the footsteps of the destroying angel, and by long continued, patient observation, to ascertain, for the benefit of mankind, the hygienic reasons which, I doubt not, will be found to exist for the prevalence of disease and mortality in our locality and the comparative exemption from disease in some adjacent village, where, from some fortu-
nate cause, it may be accidentally, the laws of health have been attended to. I consider it due to Dr. Rumsey, of Cheltenham, to say that a special medical attainment was first suggested from reading his works, and the members of our profession are much indebted to that distinguished phy-
sician for his part in the discussion of the subject. Surrounded as I am by such a number of gentlemen of high intellectual power, practically conversant with the working of the medical charities in Ireland, I have con-
vinced my observations to the necessity of high edu-
cation, as every matter connected with the medical institution and the charities of the country will be fully considered on by the seconders of resolutions, and the medical profession have no objection to any of those who may wish to take part in the consideration of the subject. However, call the attention of the meeting to the advan-
tages the Medical Association presents in being a bond of union to all classes of the profession, and to the advantages the medical officers under the poor-law and medical charities acts have derived from the exertions of the association. I shall not now enter into particulars, but it must be ac-
nowledged that there has been considerable improvement in the remuneration (although still inadequate) of medical officers since the formation of the Association, and this im-
provement is most observable in those districts where the Association has been in active operation, from the medical officers having the spirit and energy to join the association. I have at times differed with the Poor-law Commissioners, and on other occasions hesitated to express my views, but I give them every possible encouragement to men for anxiety to discharge their arduous duties with that justice and impartiality characteristic of all high offi-
cials under the British crown; and these gentlemen, and in particular Dr. Macdonald, the medical commissioner, deserve the thanks of the profession for the firmness with which they have resisted all attempts on the part of the union boards and dispensary committees to interfere in the arrangement of medical officers as to their private prac-
tice. I cannot conclude this address without expressing my deep and poignant regret at the loss the profession, the public, and Medical Association in particular have sustained in the death of Dr. Richard Corbett, Vice-President of the County and City of Cork Medical Protective Association—a man universally respected by his professional brethren.

Dr. Harvey (Cork) rose to propose the first resolution. He said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have been called upon to propose the resolution which I shall now read:—

"Resolved—That the Medical Reform Act, as carried out by the Medical Council, has failed in securing for the Medical Profession the advantages originally intended, and that no adequate return has been given for the expenses incurred. We, therefore, suggest that a uniform curriculum of high pre-
liminary education and of professional and scientific study be adopted for all licensing bodies, empowered under the act to grant licenses or diplomas in medicine and surgery, as the best means of maintaining the respectability and status of
the profession, and of securing to the public competent practitioners in medicine and surgery."

On occasions like this, Mr. President, it always occurs to me to regret the prejudice I find in expressing my opinion. I know, gentlemen, a bad speaker, but shall not on that account shrink from the task that has been imposed on me. Permit me, in the first place, to express the great pleasure I feel in seeing so many of our brethren rallying round us to-day; and I trust that these meetings shall always be as well attended (hear, hear). These meetings are necessary—most necessary, for the well-being of the profession. We are enabled to carefully examine the condition of our profession, to see what its wants or grievances may be, and how those wants may be supplied, these grievances removed. Owing to the peculiar nature of our avocations, it is almost impossible that a medical man in practice could occupy a seat in the House of Commons, and of the few medical men that do sit in the house, still fewer of the spirit de corps to undertake any work calculated to raise or assist the profession of their adoption. But, gentlemen, if we cannot speak in Parliament, we can through these meetings speak to Parliament. For some reason or the other, when we meet to endeavour to obtain our just rights, the public, to a certain extent, appear to ridicule our doing so.

The other day I happened to sit near a country gentleman, and one of the first remarks he made was, "Could it possibly be present at, "Oh! so the doctors are at it again." The tone of his remarks was to throw ignominy and ridicule on our efforts; that we were begging for favours, that we were coming forward to the legislature with _argumenta ad misericordiam_, that we were always saying, "please Sir, more." We have in this room a practical answer to such a charge as that. It was not, Mr. President, for any eas[y] or selfish motive, that you leave the practice of the profession to which you are an honour, that you leave your private emoluments, and that you came here to occupy the chair you so worthily fill (hear). Nor, gentlemen, do these imputations lie against you who come here for the public weal, nor do they lie against him on whom the grave closed yesterday (Dr. Corbett, Cork), who was, as you all well know, at all times and under all circumstances so ready to bring to the aid of his profession his sound judgment and large abilities. It is unfair to look at the question as affecting the medical class alone. When one section of society suffers, the whole community must suffer; when one section of the community is unsound, the body cannot be healthy; when one section is not in a vigorous condition, it hangs as a drag on the whole body (hear). The mistake of under paying medical officers has been too frequently pointed out by able men within the last few days. A medical man held a government appointment, and was expected to support himself on the salary of £95 a year. The result of giving this man this wretchedly inadequate salary was that he committed a crime; he was discovered and convicted, and the community are now supporting in a convict cell a man who had been fairly paid, might now be a respectable member of society (hear). The rate at which boards of guardians pay their officers is so entirely inadequate as actually to prevent a man from being able to get proper conveyances, or otherwise debar him from properly looking after the poor. The result is, that the labouring man gets sick—the doctor cannot attend to him properly—his health breaks down, and he and his family enter the poor-house and are over afterwards a burden on the rates. The last hope that a board of guardians will not allow medical men even a salary sufficient to enable them to get a vehicle to carry them from one end of their district to another. Until medical men are properly remunerated the poor must suffer—the ratepayer must suffer from this miserable and mistaken economy (hear). I maintain that the interests of the public and the interests of the medical men are not opposed to each other, and that in asking for our profession their just rights we are in reality asking the govern-
What I would suggest we should insist on at present is, that every boy, before commencing his medical studies, should have a preliminary examination; that examination being taken out of the hands of the medical corporations (hear) and given to some one body—a body somewhat similar to the middle class examiners at Oxford and Cambridge (hear). Every one of the medical corporations has a preliminary examination, but in many cases these examinations are mere shams. Any boy who can stagger through a line or two of Greek or Latin is sure of passing the preliminary examinations at some of the corporations, and nearly all of them recognize the certificates obtained at any one. Of course it is the interest of every corporation to get a student for the sake of the fees he will pay them, and accordingly, nearly everywhere, they are trying to have the preliminary examinations easier than elsewhere (hear). The matter should be taken entirely out of the present hands and placed in those of some body to whom it would be perfectly indifferent whether the candidate passed or not (cheers). The Medical Council appears to have done nothing but tax us heavily, and then to bring disgrace on the country by a pharmacopoeia which has been rejected by the London College of Physicians; and in every possible way laughed at and snubbed (hear). While I am on the subject, I would also suggest that no student, having presented himself for his diploma at any corporation and having been rejected, should be allowed to present himself at any other examination for six months after his rejection. I know as a fact that men having been rejected by us, instead of spending six months preparing themselves for another examination, go on board the steamer the very next day and go to another place; if they fail there they go to a third, and so on unde unde, until in the end they are sure to return with their diploma (hear, hear). I state this from my own experience, and I appeal to Dr. Mapother, who can confirm any statement. If a man having been rejected at Dublin was not allowed to proceed for examination to either London or Edinburgh for six months, this system would be put an end to, and the man would spend his six months in improving his knowledge of medicine and preparing himself for his examination (hear).

The resolution was then unanimously adopted. (To be concluded in next number.)

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

"Tros Tyrivse."

A MEDIUM of communication between the three chief Medical Schools of Great Britain and Ireland is hailed with satisfaction in the colleges and hospitals. True science is of no country. We meet every week Russians, or Danish, or Dutch physicians in our visits to London hospitals; strangers of Rome, Crete, and Arabs; medical men from India and Australia, all coming to learn what there is of novelty in London, in cancer cures, or ovariotomy, or ophthalmic surgery, or obstetrics, nearly all are they either coming from Edinburgh or going to Dublin to catch a passing glimpse of the distinctive surgery or medicine of each school, and asking eagerly in what this distinctiveness consists.

For all such a new periodical will be of interest. True science is of no country, and in being free from mere local politics of this or that city, a large space seems open for a new and useful journal. The present periodical was amongst the first to ask fair play for the treatment of consumption by Dr. Churchill's hypophosphites. Their value in some cases is now generally admitted. The Circular, first noticed, too, Dr. Brown-Séquard's lectures and dissections, when that eminent physiologist was invited to St. Bartholomew's by Mr. Paget, and was rather pooh-poohed. Great discoveries, however, can afford to wait.

There are no such hospitals in the world, perhaps, as those in London. There are no such hospitals for externs: Within their walls, with a great amount of good dull routine, cases also of the very first importance are to be studied; within their precincts, men who knew Sir Astley or Mr. Abernethy tell over again their experiences. There are no such institutions for extent and opportunities of medical and surgical study. Yet how often have we wished within a dozen years or so that Dublin and Edinburgh were sufficiently noticed in London hospitals or college lectures, of the vast improvements in surgery of the present century. How have we wished, for instance, for a trial of the Dublin method of compression in aneurism, never fairly tried yet in London, or a fair exposition of Dr. Hughes Bennet's Edinburgh statistics of pneumonia. How have we wished to see acupressure tried clearly and honestly, without reference to which side of the Tweed it had its origin, or the amenities of its friends or enemies.

If learned colleges ignore such, or excision of the knee-joint; if in courts of justice we every month meet a clashing of medical opinion, arising very often from a want of extended experience, the remedy seems to consist in a broader style of journalism. Very closely, indeed, have the three countries been drawn together of late by such subjects.

One medical school, or one class of medical men—what with electric telegraphs and railways flashing information—cannot now afford to lag behind other schools or medical men; or if they do, they are certain to suffer in the estimation of patients and the public.

It is, perhaps, allowable to look back, and to look back with satisfaction, at the work done by The Press and The Circular in past years, in their different spheres or separate circles of influence.

The Press, as the exponent of medical progress, with its monogram of "Salus Populi Suprema Lex," has encouraged improvement, no matter from which of the points of the compass it came, and has not yielded to the mere book-shop interests of rival publishers: in criticisms of books or favours shown to special hospitals or hospital magnates, it has held the balance fairly in such things as the much opposed operation of ovariotomy, excision of joints, &c. Our London hospitals are overflowing with new facts and practical cases: so entirely neglected at present, that the hospital staff of such like institutions as St. Bartholomew's, the London, King's College, and Guy's, have tried of late to perish in the attempt, or publish a title of the cases themselves.

There is plenty of room for fair analytical reviews of books in the new journal. Dublin may do for English what Brussels does for French medical Literature; in small towns able men have time to read books which they review; in London the publisher wishes the review first and the book to be read afterwards! so, at least, it is supposed in hospitals; and given the name of a publisher, the character of the review follows with algebraic complexity and certainty.

The interests of one school of medicine or surgery are identical with those of others. The Registration Act binds us in our faculty or brotherhood, and it is our own fault if illegitimate pretenders make way amongst us, or if non-medical subjects in the interest of vestry clerks or wine merchants, grocers or druggists, encroach such disproportionate space in medical weeklies.
STRYCHNIA POISONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—In The Medical Press of the 20th inst. a case of cure of strychnia poisoning, supposed to be effected by alcohol, is quoted from Dr. P. J. Farnsworth in the Philadelphia Medical Journal.

I am at a loss to know on what grounds this cure is attributed to the Scheidem Schnaps, given with the intention “of smoothing his passage to the grave,” or in other words of sending him drunk into the presence of his Maker.

It is distinctly stated in the account itself that the unhappy man “poured half a draught of strychnia into his tobacco box, shook it down among the ‘fine cut,’ and took a large chew; part of the saliva he swallowed and part spit out; he did not remember how many chews he took, but there remained only enough for one more in the box.”

As it is quite clear from the foregoing that the well-known antidote, nicotine, was taken with the strychnia, I consider that the cure should be set down to the tobacco and not to the gin.—I am, your obedient servant,

S. SAMUEL HAUGHTON.

Trinity College, Dublin, 23rd Dec., 1865.

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF IRISH TOWNS.—

NEWTOWNARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I am much obliged to Dr. Jamison for his correction of my misquotation of the population of Newtownards, which in 1861 was 9548, instead of 2513, the number I copied from the “Official Irish Guide.”

However, as I struck the cholera-rate, fever-rate, and death-rate for the union, not for the town, no misrepresentation followed. To describe the town, I quoted Dr. Jamison’s own words in September, 1861: “Newtownards is dirty, unlighted, and unwatched at night;” and as he now pictures a very satisfactory state of things, the efficacy of town commissioners (since elected—three being medical men), has been clearly demonstrated.

That something more is to be still wished for, seems to me from two facts. 1. That the last four quarterly returns (which confessly do not give us the whole truth) prove the death-rate of the district, over one-third of which is rural, to have been one in 323 against one in 86, the rate in the rural unions with which I contrasted the mortality of towns; and, 2. Dr. Jamison, as Registrar, has recorded in all these quarters, deaths which show that almost every form of zymotic disease has been abnormally prevalent.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. D. MAPOTHER.

December 27, 1865.

DEATH OF DR. CHARLES G. RITCHIE,

LONDON.

Amid the festivities of this happy season, a dark cloud of affliction has suddenly settled over the home of one of the most respected physicians of Glasgow. Dr. Ritchie has been bereft of an only son. With a position attained by few at his time of life, and with a splendid future before him, Charles G. Ritchie, M.D., well known through his “Contributions to Assist the Study of Ovarian Physiology and Pathology,” died in London on Friday, the 22nd ultimo, under the most distressing circumstances. On the morning of the day he died he had intimated by telegram to his relations in Edinburgh his intention to spend a few days with them; and later in the afternoon he was found in a dying state in his consulting-room. All efforts to restore him were unavailing, and he died apparently from some poisonous agent with which he had been experimenting. After going through the usual curriculum, Dr. Ritchie studied for a considerable period at the medical schools of Paris, Vienna, and Würzburg, where he devoted special attention to the study of obstetrics, which was his favourite branch of medical science. Subsequently he held for a short period the office of Resident Physician to the Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children, and afterwards went to London, where he settled in practice. During the last two years he has acted as assistant to Mr. Spencer Wells, in whose extensive practice Dr. Ritchie enjoyed unusual facilities for becoming acquainted with the diseases of women. In that capacity he was of immense service to Mr. Wells in making careful dissections and examinations of the numerous ovarian tumours removed by that eminent surgeon. There can be no doubt that if he had been spared, Dr. Ritchie would have risen to high rank as an acconcheur, for to good natural abilities were added the manners of a gentleman, and the most enthusiastic love for his profession. At the early age of twenty-four he has gone down to the grave, amid the regrets of all who knew him; and we are certain that if anything can blunt the sharpness of the arrow that quivers in a father’s heart, it is the fact that the sympathies of the whole profession are extended to him in this the hour of his bitter sorrow.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

London, 30th December, 1865.

KNOWING as I well do the great demand on your space this week for other and more important matter than any small talk of mine, I shall content myself and please some of your readers by only sending you a short letter.

The principal, and indeed the all-engrossing topic of consideration just now in our medical circles is, the well-deserved honour conferred by our Sovereign Lady the Queen on the amiable and accomplished Professor Ferguson, F.R.S. Throughout the profession, and amongst the public generally, it is hailed with great satisfaction; even our newspapers, which seldom bestow any marks of commendation on the poor doctors, are unanimous in expressions of approval of the selection just made, and about to be confirmed. It has been justly observed that this is not a mere courtier’s apotheosis into the Red Book—it is a reward well won by honest scientific efforts, and given where it was certainly due. It is acknowledged that no man represents more truly the advancing branch of medical science better than Sir William Ferguson, whose practice has illustrated that nicety of means, courage of nerve, humanity of heart, and anxiety to conserve, which has ever distinguished this recipient of his sovereign’s favour. There may be two gentlemen in this metropolis, and one in the northern, whose friends may think the hon ur might have been conferred on older men, but the time has expir for measuring intellect by age. I heard one of these gentlemen at my club complaining that the title had not been conferred on a neighbour of Sir William Ferguson’s, whom he displaced from his seat in the Council of the College of Surgeons, and that the gentleman in question had no alternative but to resign his surgeon-surgery; h s, in my humble opinion, I don’t think he will do. I will let you know directly the event takes place.
The next topic of conversation refers to yourself—viz.: the amalgamation of two such important journals as the Medical Press and the Medical Circular. The announcement has been received with great satisfaction by a large and not unimportant circle in this metropolis, judging from the position of many who have made me offers of co-operation; and to show how little jealousy there is to fear from your contemporaries, I may mention that the British Medical Journal gives you an especial notice on the subject in its current number; but this is only what you might expect from one who always exhibits so much true gentlemanly courtesy as Dr. Markham. Differing as he often does from his contemporaries, he always gives credit where it is due; this is especially observable in the questu exacta, " Voting by Proxy," when he has spoken in terms of commendation of "a most elaborate table drawn up by the Medical Times and Gazette," showing the number of the Fellows of the College of Surgeons being members of the Association who voted at the last election, and which said table, no doubt, considerably influenced the Council in the decision at which it recently arrived, in direct opposition to the wishes of the Medical Association; yet the organ of that association of gentlemen, through its editor, re-argues the point in that high-toned spirit which should always influence journalists, and which has ever pervaded the pages of the Dublin Medical Press, now I see entered on its 26th year of existence. Strengthened as it is now with the Medical Circular, which has long since learned to run alone, and feel strong on its legs, success must attend your efforts aided by such a staff as I am glad to see you possess.

Referring again to association, I am glad to see Irishmen of all classes and distinctions in the profession banded together and about to hold an early meeting at Limerick, to take into consideration the present position of the profession in the various public services, as well as the law respecting the sanitary condition of the country, and to adopt such measures and make such suggestions in relation to these important subjects as may be deemed advisable previous to the meeting of Parliament. All honor then to the 262 gentlemen who have signed the requisition, especially those medical officers in the army and navy who have had the courage to do so. I hope the example thus set by the Irish Medical Association will be followed by the sister association in this country, when success will no doubt crown the efforts of those so much interested in all that relates to the welfare of the medical service of the country. The commission relating to army and navy surgeons has suspended its sittings; and as an illustration of the scarcity of surgeons in the latter department, I may mention that during the past year our College of Surgeons only examined twelve candidates and rejected a third.

Writing of the College of Surgeons, I may mention the publication for the first time of a Calendar of that institution, and a very interesting and creditable production it is for a first issue. I send you for publication in another column a few statistics; but I must be very careful how my pen runs on in favour of anything the College of Surgeons is capable of doing, or I shall be attacked in the Lancet, as a friend of mine has been in the current number of that periodical, where an obscure writer, or rather a writer with a defective vision, or perhaps both, insists that a paragraph which appeared in the Times evidently emanated from the College. If the writer had not been looking through a gelatified medium, he would have seen that either of the institutions therein named might have sent it, if so disposed.

Writing of gelatine and ophthalmic preparations in connection with it, so constantly vaunted in the advertising columns of the Lancet, I may mention that Mr. J. Z. Lawrence, the surgeon of the Surrey Ophthalmic Hospital, has introduced a much better because a more simple and portable article, viz.: a stick or pencil charged with atropine, which an application to once or twice over the conjunctiva of the lower eyelid, disposes a sufficient quantity of atropine to dilate the pupil for all ophthalmoscopic or other purposes.

I am sure your readers will be glad to learn that the desire for medical in preference to legal coroners is increasing, and with a certain amount of success your countrymen only lately appointed a medical man. We have just received an important provincial district for Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.R.C.S., who has been elected for the Shaftesbury division of Dorsetshire. His opponent was Mr. Chitty, a lawyer, who on the great show of hands in favour of Mr. Bennett, declined demanding a poll. And now apologising for a very hurried letter, and sincerely wishing success to the Medical Press and Circular, I take my leave until next week.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.
The Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society met in their Hall, 117, George-street, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. — Dr. P. D. Handyside, Vice-President, in the chair. Previous to the commencement of business, Dr. Handyside made some interesting remarks in regard to the remarkable case of double monstrosity presented by J. B. dos Santos, whom the members had a private opportunity of examining during the preceding week. In regard to this extraordinary case, Dr. Handyside, who examined the most careful examination of the man both externally and also internally as far as that could be done by digital manipulation per annum, arrived at conclusions somewhat different from those propounded by Mr. Ernest Hart, in the Lancet for July 29th; but as these conclusions shall be presently published in extenso, we forbear for the present entering upon them.

Thereafter Dr. J. D. Gillespie read the notes of an interesting case of "Death from Chloroform," which had occurred in his practice. The patient, a young lady, had chloroform administered to her for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. When she appeared to be fairly over, and the extraction was attempted to be gone on with, the paws were found to be firmly clenched. This obstacle having been overcome and the tooth extracted, Dr. Gillespie turned from the patient to procure some water to rinse out her mouth, but was instantaneously recalled to her side by a loud cry to find her apparently dead. The tongue, which was not however retracted, was at once pulled forwards, artificial respiration fully and fairly put in exercise, and further medical assistance at once procured but unavailingly; this patient, in a post-mortem examination being made, the only thing abnormal discovered was a spasmodically contracted condition of the left heart, which contained no clot, and scarcely a drop of blood.

Dr. Roberts made some remarks upon the distressing character of such untoward events, and upon the importance of recording all such cases.

The retiring President, Dr. Douglas Maclagan, Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence, then read his valedictory address; and the public business having been concluded, the society proceeded to elect its office-bearers for the next year, who are as follows:—

President—John Mair, F.R.C.P.
The medical news.

Dr. John Morr has been elected President of the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society, in the room of Professor Macalagan, whose term of office has expired.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practice, on the 21st:—

Barraud, Robert Wooding Sutton, Strathearnhall, Brixton.
Buncler, Robert D., Lenton Elvaston.
Pollard, James, Egerton Villas, Douglas-row, N.
Houblow, John, Willingham, Wisbech, Gt.
Manby, John, Portobello Road, N.
Henderson, Samuel Humphret, Weavering, Chislehurst.
Spenlow, George Oxfrod Negretti, Barleystrasse, Notting-hill.
Weller, George, Fairfield Villas, Bow-row.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:—

Glasston, Harry Russell, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.
Meadows, Chas. John Walford, Guy's Hospital.

MEDICAL DIARY OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Jan. 4.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Operations, 1 p.m.
St. George's Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
LONDON SCIENTIFIC HOME.—Operations, 2 p.m.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
ROYAL BIRCHMERE HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Prof. Tyrrell, 3 " On Sound." Juvenile Lectures.

HARVARD SOCIETY OF LONDON.—8 p.m. Anniversary; President's Address, and Election of Officers.

Friday, Jan. 5.

WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Operations, 14 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—Operations, 9 a.m.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—Operations, 11 a.m.
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Operations, 1 p.m.
ROYAL BIRCHMERE HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
CHELSEA-CROSS HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Prof. Tyrrell, " On Sound." Juvenile Lectures.

THE NEW ANESTHETIC.

Long before the blessed influences of ether or chloroform were known, the attention of medical men was directed to the discovery of some agent whereby "to steal men's brains away" and thereby alleviate the agony of bodily suffering. Blood-letting, tobacco, opium, and many other substances had been tried and laid aside as unsuitable. And it was left to the distinguished professor of midwifery in the Edinburgh University, to discover the therapeutic and anaesthetic properties of chloroform, an agent which is now in hourly use throughout the length and breadth of the world. This discovery undoubtedly added the greatest lustre to his name; for although almost every department of the healing art has been enriched and benefited by his genius, still it is as the headower of humanity of the mighty boon of painless surgery, that Dr. Simpson, is most known and will be longest remembered.

Unhappily, however, the administration of chloroform, even in the most careful hands, is not altogether free from danger. True, the accidents that occur are very few in proportion to the immense quantity that is used for five years' establishment in Edinburgh alone: few, no fewer than 2,500,000 doses were dispensed in a year? Cases do now and then happen, nevertheless in which with any other discoverable cause, the patient dies under its influence; and such occurrences certainly tend to shake the confidence of the profession and of the public in its safety. But we cannot well give up the use of chloroform until we have found a substitute which will be equally useful and at the same time free from risk. Such an agent has not yet been found.

And it is only by further experimenting with that group of chemical compounds which are known to possess anaesthetic properties, but which have not been investigated, that we can expect to become acquainted with any substance that will exceed chloroform as an anaesthetic. Dr. Simpson, with that unifying energy which characterizes him, has made many experiments with many different fluids, and quite recently he has been using the bichloride of carbon, which he believes resembles chloroform more than any other agent he has tried. He gives the following account of it in a late number of the Medical Times and Gazette.

The last of these compounds—the Bichloride of Carbon is the new anaesthetic which forms the special subject of the present observations. It was first, I believe, discovered by M. P. Jeanart, in 1829. It has already received various applications from various chemists, as Perchloroform, Perchlorinated Chloride of Methyl, Bichloride of Carbon, Chloroform, Chloroform, etc. Moreover, as Professor Mitchell, of Carbon, Perchloroborated Hydrocarbons Euter, and Perchloroborated Formene (see Gmelin's 'Handbook of Chemistry,' vol. vii., p. 355, and Watts's 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' vol. i., p. 765).

"If it becomes, as I believe it will, for some medicinal purposes, an article of the Materia Medica, it will require to have a pharmacological name appended to it, and perhaps the designation of Perchloroform, or the shorter term Chlorocarbon, may prove sufficiently distinctive. In its chemical constitution, Bichloride of Carbon, or Chlorocarbon, is analogous to chloroform; with this difference, that the single atom of Hydrogen existing in Chloroform is replaced in Chlorocarbon by an atom of Chlorine, for the relative chemical constitution of these two bodies may be stated as follows:—

\[ \text{Chloroform} \equiv \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} \]

\[ \text{Chlorocarbon} \equiv \text{C}_2\text{Cl}_6 \]

The Chloro-carbon can be made from Chloroform by the action of Chlor in upon that liquid; and Genter has shown that the process may be also reversed, and Chlortoform produced from Chlorocarbon, by treating it in an appropriate vessel with Zine and Dilute Sulphuric Acid, and thus exposing it to the action of nascent Hydrogen. The most common way hitherto adopted of forming Bichloride of Carbon consists in passing the vapour of Bisulphide of Carbon or Chalcogen, together with Chlorine through a red-hot tube either made of porcelain or exposed within it fragments of porcelain. There result from this process Chloride of Sulphur and Bichloride of Carbon, the latter being easily separated from the former by the action of Potash.

The Bitchloride of Carbon, or Chlorocarbon, is a transparent, colourless fluid having an ethereal and sweetish odour, much like Chloroform. Its specific gravity is great, being as high as 1.56, chloroform is 1.49: It boils 170° Fahrenheit, the boiling point of Chloroform being 141°. The density of its vapour is 5.33, that of Chloroform being 4.2.

Besides trying the anaesthetic effects of Bichloride of Carbon upon myself and others, I have used it in one or two cases of midwifery and surgery. Its primary objects are analogous to those of Chloroform. Its specific gravity is longer time to produce the same degree of anesthesia, and generally a longer time to recover from it. Some experiments with it upon mice and rabbits have shown this—two corresponding animals in these experiments being simultaneously exposed, under exactly similar circumstances, to the same doses of chloroform and chlorocarbon. But the depressing influences of chloroform upon the heart is greater than that of chloroform; and, consequently, I believe it to be far more dangerous to employ as a general anaesthetic agent. In a case of midwifery in...
SUMMARY

Surgery.

examination, the recommendations more
zoology.

The surgical operations in which I
have used chloroform have been, the
closure of a vesico-
bladder fistula, the division of the cervices
uteri, the enlarged
of the orifice of the vagina, and the application
potass to a large flat
mus or above
the chest of a
young infant. In all of these cases it
swelled quite well as
an anaesthetic. The
and which was
from the tumbler
where the
is not
as soon as the
breathed imperfectly
for some time after
had been
on the
and then
died.

"Chloroform, when applied externally to the skin,
acts much less as a stimulant and irritant than chloroform,
and the blow, or, in particular, shindows, will be
as a local anaesthetic in the composition of sedative
mixture.

"In two cases of severe hysterical I have injected air
loaded with the vapours of chloroform into the vagina.
The simplest apparatus for this purpose consists of a
common ema syringe, with the nozzle introduced into the
vaginal canal, and the other extremity of the apparatus
placed an inch or more down into the interior of the
phal, containing a small quantity—as an ounce
of the fluid whose vapour it is wished to inject through
the syringe. Both patients were at once temporarily relieved
from pain."

From this description it will be seen that the new
anaesthetic does not possess any properties superior
to chloroform. It is said it is cheaper, and less liable
to cause sickness; but its disagreeable odour, its slowness
of action, above all, its depressing influence upon the
action of the heart, prove that, however useful the bicloride
of carbon may become as an external application, it is
assuredly not destined to supplant chloroform as an
anaesthetic agent.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

From a letter which has been forwarded by the University
to all medical schools, it will be seen that the Senate
is very much disappointed with the attainment of the aspirants
who have taken the examinations of this body.
The chief complaint is as to the failures which have
sharply taken place at the preliminary scientific M.B.
examination, and in July last it appears that no less than
sixty-three out of seventy-five candidates were rejected at
that ordeal, the failures being chiefly in botany and
zoology. The object of the letter is to recommend the
medical schools, in connection with that University, to
train their students more carefully in these two faculties,
and, more especially, to insist upon their practical acquaintance
with the objects of Natural History by the aid of
specimens and museums. We entirely approve the sentiments
expressed by the Senate, and hope that its recommendations
will have the desired effect; but we cannot
help noticing that the student is somewhat overtaxed
by the regulations of the London University of a nature
the Matriculation Examination, which is almost equivalent
to an ordinary examination for B.A. Then the
preliminary Scientific M.B. examination, then the first M.B.
examination, then the second M.B. examination, and
at last the M.D. examination, or that for the Mastership in
Surgery. Comparatively few students can have the time
and the money, to say nothing of the intellect, for these
numerous and varied trials, more especially when an
accurate knowledge of all the subjects is expected. The Senate
seems rather to be legislating for medical students as they
ought to be than those who are, but still we wish well to the
attempt to raise a body of first-class practitioners.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

SIR WILLIAM FERGUSON, BART.

The honour conferred by her Majesty on Sir William
Ferguson will be regarded, not only by the friends of that
gentleman but by the profession at large, with feelings of
the liveliest satisfaction. I

will be glad to learn that the do-
part of the highest persons
local correspondents to
surgery to an exacted pos-
the arts and sciences, and
we need not add that the dignity could not
have been more worthily bestowed. Although Sir William
Ferguson has been for some time attached to the Court
by holding the position of Surgeon Extraordinary to her
Majesty, his personal services have, happily, never been
called into requisition, and the barometer must, therefore,
have been esteemed chiefly on public grounds, and in re-
ognition of the high standing which the recipient has
already occupied in the surgical profession. Sir William's
ehair-apparent is a gentleman who, in social position and
in all other respects, is well calculated to sustain the ho-
bourity of his family.

DR. WATSON ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Times, having already done an infinity of mischief by
supporting the homeopathic and other forms of quackery,
and recommending them in the treatment of the cattle-
plague, has at the eleventh hour done a tardy act of jus-
tice to an outraged profession by inserting a letter from
the respected President of the College of Physicians of
London, containing some very sensible remarks upon the
present epizootic. It is true that Dr. Watson does not tell
the profession anything which it did not know before, but
still the words of science, and indeed of common sense,
have been of late so scanty in the columns of the Times,
where medical matters are concerned, that it is positively
refreshing to read Dr. Watson's moister and sensible ob-
servations. He proposes no cure for the cattle disease, and
points out the folly of expecting that any should be found,
as the disease resists cure like small-pox or scarlet-fever;
but he strongly urges the preventive treatment by isolating
the cattle affected by the malady, by prohibiting the move-
ment of the beasts through the country, and by the estab-
lishment of dead-meat markets. It is possible that Dr.
Watson's letter may produce a good impression in influen-
tial quarters, and at any rate, it may be hoped that it will
put a stop to any more homeopathic follies in the leading
daily journal.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The Council of this institution has just published for the
first time, a calendar on the plan of those emanating from
our universities. From this work it appears that there
are now 312 fellows by examination, 254 honorary, and
247 by election, making a total of 1313. The members of
the College number 13,375. The income of the Col-
lege for the past year amounted to £11,634 4s. 8d.,
derived principally from the fees paid by students for ex-
aminations for the diploma of membership, which pro-
duced £4896 10s., a decrease of £1305 10s. from those
of the preceding year. Elections to the fellowship pro-

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The Editor begins to apprise his querists that in future all inquiries, hitherto answered by private note, will be responded to in the Correspondents' column of the Journal.

All communications, letters, and books for review will be acknowledged in due course.

Letters and communications have been received from Dr. Barnard Holt, Dr. B. W. Foster, Birmingham; Dr. Edwards, London; Dr. A. McK. A. McKechnie, Glasgow; Mr. Henry Lobb, London; Dr. M'Berrie, Dublin; Dr. Shankweil, Cork; Mr. Henry Loud, London; Dr. M'Verry, Glasgow; Dr. Courtenay, London; Dr. Lyster, Liverpool; Dr. Magopper, Dublin; Dr. Donovan, Sligo; Mr. Milton, London; Dr. Charles Kidu, London; Dr. G. W. Dallam, Edinburgh; Dr. Morrell Mackenzie, London; Dr. Mackey, Wathford; Messrs. Macleish and Stewart, Edinburgh.

REPRINTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributors to the Medical Press and Circular are informed that their communications can be reprinted in book form at a very moderate cost immediately after they have appeared in the Journal. It being assumed that the contributions have been properly corrected and revised before publication in the Journal, and great delay and unnecessary expense have been incurred in consequence of alterations made subsequently to publication, it is notified no proofs can in future be sent out or alterations made in the matter before reprinting. The rates of charges for reprinting will be forwarded on application at the office.

COMMUNICATIONS POST-STORED.

The following communications are unavoidably postponed, having reached our office too late for insertion:


M. F., Upton Noble, Telfordshire. The village of Upton Noble has lately been designated by a difference of opinion as to a point of professional etiquette between two medi-cal practitioners—Dr. Banks and Dr. Higginbotham. It appears that the former having been called in to attend a child pronounced the disease to be scarlatina; but after the patient's death, Dr. Higginbotham called upon the parents and obtained leave to open the body, and then declared the disease to be inflammation of the larynx. It should be mentioned that Dr. Higginbotham's object in visiting the house of the patient was to make inquiry as to a sister of the deceased, as he wished to take her into his family as a nurse for his children. He was, therefore, anxious to ascertain the truth of the complaint of which the patient died. But as usual in small villages, the difference of opinion between the doctors caused a great commotion, and an inquest was held. The verdict was that the disease was scarlatina. We have not kept up the interest or importance of the points of interest are really very few. We think that it is difficult, after death, to determine that scarlatina has not existed, and we think it a pity that Dr. Higginbotham should have made such an assertion. Dr. Banks did not use the leastness provision, but he has in hand the disease, which completely exonerates his reputation from any blame, if indeed any everlasting to it, which we much doubt.

Chirnocks, Isle of Man, asks us to give a brief and precise statement of the Banting system of reduction, as he wishes to apply it in his case. We have not been able to comply with the request, and must refer our Correspondent to Mr. Banting's pamphlet on the subject. We may state generally, however, that the system consists mainly in abstaining from sugar and farinaceous food.

Dr. F. L. Banting will be pleased to receive.

The Obstetrical Society of London.—The notice has been received.

Dr. Carpenter's letter, enclosing an address by the University of London to Medical schools, has been received. The gentleman in question is quite able to blow his own trumpet without any assistance on our part.

Neko.—The article contains passages which might be deemed libellous.

Correspondents.—Among the surgical surgeons whose names have been lately published we do not find that of Sir Ronald Martin, who certainly adds dignity to the order to which he belongs, and who ought not to have been omitted.

The Editor is anxious to secure the services of a local Correspondent in each large town in Ireland. He will be happy to communicate with gentlemen with that object, on their sending their address. He is also desirous of appointing a gentleman to act as Hospital Reporter in Dublin, at a moderate salary.
MÉDICAL NEWS.

The Editor solicits the kind assistance of his readers in the compilation of his Medical News. He will be glad to receive from subscribers notices of the occurrence of deaths, births, marriages, and newspaper cuttings of medical interest.

MÉDICAL OFFICER TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.—Dr. Neely has been appointed as the successor of Dr. Ireland in the position of medical officer to the Metropolitan Police.

Dr. Warrington Browne has been elected one of the physicians to the Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children, in the room of Dr. Aitken, resigned.

Mr. Wm. Turner M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Dr. J. B. Cowan has been appointed Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Glasgow, in the room of Dr. Dunlop, deceased.

ELECTRIC GARMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.—In order to render a current of electrification easy of passing through a patient, Mr. Harry Leeves has invented some electric garments which are aimed to fit any portion of the human frame. Each garment has an insulated conducting wire attached to it, by which it may be brought into communication with a battery of suitable tension and a battery of suitable current, for the application of the electric current to the diseased part. This arrangement may be of advantage in many nervous and paralytic complaints, as hysteria, morbus paralyticus, hemiplegia and paraplegia, and even in some cases of suspended menstruation. Expectant garments are now made and sold by Messrs. New and Co., 2, St. Andrews Street, London, and by all chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom.

THE FALL MALL GAZETTE and Dr. Hunter.—Dr. Hunter states that the action on his part has been commenced by Dr. Hunter against the Fall Mall Gazette, in the course of which the facts of the case have been stated, and the judgment of the court has been reported in the newspapers of the country.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS FOR EDINBURGH MEDICAL STUDENTS.—It was the intention of the Senate of the University not to grant to medical students this session the usual short recess at the end of the year, and notice of the resolution was intimated to the University Calcutta, and to the medical students. However, the medicos began to think that it was rather to do them a service, and that the Senate would be of advantage in joining the family circle, and mingling in the social life of the University. The Senate, therefore, granted a recess for one week during the month of December. The meetings of the Senate were held, and a memorial signed by about 320 medical students, was drawn up and presented to the Senate, asking that four lectures a week in the last week of the year might be omitted, to allow a recess of ten days. This request was granted, and the students have, in fact, enjoyed the University Court. The Senate was also of opinion that for this year the Senate might grant the usual holidays, but left the matter to be decided by them. It was ultimately resolved by the Senate that the 6th day, in common with the Artis Law, and Divinity students, should be utilized for attendance at classes on Monday the 22nd December till Tuesday the 2nd of January, 1864, so that by this decision 420 medical students have had it in their power to see the old year off and the new one on, amid the familiar scenes of their friends and the dear as well as of their own homes. A similar privilege was granted to the students attending the extra academic classes.

BIRTHS.

Announcements of Births, Deaths, and Marriages must be authenticated with the card of the sender, and are inserted free of charge.


December 25, at Dumfries, the wife of Dr. Bernard, of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 62, George's Street, Limerick, the wife of J. J. Gelston, M.B., of a daughter.

December 24, at 15, Gardiner's-place, the wife of W. B. Leslie, M.D., of a son.

At the Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth, the wife of Dr. Gordon, K.N., of a daughter.

December 27, at the residence of his father, Altamont-teras, Westport, the wife of Dr. F. Noel Burke, Medical Director, United States Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

December 27, by special license, at the Church of St. Andrews, West-end-row, by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Penney, Mabury J. Kigarriff, Esq., L.R.C.S.E., 47, Harrington street, to Katie, eldest daughter of Joseph Punnett, Esq. 30, Lower Pembroke street.


DEATHS.

December 23, at K.oil, William Johnston, Esq., M.D., in the 76th year of his age.

November 19, at Islay, of consumption, Letitia, wife of J. A. F. Patonock, Esq., M.D., King's Dragon Guards, and only daughter of Hugh Farquhar, Esq., of this city.

December 21, at the residence of his father, James Henry, M.D., Honorary Fellow, Birkenhead, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Richard Henry, late Royal Artillery.

December 20, at the residence of his father, Newton House, Fullamore, William Blakely Tarleton, Esq. M.D., of Bangor, King's County.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, South Mall, after a long and painful illness, Richard Corbett, Esq., M.D., aged 66 years.

MILITARY MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.

Staff-Assistant Surgeon T. Maunseal, at present in medical charge of the detachment 5th Fusiliers, at Ship-street Barracks, has been ordered to take medical charge of the detachment 6th Fusiliers at the Linnell Hall Barracks.

Staff-Assistant Surgeon White, ordered for duty in Dublin. Arrival will take medical charge of the detachment 5th Fusiliers at Ship-street Barracks.

THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

BEING THE INCORPORATION OF THE TWO JOURNALS HITHERTO KNOWN AS THE MEDICAL PRESS AND THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

A SPECIAL EDITION OF "THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR" will be printed for each of the Divisions of the United Kingdom, and will be published simultaneously in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Advertisements will therefore appear in the three Editions, including the issues of "THE MEDICAL PRESS, THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR, and THE EDINBURGH SPECIAL EDITION," now for the first time established. This arrangement will guarantee a circulation unrivalled in extent and peculiarly the property of "THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

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FULL PARTICULARS AS TO FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE FOUND AT PAGE 12.
LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR, JANUARY 17, 1866.


"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LX."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

LITHOTRITY.

By John Hamilton, F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon to the Richmond Hospital, and to Swift's Hospital for Lunatics.

No operation in surgery is so satisfactory as lithotritry, when the stone is small or of moderate size, and the bladder so little engorged that it is not irritable. In the two following cases the progress and result were most favorable:

Case 1.—John Hudson, agat. 54, a healthy-looking man, admitted into the Richmond Hospital April 29th, 1864, suffering from great pain after having passed water, lasting for twenty minutes. While passing water the stream would suddenly stop and a more dribbling current. The urine had white shreds in it and deposited a thick slimy matter. He passed a small stone so long ago as 1856, but remained well till a few months since. Mr. Hamilton introduced a silver catheter and detected a stone. He then passed the lithotrite of M. Civiale, and at once seized the stone (which by measurement appeared about the size of a nutmeg) and broke it. The fracture Mr. Hamilton said, was soft. He then again seized it, and it broke with an audible crack, the stone, though with a soft outer layer, being evidently a hard one. Then the instrument was withdrawn, the hollow of the female branch was filled with partly a white calcareous mass of the triple phosphate, and partly with dark brown hard fragments of the oxalate of lime. The next day he passed some fragments of small size. The third day he was suffering from irritation in the passage, and had had a rigor. On examination Mr. H. found a rather large piece stuck at the end of the urethra, near the orifice, which he extracted. It proved to be oxalate of lime. He had no further trouble after this, and left the hospital well. He returned in a week perfectly free from any symptom of the disease.

Case 2.—Matthew Higgins, aged 66, a healthy-looking farmer, residing at Bossfort, county Longford, was admitted into the Richmond Hospital Friday, July 21, 1865, with symptoms of stone in the bladder.

Eleven years ago he felt much pain in the right kidney. At the end of four days the pain left the kidney and went gradually down the groin, when it suddenly ceased; but immediately after he felt something in the bladder, followed by retention of urine, for which his medical attendant passed a catheter. This was followed by the passage of a small calculus resembling a piece of resin. He remained free from gravel till last May. On the 11th of that month he again suffered from pain in the same kidney, which went down the groin as before, terminating in much irritation in the bladder, pain in passing water, with occasional stoppages, pain at the lower part of the end of the penis, and an unpleasent straining feeling in the rectum. Once or twice he observed a little blood. His medical adviser in the country recommended him to go to Dublin to be relieved of the stone. He had observed since the stone had entered the bladder, that if he remained quiet in bed on his back he was free from uneasiness, but that when he got up and walked about the irritation began and the desire to pass water. The urine he passes is tolerably clear; no slaty deposit.

He was told to keep his water for a few hours previous to the hospital visit. Mr. Hamilton passed Civiale's lithotrite and caught the stone at once. It was the size of a small marble, and very hard, which led Mr. Hamilton to say he was sure it was oxalate of lime. It broke with an audible crack. The instrument would not close entirely from the fragments remaining between the two branches, but it came on pretty freely till at the orifice, when the resistance to the extraction was so great that Mr. Hamilton divided a small portion of the edge of the orifice at the frenum. The spoon-bill, or female branch of the instrument, was full of tightly-compressed detritus, of a dark brown colour and rather square fracture, oxalate of lime.

Monday, July 24th: The only sensation is a little irritation, as if there was a small piece of grit in the passage, but all feeling of stone gone.

25th: Perfectly well. He yesterday passed a small piece of the calculus, but to-day no species of irritation whatever, and he left town for his home.

In this case there was a little difficulty in the introduction of the instrument, probably, considering his age, from some enlargement of the prostate. The stone was very hard to break, so that I used a towel to act more decidedly on the screw, which I should not have done had the stone been larger, for fear of putting too great a stress on the strength of the instrument.

The next example will show that when an oxalate of lime-stone is large a stronger instrument than Civiale's lithotrite becomes necessary. In such a case Weiss's instrument must be used. It also shows how much more serious the complications become as the stone is larger.

Case 3.—George Conen, agat. 20, admitted, complaining of difficult and painful micturition, pain most felt at the end of making water, and at the end of the penis—this last not marked. The water generally clear, but depositing a sediment. Five weeks since it appeared red and bloody. Walking rather gave him ease, nor did he suffer from the motion of a rough ear. The frequency was after and disturbed him constantly during the night. The stream, free at first, would diminish and dribble away from him. He suffered less at some periods than at others.

At ten years' old he got a severe fall by a person suddenly letting go a stick he held. After that he passed bloody urine. He suffered occasionally from irritabil bladder, but was somewhat free from it. For seven weeks he has suffered severely from his present complaint, with a pain across the loins and in the stomach. His general appearance is healthy. Pulse 90, and nervous, and he appears of a nervous temperament.

He has congenital phymosis, but the foreskin could be retracted sufficiently to expose the orifice of the urethra. I sounded him on Monday and at once detected a stone. The next day I operated, using Civiale's lithotrite, and without difficulty caught the stone, which appeared to be about the size of a large walnut. No effort with this instrument would break the stone, so after strenuous exertions, twisting the screw by aid of a towel (a very wrong proceeding), I gave up further attempts, and disengaging the stone withdrew the instrument. He bore the operation well. He objected to chloroform, but after some of which Weiss's screw, which is not only stronger but the blades armed with chisel or wedge-shaped teeth. It required some degree of force, and broke with an audible crack. Two large fragments were caught and broke readily.

8th: He showed me a large collection of pieces of mulberry calculus that he had passed after the operation. Some of them presented a dark surface and dull, inside, each lobule presented on its fractured surface, a regular striated crystallization. There was a good deal of mucous-purulent deposit on the vessel, owing probably to the irritation of the fragments. I injected some tepid water.

9th: I operated with Civiale's lithotrite, but some of
the fragments were large and could not be broken by it; often withdrawn the scoop of the instrument was full of fragments of oxalate of lime. One large fragment that I could not break I found it hard to dislodge from the instrument.

Oct. 10th: I was agreeably surprised to find him remarkably well to-day. He had passed many good sized fragments.

14th: I used Weiss' instrument and caught fragments twice. They broke with a loud crack. One large piece measured ten lines, another seven. He suffered very little.

16th: He has passed a good deal of detritus, but less than after former operations.

20th: A very successful operation, large and numerous fragments caught and broken. He suffered more pain than usual. The next day he passed a number of broken pieces.

Nov. 1st: Very comfortable up to yesterday, when he felt heavy, with some tenderness of the left testicle, which to-day presents the characters of orchitis; the scrotum red, the testicle enlarged, but the epididymis not involved in granuloeal orifices. Goddard's lotion locally, and the administration of the diaphoretic mixture, with a little antimonial wine, subdued the inflammation, and at the end of a week the testicle was nearly natural and not tender. I therefore operated, caught some rather large pieces and broke them.

10th: Two days after the operation he presented me with a paper full of pieces that he had passed. He said there was a good deal of fine gravel that he could not collect. The last piece passed was angular and sharp, and caused a good deal of uneasiness in the passage. He passed a single piece after this, and felt so well that on the 13th he left the hospital apparently well. A week after, November 19th, he came back, suffering from some of his old symptoms. I again introduced the lithotrite, and passed it certainly rather a large piece and crushed it.

In the evening a fragment stuck just behind the orifice of the urethra. Mr. O'Brien, the resident pupil, caught it with a forceps, but could not extract it. The patient got rigors, followed by fever and pain in the part, and distress in making water and difficulty. The glans penis was swollen and calorizations looking, and there was some purulent fluid issuing from the orifice. I tried Le Roy's instrument for the extraction of pieces of stone from the urethra, but it could not be got behind the fragment, for the urethra was so dilated behind it that the instrument pushed the stone back from the orifice. I therefore got out the stone by gently urging it forward to the orifice again and caught it with a strong forceps and pulled it out; I then enlarged the latter by a slight nick with a sharp victor, when the stone was readily extracted. A hip bath and ten drops of laudanum were ordered immediately after. The piece was very large, the largest that had yet come away. The next day he was quite comfortable and passed two pieces. Feeling so well he left the hospital.

May 28th: He came to the hospital with renewed symptoms of stone, and a large piece was detected at the neck of the bladder. He could not bear the injection of more than four ounces of water, and he could not retain it for more than a minute. I therefore ordered rest in bed, a hip bath, and the parvira brava, with liquor potass. I determined not to operate till the bladder was less irritable, and till he bore the injection of a sufficient quantity of water. In two days after, from the treatment, and most likely from the stone having been pushed from the neck of the bladder, the irritability had so lessened that I introduced the lithotrite and caught a large piece, measuring up to seven in Weiss' instrument, and broken in three fragments. The pieces he passed were of a pale yellow colour, as if there had been deposited a layer of lithic acid on the original oxalate of lime.

Soon after this he again left the hospital, and I saw nothing more of him till some months after for influenza fever. He had some irritability of the bladder, but nothing like his former suffering. In January last, three years since I first saw him, I had an opportunity of seeing him. With the exception of occasional a slight irritability of bladder he appeared to me to be well, following his business, and going about without any suffering. It had been a most tedious and troublesome case, in consequence of the unsteady character of the young man, and his leaving hospital before the entire removal of the fragments was completed.

In the next case the size of the stone was so great that the propriety of performing lithotomy at all might be questioned. It was at least the size of an ordinary lemon, and lithic acid—very hard therefore; and thus large and hard must to break at all, and when broken the fragments, as always the case in large, hard lithic acid calculi, with sharp edges and angles. Many operations also would be required before such a stone could be got entirely rid of, that the patient would be worn out by their frequent repetition and the passage of large sharp fragments along the urethra. On the other hand a large stone is not favorable for lithotomy. The patient, moreover, was of an age, near fifty, which statistics show to be the least desirable for the operation, besides being a full, fat, pale, fleshy man, nervous and anxious to the last degree, and possessing a heart against cutting. On careful observation, therefore, I chose lithotomy, the operation least immediately dangerous to life; and after the stone had been broken, should the irritability be such as to forbid further operations, I would then perform lithecysto and extract the fragments through the perineum.

Case 4.—George Donnelly, nat. 48, a stout-looking man, a farmer, complains of pain and frequency in making water; the pain chiefly after having passed it, sometimes excruciating. When passing water the stream would slow down for a moment, then break, it would be alkaline, and deposits a small quantity of tenacious yellow deposit—pus, gelatinized by the alkali, occasionally bloody. A stone was at once detected by a silver catheter; it appeared rather large and rough. Though the injection of water and the sounding were rather painful, the bladder was not irritable, nor had he pain in the joints or other indication of disease of the kidneys; his general health good. It appeared to me to be a case for lithotomy rather than lithotony, the man being full and flabby, and of a very nervous temperament, and of an age the least favourable for the operation of lithotomy. The size of the stone, by measurement, larger than a hen's egg, was the only counter-balancing circumstance against lithotomy. His history was as follows: Thirteen months ago he saw a stone fall into the field, he carbuncled it, and had an instrument passed by a surgeon in the country, who declared he had stone, and afterwards passed the catheater frequently. For some time previous to the retention he had some slight difficulty in passing water, and a frequent inclination to do so. He used to suffer from pain in the left loin. About a month or so after the retention, he again felt a small conflict of fragments of calculus, of a greyish-white colour, and evidently portions of the shell of a calculus, whether broke by the surgeon's catheater, the most probable, or spontaneously disintegrated is not certain, but they had remained sufficiently long after separation to have their sharp edges softened off.

July 22, 1802: I operated to-day with Weiss' strong perforated instrument, as the stone was large; I caught it by the short diameter and broke it. He suffered a good deal, but was ordered a warm hip bath with a few drops of laudanum, and was soon all right again.

Aug. 4th: He passed a good deal of detritus since the last operation, and at first suffered much urinary irritation. This has now all subsided, so I introduced Weiss' lithotrite, caught a large piece, measuring an inch, broke it, and afterwards several smaller pieces. The large fragment was very hard.

Aug. 5th: He handed me a paper of detritus, and small
pieces. There was little irritation compared to that after the first operation. After this, at longer or shorter intervals, according to the amount of irritation, I operated nine times, always using Civiale's instrument, the stone during the first two operations having been reduced to fragments of such a size as I thought it strong enough to break. Its small size, the shortness after the bend, renders its manipulation easier and less painful, and more readily in catching the fragments, while its scoop brings away a good deal of detritus at each withdrawal. Some of the fragments caught in these operations were very large and hard to break, and some of the pieces passed were also large. They were composed of dense lithic acid, and broke with the sharp, rather even, fracture peculiar to that description of calculus. He frequently had a capacious urethra, and suffered less in their passage than usual.

After the ninth operation he went to the country to attend to some farming operations, and did not return for about three months. I then got a letter from him saying he was coming to town, suffering much irritation from some piece sticking in the passage. I found two large pieces of calculus sticking in the urethra, just opposite the serotum; I moved them forward, cut down on them, and removed them. The wound healed without any trouble, and he went to the country perfectly well.

I have heard from him frequently since, as late as last Christmas. During that period, nearly three years, he has continued quite free from the disease.

Case 5.—In October, 1863, I was asked to see a gentleman 64 years of age, who was suffering dreadful torture from a stone in the bladder; but on my first examination, it appeared that the case was an enlargement of the prostate gland to such an extent that he was unable to empty the bladder, and required to pass the gum-elastic catheter, which he had been taught to do himself, several times in the day. His sufferings increased to a degree scarcely tolerable. The desire to pass water became incessant; what little he expelled and what he drew off contained a very bloody mucous sediment. I recommended him, on several occasions, withdrawing the catheter. He was cut off from society and unable to attend to any business. He had gone to London and consulted Dr. De Mussey, by whom, as it was a surgical case, he was directed to Mr. Ericson, who sounded him, detected a stone, and recommended it to be broken. As an operation was required, the gentleman preferred to have it performed at home, and on his return such great benefit was observed as to cause me no manner of doubt as to lithotomy; but the fragments were too large to be removed from the bladder by any means a good one for lithotomy, the inflamed bladder, and large prostate rendering it most unpromising. Having ascertained the presence of the stone, I injected a small quantity of tepid water into the bladder and caught the stone with Civiale's lithotrite. It was about the size of a walnut, and broke with the greatest ease. A few of the large fragments were then crushed and the instruments withdrawn, the scoop full of compressed detritus, like mortar, and composed entirely of the triple phosphate. This gentleman lived for two years and a half after I first saw him, and during that time I performed about twenty operations. After the first few operations the relief of pain and the improvement in his general health were most remarkable. He was enabled to return to his business and the enjoyment of life, in perfect health, and to empty his bladder, but made him retain his water for some time previous to the operation. I found this plan, suggested by Mr. Thompson, to save much pain, the injection having often been the most complained of. As the state of the prostate prevented him passing the broken fragments, I took away in the spoon end of the female branch as much of the detritus as I could, but the irritability of the bladder was such that I could not pass the instrument more than twice. Some of the fragments would come away through the large catheter he passed every four hours to draw off the water. He died finally of the inflammation of the bladder, induced by the enlarged prostate, and also of diseased kidneys. I sounded him twice about a month before his death, but I could not detect any portion of stone, though such might have existed.

The operation, performed under great difficulties, did, I believe, not only alleviate his great sufferings but also prolong his life.

Cases will arise in which after lithotomy has been performed, and the stone broken, it becomes advisable to remove the fragments by a shorter process than that afforded by further lithoritic operations.

Many years since I assisted Sir P. Crampton in performing lithotomy on a gentleman with a very large calculus of hard lithic acid. After a great many operations, there being still several large fragments in the bladder, it appeared to Sir Philip better to remove them by the operation of lithotony, or opening the membranous portion of the urethra from the perineum. He was led to this by the arrest of some large pieces in that situation. The result was very satisfactory. I was led to perform the same operation in the following case by the extreme irritability of the patient.

Case 6.—A man was admitted some years since into the Richmond Hospital, No. 5 Ward, labouring under the symptoms of stone in an aggravated degree, the frequency and pain in making water excessive, and much blood in the urine. A stone in the bladder was detected, and afterwards ascended by the lithotrite to be about the size of a chestnut. He suffered much pain from the examination, the bladder being so irritable that it was evidently a bad case for lithotomy, and yet the man, who had come from Manchester, and had worked in a manufacturer there, was a still worse subject for lithotomy, sallow, emaciated, and unhealthy-looking, his age 45. After the removal of the stone, patient was attacked with an inflammation of the bladder, which became somewhat allayed by rest in bed, hot baths, opiates, and Vichy water, I performed lithotomy. But such irritation followed the operation, that it appeared to me a safer course to perform lithotony, than to make further attempts to break the stone in fragments small enough to pass the urethra. I therefore made the usual incision into the membranous portion of the urethra, and having sufficiently dilated it, I opened with Weiss's dilator, so that I could readily introduce my finger, I tried with various kinds of forceps to catch any portions of the broken calculus; but I failed to do so. The difficulty being a very capacious bladder which the sudden emptying of urine threw into folds enrolling the fragments. After gentle, though repeated, force, I desisted, leaving a sponge in the opening. For the first few days nothing but bloody,ropy mucus, the fragments of a small bladder opening with a wide aperture, were voided with a quantity of the broken fragments and detritus. The wound in the perineum rapidly contracted and healed, and he soon after returned to England quite well.

ON THE

TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY BY ARTEMISIA VULGARIS AND CUMINUM PRATENSIS.

By Dr. O'Rourke.

VIRGINIA TO THE EXMOUTH WORKHOUSE AND FEVER HOSPITAL.

In connection with my Report on the Treatment of Epilepsy in the Exmouth workhouse, by artemisia vulgaris and cardamine pratensis, published in the Medical Times and Gazette of the 18th of July, I must mention my further experience of the cases then remaining under treatment and of those since admitted.

In my first report, Bridget Mooe, marked No. 4; Anty Walby, No. 5; Eliza Mennagh, No. 6; and William Bulter, No. 12, who remained under treatment, are all relieved; but as Mennagh did not improve much under the artemisia herb, she was not under the use of the cardamine until the 5th of May last. She is now greatly relieved, having only a slight weakness occasionally, which passes off without much observance.

A considerable change has taken place in the epileptic patients when attending at Mass. Before my treatment commenced in 1863, they were attacked in so remarkable a manner during the celebration of Mass, particularly at the elevation of the Host, that the chaplain was obliged
forbidden their attendance. Now they are so improved that they are allowed to attend, as on feeling any approach of the attack, which they invariably do, they retire. In a minute or two it passes off unnoticed, and they return to their devotions.

I will take up the numbers from my former report, the first case being—

Case 13.—Eliza Nolan, aged 30, imbecile, admitted on the 2nd of November, 1864, much emaciated and very feeble, and somewhat febrile, was admitted into a fever ward; had a recurrence of epileptic attacks, and was removed into the idiot wards. She was put under the arsenic beer treatment, was relieved of the fits, but died of debility on the 31st of December, 1864.

Bridge Burke, marked No. 7 in my first report, an imbecile, was re-admitted on the 1st of December, 1864; had two mild attacks after her return; was again put under treatment as formerly, and had no return of her illness for three months before she left, on the 20th of July, 1865. Her intellect was improved.

Case 14.—Sarah Sheridan, aged 31, was admitted into the idiot wards on the 16th of December, 1864, weak minded, delicate in health, ill-tempered, and easily excited, subject to epilepsy for 15 years, which was supposed to be consequent on deranged menstruation; had severe hematemesis before she became regular; had often fits, five or six times daily; was put under the usual beer treatment on the 6th of January last; the fits gradually ceased, and for some time prior to her leaving the house, on the 24th of April, she had no attack. Was re-admitted on the 1st of November, but scarcely ill since her re-admission.

Case 15.—Thomas Whitty, aged 60, was admitted into the idiot wards on the 10th of December, 1864; had a haggard, care-worn look; face very thin, with sunken eye; he was first attacked about a year since; his fits were frequent and very violent, and it was scarcely possible to be induced to take the artemisia beer regularly; was going in and out of the workhouse frequently, consequently cannot be reported as under regular treatment, though he sometimes says he is relieved. His constitution is improved, and had no recurrence of his fits for five weeks.

Case 16.—James Waters, aged 50, a farm labourer, was admitted on the 12th of January, 1855; was weak, epileptic attacks from his youth; could give no account of the cause; was admitted into the Infirmary for a severe injury of his hand, received in an epileptic attack. During his treatment he had seven or eight fits in the course of a fortnight; he was removed to the idiot wards and put under the artemisia beer treatment; he had then three or four in one day, but the duration of the fits was shorter, and they were not so violent. For three weeks before he left, on the 6th of March, had no return, nor has he had an attack since, having been seen lately, when he enjoyed the best of health, and says he never feels himself better.

Case 17.—Mary Leary, aged 63, was admitted into the idiot wards on the 17th of January, 1855; afeebly looking and care-worn; is in very delicate health, very quiet and well-tempered, but easily excited; epileptic for some years, supposed to be caused by grief for the loss of her husband, and seeing a large quantity of blood coming from his nose, which was affected with fungus luetosidus; was epileptic three or four times daily. After a fortnight’s use of the artemisia beer she was only attacked slightly once a week. Her health is much improved; she had no recurrence of her attacks for months, except a slight weakness, which passes off without assistance. The treatment was gradually discontinued.

Case 18.—Mary Toole, aged 21, was admitted on the 15th of May last, and left on the 20th, not wishing to be confined in the idiot wards; went to service but returned on the 1st of November last; states that she has been subject to falling sickness for the last seven years, which occurred after a severe choleraic attack, brought on by the use of improper food, which resulted in a fit of convulsions; when attacked, the fit continues for a long time before she fully recovers; while out of the house she had a severe attack, from which she did not recover for three weeks. Her appearance is staring and vacant; she is weak-minded and eccentric, temper very bad, and she is entirely exposed; her health and appetite good. She was put under the usual treatment on her admission; is much relieved, as her epileptic seizures soon pass off, leaving no depressing effects.

Case 19.—Mary Magee, aged 35, an inmate for the last ten years, imbecile; of eccentric habits; was frequently an inmate of the District Lunatic Asylum in Carlow; of violent temper, and very unmanageable; was attacked in epilepsy on the 22nd of July last; had recurrent seen or eight times daily; was immediately put under the usual treatment on the appearance of the first attack. Her fits are less frequent; days pass off without any. She is much relieved; has had no return for the last five weeks.

Case 20.—Eliza Furlong, aged 30, was admitted into the idiot wards on the 1st of July, 1864, as an imbecile; difficult to control, and epileptic from her birth. She was more advanced in years her attacks were every month, and came more violent at each recurrence, and fits would recur every fourth hour for three or four days at each period; looks well and healthy, but temper very irritable and easily excited. She was put under the usual treatment on admission; is now much relieved; the attacks are now more like faintness, and pass off in a few minutes.

Case 21.—Johna Miskella, aged 18, was admitted into the idiot wards on the 4th of July last; has been an epileptic from her youth; healthy, and no way imbecile; her attacks were frequent. She was put under the usual treatment on admission. Her parents had her removed on the 30th of the said month; was partially relieved.

Case 22.—Bridge Doyle, aged 22, was admitted into the idiot wards on the 20th of July last, as an epileptic. She looks to be in good health. She had her first fit from having suffered much from a maniacal illness, and disappointment that her child was not taken from her by her parent, he denying its paternity; she is ill-tempered and easily excited. Her first fit was in July, 1864, and then would only have one attack in three weeks, but since her admission she has had three epileptic seizures weekly. She now much improved, and her illness is more in the form of a weakness of faintness than a fit. James Duffield, aged 20, reported in my former communication as No. 11, and who, previous to his discharge, had no recurrence of his attacks for two months, was re-admitted on the 12th of August last; relapsed some time after leaving the workhouse; was again put under treatment on admission; is much improved, but not as much as when he first left; and I find that cases which cannot be kept under the continued use of the artemisia beer are more difficult to relieve on their return.

There are remaining under treatment Thomas Whitty, Mary Toole, Bridget Doyle, and James Duffield, taking the full quantity of artemisia beer, and Sarah Sheridan and Mary Magee taking the preparation only once a day. Betty McCaffrey is the only one taking the cardamom prætensis, the mugwort beer having had no decided effect on her.

In most cases I find more or less relief where the treatment is persevered in; the failure is often owing to the discontinuance of the treatment or to its irregular use.

Inanity is accompanied with epilepsy, and when relief is experienced the intellect improves and the patient gains flesh. If in private practice there be no relief in a short time, the treatment is laid aside, and hence the result is often less successful than it is in a public institution. In our Workhouse Infirmary I have the artemisia beer prepared, and never without it, and it is now one of the best forms for, because there are always cases for treatment.

Your readers are aware that there are no cells or wards for the proper treatment of imbecility in the workhouses of...
Ireland, therefore I had no opportunity of judging the effect of the artemisia beer on dangerous lunatics whose illness was accompanied with epilepsy. We had one case. James Nolan, but being a dangerous lunatic, he had to be committed to Wexford Jail on the 1st of October, 1862, and is, I understand, there still.

I have tried all the medicines that are most recommended for the relief or cure of epilepsy with little advantage, and have used gallons of the recent juice of the cotyledon umbilicus without even temporary effect. The only relief I found to be produced was by the use of the "Deacet. Aluminae Compositae Dulcis. Aloe et Camilla" in medicated waters, before I began the use of the artemisia beer. It is not necessary to have the latter prepared by an apothecary, as any careful nurse or wardmaid can have it properly boiled, only to be careful of the directions and quantities, and have the plant in proper season and condition.

The last Census Report shows that 222 deaths occurred from epilepsy in lunatic asylums, and 619 in workhouses, in the ten years ending 1861, and I see that 96 died in the workhouses in the year ended September, 1864. In each class of these institutions there is unfortunately an opportunity of testing the effect of these two medicines, which with me have produced the results stated in my paper of the 23rd of November, 1864, and in that I now send, and I trust we shall have the reports of several of the medical officers of the institutions on the subject. I believe I have only seen one, from Dr. Edmundson of Clonmel, published in the Medical Press of the 22nd of March last. Dr. E. states that he put three females and two males under the treatment described in my paper; that in one female the fits ceased from the 10th of December, but recurred on the 21st of January, and have continued with their accustomed frequency. Dr. E. does not state how long this patient was under treatment, nor whether on the recurrence of the attacks he resumed the medicine. Of the effect on the other two females he gives no account, nor how long he continued the medicine with respect to the two male cases. Dr. E. observes that he continued the medicine for fourteen weeks without producing the slightest effect, but that, as they did not take it regularly, it would be unfair to record the results. As there are thirty-five such cases in his asylum, it is to be hoped that Dr. E. will not be disheartened by his want of success in these cases, but that he will give a fair trial to the medicine, which in other hands has had more success than it has. Even though ungual were not permanently curative in its action, and that it only affords, in more or less instances temporary relief, it would still be a valuable remedy. But that it is capable of more, the relief experienced, by Peter Brien, the ninth case in former report, is a satisfactory proof, without reference to the benefit derived by other epileptics. I agree fully with Dr. E., that we should record the failures as well as the successful cases, and I have honestly done so.

Ennisporthy, December 30, 1865.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

The first meeting of the Surgical Society for the present Session was held on Friday, December 5th, in the Albert Hall, Royal College of Surgeons.

The President delivered the Inaugural Address, which appeared in The Medical Press of December 27, 1865.

Dr. BEATTY said: I trust you will, for a few moments, excuse one of the band of 1831 who formed the Surgical Society, and who has from that day to this looked upon it with the regard and affection which it deserves from every member of the medical and surgical profession in this country. I take the liberty, on the present occasion, of expressing what I know you all feel, what I very deeply feel, the value of the address with which the President has just now honoured us. I have heard every address that has been delivered from that chair since its foundation, and I think those who are near me (and they are not many) who did assist us in the foundation of the Society, will agree with me in saying that we never were favoured with an address more comprehensive, more valuable, more to the point, more feeling, and one better deserving to be carried away in the memory of every one who heard it. It is characterised by all the qualities that are inherent in the President, sound judgment, good taste, learning, and an elegance of style which is peculiar to himself—manly, yet strong; modest, yet firm, in every respect what an address ought to be, addressed to an assembly such as the present. The Surgical Society has done good work, and I have no doubt whatever, that, in the hands of the able President who now fills the chair of the College of Surgeons, it will go on and prosper, and be a credit to the country, and uphold Irish surgeons throughout the world as it has hitherto done.

Dr. HARGRAVE had the greatest pleasure in adding his testimony to that of Dr. Beatty. He, like Dr. Beatty, was one of the band which founded that Society, and it was a great pleasure to him to see its triumphant success. He well remembered that when first formed, the greatest doubts as to its success were entertained on the part of the surgeons of the day, and that they were but few in number. It was said that the debates might lead to ill feeling, and though there had been many warm discussions at their meetings, he did not think they had ever left unkind or unpleasant feelings in the minds of the members (hear). He had the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of the President's address.

Dr. BENSON said, that as one of the originators of the Society, he added his testimony to what the gentlemen who had preceded him. Like Dr. Beatty, he had heard every introductory address, and, perhaps, every concludine address that had been delivered in that society, and for upwards of twenty years he had been one of its secretaries; and he did not recollect to have ever heard, more appropriate or suitable remarks than those delivered on the present occasion. The words of the poet occurred to him as he doffed his hat to the gentlemen:

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong, without rage; without overflowing, full.

(—Applause.)

The President said he was extremely obliged to his kind friends for the approval which they had expressed of his address, which, to tell them candidly, he thought perfectly unworthy of the present assembly. He was more attainted than he could express, for there were not three men of whose opinion he could think more highly than his friends, Dr. Beatty, Dr. Hargrave, and Dr. Benson.

CASE OF MALIGNANT TUMOUR FILLING THE ENTIRE MOUTH AND FAUCES.

Mr. TUNNELL said he hoped the case which he was about to bring forward would be one of interest to the Society and of use to its members. It was a case of rarity, fortunately, inasmuch as he believed that he had not seen a case of the kind, and he had seen a number of similar cases, beyond the prolongation of life, would be found unavailing. The case was that of a recurrent malignant tumour filling the fauces, the posterior nares, passing down the pharynx to the oesophagus, and filling the mouth so completely as to project for some distance beyond the teeth. It occurred in a girl only seven years old. The child in February last was taken to Dr. Halpin of Arillery, who found the posterior nares plugged up with a fungous growth, and he recommended that the child should be taken to the county infirmary, with a view of its being properly fed and supported, as its mother was in great want and could not properly attend to the child. This was done. Dr. Nolan, the Surgeon of the Infirmary, removed the tumour, and the child for a time did well. The tumour recurred again, and a second time Dr. Nolan
removed it. The child was then brought to his home. Upon the 7th of July last the child came under his (Mr. Tufnel's care) in the City of Dublin Hospital. The condition then presented was the following:—Upon holding up the mouth a fungid ulcer, as white as ash, which nearly covered the entire interior side. Passing the finger backwards as far as the child would allow, the fungid growth could be felt passing downward into the pharynx, but beyond this no further examination could be made. During the day time and whilst awake the child rested pretty well; but the moment sleep set in, and the child became unconscious, asphyxia was threatened, and it was necessary to employ chloroform, with the assistance of an apparatus of Dr. L'Estrange's for forcing the mouth open, and thus enable the wire to be got round the tumour at once. Upon attempting to do so, however, the child became asphyxiated a second time, and it was evident that nothing could be effected without the previous intervention of tracheotomy. That operation was consequently immediately performed, and the patient returned to bed. The trachea tube was used, two semicircular portions of the trachea being taken out, as recommended by the late Professor Porter. It was necessary, however, that some tube should be afterwards worn. The first introduced was of the ordinary character, but to this there were two objections; firstly, from the conical shape of the tube, making keeping the entrance open impossible, secondly, its sharp edges irritated the parts. Mr. Tufnel, therefore, substituted a piece of No. 12 gum-elastic catheter. After the child had become accustomed to the use of the tube, the question arose as to a third interference; but the emaciation and weakness were so great that no hope of recovery could be entertained. After death the body was examined, and the preparation exhibited was made. Prior to death there had been several hemorrhages from the tumour, and it had since greatly contracted, assisted by the spirit in which it had been placed, but whilst the child was living it projected fully half an inch beyond the margin of the teeth. It was found to spring from the left side of the soft palate and thence filled the whole back of the mouth. Posteriorly it passed upwards to the base of the sphenoid bone, filling the naso- and maxillary sinuses, and then passing down into the esophagus, distended it. The esophagus, owing, no doubt, to the child having been for a long time fed by the rectum, was greatly contracted, and barely able to admit a No. 7 bougie. The tumour, having been microscopically investigated by Mr. John Smith, Curator of the College of Surgeons, was reported to be fungus hematocele, in an early stage. The lungs of the child were examined and found to be healthy. Mr. Tufnel had endeavoured to find if the child had ever received any injury, such as a fall in the mouth, but no cause for the origin of the disease was given.

Mr. Collins said that some two or three years ago a man, upwards of 80 years of age, came to him at the Meath Hospital suffering from cancer of the tonsil—an unusual situation for such a disease. It had grown forward and inwards, so as to press on the orifice of the glottis, so much so, that the man was frequently threatened with suffocation when he attempted to swallow. The upper movement of the glottis brought it in contact with the tumour, and fits of suffocation were the result. On two occasions, he (Mr. Collins) removed as much as he could of the tumour, and with temporary relief to the patient. The patient came to him twice at intervals of two months, and on each occasion a similar operation was performed. He presumed that the man died shortly afterwards, for he had not seen him since, and he was at least 84 years of age.

Mr. Stapleton observed that, as to the late Mr. Porter's particular method of performing the operation of tracheotomy, as that gentleman was the first to publish it, he was entitled to the credit of it; but he (Mr. S.) had been for many years teaching that it was necessary to perform the operation in that way. He thought the best way, particularly in children, to perform the operation was by catching the part with double hooks and cutting the piece out with a curved scissors. Although this was an easy operation on the dead subject it was a very difficult one on the living, and particularly with a young subject, and the success could hardly be appreciated by one who had not performed it. Instances had occurred where, by the slipping of the knife, the carotid artery had been penetrated. Therefore he thought the best way, as he had stated, was to seize the trachea by means of hooks and cut out a circular piece with a curved scissors. He perfectly agreed with Mr. Tufnel in his remarks about the tubes. He thought the blunt end of a catheter was better borne than the silver instrument. Some years ago he had a case of a tumour in the mouth, which was a very interesting one, as it had passed through more hands than his. It was first under the care of Mr. O'Reilly, who extirpated the tumour, which grew from one side of the palate, and the girl appeared to be well for five or six months. It then grew on the opposite side, and another surgeon removed a considerable portion of it. Again it grew, and it then came under his care, and he, too, thought he was equally successful. He removed the growth, and a cicatrix formed in the soft palate. Shortly afterwards it grew again, and was removed by the écraseur several times. It was also removed by the hot wire heated by galvanism. Each time it grew deeper and deeper, and was pressing more on the organs as far as they could be reached. At the end, a portion as large as a small orange could be observed, and in two days afterwards it was nearly as large as ever. There was no hemorrhage from the tumour, when removed by the heated wire. The poor girl at last lost courage and returned to the country, where she died, partly from emaciation and partly from asphyxia. This tumour could not be called fungus hematocele. It was a hard fibrous growth, and the rapidity with which it grew was another interesting feature. He was assisted by Dr. R. M'Donnell, who brought a powerful galvanic cautery, which acted to perfection with the greatest rapidity and without the slightest hemorrhage or pain.

Dr. Harrowe said that no more relief could be given to any patient in the present case than had been given by Mr. Tufnel in performing the operation successfully. The child recovered from it very rapidly. There was one operation that might have been attempted. By dividing the lower jaw they might have got a view of the tumour and removed it, but that was an operation which was not justified under the circumstances. He had paid great attention to the operation of tracheotomy, and had performed it several times this year. He thought it the most difficult operation in surgery, whether by day or by night, for on some occasions the surgeon was working against time, and the whole object was to get through the superincumbent tissues and let in the atmo-
spheric air. In these extreme cases what should the surgeon do? If he passed his finger into the wound and passed down everything to the chest he could plunge his knife into the trachea and pass it upwards without the slightest risk. By pressing the trachea it was rendered fixed, and the operation could be effected in the safest manner. As to these tracheal tubes he thought they were the worst things ever introduced into operative surgery. If a tracheal tube were wanted the best they could adopt was the section of a catheter used by Mr. Tuffnell.

Mr. Stapleton observed that a very able surgeon now no more, the late Dr. Power, had more than once assisted him in performing this operation, and he agreed with him that the best way was not by raising up the trachea— that was not what he could do by grasping it in the manner already described. It was not an easy operation; the moment you cut it from below upwards you take an elliptical piece out, and as soon as the lungs expand, and there was sufficient air, there was no danger of hemorrhage. The great point was not to be in a hurry. It was an operation that required the greatest coolness. No one could have an idea of the depth of the trachea in a young child equal to the child itself. The more difficult the operation was the operation for the greater the depth, he should say, the greater the danger from venous hemorrhage.

Dr. Duke wished to mention a case in which he had to perform the operation of tracheotomy, about a year and a half ago, under urgent circumstances. The subject was a gentleman past 60 years of age, a large man, but not very fleshy; was choking; his face livid; from attempting to swallow a piece of meat. On passing his finger down the throat he could hardly feel the child the more difficult the operation was the operation for the greater the depth, he should say, the greater the danger from venous hemorrhage. He was sent for a proctologist, with which he discharged the meat, and then the natural respiration was established. He then closed the orifice and brought the edges of the wound together. There was not a single bad symptom, the wound healed rapidly, and the patient got completely well. The only inconvenience he suffered being retention of urine for some days, owing, no doubt, to the shock to his system.

Mr. Tunnell observed that if the case he had brought forward should lead to the discontinuance of tracheal tubes, as a general rule, he thought the evening would be well spent.

Dr. Hans Irvine hoped it would not be understood that tracheotomy was the only operation to be resorted to. There was another operation which could be easily performed, and as quite as effectual—lyngotomy, which he thought would have been suitable in his friend Dr. Duke's case.

Dr. Jameson said he had performed this operation twice for the one cause, the scolding of children by boiling water. They all knew the difficulty of performing it with young children, from the depth of the parts and the rapidity of motion of the trachea. He himself always seized the trachea with a small double hook, and with curved scissors cut out a circular piece, and never used a tracheal tube. He took care the line of the incision should be medial, and the aperture into the trachea not connected with that, so that there was no danger of the parts overlapping.

Mr. Croley said while he was resident surgeon in the City of Dublin Hospital, a patient there was suddenly seized with intense difficulty of breathing. He was about opening the trachea when Dr. Geoghegan, under whose care the patient was, came in and performed the operation. He stated it was impossible that the man could live if the tube was not introduced. Geoghegan cut down the trachea down to the wound and sucked the trachea on several occasions. They were obliged to do so for an hour, in the ward, to save the patient's life. In such a case as that, the tube would be perfectly useless, and must have choked the patient.

Mr. Fleming observed that Dr. Irvine had started an important point. Unquestionably, in such a case as that mentioned by Dr. Duke, it was more than probable, if there were a healthy trachea that the operation of laryngotomy would have been feasible, and likely to be productive of as much benefit as tracheotomy. On one occasion in the public streets a child was attacked with extreme dyspnoea, and was in danger of death from suffocation by choking. Sir Philip Cranbrook was riding by, and he used as a prop an old walking stick which he had, and saved the life of the individual. A somewhat similar thing once happened to himself. At the Royal Dublin Society the son of a respectable professional man in this city was playing with a penny, and it slipped back into the pharynx. He was in immediate danger of suffocation. An attempt was made by one of our best surgeons to remove the foreign body, but it failed, and death was impending, when under the circumstances he (Dr. Fleming) had recourse to a small piece of switch, and down went the penny into the stomach, and he subsequently learned that it passed along the tract of the intestines after three weeks' delay. He did not reflect on the operation performed by Dr. Duke; but he thought, if they were satisfied that the obstruction was caused by a foreign body, and that it was at the commencement of the oesophagus, recourse should be had to mechanical means to send that body into the stomach. As to the provisions requisite in cases of tracheotomy, it would be in the recollection of some present that at the period when he commenced his professional studies the tracheotomy of the child was not performed by any tube. His recollection was that at the commencement of the oesophagus, recourse should be had to mechanical means to send that body into the stomach.

Mr. Hamilton said that he had been obliged to perform the operation of tracheotomy in the case of a man who was affected with syphilitic laryngitis. When he left the hospital he would not allow the tube to be removed. He went to work at his usual occupation, and on one occasion took out the tube and cleaned it, and in his hurry, when returning the tube, he lacerated the posterior portion of the trachea and died.

Mr. Stapleton observed that very often, when people were choking, the jaw became locked, and it was impossible almost to open the mouth.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.

Mr. L. B. Brown, President.

The meeting was very largely attended by members of the Society and visitors, the numbers present indeed exceeding the capacity of the room for accommodation. Most of the well known syphilographers of the metropolis were present.

TERTIARY SYPHILITIC ULCERATION.

Mr. Henry Smith showed a patient who had suffered from a very severe form of tertiary ulceration of the skin and bones of the face, and whom he had cured by larger doses of iodide of potassium than he believed were generally used.

Mr. Walter Coulson referred to similar cases.

OVARIOLOGY.

Mr. Baker Brown showed an Ovarian Tumour that day removed, the peritoneum having been seared by the actual cautery, used after the manner which he had lately introduced. He had now operated in sixteen cases, using the actual cautery, and in fourteen of them with success.

SYPHILIZATION.

Mr. James Lane stated that he was not yet in a position to make a formal communication on the subject of syphilization. It was his intention merely to offer a few remarks, chiefly clinical in their character, on the cases which had been under treatment by Professor Bovee in
the Lock Hospital, in order to afford him an opportunity of taking part in a public discussion on the subject before he left this country. But for this he should have considered it premature to bring the subject forward, sufficient time not having elapsed to enable him to form any definite conclusions upon the value of syphilization as a curative measure. He was anxious, therefore, to have it understood that for the present he declined expressing an opinion on that point, and that at any rate he was neither an advocate nor an opponent of the method. They were told by Dr. Boeck that by means of syphilization, properly carried out, constitutional syphilis could be completely and unconditionally cured, and that relapses, which were unfortunately so frequent after mercurial and other treatment, would not occur at all, or would be so slight in degree as to be of little or no importance. Therefore in proportion as syphilization became generally practiced, might there be expected to be a diminution of all the most serious and destructive consequences of the disease, as affording the best illustration of the value of the treatment, being found that a previous mercurial course interfered materially with the regular progress of the inoculations, and with the permanence of the result.

Mr. Lane then gave a brief account of one of the cases which had been longest under treatment. The patient was a girl, aged eighteen, with mucous tubercles and a well-developed papular eruption. She was admitted into the Lock Hospital in August last, having undergone no previous treatment whatever. The inoculations were commenced by Dr. Boeck on the 5th of September with matter from a non-indurated sore, two punctures being made in each side of the chest. The inoculations were repeated seven times in this region of the body at intervals of three days, the matter being taken each time from the inoculations immediately preceding. The resulting pustules became: smaller by degrees, and at last faded altogether. A like process was then on (Oct. 26th) commenced upon the arms with fresh matter, and proceeded with there till Nov. 19th, when the inoculations failed. The same thing was then done on the thighs, and has been persevered with there to the present time (Des. 18th); fresh matter, however, having been several times required. Punctures have also been made several times on the arms with matter from the thighs, with positive results. The treatment of this case might be considered as nearly but not quite concluded, it having extended over a period of thirty-one days. She is now evidently losing the suspicion of receiving the poison by inoculation, and latterly, as that susceptibility has disappeared, the symptoms have been rapidly disappearing.

A second case was alluded to, the treatment of which Dr. Boeck considered to be now concluded. In this case all the original symptoms had disappeared, and the immunity to syphilis with fresh matter was nearly if not quite complete. The important question of relapse of course remains to be decided.

Mr. Lane stated that in none of the cases had there been new spreading ulceration at the seat of the inoculations. The earlier sores seldom exceeded half an inch in diameter, the majority, especially the later ones, having been much smaller than this. Their average duration had appeared to be about three weeks. The health of the patients had, in most instances, improved under the treatment; in none had there been any deterioration. The disappearance of the original symptoms, it seemed, could not be expected till towards the end of the treatment. On the contrary, a fresh accession of symptoms had been several times observed, and, in one patient, a severe attack of iritis. The inoculations, however, were persevered with notwithstanding. The patient with iritis had recovered in about the usual time without any permanent damage to her eye.

After alluding to some further details, Mr. Lane said there was one point of great interest which these experiments had served to illustrate. The inoculations had been practised without aversion from indurated as well as from non-indurated sores. Matter from patients undergoing syphilization, but originally derived from an indurated sore, had been sent from Norway by Dr. Bidekap, and had been inoculated on several of the patients in the Lock Hospital, with no appreciable difference in the size or appearance of the resulting pustules. Matter derived from a well-marked indurated sore in an out-patient of Mr. Walter Coulson had also been inoculated on one of the female patients, and well-developed pustules had resulted, from which many relapses had been made. The conclusion to be drawn from this fact was obviously adverse to the theory that had been put forward of late years—that matter from all indurated sore could not be inoculated upon another individual already in a stage of inoculation.

In conclusion, Mr. Lane said that, although he and his colleagues had not yet sufficient evidence to enable them to form an opinion as to the curative power of syphilization, they had seen quite enough to induce them to consider the investigation of great interest and importance, and fully intended to pursue it as suitable cases came within their reach. His association with Dr. Boeck had inspired him with a profound respect for that gentleman's scientific attainments, as well as for his straightforward and truthful character; and he felt certain that in leaving England he would carry with him the good wishes and the sincere esteem of all with whom he had come in contact.

Dr. Drysdale had had the permission of Mr. Lane to watch the progress of the interesting series of cases treated recently by Prof. Boeck at the Female Lock Hospital, and he thought that these experiments were of sufficient interest to be mentioned. As observed recently by Mr. de Morée, at the meeting of the Harveian Society, there could be little doubt that the idea of treating syphilis by inoculation arose from the fact that many medical men were most averse to prescribing mercury for the disease. He (Dr. Drysdale) certainly agreed in this view of the matter, and he could add that he knew, from his association with Prof. Boeck, that that gentleman had observed that syphilis when treated with mercury became a most intractable complaint, whilst when treated by common, sound surgical methods it usually was a benignant disease, although not invariably so. Furthermore Dr. Boeck had said, frequently, that when cases had already been treated by mercury there was a certain jäkness by which he could recognize them, and that such cases did not benefit so much by the inoculation of fresh virus as others treated by hygiene, &c. Many medicines which he had attempted to attach little importance to the doctrine with regard to mercury in syphilis, which they seemed to consider a subject fit to be decided by so-called specialists. Nothing could be a greater delusion. The six months' course of mercury prescribed by the renowned Recurd for indurated sores was the Malachite Green of the empirical school, and was, in his opinion, the greatest blot in the history of the practice of medicine. An example of the bad effects of the medical treatment had just been shown to the Society by Mr. Henry Smith. It was easy to see how long the poor man had been treated by mercury. Of the cases treated by Boeck, he (Dr. Drysdale) had made some notes. There were the cases of two women, one with severe rupia and ulcers on the lower extremities, which the Doctor had treated for some time by inoculations without any of them rising. Finally, however, they did take, and apparently
to the manifest advantage of both patients. Although this of course was, like most other medical sequences, a case of post hoc, was it proper hoc? In the other 18 cases of young women treated by inoculation of the virus, he had not thought that the eruptions seemed to fade much more rapidly than in the cases by cupping, what was the explanation? In many cases, the use of hot-air baths, careful diet, &c. One young girl of the eighteen had iritis, and he would call the attention of specialists in ophthalmic medicine—for this was a medical, not a surgical—question to the fact that the patient was treated in the most simple manner possible, and yet recovered completely. On the whole, although he had not seen sufficient of the results of syphilization to make him a great parturian of this method over that of rational treatment by the ordinary non-specific plan used in other diseases, he had not seen any damage done by the inoculations; no phagedena had appeared, and the pain was almost nil. Altogether it was infinitely less objectionable than Rycroft's plan, and perhaps it might be a positive therapeutic agent, as well as a method of putting away mercury.

Mr. R. W. Dunn stated that through the extreme kindness of Dr. Lock he had been enabled to watch a case in private practice treated by syphilization. Dr. Boeck commenced his treatment on Oct. 27th, and had from that time regularly attended. When Dr. Boeck first saw the patient she was in a very low weak state, not able to retain anything on her stomach. She was so ill that he (Mr. Dunn) did not think she could recover, having large sloughing ulcers on her legs, feet, head, and face, ulceration of anus and opium; no mercury had been the inoculations did not take well, but as soon as they commenced to take, her condition began to improve. The ulcers put on a healthy appearance, her appetite returned, and her health improved in every respect. At present nearly all the ulcers are healed. Her appetite is good, and her general health very much better. Previous to the syphilization she had been treated by iodine of potash, steel, lard, chlorate of potash and opium; no mercury had been given. During Dr. Boeck's treatment the only medicine he took was some bismuth and offervining medicine to allay the sickness, and opium at night to allay pain and promote rest. This woman when she was first syphilitized was in a worse condition than the worst case treated at the Lock Hospital by Prof. Boeck. He (Mr. Dunn) intended to pursue the same treatment in this case after Prof. Boeck had left and hoped at some future period to make an account to report to the Society a successful termination of the case.

Mr. de Meric said he had been anxious to hear Mr. Lane's paper, with the hope of becoming acquainted with some definite conclusions as to syphilization; but it was plain that the surgeons of the Lock Hospital were not as yet prepared to pledge themselves, and we must wait for the report which Mr. Lane had promised. He (Mr. de Meric) had been an antagonist of syphilization for the last twelve years. He was sorry to be obliged, in the presence of Professor Boeck, to offer a few strictures on this practice. He was sorry, because he held in very great esteem the scientific attainments of the Professor, and highly valued the services which he had rendered by his patient and extremely valuable investigations in syphilis and skin diseases. Indeed, the medical men who practised syphilization were all men of worth and standing; as Sperino of Turin, Boeck, Biedenkap, and others. But, though highly estimable, they were nevertheless mistaken, because the practice must be condemned, whether it be considered in an experimental, a therapeutic, or a moral point of view. As an experiment, the successive inoculations of the matter of chancro, from various sources and from various species, were extremely interesting; the pathologist could only gain by observing the transformations, and might perhaps be led to the discovery of some great pathological principle. But the patients thus operated on would not gain by these proceedings; the possible results just pointed out were too dearly bought; and he (Mr. de Meric) thought—though he had himself inoculated on a comparatively small scale—that we were not justified in indulging in hundredfold inoculations upon the same subject. In a therapeutic point of view, he considered that syphilization was quite nugatory. He would not at once condemn it; because they would justly answer that inoculation in the patient had no effect on the disease diffused through the whole organism; and that, even where the operators succeeded, by dint of irritation, in inoculating the matter of hard chancres, the results were simply the phenomena of the soft sore. But even unistici might say that a patient suffered from generalized syphilis by his own peculiar reception; or, who would those who practise syphilization hope to act upon this peculiarity by inoculating a mass of hard chancres? Unists knew, in spite of their belief in one virus, how difficult it was to inoculate a hard chancre upon a syphilitic patient; therefore, seeing the case with which soft sores could be multiplied, they must admit the inability of the latter to act upon the disease. When they saw the secondary eruptions fading during the successive inoculations, they could not help recollecting that such eruptions might also fade by various means, as shown by the non-uniscists. Therapeutically, the patients were therefore no gainers, and were tortured to no purpose. In a moral point of view, the speaker contended that the practice was highly improper. It was not fair, he considered, to tattoo patients in this manner, and mark them for life; it was not right to introduce a morbid poison into the organism of man. It is possible that there might even have a demoralizing effect, especially upon the girls operated on. Mr. de Meric concluded by declaring immunity a myth; by adverting statistics (taken from Dr. Boeck's own works) damaging to the cause of syphilization; and by hoping that the Professor would some day frankly own his error.

Professor Boeck said—As medical men, and studying the natural sciences in general, we must observe Nature, and from these observations draw our conclusions. Whether the results be or be not agreeable to us is a secondary question: it must be true in the first place, and truth only. So also with our observations on syphilization. Here we have a series of phenomena which are quite new. The first thing we observe is that, if we continue our inoculations with the syphilitic virus, the organism gradually becomes insusceptible to this power. This is an important fact, with which I have been extremely struck, and which appears to me a thing which ought to be studied. At the same time, when we have obtained this immunity, we have also a healthy individual before us. This fact cannot be denied; we see it every day, and it must strike every scientific physician in the highest degree. But this immunity does not exist, says Mr. de Meric. This objection has been made before. It is another years' experience, however, has shown me that I in every case attain this immunity. Another question is, how long will this immunity last? It is true that after a shorter or a longer time we obtain a pustule. This pustule, however, is ordinarily small, and the sore also. And if, again, we inoculate from this pustule, then we shall have on a very short series of inoculations. I will explain, however, in another manner the state which is obtained by subsequent inoculations. The organism, with regard to the syphilitic virus, never comes back to the same state in which it was before syphilization. I presume it is a well-known fact that it is not seldom the case that, a week after the first vaccination, by the second vaccination we obtain another little pustule, and that most of the individuals, after a number of years, are no more insusceptible. Therefore I can, as to vaccination, also ask the question, where is the immunity? It is formed by being born syphilitic women, the same result takes place as after the mercurial treatment—that is, when the woman has been syphilitic, the first child, according to the rule, is syphilitic; when the man has been syphilitic, as a rule, the children are healthy. Mr. de
Méric gives statistics for the different methods of treatment from my published works. We have more recent data from Dr. Bilienka's recent work which tells us the subject to Mr. de Méric. In my opinion it matters little whether the treatment requires some days more or less; it also matters little whether a new rash appears. It is of more consequence when the relapse is connected with loss of the nose, as we have seen in the patient this evening presented before the Society. The principal thing to remember, however, is that the two interior organs are not affected—the nervous system, the liver, and the kidneys. The study of these internal syphilitic diseases is yet in its infancy; but in several hospitals in London I have seen such diseases which have been shown to us as of syphilitic origin. This evening the different kinds of chancres have been spoken of. My experiments in the treatment by syphilization have made me aacist. It would be out of place to discuss nov% other work, which has been done by the principal workers in this line. In a word I shall only make one observation, which, I think, is convincing. My colleague, Dr. Bilienka, has every day during a fortnight inoculated from an imderated chancre the man himself on both his sides, but without effect. Subsequently he irritated the chancres with thymol powder, and then, when the matter became purulent, he had a positive result, even by the syphilization practised in most places. There is a great difference between the sites of the former inoculations. These papules were covered with crusts, and were of the same appearance as those which occur on healthy persons after inoculation from secondary symptoms. (These inoculations, as you know, have principally been made in Germany; I have never practised them.) As to the question, how does syphilization act? I know that the opponents of the method have never given any answer, but I will have my theory I will give it. The syphilic disease tends to go through a certain course, and does so very often when we let it alone, without any medicine. But often Nature cannot help herself in these chronic diseases, as we have many relapses. Mercury will arrest in a short time the develop- ment of the disease on the skin, and on the mucous membranes, this is desirable. I believe not. When the disease cannot go through its own natural course, the interior organs are very easily affected. By syphilization I help Nature. Now, we come to another point—the immorality of the treatment. Here I stop; I have no answer, because I cannot understand the meaning of it. I cannot conceive how it can be immoral to apply to the disease of the syphilitic a drop of blood. Mr. de Méric has shown that I have changed my opinion with regard to the nature of the syphilides. This is true. I hope Mr. de Méric will follow my example and when he is convinced that syphilization is not immoral he will own it frankly.

Mr. J. Lane, in reply, said he thought the discussion which had taken place could not fail to be satisfactory to the public. He had practised the methods of syphilization which had been represented by Mr. de Méric, who was as well able as any one in that room to do justice to any case which he took up. The result must be considered favourable to syphilization, if no more solid arguments could be brought against it than those which had been heard from Mr. de Méric. Its true value, however, cannot only be determined by thought and by experience; and till the proper time arrived he would himself attempt to preserve a strict neutrality in the matter. Mr. de Méric had been disappointed that the officers of the Lock Hospital had not brought forward something more tangible; but he would not have had much occasion to find fault with them if they had, with the imperfect data they then possessed, come down with hastily-formed conclusions, which must have vitally values on one side or the other? It had been urged, among other objections to inoculation, that we do not know how its acts, or what remotely injurious influences may arise from it. The objection might be urged with equal force against almost every remedy in common use. Do we know how quinine acts? And might we not equally refrain from experimenting with every new remedy, for fear it might have some remote and mysterious influence on the system? Mr. de Méric had communicated the patient's subjective to syphilization. He (Mr. Lane) could only say that none of them had been so treated without their own deliberate consent after the matter had been fully explained to them. None of them had wished to have the treatment discontinued. In several it had been undertaken by their own express wish. The treatment, in fact, was not nearly so severe as might be supposed. They had also been told that syphilization was immoral. It would have been more to the point if they had been told how, or why, or wherefore it was immoral; for without further enlightenment, he, for one, was altogether unable to conceive how morality could have anything to do with it one way or the other. It was an ad captandum argument which, he thought, would hardly have been employed if more weighty ones could have been found. The question which these experiments had been undertaken to decide was, whether syphilization could do what it professed. If it could, he believed it would confer a great benefit upon the community. It might be that it would not entirely prevent relapses—that they would still occur in a certain proportion of cases; but the quantity as well as the quality of the relapses must be taken into consideration. After syphilization the relapses, it was said, are so trifling in degree as to be of no importance, while they must all know from sad experience what they sometimes come to after the ordinary methods of treatment.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1865.

Dr. PEACOCK, President.

Dr. Ramskell showed

A HEART WITH RUPTURE OF THE LEFT VENTRICLE, from a lady of mature years, occurring soon after taking food, the heart being in a state of fatty degeneration. The coronary arteries were not diseased, nor were the valves. The rupture of the heart was preceded by pain, referred to the epigastrium, in the morning of the day on which she died. After the access of this pain she had dressed herself and taken food. Her death took place in the evening.

Mr. Callender exhibited the parts removed at an EXCISION OF THE KNEE, in a child seven years of age. There had been partial dislocation of the knee. The femur was so soft that it was broken at the operation by the assistant in flexing the knee. This caused more shortening after recovery than would otherwise have taken place.

Mr. Callender also showed a specimen of recent Fracture of the Carpal End of the Radius, with Fracture of the Styloid Process of the Ulna and Fracture of the Scaphoid Bone.

The President introduced a specimen of DISSECTING ANEURISM OF THE AORTA. The first symptoms occurred a week before death. There was great redness of blood in the posterior mediastinum, considerably compressing the lung, but not bursting into the pleura. The costs of the aorta were separated from each other, and there was another opening near the root of the left subclavian artery. This was the only case on record where the rupture extended into the mediastinum, instead of into the pleura or pericardium as usual.

ACCIDENT TO DR. ALLBORN, EDINBURGH. On Thursday evening last a serious collision took place at the St. Margaret Station of the North British Railway, by which several passengers were dangerously hurt, including Dr. Allborn of Princes-street, who was injured about the head, and is still in a precarious condition from the accident.
REVIEW.


Although since the publication of the British Pharmacopoeia many excellent works have been published on the Materia Medica and Therapeutics, yet by none has the present volume been surpassed. Albeit the "Encyclopedia of Materia Medica" by the late Dr. Perciera, is quite unique, yet, as Dr. Farre in his preface very properly states,

"Its copiousness, however, had become embarrassing, not indeed to those who desired to study the subject in the comprehensive spirit of the author, but to the majority of medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists, and medical and pharmaceutical students, who, having only a limited portion of time at their disposal, were obliged to be content with such an amount of information as they could reasonably hope to acquire, and such as might assist them in their daily occupations. Bearing this in mind I have reduced the large work to about one-third of its size, without, I trust, diminishing—may I venture to hope with some increase of—its general utility."

And further on he states:—

"Although my chief object has been to prepare a smaller work by excluding the least important parts of the Elements, much new matter has at the same time been introduced into the abridgment in order that it may represent more correctly the present state of our knowledge."

No doubt the "Encyclopedia of Materia Medica and Therapeutics" will remain a lasting monument of the author's great assiduity and profound talent. Yet the names of the present Editor and his Assistants would form a sufficient guarantee for this Abridgment being carried out according to the design of the original author; but in fact the work itself is its own best expositor—indeed, we have seldom read a volume written in a more accurate and concise style than the one now before us. A brief digest of its contents and a few examples taken from each department of the book will better enable our readers to judge of its worth than any lengthened commentary on our part.

Prefatory to the general plan of the work which is very simple, the Editor gives two very important tables; the first one showing the differences in the nomenclature of the British and of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopoeias; the second, on the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopoeia.

The Editor has arranged the materia medica according to the late Dr. Perciera's work in two groups, the Inorganic and Organic, and his two classifications of medicines are founded, one on the chemical classification of the inorganic bodies, and the other on the botanical and zoological classifications of the plants and animals which yield the organic bodies. His second mode of classification is founded on their physiological effects. The Inorganic group is subdivided according to the chemical relation of its members; the Organic according to their external, or, as they are usually called, natural history characters.

The products of Fermentation, and those of Destructive Distillation form, each, a separate chapter, and another is devoted to those portions of the Animal Kingdom which contribute to our remedial agents, and near the end of the volume is one on the Physiological Classification of Medicines, which is succeeded by a Posological Table and a copious Index.

We subjoin at random an article from each of the two groups which will serve to illustrate the style of the work. From the Inorganic Kingdom.

BISMUTH (Appendix A.)

\[ \text{Bi} = 210 \]

**Natural History.**—Bismuth occurs only in the mineral kingdom. It is found in Cornwall, Saxony, Bohemia, the United States, and other localities. It is met with in the metallic state nearly pure (native bismuth), and in combination with sulphur and with oxygen.

**Preparation.**—It is chiefly obtained from native bismuth by melting the metal out of its matrix.

**Properties.**—It is a reddish-white metal, without taste or smell, composed of brilliant broad plates, and readily crystallisable in cubes or regular octahedrons. The sp. gr. of purified bismuth is, according to Karsten, 9.65. It is moderately hard, brittle, pulverisable, fusible at 475° F. When strongly heated in the air, it takes fire, and burns with a faint blue flame, emitting a yellow smoke (BiO). In close vessels it may be volatilised. Copper may be detected in bismuth by precipitating the nitric solution with ammonia; the supernatant liquor is blue if copper be present.

Bismuthum Album.

*White Bismuth.*

**Synonym.—**Bismuth Nitrata. Lond.; Bismuth Subnitrat., Dub.

\[ \text{BiO}_3\text{NO}_3 = 288. \]

**Preparation.**—Take of bismuth, in coarse powder, two ounces; nitric acid, two fluid ounces, and one half; distilled water, one gallon. Dilute the nitric acid with three ounces of the water, and add the bismuth in successive portions. When effervescence has ceased, apply for ten minutes a heat approaching that of ebullition, and decant the solution from any particles of metal which may remain undissolved. Evaporate the solution till it is reduced to two fluid ounces, and pour it into half a gallon of the water. When the precipitate which forms has subsided, decant the supernatant liquor, and agitate the sediment with the remainder of the water. After two hours, again decant, and, having placed the product on a filter, dry it at a temperature of 212°.

In the first part of this process we obtain a terniinate of bismuth by the reaction of bismuth on nitric acid. One equivalent of bimioxide of nitrogen is evolved, and an equivalent of terniurate of bismuth formed. \[ \text{Bi} + 4 \text{O} = \text{BiO}_3\text{O}_2, \]

\[ 3 \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 + \text{BiO}_3\text{O}_2. \]

Water decomposes the terniurate of bismuth, and causes the precipitation of white bismuth (also called nitrate, subnitrate, or trinitrate), leaving a supernatinate in solution. \[ 4\text{(BiO}_3\text{NO}_2) + 10\text{H}_2\text{O} = 10\text{BiO}_3\text{NO}_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}. \]

**Official Characters.**—A heavy white powder in minute crystalline scales, blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen (H_2S), insoluble in water, but forming with nitric acid a solution, which poured into water gives a white crystalline precipitate, and with sulphuric acid diluted with an equal bulk of water. A solution which is blackened (rendered olive brown) by sulphate of iron (showing the presence of nitric acid).
REVIEWS.

Eq.  
1 Teroxide of Bismuth 234  
1 Nitric Acid 54  

White Bismuth 288 100.00

Tests.—Dissolves in nitric acid without effervescence. The solution gives no precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid (showing freedom from carbonates, as carbonates of lead and lime).

Physiological Effects.—In small doses it acts locally as an astringent, diminishing secretion. On account of the frequent relief given by it in painful affections of the stomach, it is supposed to act on the nerves of this viscus as a sedative. It has also been demonstrated to be antiseptic and antispasmodic. Vogt says, that when used as a cosmetic, it has produced a spasmodic trembling of the face, causing in paralysis. Large medicinal doses disorder the digestive organs, occasioning pain, vomiting, diarrhea, &c. of carminative action, tinges the nerves system, and produces giddiness, insensibility, with cramps of the extremities. On the other hand, M. Monneret states, after several years' trial of this medicine, that it may be given in much larger doses than grains. Sually administered, with less than is then of the greatest value in gastro-intestinal affections, especially those attended with fluxes.

Therapeutics.—It has been principally employed in those chronic affections of the stomach which are unaccompanied by any organic change, has which apparently depend on some disordered condition of the nerves of this viscus; and hence the efficacy of the remedy is referred to its supposed action on these parts. It has been particularly used and recommended to relieve gastralgia and cramp of the stomach, to allay pain and vomiting, and as a remedy for pyresis or waterbrash. In the latter disease I give it in the form of a powder, in doses of 20 grains three dailies, in conjunction with hydroxyaeic acid mixture, and the patient rarely fails to obtain amelioration, has which apparently benefit from its use. It is also used in ulcer of the stomach. Dr. Theophilus Thompson recommends it in doses of five grains, combined with gum arabic and magnesia, in the diarrhoea accompanying phthisis; and he thinks, that both in efficiency and safety, it surpasses our most approved remedies for this complaint. I have used it with advantage, in the form of ointment, applied to the septum nasi, in ulceration of this part, and as a local remedy in chronic skin diseases.

Administration.—The usual dose of this remedy is from five to twenty grains, and it is safely administered even to children. It has, however, been given in doses of twenty grains, and have repeatedly exhibited thirty grains without the least inconvenience. It may be administered in the form of powder, lozenge, or pill. The \textit{ointment} which I have above referred to was composed of sixty grains of white bismuth, and four parts of carbolic acid. This was repeated until symptoms of danger appeared.

TINCTURE BISMUTH, Bismuth Loxenges.—Take of white bismuth, fourteen hundred and forty grains; carbonate of magnesia, four ounces; precipitated carbonate of lime, six ounces; reduced sugar, thirty ounces; gum arboile, in powder, one ounce; distilled water, six fluid ounces; half a fluid dram. Add the dry ingredients to the water; mix thoroughly, and boil till the mixture is reduced to a proper consistence. Then remove it from the fire, add the oil of cinnamon, and again mix thoroughly. Divide the mass into 720 square lozenges, and dry these in a hot-air chamber with a moderate heat. Each lozenge contains two grains of white bismuth.

Respecting the one from the Organic Kingdom, we merely give the mode of arrangement, as to give it in extenso would occupy too much space; but our readers will judge from the various heads under which the details are arranged how accurate and painstaking has been the labours of the Editor and his Assistants. We select the article on—

\textbf{Opium}.—The inspirated juice of the papaver somniferum, the opium poppy (which had been previously described), obtained by incision from the unripe capsules grown in Persia Minor.

1st. Extinction and collection.
2nd. Official characters.
3rd. Description and varieties, each variety being fully described.

4th. Test of various descriptions.
5th. Composition, giving the various constituents of opium—viz., morphia, codeia, meconie acid, &c. 
6th. Impurities and adulterations.

7. Physiological effects, giving in detail its various effects and large and small doses on the different organs, on the cerebro-spiral system, on the digestive, the vascular, respiratory, urinary, sexual and cutaneous systems, also its topical effects.

8. Post-mortem appearances.
10. Therapeutics, in fevers, in inflammatory diseases, diseases of the brain and spinal cord, diseases of the chest, in maladies of the digestive organs, of the urinary system, as an antiphlogistic, in hemorrhages, in morbid motion, in venereal diseases, in ulcers and granulating wounds, in poisoning by belladonna or stramonium, its external application.

Administration, antidotes, pharmacological uses, official preparations, with a table showing the strength of each preparation of opium.

From these examples and our general remarks, our readers will perceive that the Editor and his Assistants have no anxiety to feel as regards the performance of their task, and that they have effectuated a great condensation of the original work without any deterioration of its value, and at the same time have kept pace with the present progress of this department of science. The book being printed in double columns, there is cause qneally no loss of space.


This Abstract is, as usual, a faithful retrospect of the progress of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, during the last six months, and the materials are derived from all available sources, British and Foreign. The last part of the volume consists of Reviews and Bibliographical notices, in which most of the published works are papers which have lately emanated from the medical press are briefly introduced, and their principal topics described.


Under the guise of a work of fiction, this book is an essay in favour of the trash which goes under the name of Homeopathy. Although professing to be written by a medical man, there is abundant internal evidence that such is not the case, and that it is rather the production of some weak-minded dilettante writer, whose imagination overpowers his reason. There is, indeed, some reason to believe that it is written by some half-educated lady, so absurd is the process of reasoning adopted, and so ridiculous are the mistakes made in scientific matters. The form of a novel, in which nearly everything is of course fictitious is perhaps an appropriate vehicle for the elucidation of the shadowy absurdities of the globalistic school.

Election of Examiner at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.—At the meeting of the College on Thursday last, Dr. John Borker was elected Examiner in the room of the late Dr. Jerome Morgan.
THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

The College of Surgeons of England would present to any intelligent and scientific foreigner many materials for varied contemplation in the anomalies of our British institutions. The stranger would behold, not without just admiration, the magnificent fabric which rises before his eyes as he reaches Lincoln's-inn Fields, and his wonder would be still further augmented as he wends his way through the extensive and most valuable Museum of Comparative Anatomy and Pathology, which is stored in room after room in that widey renowned collection; and, if he ascends into the Library, he would find an assortment of medical and scientific books perhaps unrivalled in the world.

Although any praise bestowed on such priceless treasures on our part may probably be deemed superfluous, we cannot help remarking that the Library and the Museum of the English College of Surgeons do honour to the British nation, and more especially the Museum, which, originating in the private collection of John Hunter, has gradually swelled into colossal proportions, and now presents an epitome of organic Nature, such as has never been before exhibited to the admiration of mankind. We write with a full knowledge of the existence of a Gallery of Comparative Anatomy in the Garden of Plants near Paris, filled with the treasures deposited there by Cuvier and his illustrious disciples, and some thirty or forty years ago a comparison of the two collections would have been unfavourable to the English College; but now times are altered, the French gallery has fallen into partial neglect, while, on the other hand, its English rival has been expanding itself into larger and larger dimensions, and its value has increased in a more than corresponding degree. Under the enlightened superintendence of Professor Owen and his successor, the lamented Professor Quennell, the materials have been arranged in the most masterly manner, and copious catalogues have been supplied for the explanation of all the specimens exhibited; and the present curator, Mr. Flower, with a zeal and an intelligence in no way inferior to those of his predecessors, is still carrying on the Herculean but delightful labour of adding fresh specimens to this great Museum of Nature, and rendering its details available for the inspection of the scientific visitor and further enlightenment of the student.

But, returning to the foreigner, whom we have supposed as inquiring into the whole history and constitution of the English College of Surgeons, we should find his admiration of the building, the Museum, and the Library, mingled with wonder at the sources from which the expenses are defrayed. We ourselves recollect the surprise and almost incredulity with which a distinguished northern Professor received our own information while walking through the College galleries, that all the expenses, or nearly all, were supplied by the fees of candidates for surgical diplomas. He observed that such national institutions, as museums and libraries, were supported, in Continental countries, by the liberality of the Government, and he probably thought, though he did not say it, that the application of fees derived from diplomas to such a purpose, however honorable it might seem to all parties concerned, was a scheme very liable to abuse.

Now, it is true that the exclusive superintendence and support of public galleries and museums by the Government of a country is in itself likely to lead to results unfavorable to science, and to blunt the edge of individual exertion; but, on the other hand, the maintenance of such institutions by the fees obtained from candidates for Professional Degrees or Diplomas is a still greater abuse. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we make no charge of corruption against any of the authorities of the London College of Surgeons, but we maintain that in the general policy pursued by the Council, and in the system adopted in the examinations, one of the principal objects always held in view is the aggrandizement of the College funds. For this reason the College has, for a very long period, kept down its standard of qualification to the lowest possible level, in order to invite candidates within its portals; for this reason it has created a class of Fellows, from some of whom a scientific test, but from most of whom a money-test only, has been demanded; for this reason a perfectly unnecessary and separate diploma has been created in midwifery, with which the College has no concern except as a subject included in the examination for the membership; for this reason the College has devised a separate and, we believe, mischievous diploma for Dental Surgery. None of the false steps to which we have just alluded would have been taken, we verily believe, if the College could have acted with independence. It is true it has been shamed into some improvements in the mode of examination, and compelled to adopt others by the stringency of the laws of the country, and whether, from this reason or from other causes, it is an un doubted fact that the College expenses now exceed the receipts by a very considerable sum, and the results must be, either that the efficiency of the Museum or the Library will suffer in consequence, or that the standard of examination will be openly or surreptitiously lowered, or some new diploma must be devised for the purpose of raising additional funds.

If we are not misinformed, there is even now some proposition before the Council to lower the qualification for the Fellows by examination, the object, no doubt, being to attract a larger number of this class; but whether this be so or not it is certain that the present vicious system of maintaining a magnificent institution...
out of students' fees ought not to be continued. The examiners, in fixing their standards of qualification and in the actual decision upon the merits of candidates, ought to have no other aim or object in view than to secure an efficient class of practitioners for the public; and we again assert that no body of examiners, however personally honourable, can possibly act in this independent manner when they know that not merely their own salaries, but the maintenance of the institution to which they belong, are dependent upon the issue.

It is well known that the College of Surgeons has received from the Government, from time to time, considerable pecuniary assistance, and we most earnestly hope that this liberality will be further extended. Such aid would do honour alike to the nation and to the College, and it would relieve the latter from the necessity of bartering its diplomas for money, and enable it to act with the dignified independence and impartiality which ought to be assumed by one of the most important of our medical Corporations.

THE ERUPTION OF CATTLE PLAGUE.

At the last meeting of the Pathological Society a very interesting discussion took place in reference to the connexion of the cattle plague and small-pox. It was started by Dr. Quain, who introduced to the society a gentleman who had inoculated himself with the morbid secretions of a beast which had died of the rinderpest. It presented all the characters of cow-pox, and has been seen by Mr. Cedy and others. Dr. Quain drew attention to the features of the analogy of rinderpest and small-pox, in details which accorded with the statements made by Dr. Murchison in the Lancet of December 31st, commenting especially, however, upon the fact that the eruption in rinderpest had been overlooked and often unrecognised till the skin reached and was removed from the tan-pit, when the spotting of the hide became visible. Dr. Sanderson took exception to the characters of the eruption as diagnostic of small-pox; indeed he expressed himself strongly to the effect that it was never, as affirmed, vesicular; he thought that it consisted simply of detachment of the epithelium and softening of the structures beneath, this condition of things being also observed in the mucous surfaces, especially about the mouth and lips. The papillae of the check being devoid of epithelium, flat greyish patches or papillae forming over the surface. Professor Gangee agreed with Dr. Sanderson, that in his experience the eruption could not be regarded as that of small-pox; he had seen depressed papulae, which even became confluent, but they were analogous to the changes produced in the whole tract of the intestinal canal, which were constant, whilst those of the surface varied much. He agreed in the main with Dr. San-Kerson, in the detachment and shedding of the epithelium at the earliest stages. In addition he called special attention to the implication of the little glands of the mucous membrane, whose cells were rapidly thrown off, reproduced, and retained, choking up the follicles. The eruption in the skin partook of the same character and was not vesicular. He cautioned observers against any hasty conclusions in reference to the latter, for many cases of severe eruption of an erythematous nature were on record produced by the contact of irritating animal secretions. As it was mentioned at one part of the discussion that the character of the skin of the ox might account for modifications in the aspect of small-pox eruption, Dr. Sanderson observed that the plate which he handed round from Professor Simmond's work, showed clearly that in the sheep the eruption of small-pox is distinctly vesicular. Dr. Murchison admitted that there was a want of distinctness about the characters of the eruption, but observed further that modifications often resulted in man and animals in regard to the eruption of small-pox as witnessed in India, the small-pox poison produced in children sometimes variola and sometimes cow-pox. He did not defend the identity of rinderpest and small-pox upon the ground of similarity in the appearances of the eruption, but the symptoms and aspect of the disease in its general details, and the post-mortem appearances were particularly similar; it was rare to get a post-mortem of small-pox now, but from special inquiry and observation on this point he had been struck with the remarkable identity of the lesions in the two cases. Experiments had already been commenced to test the truth of the supposition, and a few weeks would probably decide the matter one way or the other. Now this discussion is a very important one, indeed we conceive up to the present time no objection has been taken to the close relationship which exists between the general aspect and features, such as premonition, incubation, contagiousness, symptoms, &c. of the two diseases. The difficulty and objection to the reception of the doctrine of identity are found in the eruption itself. What are the probabilities of the case? The French have carried on some very remarkable experiments on this point, which would lead us to suppose that there are many degrees of expression of variola, especially in reference to the aspect of the eruption, and it will be remembered that a discussion took place not long since at the French Academy on this point. Variola, and cow-pox, and vaccinia are now generally admitted to be related. M.M. Bouley, Dupanl, Mathieu, and Dr. Azyris Turenne, and others, have shown that one variety of grease in the horse, is capable of giving rise to cow-pox in the cow; that a vaccine pustule can be produced by inoculation with matter taken from a vesicle of what has been called aphous stomatitis in a horse, and Dr. Tilbury Fox, in the British Medical Journal, 1884, has given us an account of an epidemic of contagious impetigo he witnessed, apparently a modified form of vaccinal or various disease, and which assumes a decided importance at the present time, inasmuch as the diagnostic characters between it and the contagious furunculoid referred to by Mr. Gangee were given. In India peculiar modified results also are observed; cases of bastard vaccinia too are not uncommon. As we have seen a good many of these different instances of eruption, we may be allowed to say that we think there is sufficient character to warrant us in diagnosing at once between the erythematous batch produced by the contact of irritant secretions, and it is the peculiar tendency to early umbilication in all cases of a varioloid nature, due to the peculiarity of the contents of the vesicle. There is clearly then a wide range in the appearances of the varioloid eruption, and it is quite consonant, we think, with clinical and experimental observation, that the characters of the eruption of cattle may, upon further inquiry, turn out to be those of a modified form of variola. We wish to see the matter placed on a fair footing, to encourage investigators to undertake cheerfully the hard task before them,
and to deter those who are pledged as it were to contrary opinions, from using unfairly the influence of accepted theories. It remains then, first of all, by experiment to show that animals inoculated with cow-pox or vaccine matter, are proof against the poison of small-pox, that the inoculation of subjects by matter taken from man, affected from the cow suffering from rinderpest, produces the same disease, and that the modified aspect of the eruption in rinderpest has analogies elsewhere.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, January 13th, 1866.

The news of another baronetcy having been conferred on a member of our profession has been received with as much satisfaction in this metropolis as in Edinburgh, where Sir James Y. Simpson first made, and has since so honourably maintained, his position as one of the most distinguished physicians of the day. All your London medical contemporaries are loud in their praises of the last-made Baronet, who receives the distinction as a recognition from her Majesty of the Professor's "many services to the science of medicine, especially in the discovery and the application of chloroform, by which pain in surgical operations has been alleviated and human life, in consequence, rendered more secure against disease." It is stated that a baronetcy has never before been conferred on any member of the profession practising in Scotland.

The British Medical Journal probably exhibits the least satisfaction of any of your contemporaries at the elevation of Sir James, and draws comparisons, which, as Mrs. Malaprops observes, are particularly odorous on the present occasion. The editor does not appear to know what has taken place in the medical world, or he would not have expressed such innocent child-like wonder at the honour not having been conferred on that Nestor of British Surgery, as The Times designates William Lawrence, and that other great man, James Syme. It is stated that the former gentleman has refused the honour, and that nothing but a peerage will now satisfy the latter. The doctor admits his ignorance as to who the advisers of the Crown are in matters of this kind, and expresses a hope that it will come to their knowledge that the profession does not consider its claims fully satisfied by the present distribution of honourable distinctions. Now, I thought it was very well known through whom these recommendations were made, and if I am not very much mistaken, I think the British Medical, in common with all the Medical Journals, has expressed intense satisfaction at the admirable ment always displayed by Sir James Clark in the selection of these recipients of his sovereign's favour.

Our Medical Societies set an example which might be followed with advantage elsewhere; here are congregated all the most distinguished men of the day to condenence and support all those who bring their papers for discussion, utterly regardless of the weather and all those social pleasures so prevalent at this time of the year. Let any country surgeon desirous of seeing at once all the great "galls" of the day, be only to repair to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Pathological and London Medical Societies, and his wish will be gratified. On Monday night Dr. Lithbury Fox will read a paper at the London Medical Society on leprosy, with notes taken during his recent travels in the East. At the Harveian Society Dr. Drysdale will read a paper on the medical aspects of prostitution.

Our Examining Boards are also busy. At the College of Surgeons 65 gentlemen are now going through their Primary or Anatomical and Physiological Examination, and on Saturday next will commence their Pass or Surgical and Pathological Examination for diploma of membership. At the College of Physicians the examinations will commence on the 6th proximo, extending to the 13th, for the second part. At the Apothecaries' Hall examinations will also be held on the 26th and 27th inst.

I see that Sir William Fergusson's baronetcy is at last published in the London Gazette of Friday; long may he live to enjoy the honour and add lustre to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Medical Directories of the United Kingdom has made its appearance, and I am sorry to say anything in disparagement of this useful publication, but the complaints made last year are again repeated, at the bad taste, to use the mildest term, of the editors in exposing to the general public the names of unregistered but legally qualified practitioners. This is done by prefixing a (q) to distinguish those who had not so registered under the Medical Act. Let us fancy a cantankerous, ill-considered fellow anxious to shirk the payment of his doctor's bill; he turns to the Directory and finds, let us say, for example, Dr. Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, A.R.S. (perhaps this gentleman is not in practice, but his name, with the dagger affixed, is the first which catches my eye). "Oh," says the ungrateful patient, "I won't pay, because he is not registered." It is true the ceremony of registration can be soon accomplished, and the cross-grained varlet defeated, but look at the trouble and inconvenience given to those stilettoed practitioners by this most objectionable and unwarranted exposure. Another complaint is the assumption of titles by certain individuals having no claim whatever to them, and who are thus allowed to parade them before the public. Others appear as authors on taking popular subjects. I have a bad case now before me, where a man became, "in the year of grace" celebrated by the Horton and Meredith affair, a "M.R.V.S." This worthy has made a return, repeated year after year, of being the author of a work, "On the non restraint system in the Cure and Treatment of those Mentally afflicted, and as being surgeon to an institution which never existed except in the fertile imaginations of this ingenious individual. There are too many of this sort of men in our profession, of whom Miss Edwards says, in her recent novel of "Half a Million of Money," belong to that class whom Nature seems to have run up by contract, whose understanding the very smallest weight of knowledge would have at any moment broken down, while his little ornaments of manner were all in the flimsiest modern taste, who played croquet well and billiards badly, and was saturated through with smoke like a finan hickock. There is an old saying and a very true one, that "the writer of an anonymous letter is a knave, and he who believes it a fool." Regardless of this proverb, I will send a few illustrations of the correctness of my statements to the publishers of the Directory, and if they will not take me for the former I certainly will not accuse them of the latter.

On the night of the 4th inst, Dr. F. Tietjen, first assistant of the Berlin Observatory, discovered a new planet of very pale colour, belonging to the well-known group between Mars and Jupiter.
Hospitals and Their Construction.

An able article in the "British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review" attributes the increase of and more extended usefulness of Hospitals to the spread of Christianity, incalculating as it does that desire for doing good to our kind, which constitutes the chief feature of the Hospital system. In the earlier ages of Christianity the religious element had much more to do with Hospitals than has been the case at least in Protestant countries in later times. Now, however, various denominations have shown a tendency again to carry out a system of nursing according to religious sects. It is not, however, the subject of the original foundation and character of Hospitals that most concerns our profession, but the rendering these institutions as perfectly adapted to the ends required. In these matters it must be generally admitted that Hospitals have not, either in their construction or management, kept pace with advancing civilization. Their primary end and aim, as the writer observes, that of curing their patients as speedily and completely as possible, has not been kept prominently enough in view. Efforts have been expended rather in favour of multiplying patients within their wards, than in making Hospitals instruments of treatment; facility of access has been more studied than facilities of care; and the administration of medicines and brilliant or ingenious operations have received much more attention than the provision of good nursing, of pure air, and free ventilation. Unlike the Esclavonian temples of ancient Greece and Rome, and the earliest Christian Hospitals, our predecessors have studied convenience of locality more than in all cases solubility of site. Now, however, attention is again being paid to locality more than has been of late in many instances the case. At the recent discussions of the Surgical Society of Paris many speakers agreed that the larger general hospitals should be placed in the country and only the small infirmaries for urgent cases and accidents and for clinical instruction be constructed in towns. M. Leon le Fort and M. Larrey advocated the adoption of this system which was, understood to have been accepted as the opinion of the society generally.

Miss Nightingale, Sir Rannald Martin (the writer of articles on Hospitals in the Builder), and Pozzi, all advocate a like principle. The latter author, indeed, viewed the Hospital as injurious to the inhabitants of towns when placed in their midst. Opposed to the views of the French school of the present day, and to those of the authorities in England, whom we have quoted above, are the opinions of Messrs. Barstowe and Holmes, who held the inquiry for the Privy Council, published in 1864. The reviewer in the journal under our consideration observes:—"Having now before us the principal reasons urged pro. and con. for the erection of hospitals in the country, a few words by way of comment may be here introduced. If it be allowed that 'Subsidiary Hospitals' in the country are desirable, the whole question becomes one of the proportionate development those institutions should assume relative to the town establishments. In other words, it becomes a question of selection of cases admitting removal, of the relative number of such cases, and of the available means of transit. Dr. Barstowe and Mr. Holmes would, for their part, in the case of London, to which their opinions refer, retain the present large Hospitals and erect auxiliary institutions in the country, whilst the members of the Surgical Society of Paris, Sir Rannald Martin and others, on the contrary, would adopt rural sites for the principal Hospitals, and construct smaller buildings as supplementary to them within the towns precincts for casual and severe cases of disease and for clinical instruction. By the one scheme Town Hospitals would constitute the principal places of treatment; by the other, the Country Hospitals. The admission by the Commission that improvement in the present system of Town Hospitals is needed, renders useless any lengthened argument on the point.

The mortality of three great French Hospitals, Val-de-Grace, Gros Caillou, and Vincennes, shows in military cases—and as such in uniform kinds of cases—the advantage of a rural site over a town one, as well as in the benefit derivable from hygienic improvements, &c.

The writer in the "British and Foreign," after a careful review of the whole question, concludes that the open country offers the best site for a sick hospital.

Hussain, Uytterboeves, and Miss Nightingale, have shown how much neglected this most important consideration has been in past times, not only on the Continent, but also in Britain. Miss Nightingale advocates the pavilion system of architecture, pointing out that other arrangements—such as that of the Hospital surrounding a quadrangular court—"stagnate the air even before it reaches the wards," &c. The air outside the hospitals cannot be maintained in a state sufficiently pure to be used for internal ventilation unless there be entire freedom of movement. Anything which interferes with this is injurious. The new Herbert Hospital, near Woolwich, the new Leeds Hospital, the Bucks and North Staffordshire, and other County Infirmaries, as well as the new St. Thomas's Hospital, London, have all adopted the pavilion system. In Dublin, the Cork-street Fever Hospital new building is an example of this style, the advantages of which we may shortly state—are—through ventilation by opposite windows, complete exposure of every part of the building to the influence of light and sun, and this, with a sufficient area around, free from other buildings, so as to insure a space of at least twice their own height; if there be more than one pavilion confers an immense benefit on the patients. We have seen additions made to hospitals, originally constructed on this plan, which quite interfere with the original design of the building. St. John's Hospital, Brussels, constructed on the pavilion system, has the injurious addition of corridor communication on the ground and first floor, which, as Uytter-
MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Humphry, in a letter to the Lancet, says that the question of University extension, which has been so largely discussed with regard to candidates for holy orders, is worthy of consideration with regard to the influence it might be expected to have upon Medical students, especially as degrees in medicine are being more and more sought, and the aspirants are eager to obtain the degrees of the old Universities, which, for various reasons, have ever been in the highest degree esteemed. Having carefully considered the various proposals which are being canvassed, he proceeds to say that he does not anticipate much from them, for the following reasons:—

1st. The Universities and the several Colleges (more particularly Cambridge) are freely open to all students of all classes, and provided the student can afford the time and expense, any one can enter. Then, having passed the examinations, he may proceed to the degrees. He considers that the disadvantages of being a member of a College during residence in Cambridge are greatly outweighed by the social and other advantages of such membership. The expenses of the student at the University are little, if at all, greater than those of the medical student in London. He believes that the expenditure in Cambridge and London are about alike (£120 a year). Some University men have ample means, and are lavish in their expenditure; some who have not the same means are induced by the example of others to exceed the proper limits. These are usually regarded as the types of University students, being the two classes most known and written about. But the greater number are economical, and pass through their University career at a moderate cost. After all, the real source of expense and the real obstacle to the extension of University education must still remain, since it is essential to the advantages of a University education—namely, the additional time required.

A "University Education" means, for one thing, an "extended education," and the parent who makes up his mind to the cost incurred in giving his son this extended education will like to combine with it the advantages of the University course; those attached to his being a member of a College as well as others. Finally, if a parent wishes his son to receive the benefit of a University education he may calculate on having to maintain him as a student for about two years longer than he otherwise would. The cost of that need not exceed £120 a-year, and perhaps the extra expense incurred by a University education may be calculated at £100. This, of course, does not take into account the numerous Scholarships, varying from £40 to £80 a-year, which are bestowed on those who are most proficient in their school work, or who have acquired a certain knowledge of Natural Science. Nor does it take into account the Fellowships which are given to those who highly distinguish themselves at the close of their University career. Whether the investment will prove a good one must depend upon the extent to which the student avails himself of the opportunities offered.
something horrible; and no wonder, for heaps of pigs and human ordure are accumulated at the back of these houses, and mingled with these heaps are the stools of the typhoid patients, not disinfected. No wonder the disease spreads, ay, and will spread. It is not drains, but common sense that is wanting there, and a few handfuls of chlorine of lime and a scavenger, are all that are wanted to keep this village free of such fever, both now and for ever. These new water-closets, are only too frequent sources of danger and death in the houses of the rich, and still more in the houses of the poor; and that, where it can be carried out, there is no plan at all comparable in safety and economy with removing the excreta en masse from the neighbourhood of the dwelling, to apply them to the soil of which they are the natural, and which they enable, in its turn, to bring forth those various products, which are the food of man and animals. Besides, the actual danger involved in the ordinary mode of getting rid of these excreta, particularly in towns, is attended with a wasteful extravagance, the character of which may be judged from the following quotation from a paper upon "The employment of water in the removal of excreta from dwelling-houses," recently read by Mr. Alexander Ramsay, the manager of the Edinburgh Water Company, before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts:

"In the report of the committee of the House of Commons on the Sewage of the Metropolis, in Appendix No. 14, there are a series of tables by J. L. W. Thallicum, M.D., in one of which (No. 10) he states the value of the excrement of the population of London to be £1,16,143,45 annnum. Of course, this is on the assumption that the whole were collected, which, in any case, is impossible. It may be taken, however, as a true indication for a calculation in the case of Edinburgh and Leith. Taking the population of London at 3,000,000, and roughly estimating Edinburgh and Leith at 200,000, being one to fifteen of London, the value of the excreta, estimated at the same rate as in London, will amount to £77,000 per annum. I do not for a moment imagine that it would be possible, under any law that could be devised for the collection of this wasted matter, to realise so large a sum. I am clear, however, that if the use of water-closets were abolished, and some such arrangement as that I have here suggested substituted for it, a clear income of less than £25,000, but probably upwards of £30,000 per annum might be derived from it. This, however, represents only a portion of the loss by the present system. A sum of £10,000 a year is the cost of making and maintaining house and other drains which have been existing upwards of ten years, and which, if continued, would amount to £35,000 to £40,000 a year. To this large sum there yet falls to be added the water so uselessly wasted. At this moment the con-umpilation of water in such a manner upwards of what would furnish thirty gallons per head to a population of 200,000 persons. If water-closets were discontinued, and supposing that only fifteen gallons per head per day of water were set free and applied to the purposes of trade and manufacture, the income which might be derived by its sale, might probably bring up the sum lost by the present system to something between £40,000 and £50,000 a year, and all this without taking any account of the increased quantity of food which would be derived from the application of that excreta to the soil."

To remedy this waste, and to obviate these dangers, Mr. Ramsay recommends the introduction of a new form of close-stool, which he thus introduced to the notice of the Society:

"It was not from the fear of startling the Society, I would go to the trouble of saying that the water-closets are at this moment productive of far more evil than the good. Passing over other evils connected with them to which I have already adverted, I content that the act of raising the handle of a water-closet and not avoidably introduces into the house a quantity of foot-air from unascertained drains, great losses in runs, and more or less noxious in its effects, according to the size and condition of the soil-pipes, drain and apparatus with which the water-closet is conjoined. You will please to observe that, while this is a great and unquestionable evil, it is an evil superadded to the merely ordinary and proper purposes of a water-closet, and inseparable from it. For this evil, at least, the model before you is free. To give it a distinctive name, I will call it a Chamber-closet. The closet consists of two vessels, the upper one of which is covered by a valve, intended to be constantly closed, except when the closet is in use. This vessel is a sort of receptacle of the dirt of a bed. Its lower end is also closed by a valve, which, when withdrawn, frees itself from, and deposits the soil in the vessel under it. When that vessel is full, it is detached by moving it a couple of inches round, so as to undo the bayonet screw, by which it is coupled to the lower part of the basin. When the full vessel is to be removed, it is covered with a lid which is secured in its place by the bayonet screw. An empty vessel is then put in, and soon continuously. On the shoulder of these vessels there is a small tube terminating in a coupling screw, for the purpose of attaching a pipe to carry the gases generated in the vessel into the open air. I should add that the valves are nearly air-tight, and may be made entirely so, and are opened and closed only when the closet is being used. The basin may be rimed with water when it is thought necessary; but my view is, that as far as possible, the contents of the lower vessel should not be subject to dilution. The vessel itself being externally clean, its removal may be effected with less offence to sight or smell than is occasioned by the carrying of a house-man's pail from one apartment to another."

We commend this chamber-closet to the attention of our friends, both in town and country, assured that the time is fast approaching when the incontinence of spending enormous sums in carrying into the city, which ought to be a source of wealth to the community, will be regarded as one of the most extraordinary fallacies of the nineteenth century, apart altogether from the danger inseparable from the system, and from the pollution of the rivers, which is its necessary consequence, unless we restrict large towns entirely to the seacoast of a country, which is an impossibility.

In the conversation which followed the reading of this paper, all the speakers spoke favourably of this plan, and one of them,

"Mr. John Reid, C.E., approved of Mr. Ramsay's plan, and said that he had been in the Netherlands for upwards of two years, where matters were managed on a plan similar to that proposed. Every night, certainly, a couple of vessels mounted on wheels, passed through the streets, received the excreta, and thence carried the substance direct to the fields. The population of the country probably was the most dense in Europe, and without any water-closets—clieely said—yet there was scarcely a yard of land but what was luxuriant with vegetation, and this, he thought, due to the care which the municipal authorities took for the conservation of the excreta of the different towns."

The Chinese are also well known to make large use of the fertilizer properties of human ordure. We should like to know what is their mode of collecting and distributing it. For we may rest assured that at the deficiency of manure resulting from the ravages of rinderpest, as well as the too long delayed legislation on the pollution of rivers, will make this one of the most important sanitary questions of the coming generation."

MEDICAL ANNOTATIONS.

THE PATHOLOGY OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Dr. Murchison has lately expressed an opinion that the rinderpest resembles small-pox in many of its characters, and he supports this view with great ingenuity and learning. He admits, however, that great differences appear to exist between the disease known as human small-pox and the epidemic of the cattle; but still he conceives that the two diseases are essentially the same, the character of the erupt on being modified by the nature of the skin of the animal. But the pathological nature of the affection
is comparatively unimportant in a practical point of view, if any preventive measure could be devised to protect the beasts from the epidemic, and Dr. Marchison goes so far as to assert that vaccination of the cattle does really offer this protection. If such should turn out to be the case we need not point out the immense value of such a suggestion as that made by Dr. Marchison, and we only hope that his statements will be verified by experience. In the meantime, we understand that vaccination of cattle is being performed throughout England and Wales, and we shall therefore be able to judge of the success of the measure at no distant period.

"DR." HUNTER AND THE PALL-MALL GAZETTE.

The action brought by "Dr." Hunter against the Pall-Mall Gazette for an alleged libel will, we believe, be tried in the present term, and the case has already been the subject of an application to the judges sitting in banc, "Dr." Hunter calling upon the defendants to furnish particulars of their plea of justification which they have placed upon the record. The application, however, was unsuccessful, the Chief Justice remarking that the plea of justification did not require any particulars to be set forth before the trial. The arguments were necessarily technical, but still the Lord Chief Justice (Cockburn) gave a pretty strong intimation that Hunter had laid himself open to criticism on the part of the press. It is a somewhat curious fact that Mr. Hume Williams, who appeared as counsel on behalf of Hunter, is on the staff of the Lancet, and is generally supposed to be the legal adviser to that journal.

THE QUEKETT CLUB.

We noticed in a number of a previous date, the establish-ment of a Microscopical Society under the title of "The Quekett Microscopical Club," started by Mr. W. Ginson with a view to giving microscopists ample opportunities of advancing in their pursuit than they already possessed. Since our notice, the Quekett Club has created a sensation in the scientific world. In its establishment we see an example of what well directed energy will do, even in the hands of an as yet unknown amateur. The committee have shown a delicate appreciation of the labours of Professor Quekett, in the selection of the title, and we trust this infant Society may be a long standing memorial to his memory. Every meeting brings large additions to its roll of members; surely the best guarantee of its usefulness. At the last ordinary meeting held at their commodious rooms, 92, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, P. Le Nave Foster, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair, a paper was read on the determination of vegetable fibres (used in the manufactures) by the aid of the microscope. This is a most important subject, and if the Quekett Club succeed in working it out, and giving us the distinctive microscopical features possessed by certain fibres, they will not only have given the microscopist a fresh subject to work, but have rendered the public a benefit; for when the manufacturer knows there are means whereby his frauds can be detected, he will be less likely to substitute a poor substance for the genuine article. A committee has been appointed from amongst the members to report upon the subject, we hope to give the result of their investigation in those pages, and shall anxiously await it. Mr. Beck has read several papers on "Insect Anatomy," illustrating the lecture by some beautiful dia-

grams. He advocated the study of the various parts of insect structure as the appeared on the insect itself, and not to so great an extent when having gone through various processes of picking the object appeared as a mutilated image of its former self, often hardly recognisable. This Mr. Beck most clearly exemplified by first showing the spiracle of a common house fly as it appeared while a permanent object, and then the same object in air. For beauty the former was not to be compared to the latter, but laying aside the appearance of the object as a pretty piece of mechanism, a most important part had been destroyed in the preparation of the insect, many of the fine hairs which keep the dust from the spiracle, being absent, so that very little idea could be obtained of the manner of its working. Members of the Quekett Club most assuredly ought not to lack material for their studies as each meeting gives them occupation for the ensuing month and sends them away with a fresh impetus for their fascinating pursuit; the younger members most likely with the intention of still further elucidating the subject they heard discussed; a purpose soon perhaps to be cast to the ground with the first failure, and requiring another meeting to have set up again and strengh-ne'd.

POOR-LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PAYMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

On the 9th inst. a numerous and most influential deputation from the various Poor Law Unions throughout the country waited upon the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, at the Chief Secretary's office, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of urging upon the Government the claims of the payers of poor's rate to have half the salaries of the Medical Officers, and the whole of the educational expenses of the Poor Law Unions of Ireland defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund.


Colonel Taylor introduced the deputation.

Mr. Byrne said that the deputation waited upon the Chief Secretary in consequence of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Balrothery Union on the 23rd of August last.

It is divided into two parts, one claiming half of the salaries of the medical officers, and the other the whole of the educational expenses connected with Poor-law unions in Ireland. The proceedings which led to the introduction of the Medical Charities Act in 1852, I need hardly go back upon. At the same time, in 1852, when it did
POOR-LAW INTELLIGENCE.

come into operation, this country had scarcely emerged from the awful crisis which it had passed through. The extent of the relief which that Act of Parliament has given to the country has materially benefited it, but it has done so at a very large and increasing expense upon the Poor-law establishment of Ireland. That expense has been growing from £103,692, 5s. 7d., to last year, when it was £114,933, such succeeding year producing an increase in the taxation. In fact, at present, sir, the cost of the medical charities in Ireland is about one-sixth of the whole cost under the Poor-law Relief Act (hear, hear).

This Act also has been introduced since the Poor-law, as one of seven Acts of Parliament which have been passed this session in Ireland, and the chargeability of the whole of which has been attached to the Poor-law system. Those Acts of Parliament are — The Nuisances' Removal Act, the Diseases Prevention Act, the Medical Charities Act, the Emigration Expenses of the Poor Act, the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act, the Expenses for the Burial of the Poor Act, the Parliamentary Franchise Act, and the Franchise Registration Act. This last Act is grounded on its coming here to-day principally on the report of the committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed last year, on the subject of taxation, and which report states this important fact. that from the year 1851 to 1860 the taxation of England necessarily increased 20 per cent., whilst that of Ireland was increased 53 per cent.; and as gentlemen representing the medical interests in Ireland, if you may say the most important interests in Ireland, we feel that the time has arrived when some of those extraneous branches ought to be lopped off that serious chargeability of this country and that we should narrow its limits as much as possible to the relief which was originally intended to be given (hear, hear). The recommendation of the committee of this House is that the half of the salaries of the medical officers, and the whole of the educational expenses, should be borne by the Consolidated Fund, as was the case in England. But that committee went a little further, and said—"It is evident that if the Poor-law of 1846 was what the Poor-law of 1864 is, the Government would not have hesitated in making the grants simultaneously. At that time it was an Act passed by Parliament by the hon. member for Meath, and defeated by a very small majority. I do not intimate this with a view to the suggestion of any independent action outside the Government; and, if you, sir, go before Parliament with the full confidence that you have, as, indeed, you have, the unanimous expression of opinion in Ireland upon this important question, and that you have the reversion of the English attitude to support you, I have no doubt, sir, that in the next session of Parliament this measure of justice to this country will be obtained (hear, hear).

Colonel Knox Gore then addressed the Chief Secretary.
Mr. JAMES STRONG, M.P., also spoke in support of the object of the deputation.
Mr. J. MACFARLANE also spoke in behalf of the object of the deputation. He wished to state while the total Poor law expenditure of 1863 was about £605,000, the medical charities were £109,600, or rather more than one-sixth.

Mr. LEADER also contained that it was a great hardship to have this tax levied. There was another serious tax, namely, that for lunatic asylums, which, in his own county and amounted to one-twentieth of the grand jury cess, paid by the working farmers, and not by the proprietary.

Mr. SKIRTON, who stated that he represented Londonderry Union, stated that in that place the medical charities expenses amounted to a very large percentage of the poor-rates.

Mr. FORTESCUE.—Gentlemen, I am sure you will not think that I wish any disrespect to this very important and influential deputation, if what I say is short, and if it is not very positive or definite. Under the circumstances, you will not be surprised that that is the case. It is quite plain that the real ground upon which these changes are urged—and this ground does strike the mind of everybody who has looked at the matter—is a very simple one: that those local charges are borne by the Treasury in England, and not borne by the Treasury in Ireland. Of course it would require a good deal to upset that very simple ground, upon which this application to the Government and Parliament is, and has long been supported. At the same time, I must carefully say that the matter is not so simple a one as it appears at first sight to be, as is very well known to anybody who has really examined the whole subject, because of course these two particular points cannot be taken alone, but a balance is to be struck between the circumstances of the two countries in respect to local taxation in all its branches, and the real assistance which that local taxation receives from Imperial funds; and if the whole case be viewed in that way, I must say that it is not so simple a one as many gentlemen are apt to suppose, and that those who have hitherto, on the part of the Government and the Treasury, declined to comply with this request, are by no means so destitute of argument in the matter as is sometimes imagined to be the case. But, for myself, I will not carry official reserve so far as to say that I have changed my mind since I myself voted in favour of a recommendation of this particular change in the committee of which I was a member in 1858. It so happened that that recommendation was made in the absence of the gentlemen present, and the whole of the gentlemen present, considered this whole subject, and on the whole, on the recommendation, some of which, and very important ones, relating to criminal prosecutions and the expenses of Crown prisoners in county gaols, have been carried into effect. With respect to these recommendations the committee were unanimous. With respect to those two which form the subject of this deputation—namely, the charge of the half of all criminal prisoners in poor-law workhouse schoolmasters, the committee were unanimous, indeed, but it so happened that the view I took at the time led me to vote in favour of that resolution (hear, hear), and my name appears in the Blue-book as so voting. Well, I think it would be absurd for me personally to carry official reserve and pedantry so far as to say that I am not still personally of the same mind; but of course I believe it becomes a question whether, at the present moment, they will be prepared to urge this change upon the Treasury. It is really a Treasury matter. It lies in the last resort entirely with the Treasury, and the only part that the Irish Government could take in it would be by way of advice and recommendation. I cannot, therefore, say more than this, that my noble friend the Lord Lieutenant and myself are prepared to consider whether it may not be our duty to give that advice and to make that recommendation (hear, hear). I will not say less than that, but I cannot say more than that; and, if you will allow me, I must ask your leave to leave the matter at present in that state, at the same time assuring you that I will take good care that the Cabinet and the Chancellor of the Exchequer shall thoroughly understand the nature of the remarkable deputation that I have on my right-hand to-day, believing, as I do, that you are perfectly representative of the feelings of Ireland and of the wishes of every poor-law union in the country. I shall only be fulfilling my duty in doing that, and I shall take care that that shall be effectually done. The deputation will not understand me to commit the Irish Government, and still less, of course, the Cabinet and the Treasury; but I am authorized, after consultation with my noble friend the Lord Lieutenant, to say as much as I have said. The deputation then withdrew.

HEALTH OF GLASGOW.—At a meeting of the S unday Committee held last week, it was reported that the last fortnight 225 cases of small-pox had been reported, being the same as the number reported for the previous week, and six cases of small-pox, against five during the previous two weeks.
RETROSPECT OF THE JOURNALS.

The Lancet, Medical Times and Gazette, and the British Medical Journal, are full of the rinderpest and its scientific bearings. Notwithstanding that the plague has been some months among us, yet the disease in England is on the increase. In Holland, also, from whence a large quantity of the meat used in Britain is imported, it is not showing any sign of abatement; but in Belgium and France, where energetic measures were used at the outbreak of the pestilence, it has been got completely in hand. There is no ruler so good as an absolute monarch, provided he be a man of common sense, and in this respect the Emperor Napoleon on questions of a sanitary nature, such as the plague, deserves to be imitated by European potentates. He is equal to the position, and by his prompt and energetic action benefits his subjects generally before a committee or royal commission has agreed to hold its first meeting or appoint a secretary. A new view has been advanced with regard to the nature of the disease by Dr. Fenwick, who asserts from the experience of several post-mortem examinations that the disease is enzootic. He has found several patches resembling the so-called "menes" in pigs. Dr. Cobbold, in several letters to the daily journals, controverts the assertion that they are of an animal nature.

From the Association Journal we learn that M. Bouilly has been giving an account of the outbreak of rinderpest in the Jardin d'Acclimatisation before the French Academy. It broke out in two gazelles, which were purchased in England, and contracted the disease in a cattle-truck on the railway between London and Newhaven. M. B. does not seem to have observed all the symptoms; at all events, he calls the disease typhus, and does not allude to the eruption.

In the Lancet, Dr. Murchison has a very able article on the identity of rinderpest and small-pox. "There is nothing new under the sun," and it now turns out that this question engaged the attention of our ancestors three centuries ago, and at present is the view taken of a similar disease in Bengal. Dr. M.'s ideas appear to be borne out by some letters which are published from farms in different parts of England, whereas a letter from Dr. Fairmann, detailing a case of rinderpest which proved fatal to a cow "only recently recovered" from cow-pox, goes to prove the contrary; at any rate, the demand for vaccine lymph within the last ten days has been enormous; any of our readers of a sporting tendency will recoUect the time it was the custom to vaccinate well-bred puppies to guard against the distemper.

In the Lancet, Dr. West gives the particulars of two cases of diphtheria, in which, during convalescence, paralysis of the muscles of deglutition occurred; in one case the patient was choked, the other died of inanition. We are glad to see that amputation at the knee-joint is coming into vogue; at St. George's, Messrs. Pollock and Holmes, and at Gay's, Mr. Forster, have been operating in this way.

At the meeting of the Medical Society on December 18th, Mr. Lane detailed some cases at the Lock Hospital which were treated on Prof. Boeck's plan. Although he does not decidedly give in his adherence to the doctrine of sympathization, yet his success appears to be complete. The discussion on the subject was interesting. Our experience is not sufficient to warrant us in agreeing with the upholders of the doctrine, yet we must admit that Professor Boeck is a most accomplished scientific gentleman. He has been everywhere received almost with enthusiasm; he has upheld his views in moderate language, and never has lost his temper, showing that he acts not from more personal motives, but from a love of investigating truth.

At the Pathological Society, Mr. Ernest Hart exhibited a case of cancer of the dura mater extending to the orbit. Mr. Ogle showed a brain from an insane patient studied with masses of calcareous deposits. In their annual report the Society deprecated the multitude of specimens for exhibition.

In referring to a recent complaint of neglect on the part of some of the officials at the London Hospital, reported in the Times, the Lancet has the following, which comes home to all of us—

"But the whole circumstance will serve usefully to remind these young men who act as dressers and house-surgeons in our hospitals during brief periods of office of the serious responsibility which devolves upon them in performing their duties. As a whole, the work is done with an earnestness and humanity which have enabled our professional character. The work carried on in our public hospitals by the voluntary services of our medical officers and their unpaid assistants is one of the greatest and most practical labours of mercy to which in this age we can point. Individual instances of fault arising from want of thought will sometimes occur; they are greatly to be deplored, and do a vast amount of mischief. We earnestly commend to the serious consideration of these young men the injurious effect upon the reputation of all the officers of metropolitan hospitals which a single instance of such carelessness as that described may produce."

Dr. Cameron's able letter on the treatment of abscess in the acute hepatitis of hot climates by early incision, is in answer to Professor McClean, and a continuation of a former communication.

In the British Medical we have an excellent account of a case of recurrent miliary fever after scarlatina. The remarks on it and the disease in general is a masterly compilation of nearly all that is known on the subject.

Mr. Adams' paper, read before the South-Eastern Branch of the Medical Association, on the new methods of dealing with cataract, is a valuable addition to ophthalmic surgery. He has enjoyed unusual success in the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, where 116 cases were operated on in nine months. In 22 the needle operation for solution was employed, supplemented by the use of the suction curette. In 23 the linear extraction method was adopted with but two failures; there were 6 cases of iridectomy extraction, and 28 cases of flap extraction, with but one failure.

Dr. Thomas of Melbourne, describes three cases of long standing dislocation of the hip which were reduced; one of these was by Mr. Reid's manipulation method; in another case the patient was kept under chloroform for seven hours, when the reduction was effected.

The Venereal Commission, probably owing to the difficulty attending the process, it is believed will not recommend the periodical inspection of soldiers.

At the Manchester Medical Society, Dr. Samuelson detailed a case in which mercury was discharged by the skin in a metallic state.

In the Medical Times and Gazette there is an instructive case of injury of the head, followed by convulsions and paralysis, which did not come on for some time, and then quite suddenly. There is also a case of suspected poiso-

RETROSPECT OF THE JOURNALS.
ing by chloroform in a medical gentleman, who is supposed to have taken it in mistake for chloric ether.

At Guy's, Dr. Pavey has had a case of ulcer of the stomach opening the splenic artery and terminating fatally.

At St. George's, Dr. Ogle has been treating chores with Calabar bean, apparently with some success. It was given in half drachm-doses of the tincture prepared by the addition of a drachm of the bean to an ounce of spirit.

On the subject of chloroform the Medical Times and Gazette comes out in a leader; talking of its use among the ladies—

"For our own parts, we think a 'bomber of Burgundy' more honest, more pleasant, and quite as cheap in the long run as chloroform. We can't think a woman virtuous or delicate merely because she will not, in public, drink or eat enough to compensate for her fatigue or exhaustion of mind or body. If she shirks a glass of wine at dinner, and takes a dose of chloroform at night, we are inclined to think her a hypocrite."

All the journals notice the baronet lately conferred on Prof. Simpson; there does not seem to be a second opinion on the subject, but that he has well earned his distinction. In that the honour has come unsolicited and after a considerable lapse of time, during which chloroform has stood the test of age and fashion, it is more acceptable than a distinction hastily granted for services which may be soon forgotten, or the value of which may be negatived by experience.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.

On Tuesday, 2nd January, the annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Infirmary was held in the City Chambers.

The Lord Provost, after explaining the object of the meeting, called on the secretary to read the annual report.

Mr. Holl (the secretary) gave the following report:

The following is an abstract of the daily register of patients admitted during the year, from 1st October 1864 to 1st October 1865, showing the result of the cases—Patients remaining in the hospital at 1st October 1864, 802; patients admitted from 1st October 1864 to 1st October 1865, 4390—total, 4592. Of these there were discharged—Cured, 2781; relieved 61 cases; improved 996; treasured 14; insane 156; treacherous, insane, and incurable 29; discharged insane, 147; died in the hospital, 492—making a total of 653.

The number of patients re-admitted in the hospital at 1st October 1865 was 597. This number is related to a total number treated during the year, 41 were cases of small-pox, 504 cases of fever; 2932 ordinary medical cases, 2933; cases under the care of the managers, 618; these were patients in the hands of the managers during the year, according to the returns of the weekly census, was 398; the greatest number at any one time, 430; the lowest, 305; and the general average was 381. Of these 2932 cases, there were 221 cases in 1st class, 100 in 2nd class, 15 in 3rd class, 1 in 4th class, 8 in 5th class, and 15 in 6th class. The general average was 278. The cases of a malignant description were 28; the cases of a non-malignant description were 2932. The cases in 1st class were 25; in 2nd class, 35; in 3rd class, 3; in 4th class, 1; in 5th class, 7; and in 6th class, 15. The general average was 49.

Of the cases treated during the last year, 24 were sent to Edinburgh, 2969; from Edinburgh, 1161; from other places, 156.

The managers report with satisfaction a further decrease in the average period of residence, and they acknowledge gratitude, as they are now, for the first time, able to return to their own homes, often at a very considerable distance. The contributors may remember that the managers mentioned in their report of last year, that a number of eligible patients, who were unable to afford to do so in the form of a Convalescent House, to be in connection with the Royal Infirmary, and that they had with much pleasure accepted of the gentlemen's offer. They have now the satisfaction of informing the contributors that the plans have been prepared and approved and the work is in progress.

The special appeals for the Royal Infirmary, and the managers, that they had with much pleasure accepted of the gentlemen's offer. They have now the satisfaction of informing the contributors that the plans have been prepared and approved and the work is in progress.

Dr. Carpenter presents his compliments to the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular, and is desired by the Senate to request the insertion of the accompanying Letter, which has been transmitted to the several Medical Schools in connexion with the University.

University of London, Burlington House, W., Dec. 25th, 1865.

Sir,—The Senate of the University of London having had their attention drawn to the large number of failures which have annually taken place among the candidates presenting themselves at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. Examination, and especially to the results of the Examination in Anatomy of last year; and having, considering that this year's candidates have thought it expedient to place before you the following statement of their purpose in instituting this Examination, and of the mode in which they desire that this purpose should be carried out.

It is the opinion of the Senate that no system of medical education can be regarded as sound and complete, which does not ensure, on the part of the student who is entering upon a course of professional study, such an aptitude of
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

...much from books; and with this view they regard it as essential that it should be tried by practical examination. The experience of this examination has shown so lamentable a deficiency of such knowledge on the part of a large proportion of candidates that it was directed respectfully to urge it upon you as essential to the success of candidates at this examination, that they should have access to a museum containing typical specimens of the several groups enumerated in the regulations, and of the principal subdivisions of the same; and that they should probably increase such knowledge as is possessed by them with it, as to be able to correctly refer any similar specimens to their proper places in the zoological series.

It is with great satisfaction that the Senate have observed, in the results of the recent second M.B. Examination, the efficacy of the new regulations which were introduced five years ago, in raising the standard of professional acquirement on the part of the candidates who have been trained under them. At the second M.B. Examination of November 1864, 27 candidates presented themselves, of whom only 1 failed and 20 passed in the first division. And at the second M.B. Examination which has recently taken place, 24 candidates presented themselves, of whom 1 withdrew and 19 passed in the first division—the Examiners expressing themselves strongly as to the high standard of merit which was shown by the majority of the same. No fewer than 15 subsequently presented themselves at the examination for honours in medicine, and 14 were placed in the first class, 6 of these being reported by the Examiners as having shown a degree of proficiency which rendered them deserving of the degree of scholar at the University.

It thus appears not only that the candidates who are deficient either in natural aptitude or in steady application are eliminated by the Preliminary Scientific and first M.B. Examinations; but that those who have succeeded in passing these examinations have acquired a culture and understanding which will enable them to give a discipline of the greatest advantage to them in the prosecution of those purely practical studies which occupy the latter portion of the University curriculum. —I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. B. CARPENTER, Registrar.

To the Secretary of the Medical School of—

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Naval Surgeon," Dublin.—Is thanked for his kindness; he will find the other subjects to which he alludes, mentioned in the letter of our London correspondent.

"G. P. R., M.D.," London.—We do not decide bets in this journal, but for the honour of our country we claim Mr. Francis Kierman, the late Director of the Zoological Department of the London Museum, as an Irishman. Mr. Quinn, his colleague, also belongs to this country.

"A Traveller."—Consult Dr. Madden's Travels in Turkey.

"H. S., King's College."—Dr. H. R. Reynolds, who attended George III when last his memory and reasons were best worth preserving, is now at the head of the College. He wore a well-powdered wig and a silk coat, and was an excellent specimen of the well-dressed and well-bred gentleman. The following lines are by Wadd, of facetious memory:—

"Here well-dressed Reynolds lies,
As great a beau as ever;
We may, perhaps, see one wise
But sure, a quarter, never."

"A Student, Middlesex Hospital."—Plunket's Caustic was discovered and used most extensively, and it is said successfully, in certain cases of cancer, by a poor man of the same name, in the county of Wicklow. Since then it has been extensively used in the hospital.

"A Fellow."—The earliest work published on the plan of the Medical Directory appeared in 1779, and ceased to exist in 1817. It was called "The Medical Register."—A Student, Cork.—The preliminary examination of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, now exemplifies the cause of that at the London College.

"Dr. M. Liverpool."—We thank you for your good opinion, which we hope we shall continue to deserve. Your comparisons between the standard of our college and that at St. Bartholomew's is the same. Mr. Lawrence has retired from the Surgeonship of the latter Hospital, but he retains his seat at the Council Board and at the Examining Table of the College of Surgeons.

"B. Saunby."—The degree of M.D. at the University of London can be obtained only by examination.—The "Obstetrical Society of London."—The Report has been received.
Mr. Langly's and Harris's advertisements did not reach us sufficiently early to be attended to this week.

The GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.
To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.
Sir,—The following subscription has been further received on behalf of the above fund:—Dr. Hutchinson (Bishop of Auckland) £10 0 0
Amount previously announced £12 4 3
Yours obediently,
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

HARVIANEL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D., President.
The following arrangements have been made for the second half of the Session:

Dr. Whitehead: "On History and other Accidents attending with Violence: Their Effects on the Nervous System.
March 1st.—Dr. McSweeney: "On Prophylaxis.
March 16th.—Dr. Meredith, "On the Qualities of Venereal Urine.
April 5th.—"On Rheumatism and Gout.
April 12th.—Dr. H. C. Stroth, "Some further Remarks on Embolism of the Great Vessels of the Heart.
May 3rd.—Mr. J. L. Bourchier, "A Case of Cataract.
May 17th.—"On Infantile In its Medical and Social Bearings.
"The Chair will be taken each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely.

J. Bonnycastle,
Chair, R. Drysdale, M.D.,

MEDICAL DIARY OF THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.
Middlesex Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
St. Mary's Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.—Operations, 11 a.m.
St. Thomas's Hospital.—Operations, 8 a.m.
Guy's Hospital.—Operations, 10 a.m.
University College Hospital.—Operations, 2 p.m.
Lunatic Asylum, Northumberland.—Operations, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.
Central London Ophthalmic Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
St. George's Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
London Fever Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
West London Hospital.—Operations, 2 p.m.
Royal Ophthalmic Hospital.—Operations, 2 p.m.
Harvianel Society of London.—5 p.m. Dr. Drysdale, "On the Medical Aspects of Prostitution.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19.
Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital.—Operations, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution.—8 p.m. Prof. Tyndall, "On Radiation and Absorption.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
St. Thomas's Hospital.—Operations, 11 a.m.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—Operations, 11 a.m.
King's College Hospital.—Operations, 12 a.m.
Royal Free Hospital.—Operations, 11 a.m.
Charing Cross Hospital.—Operations, 11 a.m.
Royal Institution.—8 p.m. Prof. Westmacott, "On the Way to Observe in Fine Art.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.—17 p.m.

J. B. Bramwell, M.D., has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Tynemouth.
E. Chaffers, M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the North Riding Lunatic Asylum, Clifton, York, vice J. T. Higging, M.R.C.S. E., who has been appointed to the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum.
J. J. B. Barrett, M.D., has been elected Assistant Medical Officer to the Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bromley, vice Wm. Crub, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.
J. Gray, M.D., formerly President of Chemistry in Marischal College, University of Aberdeen, has been appointed by John Stuart Mill, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.D., University of St. Andrew, to be his Assessor in the University.
W. T. Crawford, M.D., has been appointed Medical Officer for District No. 2 of the Great Western Union, Yorkshire, vice H. Langlade, L.S.A.L., resigned.
B. G. Goffin, M.R.C.S.E., has been elected Medical Officer and President of the Dudley and Wolverhampton District of the Ironbridge Union, County Fernannagh, vice W. Johnson, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.
R. Newcome, M.D., has been appointed one of the Medical Officers to the Yeoman Hospital, Sherborne, Dorsetshire.
W. T. Hudson, M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed Medical Officer for the Southern District of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, vice J. Bryant, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.
J. R. Hammond, M.D., of Mount Craig Ross, has been qualified as one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Hereford.
J. G. Mackay, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Charing-cross Hospital, vice Wm. Turvo, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., resigned.
S. L. Proctor, L.R.C.P.Ed., has been elected Medical Officer for Districts Nos. 7 and 8 of the Tenbridge Union, vice A. Monckton, M.R.C.S.E., deceased.
J. B. T. Claxton, M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed by the Metropolitan Board of Works Surgeon to the A Division of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
R. Ransom, M.D., has been appointed Medical Officer to the Union Workhouse, Cradisrith, vice J. T. Beck, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.
P. Saunders, M.D., has been appointed Surgeon to the B Division of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
J. Tatham, M.D., has been elected one of the Honorary Medical Officers of the Royal Naval dockyard Hospital, Newgate-square, vice J. Frodsham, M.D., resigned.
J. Williams, M.D., has been appointed one of the Medical Officers to the Yeoman Hospital, Sherborne, Dorsetshire.
W. T. G. Woodford, M.D., has been appointed Surgeon to the C Division of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

BIRTHS.
On the 1st ult., the wife of S. Plumb, M.D., of Maidstone of a daughter.
On the 4th ult., at Hanover-square, Dartmouth, the wife of Dr. A. Newman, Mayor of Dartmouth, of a daughter.
On the 5th ult., at Harley-street, Caversham, the wife of Dr. Heyworth M.D., of a son.
On the 6th ult., at Rochester, the wife of Dr. Frederick James Brown, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Stainlon Lodge, Blackheath, the wife of Dr. R. Finch, M.D., of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Rotherfield, Weymouth, the wife of James Lithgow, M.D., of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at Finch-place, the wife of Dr. Falthert, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at Riche, Monmouthshire, the wife of Richard Luson, M. E., of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at Bolton, Southampten, the wife of J. C. Harris, M.R.C.S.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On the 4th inst., at Georgeville, Irvine, Robert Dunlop, M.D., to Mary daughter of Capt. Robert Ross, of Beauly.
On the 5th inst., at Wimhinhill-house, Dalziel, Lanarkshire, William Whamond, M.D., of Janow, Durhain, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Whamond, M.D.

DEATHS.
On the 1st inst., at Gileston, Misses, M.R.C.S.E., of Reigate, Surrey, aged 81.
On the 5th inst., at Hoby-street, Chedos, aged 40.
On the 7th inst., at Hockington-square, Goswin, Mr. J. S. Mtir, M.D., aged 80.
On the 8th inst., at Bryndeboen, Treberhet, William Edward, son of Dr. W. Evans, aged 18 months.
On the 17th inst., Henry Payne, M.D., of Nottingham, aged 80.

QUARTERLY NAVAL OBS. TOYARY.
H. Bynoe, F.R.C.S., Surgeon (retired list) 1856.
G. Haubold, M.D., Surgeon (retired list) 1849.
S. Irvine, M.D.; Deputy Inser. or-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, 1857.
J. Johnson, M.D., County Surgeon of Dublin for the Northumberland Union, 1857.
T. J. Layton, M.D.; Surgeon (retired list) 1850.
McCann, L.R.C.P. Ed., Surgeon (retired list) 1852.
S. Roberts, M.D.; Surgeon (retired list) 1852.
J. Scott, L.F.P. & S. Glas; Arting Assistant-Surgeon 1841.
Alexander Telfer, Surgeon of the Northumberland Union, 1857.
C. G. Wolfsenden, M.R.C.S.E.; Surgeon (retired list) 1851.
J. Wyse, Assistant-Surgeon 1855.

"SALUS POPULI SUPrema LEX."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LECTURES ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF DYSEPSIA.

Delivered at the QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

By BALTHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D., F.L.S.,
EMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON;
CTUATE OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND;
YCIAN TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL AND PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE, AND OF THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA IN STUDEBNH COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURE II.

GENTLEMEN,—In considering the pathology of dyspepsia, we shall attach much importance to that portion of the subject which relates to the causation of the disease under our notice. Etiology forms a very necessary and important part of general pathology, but it is only in relation to special diseases that it has been carefully investigated, and the study has produced much that can aid us, not only in diagnosis, but in treatment. The disorders of digestion afford a good example of the benefit of this kind of inquiry, and on the soundness and completeness of our knowledge of their causes will depend in a great measure our skill in recognizing and our success in treating them. For depending, as these disorders mostly do, upon no marked or permanent lesion of structure, and being happily nearly always susceptible of cure, their recognition and removal of the causes generally goes far towards effecting the restoration of health. The complex character of the digestive act, the intimate connexion and sympathy of the stomach, through its nerves, with other parts of the system, and the great variety of irritants to which it is ordinarily exposed, render the study of the causes of dyspepsia, however, no easy task.

In similar inquiries into the causation of disease it has been found most convenient to arrange all causes under two heads in accordance with their more remote or more immediate connexion with the production of the malady. We shall, therefore, first consider the remote or predisposing causes, and under this head it will be well for us to dwell briefly upon the influence exercised by age, sex, constitution, social condition, and climate.

Age.—The first meal that enters the stomach may be a source of difficult digestion, so in early life we find gastric disorder no infrequent malady. It is, however, in children artificially fed that we see indigestion so frequently, although children fortunate in the enjoyment of their natural food are not always free from it. This is not surprising when we consider the delicacy of the organ involved, and the great and almost constant tax made upon its powers to supply materials for the growth of the rapidly changing tissues. The troubles of teething also act as predisposing causes. The dyspepsia of infants are, however, usually slight, and may be referred for the most part to the class of accidental dyspepsias.

In youth, especially in the strumous and ill-fed inhabitants of towns, the liability to digestive derangement is marked. At this period, from a want of due attention to diet (for at no time of life are more indigestible and hurtful substances devoured), and in some cases, from the original weakness of the assimilative organs, indigestion is no uncommon complaint, and if not checked, too often initiates changes which lay the foundation of future troubles. The middle period of life is open to all forms of difficult digestion, and we find that at this period (from 21 to 50) the malady most frequent—a fact which is to be explained by the greater exposure to the exciting causes at this time.

In the old the troubles of the digestive organs are not, as might be expected, more frequent than in middle life; on the contrary, especially in the upper classes, they are not numerous. This is to be accounted for by the approach of old age has brought with it a cessation from the more absorbing and active duties of life, and has thus given to each one a greater amount of leisure for self-study. This self-study, rendered more acute by the stimulus of the universal desire to prolong existence, leads each one to exercise an amount of abstinence and regularity with regard to diet that diminishes much the occurrence of dyspepsia, and has made proverbial the almost medical care with which old persons regulate their food.

Sex.—Man, by reason of his habits and his occupations, would at first sight seem to be more predisposed to gastic difficulty than woman, but the highly nervous temperament and the peculiar functions of the female sex counterbalance this apparently greater predisposition in the male. Menstruation, lactation, and child-bearing, render women subject to many forms of dyspepsia, but chiefly to the more transitory varieties, while her moderation in the pleasures of the table and her comparative freedom from many of the vices of the other sex, enable her to escape the more serious and intractable forms of the disease which we find mostly in man. One habit, and that happily one likely soon to disappear from among the women of our own country,—alcohol to tight-lacing—is still found occasionally to be active as a predisposing cause of difficult digestion.

Constitution.—Weakness of constitution, especially when connected with the nervous temperament, strongly predisposes to dyspepsia, as is illustrated by the frequency of such disorder in the female sex, in whom this combination of temperament and habit is most commonly observed.

Hereditary predisposition is asserted by many to exist, but from the common occurrence of the affection and the variety of causes to which it may be referred, it is unnecessary to add this to the list. In the inheritance of a peculiar diathesis, such as the rheumatic, exist, in our opinion, the explanation of such cases as have been termed hereditary dyspepsia. In the out-patient room we have constantly seen together the special forms of gastric disorder associated with certain diatheses, so that with many of our patients, from our knowledge of the constitutional tendency, we gain much useful information in the treatment of the malady. I need scarcely add that we constantly see these peculiarities of habit of the parent appearing in the child.

The introduction also of certain poisons (of lead, mercury, strychnine, &c.) into the system give rise to difficulties of digestion, not only by means of the cachexia they induce, but in some cases by their special effects upon the assimilative organs.

In females in the chloro-ammoniac state, associated as it is with so great disorder of the mucous membranes, has connected with it very often a serious form of indigestion that often remains long after the original disease has yielded to treatment.

Dobilitating influences (to which I can only allude) connected with the generative system, especially in young persons about the age of puberty, favour in a marked way the production of a painful form of gastric nervousness.

The opposite condition of plethora, occurring more especially in the middle-aged, is by no means void of influence in the production of stomach disorders.
Social Condition.—In speaking of the social causes of dyspepsia, I include not only those which are connected with our present state of civilization, but also those which depend upon professional or business avocations. In the history of the human species, the habit or custom of the individual has proved an abundant proof that the vices and habits hitherto ever attendant on advanced social condition, have conduced strongly to the development of all kinds of disordered function in man. In the present day, among some we find that the long-continued labor necessitated by the struggle for existence in a hovel, the absorbing character of the works which individuals are called upon to perform, are influential in bringing about the conditions of life, all producing one effect—a great tendency to neurasthenia. It is well known that at p roods of great public excitement diseases of the class to which dyspepsia belongs are very much more frequent, and the conditions of life in all our large towns are certainly great promoters of these diseases in the present day. In spite of the greater moderation in the puerperal state of the modern world, when compared with former periods, one must admit that our habits in many respects are more unphysiologically than those of our forefathers.

Some occupations predispose to digestive difficulties by acting through the general system, producing a cachexia, as, for example, the trades which necessitate working with heat, mercury, or arsenic. Others, without producing injury, influence to a limited degree the laws of health. Thus I may enumerate all trades which expose their followers to an elevated temperature, as furnace-keepers, glass-blowers, and bakers. Those who in plying their business are constrained to occupy one position for several hours at a time are very prone to dyspeptic derangements, and those who, in addition, during their work are subjected to any protracted work which cannot be interrupted, or whose necessary movements are most frequently attacked. Clerks, tailors, shoemakers, and engravers, &c., &c., on this account afford us many examples of dyspepsia. In the pursuits dignified by the title of professions we cannot select one more calculated to bring about disordered digestion than that of the over-worked member of our own class. In his case we are wanting in the qualities of the table which prevails now, when compared with former periods, one must admit that our habits in many respects are more unphysiologically than those of our forefathers.

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Climate.—Warm climates exercise considerable influence over the digestive organs. The warmth of our summer produces a certain effect upon us, and we find that any excess is at this season more surely followed by indigestion than in the colder months. Our countrymen when in warmer climates soon experience loss of appetite and weakness of digestion, symptoms which, if the desire for food be stimulated by condemnation, as is too often done, soon passes into serious dyspepsia. The diminished activity of the respiratory process and the increased activity of the skin and liver, produced by an elevated temperature, indicate to some degree the mode in which the digestive organs are affected. Even in the natives of hot countries we find a predominance of the nervous and bilious temperament; the production of fermentation among the workmen exposed to great heat, to which we have already alluded, is interesting in connexion with this question. The opposite condition of cold and damp has also an ill-understood, but nevertheless material, influence on the production of the diseases under notice. We know that in cold climates we find a depressed condition of the vital powers prevails, and with it a loss of functional influence over the stomach, to which we may attribute fairly the prevalence of dyspepsia. The use of alcohol is general in cold and damp countries, and is indicated in moderation as a means of meeting the functional atony, common under these climatic conditions.

It will be our duty to pass on now to the considerations of the circumstances which are more closely related to the production of stomacal disorders, and which we may speak of as the exciting or determining causes. The study of this part of the etiology of our subject will naturally prove more interesting, because our knowledge of these conditions is more exact. The best method we can follow in the investigation of these causes will be to consider the various classes of dyspepsia, and the process. In carrying out this plan it will be necessary to speak under the first head of habits and idiosyncrasies; then to discuss the question of diet, and to point out how due to the errors become causes of disordered action; and, finally, to review the digestive act, and to see how abnormality in any of its various stages may determine the production of dyspepsia. The consideration of individual conditions will lead us to dwell briefly upon habits and idiosyncrasies, and also to refer to what may be spoken of as the moral causes of indigestion. The use of ardent spirits in excess may be mentioned first of all as the most pernicious habit which produces these maladies.

It would be out of place here to enter upon the vexed question of the action of alcohol on the economy at large, we shall, therefore, only refer to its use as a cause of disturbance. In the consideration of these circumstances we have unconsidered to it, it produces an attack of accidental dyspepsia, and when it is habitually taken in excess it gives rise to a well-marked form of chronic dyspepsia. Among certain classes of our population the custom of taking frequently small quantities of alcohol on an empty stomach is lamentably common and productive of the most serious effects. The use of alcoholic fluids at meals is injurious, for then their chief action is to delay, and in many cases to prevent, the digestion of the food; but on an empty stomach it acts as a stimulant to the lining membrane of the organ, producing, when taken in a small quantity, an increased secretion of gastric juice, but when frequently repeated in larger doses it becomes an irritant of the most hurtful kind. Of the various forms of ardent spirits rum may be considered the least hurtful, gin and brandy the most so. The injurious effect of wine is mainly in proportion to the amount of the contained alcohol; the same may be said of the various forms of beer and porter; but we must remember that these contain many principles by which they may claim the title of foods. Cider is less nutritious than beer, and often contains more alcohol, and its abuse we consider generally more hurtful. With regard to the habits of smoking, we may enumerate as often productive of digestive difficulty. Tobacco smoking is injurious only when indulged in to excess; to most individuals its moderate use is a harmless luxury. Its abuse is injurious by the exaggerated flow of saliva which it causes, as well as by the absorption of a greater or less quantity of the active principle of the tobacco. This principle is not only directly hurtful to the mucous membranes but also prejudicial by its direct action through the nervous system. Snuff-taking, as a habit, has all the evil effects of smoking, and in addition to the modes in which the latter produces its deleterious action the contact of the snuff with the mucous membrane interferes greatly with healthy secretion. Habits which interfere with that mental and bodily repose after meals necessary to happy digestion, are especially injurious, and in one or another way will find in a dyspepsia of long standing may be removed by attention to this point. Bathing either in hot or cold water I may also mention as being contraindicated after the ingestion of food. The ignorance or neglect of this often produces attacks of indigestion of the gravest form.

In speaking of idiosyncrasies I might detain you long, for the subject is full of curious interest, but it will suffice to devote a few remarks only to the consideration of those individual peculiarities. I must premise, however, that we believe less in these antipathies to certain forms of
TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY IN FEVER. No. 1.

By THOMAS WRIGLEY GRIMSHAW, A.B., M.B.Dub.

The following report of the results of observations on temperature in cases admitted into Cork-street Hospital, may not be without interest at the present time, when the temperature of the body in disease is attracting so much attention. In most of the following cases the temperature and pulse have alone been noted, but in all cases at present under observation the rate of respiration is also being recorded, so that in future when I may have the honour of continuing these reports in The Press, I shall have more complete records to lay before you readers. The observations in these cases have been registered but once a day in each case, my reason for not having taken them oftener being, that I do not consider it of much practical importance, for in using the thermometer as a constant means of assisting our diagnosis, it would generally be impracticable to examine our patient’s temperature more than once daily, just as we usually employ our stethoscope but once in twenty-four hours on each case. The fact is, it is only when a case has become serious that we give it two or more visits a day. The object of making these observations, upon which I am now reporting is to test the value of the thermometer as a practical help to the formation of our diagnosis, and not merely as a means of scientific inquiry. I am afraid the value of the thermometer as a means of diagnosis, has (at least in a fever cases) been much overrated, but I shall refrain from drawing conclusions, until I have finished my report of the observations which I am at present conducting.

The cases upon which these observations have been made have been all under the care of Dr. Henry Kennedy, many of them during the whole period of their treatment.

Case 1.—Elizabeth C., admitted December 21st, 1865, age 22. Ill eight days before admission; brown tongue and all the symptoms of typhus, but no eruption.

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Pulse</th>
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1860-January 1: Temperature 99-00

2. Temperature 99-00

3. Temperature 99-00

4. Temperature 99-00

5. Temperature 99-00

6. Temperature 99-00

7. Temperature 99-00

8. Temperature 99-00

9. Temperature 99-00

10. Temperature 99-00

11. Temperature 99-00

Convalescent.

The points to be remarked in this case are, it was apparently a pure typhus case without spots. On January 4th, the patient got up, contrary to orders, the pulse rising to 130, but the temperature was not tested; on January 10th, the temperature rose to 102°, although for some days it had been normal. On this day the patient complained of pain in the abdomen and confined bowels, which were relieved by a dose of purgative medicine, the rise in temperature not being accompanied with equivalent rise in pulse, nor sufficient decrease to account for the great increase of heat.

Case 2.—Teresa S., admitted December 21st, 1865, age 26; six days ill before admission; complains chiefly of weakness. There appeared to be a slight mottling of the skin, of which, however, there was no trace the following morning.

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1860-January 1: Temperature 100-00

1. Temperature 100-00

2. Temperature 99-00

3. Temperature 99-00

4. Temperature 99-00

5. Temperature 99-00

6. Temperature 99-00

Convalescent.

The range of temperature in this case is remarkable, as the patient exhibited no other symptom of departure from health. The thermometer alone would have caused an erroneous prognosis.

Case 3.—Martha S., admitted December 23rd, age 60. Ill eight days before admission. Large dark maculae very numerous; tongue dark-brown and very dry.

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Imperfectible 95-00

Died at twelve noon on December 28th.

In this case the sudden and extended fall in temperature on the day of death is remarkable.

Case 4.—Thomas H., admitted December 23rd, 1865. Ill three (7) days before admission; densely matted.
In this case the rise in temperature on December 25th and 26th is to be remarked. On the latter day pneumonia of the base of the right lung was discovered, to which the rise in temperature may be fairly ascribed.

Case 5.—Amelia G., admitted December 28th, age 57. Ill eleven days before admission.

December 28

Pulse. | Temperature.
---|---
29 | 144 | 103.00
30 | 132 | 101.00
31 | 120 (?). | 102.25
1866—January 1 | Imperceptible | 99.00
2 | 96 | 98.00

This patient left the hospital against the advice of Dr. Kennedy, under whose care he was, still retaining many of the symptoms of approaching fever, but has not since returned.

Case 7.—Christophr McM., admitted December 29th, age 16 years. Ill eight days before admission.

December 29

Pulse. | Temperature.
---|---
31 | 100 | 102.50
32 | 98 | 102.25

This case at first gave symptoms of being a case of typhus, but turned out to be one of febrile catarrh accompanied with partial inflammation. The great increase in temperature on January 2nd, was immediately flo owed by the parotid inflammation.

Case 8.—Elizabeth S., admitted December 29th, 1866, age 15. Ill nine days before admission.

December 30

Pulse. | Temperature.
---|---
30 | 100 | 104.00
31 | 100 | 102.25

1866—January 1

Pulse. | Temperature.
---|---
2 | 99 | 99.00
5 | 76 | 98.50
4 | 84 | 98.00
5 | 98 | 98.00
6 | 72 | 98.00

Convalescent.

This was a case of febricula, with some pleurisy.

Case 9.—Trevor W., admitted January 3rd, 1866, age 16. Ill twelve days before admission; densely mucused.

January 3

Pulse. | Respiration. | Temperature.
---|---|---
4 | 122 | 36 | 105.00
5 | 114 | 36 | 105.50
6 | 112 | 40 | 107.00
7 | 126 | 32 | 101.80
8 | 96 | 32 | 99.00
9 | 112 | 78 | 98.00
10 | 96 | 21 | 98.00
11 | 108 | 21 | 98.00
12 | 96 | 20 | 98.00
13 | 120 | 20 | 98.00

Convalescent.

This, so far as it goes, may be considered as a typical case of typhus. There was no complication.

Case 10.—Thomas C., admitted January 4th, 1866, age 50. Ill five days before admission.

January 4

Pulse. | Respiration. | Temperature.
---|---|---
5 | 72 | 24 | 98.00
6 | 72 | 24 | 98.00
7 | 72 | 20 | 98.00
8 | 72 | 19 | 99.25
9 | 72 | 24 | 98.50

Convalescent.

It was at first thought that this would prove a fever case, the state of the tongue and the patient's own account favouring this opinion. The thermometer in this case appears to have indicated that the case would not prove febrile.

Case 11.—Thomas S., admitted January 11th, 1866, age 30. Ill eight days before admission; densely mucused.

January 11

Pulse. | Respiration. | Temperature.
---|---|---
4 | 144 | 24 | 104.00
12 | Imperceptible | 30 | 101.50

The great fall of temperature before death may again be remarked in this case, although not so marked as in Cases 3 and 5.

The thermometers used for taking these observations are made after the directions of Dr. Atkin, and were obtained from Messrs. Yeates and Son of Grafton-street.

(To be continued.)

A curious discovery has just been made at Ferré Bernard, in France. While digging in the Place de la Croix-Basée, in front of the Church of Cherré, the workmen came upon a number of skeletons buried only a few inches beneath the surface; one of these had a large iron pin passed between the bones of the leg, and which, conqonently, must have been riveted on through the flesh, unless, indeed, it was passed there after death, which is scarcely conceivable. Attached to this ring were several links of a heavy chain. Near the spot were the skeletons found, standing, previous to the year 1200, a gates of the old wall which divided the town of Ferré from the commune of Cherré. The Place de la Croix-Basée was outside the wall, and is supposed to have been the place for the execution of criminals. The relics have been sent to the Museum of Mans.

Vaccine Lymph.—There is at present a great demand for matter, and a liberal price is fixed for it. Practitioners should not neglect the opportunity of laying up a store, as there may be a scarcity to-morrow.
CLINICAL RECORDS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

By G. Stevenson Smith, Resident Medical Officer, Royal Edinburgh Hospital for Sick Children.

II. HYPERTROPHY OF THE LIVER AND JAUNDICE.

Enlargement of the liver is exceedingly common in children, and may exist for long without giving rise to any serious inconvenience. It most frequently occurs in children of a syphilitic or strumous taint, and according to the experience of Dr. B. in it is often associated with scrofulous disease of the bones. The manner in which the hypertrophy usually takes place is by the deposit of an albuminous or fatty matter in the substance of the organ, and a similar deposit is sometimes found in the kidneys and spleen. Unfortunately, medicine can do very little for this affection in the way of cure, and the treatment, which in the majority of cases is merely palliative, must be mainly directed towards improving the constitutional state. Cod-liver oil, the iodide of potassium, the mineral acids, iron, and a judicious diet, are the agents which will be found most serviceable in combating the vitiated state of the system and restraining the morbid exudation from the vessels.

The following case is typical of that form of chronic hypertrophy met with in strumous constitutions, and shows how much the liver may be increased in size, without causing any great disturbance in the circulation or much discomfort to the patient. The boy who was the subject of this disease, was under my constant observation for a period of six months, and it was only for about four weeks before his death that he had any swelling of the abdomen. At that time the abdomen was greatly distended, partly with fluid and partly with gas, which in conjunction with some oedema of the lungs, was the cause of a good deal of dyspnoea. He also complained of pain over the right lobe of the liver when pressure was made, or when his position in bed was changed. It is of interest to mention that in this case there was some evidence of the occurrence of a diseased condition of the pelvic bones, a complication which Dr. B., in this case, did not attempt to correct. "Treataise on Diseases of the Liver," mentions as being not uncommon, but which Dr. West has not observed in the cases of which he has preserved a record.

J. R., at 4, was admitted to the Children's Hospital on the 13th of March, 1865. He was a pale, emaciated, unhealthy-looking boy, and bore marks of scrofulous disease on the right side of the neck. It was stated that about eighteen months previously an abscess formed in the right lumbar region, and was opened; since which a constant stream of pus has drained away. Ever since that time he had fallen off in health, and for about five months previous to admission his belly had been getting gradually larger. On examining the patient, the skin was found hot, and the pulse was small and rapid; the cervical glands were indurated and slightly enlarged; the muscles of the right leg were firmly contracted; and the right arm was drawn up, and anchylosed at the hip joint. Over the ileum, on the same side, there was a sinuous opening, which discharged thick, light yellow pus. A probe passed into it revealed extensive undermining of the skin, but no bone was felt; attempts to move the hip-joint were attended with much pain. The belly was greatly enlarged, and as no satisfactory examination of it was possible owing to firm spasmodic contraction of the abdominal muscles, whenever the hand was applied, chloroform was administered, and then an enormously enlarged liver was easily diagnose. The right lobe filled the whole of the right side of the abdominal cavity, its lower margin reaching as low down as the groin; the left lobe extended into the left hypochondriac region, and its lower border could be felt three inches below the ribs; the surface of the organ felt quite smooth and the position of the transverse fissure could be readily made out with the fingers; there was no tenderness on pressure. The presence of a small quantity of fluid could be detected in the cavity of the peritoneum; with the exception of very few brown rules, the chest was health; the urine was passed in considerable quantity, and was free from albumen. The iodide of potassium with taraxacum was prescribed, and patient was to have a nutritious diet. On the 17th of March albumen was detected in the urine, and some sanguine-purulent matter was passed from the bowels. Owing to a continuance of bleeding with every stool, and as no piles or other disease of the rectum could be made out, small doses of the tinct. of the muc. of iron, which had a beneficial effect. Throughout the months of April, May and June, patient enjoyed very good health, and complained of no pain; his appetite was good, the bowels acted regularly, and the stools were natural. There was no jaundice. In the end of June measles unfortunately broke out in the general wards of the hospital, and patient had a pretty smart attack of them, which pulled him down considerably: he made a good recovery, however, and beyond a slight loss of flesh, the illness had not seriously impaired his health. On the 26th of June a soft swelling was felt over the left lumbar region, and it was tender to the touch; the belly, too, was much swelled, and numerous blue congested veins were seen running on the back. The increased size of the abdomen was due to no increase in the size of the lungs; for it remained of much the same bulk as when patient was admitted, but to the pressure in the cavity of a larger quantity of fluid. He complained of pain if pressure was made over the right lobe of the liver, and murmured if the position of the body was changed; the urine was albuminous, but not diminished in quantity, and of sp. gr. 1.015. Blood and urine is applied to the belly, and on the abdomen, mixture containing the ammonium carbonate, and the acetate of potash, was prescribed. Patient remained in this condition till the end of August, and on the 30th of that month the report in the case book was as follows:—Patient is much worse, and is getting weaker; the belly is enormously distended, partly from air and partly from fluid; the penis and scrotum, as well as the feet, are very edematous, and the urine is albuminous, diminished in quantity, and of sp. gr. 1013. Under the microscope numerous epithelial scales are visible. Wine and gin toddy to be given. On September 12th there was increased anasarca of the lower limbs and of the penis and scrotum, and there was great difficulty in breathing; pulse was rapid and very feeble. He lingered till the 15th, and died quietly at two a.m. In my absence from the hospital, an examination of the body was made, three hours and six hours after death, by my friend Dr. Moffat, whose report is as follows:—Body greatly emaciated; abdomen, lower extremities, penis and scrotum, very edematous; no oedema of upper extremities or face. On opening the chest, about two ounces of clear fluid was found in the pleural cavity; the lungs were both congested and slightly edematous, but otherwise healthy; the bronchial glands were subcutaneous and very enlarged; the liver was greatly enlarged, about a pint and a-half of straw-coloured fluid escaped; the intestines were greatly distended with gas; the liver was of a dirty yellowish colour, the lower margin of the right lobe reaching downwards as far as an inch below the superior spine of the ileum, while the left lobe extended across to the left hypochondrium; the weight of the organ was three pounds one drachm. The spleen was also enlarged and very palpable; its weight was four ounces one and a-half drachms. The kidneys were large and pale.

It is of interest to observe in connexion with this case, that there never was any jaundice—a fact which is explained by the nature of the deposit poured out into the interstices of the liver, which being of a soft consistency, and having no tendency to contract, does not much impede the circulation or the flow of bile through the ducts.
From the scantiness of the urine towards the close of the disease, the albuminuria, the anaemia, and the pallor and enlargement of the kidneys, it is clear that in this case a serious infarction had taken place into the structure of these organs.

JAUNDICE.

We have already remarked that in that kind of hepatic enlargement which has just been described, the occurrence of jaundice is rare. Icterus praebentorum is, however, a common symptom of early life, but as a rule it is happily not very serious in its nature, and is now generally believed to be unconnected with any primary disease of the liver. Cases of jaundice, nevertheless, do occur in children in connexion with serious hepatic disease, or congelational absence of the hepatic or cystic biliary ducts. The following case, which unhappily proved fatal, was evidence of this down of a congenital nature of the liver, but as no post-mortem examination was allowed, the exact condition of the organ could not be ascertained.

The intensity of the jaundice was very unusual, and altogether the case is of much interest:

J. G., aged 2, was admitted to the Children's Hospital on the 26th of August, 1853; his mother stated that he had suffered from the disease of childhood, and was in perfect health till within the past four weeks, when he was seized with vomiting, which lasted four days; then his eyes and skin began to get yellow, and the vomiting ceased; he was sleepy and listless, and asked often to be put to bed; he had pain in his belly; was burning hot at night, and was restless and often started through his sleep; he had a brown tinge all over him; the patient was greatly emaciated, and his skin was thin and yellowish green, and had a shining appearance; the conjunctivæ were tinged yellowish green; the pulse was quick, skin dry and hot; the tongue foul; the liver was felt to be increased in size, and its lower border reached to about an inch above the umbilicus; he did not complain much when pressure was made over it. Fomentations were applied to the liver, and small doses of calomel, to be followed by saline laxatives, were prescribed; the bowels were frequently and freely moved, but the stools were very pale-coloured.

On August 28th the child had not improved; the brilliant olive green tone of the skin had changed to a light brown almost as black as coffee, and scanty; it stained linen greenish yellow, and on the addition of nitric acid exhibited that beautiful play of colours from green to red, which is characteristic of the presence of the colour matter of the bile.

The sp. gr. was 1012, and there was no albumen present.

On being allowed to stand at rest for a short time, a deep red-brown tinge covered the whole body; under the microscope numerous rounded and speckled crystals of the urate of ammonia are seen, along with some epithelial scales, stained yellow; a few crystals of the phosphates of lime were also present. Warm poultices of linseed meal were applied to the region of the liver, and the fourth of a grain of pulv. podoph. in combination with a drop of el. baryta, was given every four hours.

August 29th: Patient has rested pretty well during the night, but occasionally cried out as if in pain. The podophyllin has acted on the bowels, and the stools are now tinged with bile; the urine is still of a dark green colour, and has a very strong odour. To have a hot-air bath; the bath did not cause much perspiration, and the patient vomited everything he swallowed; a few drops of solution of the muria of morphin with sulphuric ether were administered, and had the effect of quieting the stomach; the citrate of potash was ordered as a drink, and enemata were likewise given. The child then began to sink very rapidly, and notwithstanding the administration of stimulants, he died at one p.m. of the 30th.

The parents positively refused any examination of the body.

The sudden occurrence of the jaundice in this child, who had been previously quite healthy, along with the pain in the hepatic region and the vomiting, would lead us to infer that the cause of the disease in this case was some impediment to the flow of bile into the duodenum. But what the nature of the impediment was, it is not possible to say with any certainty, seeing that no opportunity was afforded for an examination of the body; and it is much to be regretted that the real nature of the enlargement of the liver diagnosed during life, could not be ascertained.

ON AMPUTATION BELOW THE KNEE, AT THE PLACE OF ELECTION.

By GLASGOW R. SYMES, L.R.C.S., L.K.Q.C.P.,
ONE OF THE SURGEONS OF STEVENS' HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

Of capital amputations of the lower limb this is by far the most frequent. It is had recourse to in disease and injury of the foot or leg, where if in the upper extremity efforts would be made to spare every inch; thus it is practised for cure which probably is suitable for amputation at the ankle-joint, and for causes affecting the limb at any point up to the situation of our incisions except by a few it is regarded in a poor person as preferable to amputation through the middle or lower thirds, although there is no doubt but that the latter is well adapted for a person of easy circumstances, who can afford to go to the expense of a well made artificial limb, and who can spare the stump as occasion may require.

The point to which I wish to draw particular attention is the method of the operation, whether by flaps or by circular incision. I admit that there is now a growing tendency to the contrary, but still there is a hankering after the old operation, and many will be found who insist that the leg should be removed at the seat of election, where feasible, by flap amputation. Without taking into consideration the reasons against such a mode of procedure, I have myself frequently, following the example of others, amputated in this way, where, if I had taken the trouble of casting the subject over in my mind, I would have acted very differently, and have been saved much annoyance.

The first question that presents itself in an inquiry of this nature is, What do we gain by a flap amputation? The method of making it is well known; it is twofold: rapidity of execution and superiority of the resultant stump.

There is certainly a certain amount of éclat attending a flap amputation, which is not consequent on the performance of the circular. A dashing surgeon can show off before a class of students in such a case; he has all the soft parts divided in almost as few seconds by two clean cuts of his ca!hin, whereas in the circular method several incisions and some dissection would be required; but here there is no rapidity of execution necessary; and since the introduction of anaesthetics, in the absence of sensibility, it is not called for particularly, except through fear of hemorrhage. Although this latter is a subject for consideration in amputations high up in the thigh, yet below the knee it is reduced to a minimum. When flap amputation is resorted to the flap is thought to be upon a 'lary adapted to the upper part of the limb, for this very reason; but now so much has the fashion changed, and so little do they fear hemorrhage, that the majority of surgeons adopt Mr. Teale's admirable operation by rectangular flaps, which is notoriously tedious compared with the old circular; but then it has points to recommend it in that situation which do not come under consideration at the "place of election."

Now, as regards the second object aimed at—superiority of the stump—that form of stump is the best which will bear pressure. Liston taught that muscular flaps made the best stump, then came a reaction in favour of skin flaps. Mr. Teale's success proves that though the muscle covering the end of a bone is absorbed, yet it leaves a tissue which is the best calculated to serve the purpose,
The vessel appears to be more firm and resisting here than lower down, so much so that while tying the second knot, the first may slip. If this occurs where the artery is cut transversely, the ligation is likely to slip so that the vessel is cut in a slanting direction, as it is in very many cases? it even frequently is pierced by the knife. Haemorrhage in a case of this nature may occur to an alarming extent. Mr. Skey's method of tying the posterior flap from only a portion of the calf and dividing the rest transversely, as in a circular amputation, is to be commended as it enables the surgeon to divide the artery is encountered, but otherwise it is open to all the objections which I have been endeavouring to lay down.

On the whole, I am obliged to confess that the flap amputation at the "place of election" is a bad operation at all. it is to be observed that almost all hospital surgeons who have had experience abuse it; yet many persons will be found, urged as it were by a strange infatuation, to perform an operation which is worse in effect, and which is open to so many and serious objections.

The circular method, on the contrary, fulfils all our requirements, and reduces to the minimum the chances against and dangers of a capital operation.

Mr. Syme's method, too, is to be commended; he makes skin flaps and divides the muscles as in a circular amputation.

The following are a few cases to illustrate the foregoing remarks: if I had kept notes of all I should have been able to have furnished more:

Case 1.—W., a. t. 18, admitted to St. Andrews' Hospital for abscess of the ankle-joint, highly strumous. After some weeks the leg was removed by posterior flap at the place of election. Thirty-six hours afterwards I was called on to arrest arterial haemorrhage, which had occurred suddenly, and to an alarming extent; this was accomplished by means of the pressure of a tourniquet; the case ultimately did well.

Case 2.—I., aged about 26, had his foot injured at Inchicore; the limb was removed in St. Matthew's Hospital by flap amputation below the knee; haemorrhage occurred forty-eight hours after, the flap was opened down, some ligatures removed and new ones applied; flap was re-adjusted, haemorrhage came on again, the flap had to be opened again and left so to heal and contract by granulations: the case ultimately did well. Although the wound cicatrised completely by contraction, the flap was used as a pledge on a vessel, was enclosed in the stump, and was not discharged for four months after.

Case 3.—T. F., aged 8, had both legs fractured by machinery; one was so bad as to require removal in St. Andrews' Hospital. I amputated at the seat of election with posterior flap. On the second day I was obliged to open up the stump, as owing to the inflammation that followed from the contusion of the muscles at the time of the accident the parts were in a state of great tension. I need not say that the wound took a longer time to contract than if the circular amputation had been performed.

Case 4.—A man, aged 27, had his leg removed at the knee-joint for disease in St. Andrews' Hospital. A large flap from the upper part of the calf was used, above of to cover the stump; haemorrhage came on shortly after the operation and continued for two days; the stump was opened up more than once the case, however, ultimately did well.

Case 5.—A man, aged 25, had his foot injured by machinery. I amputated his leg below the knee by flap operation in St. Andrews' Hospital; he was a very powerful muscular fellow; the wound commenced to "ooze" very shortly after; although it was ligatured and cauterised applied; haemorrhage continued; finally it was left open and the oozing still continued; he died of surgical fever on the eighth day.

Case 6.—A surgeon of my acquaintance also operated this way lately on a man, haemorrhage set in six hours after, the wound was kept open and styptics applied, but the patient died of surgical fever.
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

LONDON SURGICAL HOME.

Ovariotomy has now become generally recognised as a justifiable operation. It has been performed in nearly all the Metropolitan London Hospitals, in many English provincial, in Scotland, and lately, with success, by Mr. Butcher, in Ireland. Germany and Belgium have long recognised this operation as one properly called for in certain cases, and have contributed their share to the statistical annals of the operation. France, also, led by M. Nélaton, who did not consider himself too old to learn, at a time when most men would retire, and who came to England expressly to gain personal knowledge of the operation and after-treatment from a London surgeon, has worked at the subject, and if the surgeons of that country have not succeeded so well as others, it has not been through want of operative skill on their part, but rather to radical defects in the sanitary arrangements of their hospitals, and more especially to a different method of after-treatment. Quite lately we have seen a careful translation into Italian of Mr. Baker Brown's work on "Ovarian Dropsy" by Dr. Peruzzi of Serièggia, who, when in England, was a constant student of Mr. Brown's practice, and has, in his own country, performed this operation on two occasions, the description of which has been given to him by Dr. Baker Brown. There is no doubt that ovariotomy is the operation of the day. Every surgeon who gets a successful case publishes it, often with a detail of minutiae amusing to those who have seen scores of such cases. The slightest variation in the treatment of the pedicle, or the least modification in the after-treatment, is said to be the cause of success, and there is reason to believe that France, also, has shown a considerable advance in matters of but slight importance will carry men away from the grand question which alone ensures a fair chance of success. Although we ourselves believe that Mr. Baker Brown's method of treating the pedicle by division with the actual cautery is the best, we willingly acknowledge the great success of Mr. Spencer Wells, who uses the clamp, and Sir Henry Wellcome, the capsule, with the pedicle, afterwards allowing it to return; or again, Dr. Tyler Smith's plan of tying the pedicle with twine, cutting the ends off short, and returning the whole at once into the abdominal cavity. These matters are, after all, questions for each surgeon to decide for himself. The real point is, can it be distinguished when ovariotomy is called for; whether, indeed, he has an ovarian cyst to treat, or some other tumour of the omentum, or pelvis? It is not too much to say that no surgeon can always diagnose what is the tumour which he has to deal with. The faithful records of all our ovariologists but too truly confirm us in our statement, and we believe that we shall best serve the cause of ovariotomy by relating a few such cases lately under the care of Mr. Baker Brown, who has now worked for thirty years at ovarian disease. Increased experience has taught this gentleman to say that he cannot in many instances tell what is the nature of the disease until he has made an exploratory incision, and to those assembled around him on operation day at the London Surgical Home, his preliminary observation is always to that effect. If this is the case with one of the oldest of the ovariologists, it behoves those who publish one or two successful cases at a time, to give a greater flourish of trumpets rather than be humble, lest, with all the success of their new knife, trocar, needle, or clamp has given them, they some day cut into an abdomen for an "ovarian tumour" to find a fetus or some other complication which they have not anticipated.

COLLUID TUMOUR OF OVARIES, UTERUS, AND RECTUM, WITH ASCITES: ATTEMPTED EXTRICATION: DEATH ON THE EIGHTH DAY.

(From notes by Dr. BOTTLE, late House-Surgeon.)

Case 1.—Elizabeth S., aged 28 years, admitted September 29, 1865.

History.—Married ten years, has never been pregnant. She enjoyed very good health up to five years ago, when she began to feel generally out of sorts; but it was not for some time after that she noticed any swelling of the abdomen. Three years and a half ago she was tapped, and since then the operation has been repeated twenty-three times; on the last occasion forty-nine pints of fluid were evacuated. The catamenia, which suddenly ceased three years ago, had up to that time been quite regular.

On examination, the abdomen is large, tense, and globular; the parieties very thin. Percussion note is resonant in the flanks and dull in the umbilical region. Fluctuation is very distinct in every direction.

Operation, October 5th.—It having been agreed on consultation that an incision was the only way of clearing up the difficulties of diagnosis, Mr. Brown operated. On exposing and puncturing the peritoneum, a large quantity of ascitic fluid escaped. The incision being enlarged, a large cauliflower growth was exposed, and found to be attached to the right ovary and uterus, with extensive ramifications inseparably adherent to the pelvic fascia. A broad band of adhesion to the omentum was divided by the actual cautery, and a few loose small cysts removed by the same means. As it was impossible to remove the mass, the wound was closed up in the usual way by silver sutures. She roused herself, but peritonitis soon supervened. On the 10th the sutures were removed, and the patient, on the 19th, was discharged. She has recovered very slowly, and has been much better at the present time, and was able to leave the hospital on the 31st.

Case 2.—Mary C. H., aged 13 years, admitted October 3, 1865.

History.—Has never menstruated; has noticed her abdomen to be enlarged for the last two years, but considered herself pretty well until a month ago, when she began to suffer much from pain in the right side and an inch in the belly. The tumour has increased very rapidly lately, the proportion being an inch increase in circumference every week. The tumour presses on the bowel and causes great difficulty in defecation.

On examination, the abdomen is large and tense, measures thirty-six inches and a half at the umbilicus. Stretching the umbilicus, the palpable mass is below the subcutaneous mass, over which the parasites are freely mobile, and another smaller but similar mass can be detected in the right iliac fossa; there is superficial fluctuation as of ascitic fluid. The child has a hectic appearance, rapid sharp pulse, hot skin, and flushed face. The vulva is very edematous, and evidence of general anaemia. Relief is imperfectly cared for.

Operation, October 19, 1865.—Mr. Brown having made an incision seven or eight inches in length, evacuated a considerable quantity of ascitic fluid. A large and very solid tumour attached to the left ovary was then exposed and removed without much difficulty, there being only a few easily broken-down adhesions.

The pedicle, broad and thick, having been divided by the actual cautery, the wound was closed, and the patient
removed to bed. The patient recovered well from the chloroform; but on endeavouring to feed her by enema, it was found that nothing was retained in the rectum. Simple laxative enema were also returned. She was continually vomiting; the abdomen became painful and very tympanitic, especially at epigastrium, and she gradually succumbed, and died rather suddenly on the 22nd at fifteen minutes past six p.m.

Sectio—cadaveris fifteen hours after death.—Bodly much emaciated; rigor mortis very freely developed; some slight attempt at union in the wound; both large and small intestines distended with flatus.

About the region of the pedicle there has been a little lymphatic gland, but none around the intestines, which are not even injected. There is about half a pint of darkish-brown fluid in the peritoneal cavity.
The mesenteric and lumbar glands are very much enlarged, and when cut across have a white cheesy aspect, and exude a milky fluid.

Kidneys large, capsules readily separate; no distinct margin between the cortical and medullary portion; substance very firm.

Filling each half of the true pelvis is a firm white tumour adherent to the pelvic fascia all around, and also to the rectum.

This mass was removed with difficulty, when it was found to have so compressed the rectum as to entirely occlude its cavity. This accounted for the rectal symptoms before death. The tumours varied in consistence in different parts, being generally fibrinous in feel and appearance. At other places they resembled the glands as just described. It was found also that this was only part of the removed stem, as the fundus uteri had been removed with the pedicle; the os and cervix uteri were healthy.

Remarks.—Mr. Brown, when operating, remarked that this was the youngest patient on whom he had yet attempted extirpation of an ovarian tumour. The operation was performed, as the child was evidently dying from the pressure of the tumour, and as removal was the only means which offered a chance of recovery.

DROPSY OF AN OVULE ESCAPED INTO THE PERITONEAL CAVITY EXTENSIVELY ATTACHED TO THE ONEMENT: EXTIRPATION: RECOVERY.

(From notes by Dr. OCTAVIUS GROSVENOR, House-Surgeon.)

Case 3.—Mary C., aged 48 years, admitted December 19, 1865, was sent to Mr. Brown by Dr. Joseph Bullar of Southampton.

Has had eleven children, the youngest of whom is five years of age. All her labours have been good, with the exception of the ninth, when she was in labour for a week, when she was delivered by forceps under chloroform. Three years ago she first complained of pain in the right side, which recurred in increased severity at intervals of six months. Six months since, after severe pain, she first noticed her abdomen has rapidly increased in size until now, and is so inconveniently large that she seeks relief. When she first felt the pain, three years ago, she was irregular in her menstruation, being sometimes three or four months between each interval.

On examination, the abdomen is large and spherical, measuring on a line with the umbilicus forty-seven inches in circumference. There is a tumour very movable, and which very closely resembled the ovule about. There is also evidently considerate acidity.

Operation, December 28th.—Mr. Brown (having conferred with his colleagues) made the usual incision, and having released a large quantity of ascitic fluid (over four quarts), exposed a tumour of an irregular oval form, having all the appearance of an ovarian tumour which had been inflamed on its surface. On being tapped, twelve pints of dark, muddy, and mucilaginous fluid were withdrawn. The tumour was attached to the omentum by three separate broad adhesions (principally on the right side), which were divided by the actual cautery and clamped. One large blood-vessel of the omentum, which bled freely, was tied.

Both ovaries and uterus were healthy, and quite free from any adhesion to the tumour.

January 15th: Up to this date the patient is perfectly well, and has recovered without a bad symptom since the operation.

Remarks.—Dr. Barratt, Physician to the Home, carefully examined this tumour, and gives the following opinion:

"The mass consists of five hundred chief cysts, holding (with one exception, where the contents are more solid) five or six ounces of pearly mucus and soft puriform fluid, really albuminous, with fatty matter breaking down and softenings.

"The cyst wall presents all varieties of epithelial cells, the flattened pavement, like the spheroidal and the columnar covering large villous growths, well shown by Dr. Fox in Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. xliv., plate 9, figure 16.

"That it has an ovular origin and has become sessile, stuck up (sic) by omentum and then developed, is my present conviction."

(This tumour was exhibited at the Pathological Society on January 16th.)

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1865.

Dr. Peacock, President.

The President, in conjunction with Dr. Hicks, a specimen of ulcer of the cesophagus from a person of intemperate habits, who had long complained of difficulty of swallowing, referred to the lower part of the neck. On post-mortem examination, the calibre of the cesophagus was found much narrowed by the cicatrisation of a small ulcer, which was nearly healed. There was no enlargement of the glands in the neighbourhood. The origin of the disease was connected with a wound in the pharynx, in which he said to have brought up some blood.

Mr. Canton showed a specimen in which there was a clubbed state of the Fingers of the Right Hand only, with disease (subclavian aneurism) of the right side; the arteries on the other side being healthy. The artery in this case was tied on the distal side; but the disease progressed, and the patient died in a fortnight of pleuro-pneumonia. The clubbed fingers appeared thickened, but with no adventitious deposit, and no enlargement of the phalanges, as has been thought to be the case. Another view of the pathology of this disease refers it to obstruction in the capillary circulation, and consequent enlargement of the veins. This was not verified in this case, in consequence of the part not having been injected.

Dr. Dickinson showed three cases of diseased coronary arteries, in which the patients had died of angina pectoris. One patient was a middle-aged man, a patient of Dr. Iudfield. All the other organs were natural. The aortic valves were very slightly diseased. The heart was enlarged. The arteries of the aorta was atheromatous, and the atheroma has encroached on the origins of the coronary arteries, so that one was quite impervious; otherwise the coronary arteries were tolerably healthy. The other cases were extremely similar to the above. In one of the latter, the patient was out walking at the time of death. In all these cases, one of the coronary arteries was obliterated at its origin, the other nearly impervious. In all of them also, the muscular substance was hypertrophied, but with very slight fatty degeneration. Dr. Dickinson called attention to the close relation of the coronary arteries with the nervous
tissues of the heart, and to the occurrence in all these cases of cardiac neuralgic symptoms, while the nutrition of the heart was unimpaired. Hence he inferred that the muscular tissue must be nourished from some other source.

Mr. Ernest Hart exhibited a specimen of cancer springing from the dura mater and projec- tincting into the orbit.

The patient was a child. The eyeball was protruding, but the sight was perfect. There was a smaller projection on the temple. After death, extensive disease and thickening of the dura mater were found, with spots of cancer strewn about on the membrane, and thickening of the periosteum of the bones of the orbit. A point of interest in this case was that the child had been operated on by Mr. J. B. Walker of Cavewater, who had the perfect vision coincident with great lengthening of the optic nerve. Mr. Hart mentioned another case in which the eyeball was affected with cancer, and where the power of sight was immediately lost. In this case, which he saw in conjunction with Mr. Fyfe of Brompton, the cancer had originated in the optic nerve, and there was a great predominance of large ganglion cells.

In the case where sight was long preserved, the cancer had originated in a fibrous membrane; the dura mater and much fibrous tissue were found, with small nuclei.

Dr. Cayley showed a specimen of Arterial Development in the Upper Extremity.

Dr. Cayley then brought forward a case of Abcess of the Cerebellum, with Caries of the Temporal Bone. The man died at the age of forty, having had dis ease of the bones of the ear from the age of five years.

Mr. T. Smith showed a Foot in which four Cuneiform Bones were found, the internal cuneiform bone being divided into two; the scaphoid having four articular surfaces, and the great toe two. Mr. Smith had found several feet in which the separation of the internal cuneiform bone was not complete, but was well-marked.

Mr. Smith also showed a large Congenital Fatty Tumour, removed from a young female child, situated in the buttock, and lapping round the femur, presenting on both sides of the adductor magnus. It was firmly connected to the pelvis. The tumour was successfully removed.

Dr. Gibb exhibited a fibrous cast of the trachea and bronchi of a child five years old, admitted into Westminster Hospital, who had had a cold for three days previous, and upon whom tracheotomy was performed the night of admission. The child went on well up to the third day, when the tube of the cannula became blocked up by particles of loose fibrin, which nearly suffocated him. J. R. Hawker, the house-physician, however, removed the cannula, and extracted a complete fibrous cast of the trachea and larger bronchial tubes. The child at once rallied, but unfortunately died from pneumonia on the ninth day after the operation.

Dr. Ginn also showed a Tapeworm expelled with its head, from a hospital patient treated with the oil of male fern. The practice Dr. Gibb is in the habit of pursuing with great success is to administer a dose of cascaro-oil at night, followed by the fern oil at seven o'clock the next morning, and another dose of castor-oil three or four hours afterwards, the patient meanwhile fasting. The passage of the head of the worm is, of course, the great thing desired in the treatment, when the cure is considered complete.

Mr. Curling exhibited a specimen of colloid cancer of the lower part of the colon, in which colotomy had been performed for the relief of symptoms and obstruction of the intestine, with temporary success. The patient was a young man of advanced age, who had suffered from a tumour in the pelvis unconnected with the uterus. She had had great pain in the part, followed by total obstruction. The patient survived the operation for eleven days. There had been no bloody or mucous discharge. The gut was diseased for about three inches, and there was colloid cancer of one ovary, but not pressing on the gut. Mr. Curling dwelt on the relief of pain which followed the operation, and the slight prolongation of life which followed it.

Mr. Solly thought that there was too great fear of opening the colon in such cases as this—an operation which he believed to be urgently called for.

Mr. Curling also showed a drawing from a child one month old, in whom the testicle was found in the perineum at the time of birth; the scrotum being developed, but empty. He likewise produced, by way of contrast, a drawing of an adult patient from whom the scrotum was in the perineum, but the scrotum on that side was quite empty. Mr. Curling had performed an operation for the replacement of the testicle in its proper place. He succeeded in removing it from the perineum, but could only succeed in transferring it to the neighbourhood of the ring. He referred the difficulty in this case to the action of the cremaster not being balanced by the gubernaculum, as is usually the case.

Mr. Gascoyen showed a Fatty Tumour of large size, weighing 5 lbs. 6 oz., removed by Mr. Lane from the scrotum of a patient 52 years of age. The tumour seemed to be connected with the cord, which itself was healthy. (This tumour was referred to Dr. Hicks and Mr. Barwell for a report.)

Dr. Ogil showed a Tumour of a Cancerous Nature from the Mesenteric Gland in an adult. There had been no vomiting or other symptom. Many cysts had been found in the tumour.

Dr. Ogil also showed a False Membrane lining the Arachnoid Cavity in a patient suffering from dementia, and several masses of calcareous matter found in the brain, and apparently the result of the degeneration of tubercle.

Dr. Eccles exhibited a case of Catarrhal Ten- ture of the Uterus, which had existed for at least twenty years before the death of the patient. There had been no uterine symptoms known. The patient had had one miscarriage, but no children. There was a slight suspicion of extra-uterine pregnancy, but the idea of ovarian tumour was negatived. The cavity of the uterus was dilated, and contained a small polypus. The right ovary was not found. The tumour was surrounded on all sides by the fibres of the uterina, and a good deal of calcareous matter was present in the tissue of the tumour.

Mr. Leggatt showed a case of dissecting Aneurism of the Aorta with rupture into the pericardium, situated about half an inch above the valves. There was some loss of power, but no complete paralysis.

Dr. Blandeney showed a specimen of Aneurism of the Middle Cerebral Artery which had burst into the brain.

Mr. Gav introduced to the Society a living specimen of Glandular Disease, forming a large collar round the neck and a large mass in the axilla on both sides. The disease had begun about a year ago with enlargement, followed by inflammation and subsequent ulceration of the affected glands. The disease spreads rather externally than internally, like cancer, and does not pass the microscopic elements of cancer or of tubercle. The general health is good and the secretions are healthy.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

Dr. Barnes, President.

The following gentlemen were elected fellows:—Messrs. R. J. Cave, Birmingham; John Dean, Cranbrook; F. H. Gervis, Adelaide-road; W. K. Giddings, Calverley, Yorkshire; T. Langston, Broadway, Westminster; W. T. Molony, Balham, Victoria; J. M'Inch, Thomas, Swansea; Drs. W. C. Lucey, Bermondsey; J. E. Neil, Melbourne,
Victoria: Mark Tanner, St. George's-square, Pinlico; H. J. Yeold, Sunderland.

Dr. Swain, of Clifton, read a case of Double Mons-trosity.

Mr. W. Owen read a case of Mechanical Obstruction to the Growth of a Fetus.

Dr. Cowperthwaite, of Oswestry.

Dr. Murray showed two large Kidneys, weighing seven ounces four drachms, and six ounces three drachms and a-half, which had been removed from a still-born fetus, otherwise normally made.

Dr. Eastlake read

BRIEF NOTES ON SOME UTERINE THERAPEUTICS.

The author first drew attention to the action of the resin of podophyllum on the uterus. He found an emmeno-gauche effect produced in several cases where it had been prescribed for constipation. He referred secondly to the beneficial use of the spiritus pyrexylicus rectificatus in cases of obstinate vomiting; and lastly spoke of "iodoform" as a salutary in cases of cancer especially attacking the uterus. The drug was discovered by Scullius in 1821, and is produced by the action of iodine and alkalies or alkaline carbonates on wood spirit, alcohol, or ether. Dr. Eastlake has used it with much success locally, by means of medicated pessaries, the effect produced being a marked diminution of pain and discomfort.

Dr. Greenhalgh stated that eighteen months ago Dr. Eastlake called his attention to iodoform, suggesting its use as an anaesthetic and alternative especially in cases of cancer. He (Dr. Greenhalgh) first gave it in quarter-grain doses, but soon found that it might be administered in pills of three to five grains three times a day. He had prescribed the drug in carcinoma, epithelioma of the uterus, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and other painful diseases, in most of which it had been followed by good results. In some cases, but slight effects appeared to result from its use, whereas, in a limited number, given at once in full doses, sickness was occasioned. He considered it had the advantage of never producing that malaise so frequently attendant upon the use of opium, and regarded the drug as a valuable addition to our present stock of medicaments.

Mr. Gaskin remarked that for many years he had been aware of the employment of iodoform as a disinfectant in many parts of the Continent; but that he had been unsuccessful in obtaining much information concerning it. The objection to its general use was its expense as compared with other disinfectants.

Dr. Woodman said that a small quantity of iodoform is produced when the compound tincture of iodine is prescribed with liquor potassa—a favourite combination with many country practitioners, and considered by many to be more efficacious in the treatment of bronchocoeles than iodine alone.

Dr. Hall Davis communicated the report of a case of Fibroid Tumour of the Uterus with Early Pregnancy.

At first there had been retroversion of the womb and retention of urine. The latter was relieved by the catheter, the patient being placed in the kneeling posture; the former by the caoutchouc ball air-pressary. Nine days later (Sept. 29th) the patient came into hospital, presenting a membranous-sized solid enlargement of the abdomen, extending as high as the last rib. She was feverish, reduced in flesh, frequently vomiting; subsequently dysuria and renal pain appeared; later scanty urine and drowsiness, and also sloughing of the cornea, &c. She died on the 18th of October, after on the day previous discharging a putrid fetus of about four months' growth. The womb, which was opened on admission, showed a large fibroid tumour, of kidney shape, attached to the fundus of the uterus; also others much smaller growing from the cervix, in the substance, others bulging on the surface of the body of the uterus. The kidneys contained purulent deposits; the ureters were dilated. Dr. Davis concluded that this patient died from pyaemia, and that had an early discharge of the decomposed fetus been brought about, the patient's life might have been saved. It first became apparent at the autopsy that the largest fibroid might have been easily removed; others, however, which had remained for subsequent development had the patient survived extirpation of the tumour.

Dr. Routt said the case was important, viewed in the aspect of what should be done in such cases—i.e., when we had abdominal tumours and pregnancy coexistent.

The post-mortem examination revealed a large fibroid extra-uterine with small pedicle; precisely the case most favourable for gastrotomy. Should this patient have been operated upon before labour had taken place, or should labour have been prematurely induced first? He thought the latter: First, because it commonly happened that when abdominal tumours, whether ovarian, but especially if fibroid, were operated upon before labour, a miscarriage or premature delivery occurred; occasionally death. Secondly, if premature labour was induced, then not only was diagnosis made more easy as to the exact nature and bearing of such a tumour, but the impetus given to its rapid growth by pregnancy was removed.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The report of the auditors of the accounts of the treasurer for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1865, was read, from which it appeared that the balance in the hands of the treasurer is £234 1s. 8d., and the amount invested in Consols is £881 10s. 3d., representing in Three Per Cent. Annuitis £965 15s. 1d.

Dr. Tyler Smith moved the adoption of the report, and warmly congratulated the Society on its present very flourishing condition.

Mr. Mitchell seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The report of the hon. librarian (Dr. Meadows) was also read. After detailing the general condition of the library, the report recommended that attempts should be made to establish in connexion with the library a museum of pathological anatomy, by preserving such specimens as, having been exhibited to the Society, were afterwards presented for that purpose. The entire cost of the library for the year was £61 3s. 5d. The number of works presented was upwards of sixty, making a total of nearly 900 volumes, a classified catalogue of which is about to be published in the forthcoming volume of "Transactions."

Dr. Greenhalgh moved that the report should be received and adopted. He warmly commended the suggestion of the establishment of a museum, and offered a donation of five guineas towards a separate Museum Fund, and a similar sum towards a Library Fund.

Dr. Wynne Williams seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Dr. Martyn proposed, and Dr. Cory seconded, "That the best thanks of the Society be and are hereby given to the President and officers of the Society for their services during the past year, and that the special thanks be given to Dr. Braxton Hicks, the retiring hon. secretary, for the very efficient way in which he has discharged his duties."

The President (Dr. Barnes) and Dr. Braxton Hicks respectively returned thanks.

The report of the scrutineers was read, and the follow-
REVIEWS.

A HANDBOOK OF OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.
By W. S. Playfair, M.D., M.R.C.P. H. Reenshaw.

In ten chapters we find here treated in detail all the most important operations in midwifery practice. The induction of premature labour, turning, the application of forceps and vectis, with the various circumstances which demand instrumental and operative assistance. The dangers to be apprehended are nowhere better discussed and their treatment described than we here find them. The Caeasarian operation, hysterotomy, craniotomy, incisions, and, finally, transfusion of blood, are chapters well entitled to rank this little work with others of greater pretensions. It is eminently adapted to the wants of persons engaged in general midwifery practice, and especially those who have not the advantages of ready access to consultations with hospital physicians.

PARTITION AND ITS DIFFICULTIES. By John Hall Davis, M.D., F.R.C.P. R. Hardwicke.

The work of Dr. J. H. Davis is the result of personal experience in the life of a London obstetric physician, presenting, as he says, the "difficulties of childbirth in the history of one hundred and fifty-three labourers, offering various degrees and kinds of difficulty, besides a statistical analysis of 19,783 deliveries chiefly in the Royal Maternity Charity, comprising also various forms of difficulty and complication during and after labour."

This work is well illustrated, and appears to be not only intended as a text-book for students in the class of midwifery at the hospital medical school, but as a work of reference for the mature practitioner. The faithful records of clinical cases will be consulted with advantage. It must be remembered also that Dr. Davis possesses an hereditary fund of practical experience, for his late father's midwifery practice, writings, and teaching, have perhaps contributed more than those of any other member of the profession to advance a true and safe practice in all that relates to this branch of medical art, and to place his son amongst the highest authorities in this specialty. We, therefore, recommend this work as a text-book for students and as a safe guide to medical practitioners.


All that concerns chloroform and its effects, with useful hints and advice in obstetrical, surgical, and dental operations, will be found in the pages of this work. Great pains and much labour have been expended upon it, and not the least apology is needed from the author "in endeavouring to supply a want, which it has done very efficiently. The work is very complete, and deserves, as we trust it will obtain, a very wide circulation. The chapter on "Administration of Chloroform in Midwifery" is written with great clearness and judgment.

On the night of the 4th inst. Dr. E. Tietjen, first assistant of the Berlin Observatory, discovered a new planet of very pale colour, belonging to the well-known group between Mars and Jupiter.
WHO IS A QUACK?

The question of who is a Doctor has frequently been asked of late in the medical journals, and has not yet been definitely answered; but the still more important question, who is a Quack? appears likely before long to receive some more satisfactory solution than it has hitherto met with. The Medical Profession, with some show of reason, regard as quacks those who profess to cure diseases without possessing the necessary legal qualifications for so doing; or those who, even if they possess some legal qualification, pretend to have discovered specific remedies, the nature of which they conceal from the rest of the world. Still, the meaning of the word "quack" is so ill-defined, that to use it in reference to any particular person may be considered libellous in the eye of the law, even although the individual may seem to deserve the appellation.

It is for this reason that even the medical journals, which aim at purifying the profession from the vermin swarming around its ranks, dare not denounce the most notorious offenders in this respect, and thus the public are left in ignorance as to the line of demarcation distinguishing the real from the false, the genuine practitioner from the spurious pretender. Even in the flagrant case of those obscure quacks, whose vile pamphlets and indecent advertisements are the scandal and disgrace of our modern British civilization, the medical journals, with a very few exceptions, have been wholly silent as to the names of the traders in infamy who are sauping the morals of the rising generation, and fleecing the credulous and the timid in all ranks and of all ages. The fear that an action for libel might be brought by any of these scoundrels against a newspaper, however honourable in its principles or pure in its objects, has imposed upon the press this discreditable but necessary reticence, and the consequence has been, that except by an occasional exposure in the newspapers as to some collateral proceeding on the part of those persons, the unguarded portion of the public is left wholly uninformed as to the real nature of the traffic in which they are engaged.

It is only right, however, that the veil should now be removed, and that, at any rate, the limits should be drawn which separate the profession from the quacks. In advising and advocating such a step, we desire no interference with individual or public liberty, for every one is free to employ a quack if he likes, but then he should be allowed clearly to understand that the person so employed is a quack. For, like vice which often attempts to pass itself off for virtue, quackery is continually attempting to pass itself off for legitimate medicine, and the empirics bedeck themselves with fictitious titles and boldly assume the rights and the privileges of the lawful and registered practitioners. The law, which professes to protect those who conform to its provisions and to punish those who disobey them, actually does the reverse in the case to which we allude, for it protects the quack in his illegal course, and by so doing punishes the true practitioner who has no chance of victory in the unequal contest.

But the law, while it thus practically ignores the claims of medicine to fair recognition, is singularly taciturn of its own rights and privileges. It would be idle for anyone to attempt to get up and plead in Westminster Hall unless he were legally admitted a member of the bar; and anyone who pretended to assume the functions of an attorney in any of our courts of law, without a certificate, would be peremptorily refused a hearing. Why, then, should the public be left entirely unprotected in the choice of their medical advisers when they are guided so carefully to a proper selection in the case of the law?

For obvious reasons we make no reference at present to any particular instance, but we may observe generally that the time appears to be approaching when in our courts of law and in the Legislature, there will be a distinction drawn between those who are honourably practising the Medical Profession and those who are usurping its functions, swallowing up its emoluments, and deceiving the public. The trickery by which the swarm of quack impostors has hitherto escaped punishment and exposure will be, we hope, speedily unmasked; and then, if the public choose to employ ignorant pretenders, they will do so at least with their eyes open.

There are at present two great classes of quacks—namely, those who are avowedly without any qualifications at all; and secondly, those who pretend to possess diplomas or degrees, or who possess fictitious ones. The latter class is the more dangerous of the two, because there is in the public mind a sort of respect for constituted authority, and the man who calls himself a Doctor of Medicine, or a Member of a College of Physicians or of Surgeons, is regarded as being legally possessed of the title he assumes. The community at large, when they hear a bishop preach or a curate reading prayers, or a barrister pleading at Westminster, conclude that each of these persons is legally entitled to perform his respective functions, and they take no pains to examine the clergy list or the law list to ascertain the fact: and so when Mr. and Mrs. Bull read in the Times that Dr. Nokes or Richard Styles, M.D., has discovered a new remedy for hydrophobia, the worthy couple at once suppose that Nokes and Styles are distinguished ornaments of the London College of Physicians or the University of London, or some other Corporation or Society entitled to grant diplomas or degrees by the law of the land. If some bold but rash journal calls Nokes or Styles a quack, on the ground that their
names cannot be found in any of the authorized lists of the members of the profession, or that they are professing to do what they cannot accomplish, then forthwith an action is brought by the ingenuous Nokes or Styles, and Serjeant Gorman holds up a document, perhaps a forgery, or perhaps emanating from the University of Utopia or the Carnivorous College of the Cannibal Islands, and demands heavy damages for his injured client.

As we have before remarked, this species of trickery will probably soon be unmasked, and we reserve further observations for the present. We may hereafter ask the question, whether pretenders who profess to cure all diseases, or to cure special diseases by secret methods, are not equally entitled to the name of quacks, with those who hold forged or worthless diplomas?

THE NEW MEDICAL BARONETY.

The speculations amongst the profession in Ireland, to which the well-deserved honours conferred on Sir William Ferguson and Sir James Simson have given rise, have received a most welcome response. From the first it was confidently assumed that the Government intened for the medical profession in Ireland no less a distinction than it had conferred on that of England and Scotland in the person of their most distinguished members, and the election of a medical baronet amongst us was expected without hesitation. Irish medical men have reason to feel pride that their representative, as selected by her Majesty for special honour, is as competent to take the position in which he is placed as those of Scotland and England can be. Sir Dominick Corrigan is eminently a man who owes everything to the commanding ability and power of mind, which every man has recognized and respected, whether in practice, in consultation, in Council, or in the Presidential Chair. As a public man he has been enabled to claim from every competitor the rank of talent and activity of mind; and in no position which he has filled has he descended to a position subordinate to the leading rank. Amongst Irishmen, at least, stamp of rank was unnecessary to him, although it will be valued as a reflection on our profession.

MEDICAL GOSSIP.

I have just seen an interesting report of one of those institutions, perhaps unknown in Ireland, called a "Cottage Hospital." The one to which I now allude was established at Powey, a beautiful little nook on our wild Cornish coast and close to the mines at Par, to the population of which, as well as to the sailors visiting the ports, it has been of great and incalculable benefit, as I am enabled to verify from a visit I made to it a year or two ago, during an autumnal tour in that neighbourhood. The hospital was established little more than five years ago by Dr. Arthur Austin Davis, who states that during the past year fifteen patients had been received into the hospital, mostly cases of severity, two of which required amputation. It is satisfactory to add that all the cases did well, and what will no doubt surprise your readers is the very small working expense of the institution, which only reached £19 0s. 10d. This is in a great measure owing to the admirable administrative ability of Dr. Davis, and to the fact that the patients are required to assist themselves by small payments when able. The financial affairs of the institution are in a very hopeful condition, as is shown in an account of the annual receipts and expenditure.

I wish I could give you as good an account of another matter introduced and constantly brought before the public by Mr. Richard Griffin, a Poor-law Medical Officer and Chairman of a Reform Association, of the abuses now pressing so heavily on all Poor-law Medical Officers in the United Kingdom. This gentleman's letter to you, published in the last number, states what I think is a disgraceful fact against all those gentlemen whose position he is so desirous of ameliorating, that during the past year he has received only £14 2s. 1d. from twenty-nine of the three thousand and odd poor-law medical officers. How can these gentlemen expect assistance unless they contribute towards the great expenses Mr. Griffin is incurring in their cause. Look at what only one shilling from each would produce—upwards of £150. This for a year or two would soon obtain all the concessions that are required.

Professor Huxley assisted at the first of the Sunday Evenings for the People on the 7th inst., by delivering one of his usual admirable discourses on the "Desirability of Improving Natural Knowledge." St. Martin's large hall was crowded to excess, and upwards of two thousand were turned away; the prices of admission varied from 2s. 6d. to 3d., with the back seats free. Mr. Huxley will be followed by Sir J. Bowring, Drs. Carpenter and Hodgson, and Messrs. Heywood and Baxter Langley.

Without wishing to intrude on your hospital reporter's province, I must send you the short notes promised in my last of two operations at King's College. In that of Mr. Henry Smith, the patient was a marine suffering for six years from serious disease of the knee-joint. He had been under much surgical treatment in hospital and elsewhere, but the disease had gone on to such an extent as to produce ankylosis of the joint at such an awkward angle that the limb was perfectly useless to the man, and he was suffering much from pain, in consequence of the diseased action still going on. The operation consisted in taking out the ankylosed portions of bone, which was effected by making the incisions as practised in ordinary excision of the knee-joint, but the operation was of necessity much more difficult, as the parts were all firmly ankylosed, and there was a great amount of rigidity and thickening of the soft tissues around the joint. After a very careful operation the limb was brought perfectly straight, and the sawn parts were in complete apposition. Every bleeding point was secured, and Mr. Smith is very particular on this matter. The limb was carefully and thoroughly secured in a well-padded splint before the patient left the theatre.

In the remarks which Mr. Smith made he stated that three courses were open to him to adopt in this case. He might have made an attempt to break up the ankylosis with violent force, but to this he objected because diseased action was still going on. The next step was amputation of the limb, but it was a rule in King's College Hospital never to amputate a knee when it was possible to save the limb by excision of the joint. Therefore, he had adopted the latter proceeding. Up to this day the patient
has not had a single bad symptom, and is going on most favourably in every respect.

Sir William Ferguson's operation consisted in removing the lower jaw on both sides in front of the angle for epiphelgoma of that bone. The operation was accomplished by making an external cut from one angle of the jaw to the other, separating the soft tissues and then sawing through the bone on each side.

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

"Trois Tyransse."

That the cattle plague is an exanthemous disease is now generally believed, as also that the malady is transmissible to sheep, during which transmission it becomes milder. It seems, too, that the treatment, chiefly expectant and mildly stimulant, advised in Scotland, has proved far more successful than that in England. That the disease is carried by fomites, like small-pox, is too true, and in re-shipment of troops for Ireland, too much caution cannot be observed in guarding against the evil of such infection.

Sundry statistics and opinions on infanticide, emanating from government authorities previous to parliament meeting, have startled the admirers of coroners' court law. The Capital Punishment Commission have reported to parliament, rather unexpectedly, that it is advisable that infanticide be henceforward punished with penal servitude or imprisonment, the tests of the child having been born alive completely not required, and so of the crime of concealment of birth; a very remarkable suggestion no doubt, and doing away to some extent with the old tests of the lungs floating in water. Any marked injury to an infant newly born should be considered by a jury evidence of foul play, and punished with the minor penalty, but not that of murder.

A very detailed and able paper, by Dr. W. Farron, the "Statistics of Infanticide," has also brought up for debate the advisability of foundling hospitals as a remedy for infanticide.

It is pointed out that Dr. Chambers, and some leading journals arguing against such hospitals, from what they heard in Italy, were only in part logical, as they argue from the abuse of a thing against its cautious, careful use. M. Contino, the eminent Italian, as also Dr. Lankester, the latter who has a wide experience of the evils of infanticide in London, as we pointed out before, are both in favour of well-managed foundling hospitals, as, perhaps, the least of two evils. Of every hundred newly-born children, according to English life insurance tables, Dr. W. Farr says, twenty-six die in the first five years. In the families of paupers or clergies of every hundred as many as ninety survive, but in foundling hospitals this is reversed, showing, no doubt, the evils of "bringing up by hand," and the other ills to which infant flesh is heir amongst the poor or improvident classes, and possibly still in a more marked manner in foundling hospitals. Still some good authorities are in favour of the milder expedient of such hospitals to the evils of infanticide. It is, indeed, a question whether medical men ought not always, in a balance of opinion, yield to what is most humane. These enfans troués in France, after their sojourn in the hospital, go to recruit the army or navy and for the females ample employment is found.

An agitation, calling for an improved status of medical education in one of our surgical colleges, so as to keep the graduates of the latter somewhere on a level with the more or less advanced elecés of Pall Mall or Burlington House, has attracted notice. That we have every sympathy with the movement need scarcely be repeated.

A question of great importance to Poor-law Medical Officers has been submitted to the Treasury this week on the eve of Parliament, one of the good results of the late meeting of the Irish profession—namely, whether of the £114,905 which the not much admired "red ticket" system now costs (a system made so obnoxious to the country doctor by cheese-paring guardians, to save the pocket of the ratepayer, as it is usually called); whether this medical tax, about one-sixth of the whole cost of Poor Relief Act, should not be, as in England, borne in part by the Consolidated Fund: it was so recommended by a Committee of the House of Commons. The Irish Government are in favour of the change, and sensible folk here think it only requires some good man to keep the point still before Parliament to have the grievance removed.

Irish Poor-law Medical men will thus be less fettered by guardians, more fairly paid, and superannuation allowances regulated. They must, however, make it their own business.

We may say here, perhaps, of our own pendencies on the point, that in some late articles admitted into the Saturday Review, where this and other taxes in Ireland, as contrasted with Great Britain, were examined in a somewhat exhaustive matter, it was shown vividly that such a remission of medical tax was a simple question of right, inasmuch as Ireland generally, during the last ten years, has had her taxes increased by Mr. Gladstone fully one-third (or thirty-three per cent.) over England, leaving the Irish ratepayer less able to meet this poor-rate of four shillings in the pound in many Irish towns; a rate which helps to hamper the Irish dispensary doctor, as it is not (as in England) borne in part by the Treasury. The exact figures are as 4s. 0jd., for each pound of income-tax, to 6s. 0jd.

This act, it need scarcely be said, is only one of seven acts passed, the chargeability of all which has been attached to the poor-laws—such acts as the Vaccination Act, Nuisances Removal, Diseases Prevention, Medical Charities, Registration of Births and Deaths, Expenses of Coroners, &c., under the Board of Trade, and such like. In its elasticity, indeed, of late, one has seen, with something of surprise or dismay, the fever hospitals of cities like Limerick obliged to be transferred to the workhouse, almost of necessity, as the people cannot pay twice for hospitals; once, as formerly, by voluntary donation, and next by heavy poor-rates, the larger part of the latter, as regarding workhouse medical charges, taken off in England, which seems so unfair to Ireland.

But paulo majora! libraries and London lecture-rooms resound with gossip of another complication, of new medical baronets, new cattle plague speciers, new lectures on "force," new Lettsomian orations on the fifth nerve, &c. So many medical men now-a-days are interested in the progress of general natural science that "memoranda" of progress would be imperfect without short glimpses of that kind.

During the week Professor Huxley delivered one of his usually placid, but difficult to digest, or heterodox discourses, which was attended by a crowd of savants. We had an apothecary of "force" as the reigning principle.
of organisation and vitality; man a mere accident of creation abruptly appearing in the development of the monkey; man as a savage first endowing the rocks and rivers and catacacts with "volitions" like his own (subsequently named deities and religious), and much of the same kind, so ably opposed and so happily met by our friend Dr. Aeland in his late Harvelan Oration. We mention such medical essays indeed in sorrow, rather to direct attention to the latter oration than the former—bane and antidote, verily.

Professor Owen has been busy in a revival of the Dodo from its bones, as also welcoming back M. Chaillu a week ago, and last, not least, finishing up a discussion with Mr. Flower, as to the cerebrum of the monotremes. Flower right and Owen wrong. We have had the irrepressible zozen also on the topic, a fierce debate between Mr. King, of the College, Galway, and Dr. Carpenter, as to whether this animal is not a mineral, the incidental fact coming up (test our full-blown friend, Sir R. Murchison) that the Connamara marbles of Galway are wrongly described in Ireland as Laurentian, whereas they are Cambrian. As our motto would fain be that excellent one—petitius damnumque vicelisi—to give and take, we take some comfort in such differences of opinion.

Dr. Bence Jones—intervallo longo—continues his parable in another direction on force and suboxidation, or rather on interstitial nephritis and alcohol as the chief causes of Bright's disease, with much of a practical nature on that malady. Alcohol, he believes, increases oxidation, followed as it is by uremia, with deficiency of blood globules, exudation of urea (as shown by foul breath, sickness, and diarrhoea), gout, cramp, coma, &c., all well described. The chief remedies he has found useful are purgatives and diaphorotics to arrest the tendency to coma, and chloroform to lessen the severity of convulsions when they threaten in certain stages of the disease. It is observable that Dr. Bence Jones, in a manner rather pompous, has never replied to the scathing comments of Dr. Lionel Beale on these questions of vitality being in every particle of matter mere chemical oxidation or non-oxidation.

Dr. Andrew Clarke, the indefatigable microscopist of the London Hospital, whose views were chiefly, if not alone and first recognized by the Circular, sends a vivid reclamation this week of his thoughts, alleged to have been appropriated by Waters of Liverpool, on pneumonia, but not detected in a late debate in the Medico Chirurgical Society.

The passing literature of cholera, seeing that many expect it again this year, deserves notice. An article in Fraser this month describes the panic and horrible exaggeration as to its contagiousness, which worked incredible mischief at Malta, and led the Emperor of the French to counteract such a feeling by visiting the Paris hospitals. Another essay in Macmillan gives the true history of the Broad-street pump, on which a dusty German Pettenkofer has built up an ingenious hypothesis, that the soil must be porous, permeable to air and water, impregnated with excrementitious products, and that the cholera "germ" must undergo decomposition about the eighth or tenth day before it acquires its poisonous properties, and yet how many localities have we where these conditions exist as to soil, air, water, excrementitious products, and yet no cholera?

MacPherson, on the other hand, tells us cholera in India is far more prevalent in dry than wet months, more common (as 76 to 24) in the floating than fixed population of Calcutta, especially in the new arrivals from sea. All authors seem to agree that in billy situations, where there is much rock and thin shallow soil, not permeable to excrementitious matter, cholera is absent; this was also well seen in London as to cholera at Lambeth and cholera at Hampstead. We are no doubt on the road to some new facts in the etiology of this terrible disease, so long the opprobrium mexitoricum. Some unexpected source of the malady may reveal itself, such as the recently discovered origin of many fevers in houses, the decomposing turf and coal-sack in coal cellars.

Dr. Brown-Séquard talks this week of various nerve fibres, so many as eleven in the spinal cord, their anesthesia, hyperesthesia, &c. He differs from Handfield Jones and Lister. He has found a strange thing—viz., that the excitability of the same nerve varies in different parts of its length, and this, as well as that of the muscles and cord, may be very much increased at the same time that the force developed is very small, a fact shown well in atrophied muscles.

Scurvy in the Mercantile Marine.

The attention of the public has been repeatedly called to the continued prevalence of this disease in the mercantile marine, and, in a medical retrospect of the past year, it is again prominently thrust upon our attention. By a return just made, by the resident medical officer of the Dreadnought, in the Seaman's Hospital Society, we find that the numbers of entries for scurvy on board that ship in 1865 largely exceeds the annual average return of the previous ten years, and that all these cases, with one exception, have been brought from ships carrying the British flag. This, of course, but feebly represents the actual amount of scurvy imported into London, and returns from hospitals in Liverpool still remain to be added to this unsyney list of avoidable diseases. The attention of the Board of Trade has been prominently directed to this subject, and a recommendation has lately been made by them to the Local Marine Boards with a view to the appointment of inspectors of liquorice. A majority of these Boards, however, have sent unfavourable replies; and, as men and property on the seas are alike endangered by the frequent presence of this disease in homeward-bound ships, it is of paramount importance that a remedy, at once simple and efficacious, should be provided and enforced by legislative interference. It is imperative that lime and lemon juice shall be good, properly stored, mixed with a certain proportion of spirits, and regularly (i.e., daily) given out to the crew. The last only of these necessary items of arrangement is provided for by the Merchants' Shipping Act, and this is almost habitually disregarded. Few can tell to what an alarming extent men are temporarily reduced and permanently enfeebled by this disease, for it is now practically confined to a certain class only, the medical treatment of which class en masse comes under the notice of but few practitioners. But, as we enact laws and root out abuses, with a view to correct the sanitary state of our land community, it is but fair that the denizens of our wooden walls should receive some small share of our attention and regard, contributing as largely as they undoubtedly do to the commercial prosperity of this country.
SENSATION AND CATTLE PLAGUE.

We verily begin to fear that in the matter of cattle plague our common profession may get itself into bad odour, instead of reaping that ictus which really seems almost within grasp. We feel bound to utter a caution against the railroad pace at which suggestions, interpretations, and theories have been started and then defended by quickly gathered and incomplete facts, during the last few weeks. The ignominious failure of the homoeopaths in their handling of every matter connected with the rinderpest ought to put us on our guard against failure. It is essential to the establishment of truth, and to the preservation of the utilitarian character which medical inquirers should possess, that we set our faces steadily against the prevailing spirit of the age—sensation; yet we think we observe something more than the mere germs of that principle abroad amongst us. It has evidenced itself plainly enough in the appeal lately made to the public through the columns of daily journalism, as though we were a short cut to fame to get one’s name in connexion with some supposedly novel occurrence printed there. For the while a little notoriety is attained, but mediocrity, and perhaps insignificance, are often to be the final effects. Patient, careful, and persevering observation alone is the means by which any satisfactory knowledge is acquired. Our remarks apply as well to the press generally as to individual contributors. Contrariety of opinion no doubt is conduciive in the end to the establishment of right and correct views, but it should be accompanied by a fair balancing of pros. and cons.

We beseech our medical friends to prosecute further researches in a proper spirit, and with that amount of cautious reticence as regards conclusions which the gravity of the subject fairly demands, otherwise rinderpest will become so complex, on account of counter and contradictory statements, that vast labour and time will be expended in unravelling the mistakes of our own committing. At the present moment there is clearly a tendency in observers to range themselves into distinct antagonistic positions, and to regard the rinderpest from totally different points of view in fact, because by this means individually they may acquire notoriety the more readily. In affirming thus much no accusation of any blameworthy kind is implied, it is simply a failing human nature to do so.

Now, how stand matters? Almost every one is agreed that the rinderpest is an acute exanthematos disease, its general features offer no objection to the possibility of its being small-pox. Not so with the erupt-ow, however. Now, firstly, it must be remembered that most of the cattle die at a period anteriorly to that at which the eruption of small-pox is developed so as to be appreciable to the senses. Secondly, it, as a rule in the cow, does not assume the peculiar vesicular character which we are led to believe is a diagnostic feature. It has been argued that the texture of the skin of the ox accounts for the difference, and other points we noticed last week. If we regard the history of small-pox as to its eruptive state, we shall find a very wide range of variation. The results of vaccination are most important. Dr. Murchison has collected, up to the present moment, an amount of evidence upon this point which, though it is not very great per se, yet cannot be overlooked or disregarded. The preponderance of testimony in favour of the protective influence of vaccination contra rinderpest is undoubted.

It has struck us that neither the matter from human variola, nor that obtained from the vaccine pusule of the child, are the most suitable and proper kinds to be used for experiment. By analogy of the human subject it would appear that the matter of cow pox is most fitting to protect against the greater form of mischief, in the same way that vaccinia acts against variola. In a few weeks decisive results must be obtained.

Another matter, however, has startled the attention within the last few days. When Dr. Fenwick addressed a letter to the Times, stating that he had discovered in the muscles of cattle who died of rinderpest, small entoxa, some people imagined not only that it was a novel discovery, but that the cause of the cattle plague was solved. It is affirmed that these bodies are found in healthy animals and are quite independent of rinderpest. German observers found them upwards of twenty years ago, in the mole, the rat, the dog, the deer, and other animals, and Mr. Rainey, in the pig in 1857, imagining them to be the early stage of cysicereus cellulosum.

Dr. Beale, who has gone most intimately into their microscopic history, thinks they are at any rate more abundant in the muscles of rinderpest than healthy animals. This season has been peculiarly prolific in the production of all low forms of life, and it becomes a question whether this would not account for their greater prevalence. They appear to be simply elongated sacs, covered on the outside with ciliated processes, or rather hairs, and filled with young cells of a uniform size, slightly curved and larger at one end than the other. They lie amongst the elementary fibres, occasion no irritation, and reach sometimes a sixth or a quarter of an inch in length. They exhibit no trace of alimentary canal, gland, or other organ in their interior. The effect of reagents upon them shows them to possess the attributes of animal rather than vegetable structures; though Dr. Corbald has expressed the opinion that they are probably of vegetable nature. It is difficult to subscribe to the latter view, in consequence—first, of their situation; secondly, the peculiar cilia-like outer coat or test; and thirdly, the effect of re-gents, especially iodine and liq. potassae. They are clearly very definite things, as Dr. Beale observes, and deserve to be most carefully studied. With regard to their connexion with cattle plague, little at present can be said beyond the fact already mentioned, that competent and trustworthy observers declare them to exist in perfectly healthy muscular structure. If they be entoxa, it is difficult to conceive how the connexion can be traced, inasmuch as they must take, one would suppose, pretty good time to grow to the size of an eighth or a quarter of an inch, and get filled with the enormous number of young cells which distend their interior.

Against the relation of rinderpest and small-pox may be mentioned the fact that Mr. Covel has failed, "in the few cases in which he has attempted inoculation with the nasal discharge in cattle plague on subjects not having previously undergone variola or vaccinia," to produce any result. At the same time one remarkable affirmative instance occurred in the case of Mr. Hancock of Uxbridge.

It cannot have escaped the attention of our readers that vaccination is being practised largely in different parts of England, and that the public have taken the thing entirely into their own hand, which is much to be
regretted. It only shows that excitement is strung up to a very high pitch, and when this is the case cool judgment is considerably warped and unbalanced. A contemporary justly remarks that in this matter the cart has clearly gone ahead of the horse. We mean that people have taken bit in mouth and run clean away from our Cattle Plague Commissioners. It is high time that they lay down some very definite rules for the guidance of those who perform the operation of vaccination upon the cattle, otherwise a really protective method of treatment may get into discredit, and be nullified simply from error in executive detail. We should also like the careful observation of the characters of the eruption of the rinderpest entrusted to the hands of an experienced dermatologist.

Once again we implore observers to treat this matter in a truly scientific spirit, and to exercise the largest degree of caution, before they rush into print or otherwise give publicity to novel opinions.

**MEDICAL ANNOTATIONS.**

**WORKHOUSES AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.**

Within the last few days the public have been horrified by the revelations made as to the misery, the filth, the wretchedness endured by the unfortunate paupers in our metropolitan workhouses, and as to the systematic neglect experienced by this helpless class of the community. On seeing the gloomy rooms occupied by the paupers, sick or well, old or young, and the utter absence of any of that sympathy which they ought to receive from their "Guardians," we write with exultation with the poet "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi chi entrate." But let us turn to a lunatic asylum (a pauper one, be it remembered), and note the contrast. The *Times* of Thursday last occupied two of its columns with an account of a dramatic entertainment, supper, and ball given to the inmates of the Colney Hatch establishment, and the following is an extract from this graphic sketch.

In another page of the very same paper the details are given of an official inquiry into the treatment of paupers at the Bethnal-green Work house. "Look hereupon this picture and on this:"—

"There were about 700 of the inmates present throughout the entertainment, and a more orderly audience could not have been assembled. From beginning to end there was not the slightest interruption, and the patients exhibited remarkable good judgment in the best-awl of their applause. Perhaps the most interesting circumstance connected with the performances was the manner in which the delighted patients joined in the choruses of the comic song. Mr. Moreton requested them to do so, and it might have been supposed that at least some of them would begin at a wrong place, or that all would not commence together; but no such mistakes were committed. They took up the right note, and sang in a pleasing and harmonious manner. At the conclusion of the burlesque Mr. Wyatt, the chairman, and his brother visiting justices entertained their guests, while the patients were regaled with supper—cakes, oranges, figs, and other delicacies being provided for them. After supper there was a ball, at which the visitors, the officers of the establishment, and several hundred of the patients were present. Ladies of the families of county magistrates took part with their partners in entertaining the guests. All the men danced with the inmates of the asylum. Waltzes, polkas, and quadrilles were gone through without confusion, and the intricate Lancers accomplished with fewer mistakes than one often sees committed when they are danced in an ordinary ball-room. An excellent band was in attendance, and the great hall in which the ball took place was brilliantly lighted. The whole scene was so foreign to what one might expect to witness in a mad-house as anything that can be imagined. That such an evening can be spent in a lunatic asylum is one of the results of what may be called the "pailliative" system. It can scarcely be called "curative," because, even to say, the number of permanent cures of chronic insanity bear but a small proportion to that of those who relapse. Very few of the cures are, however, effected in our asylums; and the duration of life has been lengthened among the insane by the treatment in these establishments. More important still, their existence is rendered as happy as it can be under the ordinary exigencies of life. In their intercourse with them last evening the patients showed no fear of the officers. On the contrary, they appear to look upon the doctors, and those acting under them, as their personal friends. The company broke up at about ten o'clock; and if the visitors had not enjoyed an evening of unaroused pleasure, certainly they enjoyed the satisfaction of having contributed for some hours to bring happiness to a number of their afflicted fellow-creatures who can do little to even temporarily cheer themselves."

The following extract is from the Poor-law Inquiry in Bethnal-green, from the same day's paper:—

"Pierce, the labour-master, gave evidence confirmatory of the changes of suits having taken place between incoming paupers and outgoing paupers who had been sick, and he said the stores of old clothes were occasionally removed, in a great measure, to the 'cordettes' being away at wash.

"The Commissioner said he would not prolong the inquiry, but he desired to say a few words to the guardians. First, with respect to the bathings, he desired them to consider how essential it was the water should be only used once, when there was so much typhus among the lower classes, and that this was likely to spread by persons bathing together. This typhus, he warned them, was a species of plague, and one most likely to be spread by the treble use of one water as by the use of the bathings, and the casual defecation being, in great measure, to the 'cordettes' being away at wash.

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**NATIONAL FEVER HOSPITALS IN LONDON.**

The Guardians of the parish of St. Pancras have applied to the Poor-law Board on the subject of erecting Fever Hospitals in London at public expense, and have adduced several powerful reasons in support of this proposal. The London Fever Hospital in the Liverpool Road, Islington, is often overcrowded, and the consequence is that fever patients are refused admission, and sent back to the workhouses or other places, where they propagate the infection. It is also urged that the provision of accommodation for fever patients ought not to be a matter of private charity, as is now the case in London, but a national concern. Notwithstanding the arguments of the St. Pancras Guardians, however, we do not altogether concur in the propriety of erecting these public Fever Hospitals, which we think ought to be provided by the respective parishes. The fact is, that the local authorities have been culpably remiss in almost all cases in the prevention of fever and other infectious diseases, their negligence being generally chalked by the plea of economy. Without advocating any special plan at present, we are inclined to think that temporary and isolated dwellings for the reception of
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cases of fever, small-pox, cholera, or other such cases when they occur, would be far more desirable than permanent national buildings for the reception of any one class of cases. This plan has frequently been recommended, but we believe never has been followed.

NATIONAL HOMOEOPATHY.

Under the serious visitation of the cattle plague, which is now afflicting many of the nations of Europe, it may seem trifling to advert to the innanities of homoeopathy in relation to this disease; but a letter recently written by Lord Sidmouth, and published in the Times, is so ridiculous that we are compelled to notice it. This nobleman, who appears to be one of the followers of the homoeopathic delusion, accounts for the failure of the globulistic treatment in England, compared with its alleged success in Holland, by the assertion that the right homoeopathists have not yet been consulted. The real Simon Pares are, it seems, Messrs. Sentin and Gonolly of Holland, who are said to possess the only true specific globules, of the nature of which all the other globulists are ignorant. Hence the failure of the British homoeopathists, and hence the generous offer which has been made by Messrs. Sentin and Gonolly to come over to England at the small charge of £100 each, exclusive of expenses, for the purpose of curing our afflicted cattle. Thus there is not only an English and a Dutch homoeopathy, but there is a real Dutch homoeopathy and a sham one, and it is really very difficult to know which is which, they are so much alike. As Burns says, "If fate would but the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as other see us," Lord Sidmouth might perhaps discern his own folly, and at least refrain from parading it before the eyes of the public.

VACCINATION FOR RINDERPEST.

It is well known that during the last week or two, a theory has been proposed as to the strong similarity, if not identity, existing between the cattle plague and small-pox. We have noticed this very important matter in our columns, but have not given in our adherence to the views thus advanced, and without wishing to discourage speculation, we may state that we are very sceptical as to the analogy of the two diseases. The practical deduction to be drawn from such a suggestion would be that, as vaccination prevents small-pox in the human subject, so the same measure adopted in the case of cattle would prevent the rinderpest, and accordingly we find that the vaccination of cattle is now being performed to a very great extent throughout England. Rules have been very properly laid down as to the due performance of the operation, and in many cases, we are informed, the vaccination has been successful. But the question now at issue is, whether vaccination can be successfully performed on cattle, but whether that operation will prevent the cattle plague, and on this point we believe that the evidence at present is completely negative. We hope, however, that we are incorrectly informed, and shall be only too happy to acknowledge our error.

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Still the cattle plague. The periodicals are filled this week with original communications representing different views as to the nature of the "pest." These are backed by letters from different parts of the country, advocating the adoption of one or other of the most contrary opinions. In reading these communications one is put in mind of the position in which a non-professional person is placed on listening for the first time to a trial in a court of justice. When he hears the case of the plaintiff stated and his witnesses examined, he thinks there is not a worse used individual in the universe, but on hearing the defendant's case his ideas are completely changed, and he is fully impressed with the idea that the plaintiff has represented a tissue of falsehoods. He is again nonplussed at the reply of the plaintiff's counsel, and finally he is utterly confounded with the address of the judge. So it is with this cattle plague dispute. The Lancet adopts Dr. Murdoch's views as to the identity of small-pox and rinderpest; and, certainly, if we read the letters and evidence from farms in the more northern counties, there is every reason to think that we have, through his untiring zeal and perseverance, come near the truth. It seems that the proper method of vaccination is to obtain the lymph from the matured pustulo in a child. One cow is inoculated from it, and the rest of the herd with the matter taken from the first beast. Dr. M. recommends Dr. Vaughan's plan:

"Lastly, Dr. Vaughan of Crewe, who is public vaccinator to one of the districts in the Lancashire Union, and who has vaccinated a very large number of cattle, has not had more than ten per cent. of unsuccessful cases." He writes thus:

"I employ in the first cases ordinary lymph from the arm of a child, and afterwards from beast to beast. My mode of operation has been this: I select as the most convenient spot, both as regards facility of operation and protection of the vesicles, the portion of skin devoid of hair by the side of the vulva. Drawing the skin tightly over the ischial prominence, with the point of a curved bistoury I make from the to five slight incisions, about a line in depth and half an inch long. The do not bleed, but excise sufficient serum to dissolve the lymph dried on the points, when such are used (though I prefer tubes). Having introduced the lymph, I loosen the stretched skin, and the incisions close so as not to be visible, effectually imprisoning the deposited virus. In this way I have produced by the eighth day (occasionally by the fifth or sixth) as many as six well-matured vesicles exactly resembling those produced on the arm in infant vaccination, and yielding lymph in such plenty that I have vaccinated sixty beasts with the lymph procured from one. The vesicles, with their surrounding subcutaneous effusion, have raised a swelling equal in size to a florin or half-a-crown. I have not observed any particular constitutional symptoms."

The Medical Times adopts the views put forward by Dr. Foswick, that the plague is due to the infiltration of the tissues with enterozoos-like bodies; and, although there is some doubt as to the exact nature of them—whether animal or vegetable—still it is a remarkable fact that the majority of post-mortems on animals has revealed the almost universal presence of these bodies. Dr. Lionel Besne has taken the matter in hand, and from his great skill and success in microscopic research we are to take anything from his pen as a valuable addition to our knowledge. He has found these masses enveloped in a layer of muscular tissue and sarcolemma; he does not, however, pledge himself to the fact that they are enterozoos.

The facts concerning these enterozoos (?) may be summed up as follows:

1. That in almost all, if not in all, animals dying of cattle plague, enterozoos or enterozoos-like bodies exist in considerable number in the voluntary muscles of the system and in the heart.
2. These or closely allied species have been known for more than twenty years, but their nature has not yet been determined. They have been found in the ox, sheep, deer, pig, rat, mouse, and perhaps other animals.
3. They are occasionally found, but in very small numbers, in animals apparently in perfect health when killed.
4. In the muscles of a calf killed by cattle plague, under six months of age, these bodies were found in immense numbers.
5. They vary in length from less than the 1-300th of an inch to at least a quarter of an inch in length. They are, for the most part, embedded in the contractile material of the elementary muscular fibre, but they are occasionally found free.
"6. They are for the most part spindle-shaped, and the external investment or envelope exhibits a very delicate and peculiar structure, being completely covered with delicate hair-like processes.

7. The mass within appears granular to low powers, and exhibits a division into numerous segments, but it is found to consist entirely of minute bodies re-arranging one another, possessing very different characters, less than the 1-200th of an inch in their longest diameter, and of peculiar form, being oval, flattened, the body slightly curved laterally, with one extreme blunt and the other almost pointed.

8. The entire mass increases in size as these small bodies increase in number, probably by division and subdivision, within the cyst."

In the British Medical Journal there is a capital paper from Dr. Dobell, on the "Nature, Cause, and Treatment of Tuberculosis." He is a painstaking observer, and has worked at his present subject for sixteen years. It is not to be expected that all physiologists and pathologists will agree with him, but he puts forward his hypothesis so clearly and modestly that no one will find fault with him. He seems to think that diseases of this class are due to impairment of the functions of the pancreas. An idea of his proposition may be gathered from the following:

"Tuberculosis is due to defect in the action of the pancreas on the fat taken as food (especially the solid fat). The supply of properly prepared fat is cut off from the blood: 1. by the fats not being brought into a proper condition by the pancreas; 2. by loss of absorbing power in the small intestines, due to the contact of unhealthy pancreatic juice and of defectively prepared food with its mucous membrane. Thus the blood becomes deficiently and defectively supplied with fat-elements from the food; is unable to afford those required for direct combustion; does not replace those taken up during interstitial nutrition; but, on the contrary, takes up more to compensate the deficient supply from the food. This having gone on up to a certain point, the fat-elements of the albuminous tissues are seized upon, and these tissues are minutely disintegrated in the process. This disintegrated albuminous tissue is nascent tubercle; and this process of disintegration is tuberculisation."

Dr. Tubbs gives the particulars of a case of labour induced by the use of Barnes' dilator; the proceeding was called for by the occurrence of haemorrhage during the eighth month. Many may condemn the practice of "turning" in a case of the kind, where it was known that the child was dead for hours.

Dr. Kratz's account of the outbreak of trichina disease at Hedlesleben, in Saxony, is very alarming. We may congratulate ourselves that the lower orders of this country are not in the habit of eating raw pork. Out of about 350 cases there were 80 deaths, and the probability is that there will be more. In many of the cases the diarrhœa was not a prominent symptom; there was œdema of the eyelids and tension of the flexor muscles of the extremities and neck. Death occurred in about four weeks, from paralysis of the diaphragm.

Dr. Maclean, in the Canada Medical Journal, relates a case of fracture of the larynx followed by œdema, requiring tracheotomy.

In the American Journal of Medical Science, Dr. Cutter of Newark, relates a case of ligature of the common iliac. A death from the administration of chloroform has occurred at St. Mary's Hospital.

Sir J. Simpson's eldest son is dead. In the Lancet Mr. Coote gives his views on syphilis. Although he adduces no facts to prove the want of efficacy of the system, he objects to it principally from its tediousness, as might be expected. None of his patients would allow the treatment to be completed.

Dr. Ellis relates a rare case of carcinoma of the cellular tissue about the kidney, in a boy aged seven. At the Kidderminster Hospital a weaver whose clothes were caught by machinery, had the skin of the penis completely dragged off and the organ buried in the scrotum. This is not a very uncommon accident.

At the Obstetrical Society Dr. Eastlake recommends a substance called rodeform as a valuable local and internal remedy for procuring respite from the pain in cancer of the uterus.

On the subject of Workhouse Infirmaries, which has attracted such notice in London from the cases of death which have lately been published, in which it is believed neglect formed an element, the Lancet is of opinion that those institutions are overcrowded and under-officered. The very same may be said of the similar institutions in Dublin. In the North and South Unions we believe we are right in stating that each of the medical men are fully two hours engaged each day in getting over their work. It is only rational to suppose that where such a time is occupied the medical officer is anxious to get out of the place much too soon; the number of patients in charge of each is too large.

In a general hospital there would be at least four surgeons and four physicians to do the same work.

The Lancet warns us against "Brahie sugar," which now turns out to be a secret remedy and not altogether free from the taint of homeopathy. It acknowledges that it was "taken in" in allowing the correspondence in reference to it to appear.

In the Medical Times we find four successful cases of ovariotomy.

We are sorry to find that scurvy, a disease which was almost banished, is on the increase in the merchant navy, probably owing to the inferior quality of the lime juice.

The famous Dr. Hunter, of advertising notoriety, has again appeared in court in an action against the Pall Mall Gazette for libel.

We are promised a host of correspondence in next week's journals in reference to the abuse of chlorodyne by the Medical Times and Gazette.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PROPOSED BANQUET TO SIR J. Y. SIMPSON.

A very influential meeting was recently held in Slaney's Hotel for the purpose of making arrangements for a banquet to Professor Simpson, and a committee comprising gentlemen of all professions, and representing all classes of society, was then appointed. The Earl of Dalhousie had willingly consented to preside on the occasion, and it was resolved that the dinner should come off on an early day. The sudden and most melancholy death of the Professor's eldest son has, however, in the meantime put a stop to the preparations. We trust that ere long, nevertheless, the profession and the public may have an opportunity of manifesting how much they appreciate the services of the distinguished Baronet.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR GLASGOW.—We are much pleased to learn that active steps are now being taken for the erection of an hospital for sick children in the Western metropolis, and we understand that a public meeting is soon to be held for the purpose of exciting public interest in the movement. The promoters have already considerable funds in their hands, and we have no fears of the success of the hospital in a city which always subscribes so liberally to every good and charitable cause.
IS RINDERPEST SMALL-POX?

It is a singular fact that Dr. Murchison, whose pathological investigations have done so much to unblur the separation between our three different continuous fevers, which up to recent times have been, and still occasionally are, confounded together as one, should have lent his name to the theory that rinderpest and small-pox are identical, mainly, apparently, because both are attended by a putridular eruption. No one knows better than Dr. Murchison that the mere similarity of an eruption in any two diseases is not a proof of the identity of these diseases. To prove this there must be identity of the type of fever as well as identity of the eruption. No one has even attempted to show that the fevers of variola, vaccinia, and rinderpest are identical in type, and no one has ventured to prove that the eruptions are identical. The vaccine vesicle, like the variolous one, is, if true, always umbilicated, and in its early stages consists of an umbilicated multivular vesicle containing serum, around which spreads the rosy areolar rash. In rinderpest the fever does not remit, is always continuous of a low typhoid type, while the eruption either consists of simple cornoid vesicles, or of true pustules, and never of umbilicated vesicles passing into pustules. The fact that inoculation of rinderpest virus produces a putridular eruption in man proves nothing. Here in his work on "variolin" he states there are at least six vesicular eruptions in the cow which can be communicated to man, only one of which is prophyllactic of variola. M. Prug of Saxony, Messrs. Clarus and Radius, Hildenbrand of Vienna, and many other authors make similar statements, so that this fact must go for nothing. Further evidence is daily accumulating that a previous attack of variola does not prevent animals from taking rinderpest. At a recent meeting of the Justices in Forfar, Lord Dalhousie stated that two cows, belonging to Dr. Guthrie, the Provost of Brachin, had cow-pox so bad last year that they could not be milked; recently they took rinderpest, and he was understood to say had died of it. In a private letter from the chief inspector of rinderpest in Forfarshire, he writes:—"I have just visited one place in which were six ccws, who had natural cow-pox within the year, and yet were all suffering from rinderpest. As formerly remarked, the true nosological position of rinderpest has yet to be determined, and further and more minute inquiries into the nature of the fever and of the eruption must be made before this can be satisfactorily settled. Meanwhile we regret the promulgation of this theory of Murchison's, as tending to render both Government and the public vacillating in their application of the only effective cure—the pole axe—to which both are rapidly tending. As interesting in the present conjuncture, we append a letter from Mr. Fisher, a Forthshire farmer, which has appeared in a portion of the public prints, and which contains a great amount of sound sense in regard to this matter:—

"I am perfectly satisfied that all my cows had the cow-pox last summer (some of them very badly). I cannot say that the calves had it, but as they were nursing occasionally with the cows, and drinking their milk when they were in that state, it is more than likely they had it if it is at all infectious. I am happy to state that they are still all well, and I hope they may continue so. Most of the farms all round have been infected, and some of them cleaned out. In the beginning of October, when the plague began to spread, in this district, I put my cattle into the byres, and kept them since then they have never been out. I have been very careful that no one should go near them but the man who feeds them, and he never leave the barn. They drink from a trough in which iron is placed and salt plate of soda mixed daily, and the whole byres and courts are scalded daily with chloride of lime and Macleouald's disinfectant. I have seen all that has been written in the papers regarding the small-pox, and knowing in my case, I was in hopes a cure might be found; but I have been making inquiries since, and I find that a herd of cows in my neighbourhood are all swept away but three, and the farmer says they had the cow-pox last summer. Now, if this is correct, there cannot be much in vaccination. My own opinion is that it is a low fever, very infectious, and that the only safety is in keeping clear of it. I may be wrong; but I think the fact that I put my cattle into the byres so only, and allowing no one to go near them since, with the liberal use of disinfectants, has as much to do with my being all right at the present time as to my cows having had the cow-pox during the summer."

It will be seen that Mr. Fisher has not much faith in cow-pox as the preserving agency in the case of his cattle, but that he attributes his good fortune to the prophylactic and isolating measures he has adopted.

Since the foregoing observations were penned, we learn on unquestionable authority that of the calves whose immunity from the disease formed the ground for Mr. Tollema's letter to the "Times" on the efficiency of vaccination, one has since taken the disease by contagion, and the other by being kept in a vitiated atmosphere.—Ed. M.P.C.

AN APOLOGY.

It would be disrespectful to our Subscribers to hesitate at offering a sufficient apology to them for our shortcomings within the last three weeks in punctuality, and in other respects in which complaint ought not to be possible or apology necessary. With the most anxious desire to render the "Medical Press and Circular" as perfect as possible from its first number and in all respects, we must confess that the magnitude of our task has, in individual cases, overcome our desire and intention to do full justice to all our subscribers, contributors, and advertisers. In those days of publication by millions, little latitude can be allowed for failure in any respect, yet we suspect that the general public have a very short idea of the full meaning of an issue of 17,000 copies of a three sheet journal. When we say that after leaving the composers' hands such a journal has to go through thirteen separate operations before it reaches the Post-office, and that from the 3rd inst. to the 18th, no less than fifty-two sacks full of copies have left our office, it will be understood that delay in transmission or faults in typography are indispensable. The publication of three separate and distinct journals, each comprising its own special material and information, is an undertaking of sufficient difficulty and responsibility to account for some little slowness or harshness of working in its machinery, and we trust that our readers will not be slow to extend to us an indulgence which we hope it will never again be necessary to ask from them. We have spent neither labour nor expense in the execution of our promise, and in point of fact have exceeded our estimated issue by nearly two thousand copies.

UTILISATION OF SEWAGE.

WATER closets, as now managed, are an utter nuisance. The matter deposited in them ruin the air of houses, and when they reach the sewer poison the air of streets, and when they reach the river or the sea, further poison and defile the waters therein. Nevertheless, sewage matters are a very good thing in their own place, that is in the oil, and nor where else. In Belfast for example, not to mention elsewhere, English, and Scottish towns, the sewage matters driven into the sea, kill the sea intluores, and a joint deposit of the sewage matters and dead infusoria takes place, and has
taken place, to an immense extent on both sides of the Lough, creating a stench, especially when the tide is out and the sun is warm, which it is impossible to describe, and which, even now, renders an abode on either side, for some miles down, anything but agreeable.

The proper plan would be to collect all sewage matters in close vessels, wherein they might be disinlected by the addition, by hand, of a little carbolic or phenic acid, now sold very cheap by Calvert in Manchester, or simply by dry earth. Or, one or other of these substances might be added by the simple mechanism as connected with the seat. In Belgium as in China, necessaries are erected all along the highways, for the convenience of wayfarers. The system might be followed here with much advantage, both in town and country. As it is, human orudes, almost everywhere, pollute our streets, disgrace our roads. In China and in Japan every particle of human excrement is carefully collected and restored to the soil, although, unfortunately, they have not got the length of disinfectants and deodorisers. In the Appendix to Liebig's "Laws of Husbandry," as translated by Professor Blythe of Cork, will be found a most interesting account of the collection and application of sewage matters in Japan, where, in respect of this careful collection and thrifty application of sewage matters or rather human feeculence to the soil, they excel every community, except perhaps the Chinese, in the whole world. Their example cannot be too universally followed with, however, the addition of those appliances and precautions suggested by modern science and modern delicacy. With this proviso, every farner should be furnished with a printed slip of instructions from the Appendix already cited.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—Since the last report published in your journal I have received £3 3s. 6d., as the annexed list will show, which not only places the Association out of debt, but leaves a small surplus for future proceedings. To this surplus I trust the Poor-law Medical Officers generally will add their subscription, and thus enable the Association to take active proceedings during the ensuing Session of Parliament.

There is a question now before the country to which I desire to call the attention of the Poor-law Medical Officers —viz., "The Rinderpest." which, should it be proved to be a malgrant form of small-pox, will compel the Government to consider the question of the compulsory vaccination of all cattle, not to be killed as such, and thus prevent the spread or reappearance of the rinderpest in the United Kingdom.

Should such be the case, and the Poor-law Medical Officers not consider it derogatory to vaccinate these animals in their respective districts, a very material addition might be made to their at present miserable incomes; besides this, it would be the means of keeping up the supply of milk for the human subject. If, however, they should decline to do this, I feel certain that those who are deputed to vaccinate the calf (a much more difficult operation than that in the human subject) will after a time vaccinate the infant, and thus a material reduction instead of an increase may be made in the fees of the Poor-law Medical Office. I throw this out for the consideration of my brethren, that steps may be taken to ensure the attainment of this object should they desire it.

J. Griffin, Weymouth, £1 1s.; H. T. Matthews, Horsham, £1 1s.; C. F. Lewis, Horsham, 5s.; W. Martin, Horsham, 10s.; R. Harrison, Kendal, 5s.; A. Ch commercial, St. Germans, 5s.; H. E. Sargent, Launceston, 2s.; H. B. Good and W. B. Norman, Portsea Island, 10s.; W. A. Raper, Portsea Island, 5s.; J. F. Allman, Portsea Island, 5s.; J. E. Brine, Shaftesbury, £1 1s.; J. H. Swain, 10s.; W. H. R. Bennett, 10s.; J. S. Miles, 10s.—I am, &c.,

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

BRAHIE SUGAR.

Under this curious and attractive title, our contemporary the Lancet recently admitted into its pages a puff of what turns out to be apparently sugar of milk. The writer is now stated to be the brother of a well-known homeopathist in Edinburgh, and his letter contained a sufficient amount of wonderful cures to attract a considerable amount of attention. Our druggist have been besieged with inquiries after Brahe, and it has recently had a large sale. The mystery about it has, however, leaked out, and it will need to be something wonderful to keep its position now. Though indeed there is hardly a better field for quackery than rheumatism, for there is no disease more thoroughly uncertain in its behaviour to drugs or remedies, or one which may be more safely entrusted to skilful nursing alone; and if the Brahe or saccarum lactis contain only a moderate proportion of morphia, its success is certain.

MEDICAL ET QUETTE.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—A is sent for to a sick lady: he being from home and not putting in his appearance till the fourth day after being solicited, B (who happened to be in the village) is called in. The following day A visits the house of the sick lady, but is refused an interview. A then addressed a letter to B, apprising him (B) of his (A's) return, and requested that the patient be handed over to him in accordance with the rules of medical etiquette. B, of course, complied, and discontinued his attendance, but on the following day, to the great surprise of B, the patient wrote to him and requested him to visit her again or send some medicine. B, not understanding this anomaly, called again on the lady, and is informed by her that she will not be attended by A (whom she considered had slighted her), and urgently requested B to continue his attendance. B consented. Pray, Sir, 1st, to whom does the patient belong? 2nd, Has B violated the rules of medical etiquette?

By answering the above queries in your next impression you will greatly oblige,—Yours obediently,

J. T. J.

[Under the circumstances stated, we think that the patient belongs to B, and that B has not violated the rules of medical etiquette.—Ed. Medical Press and Circular.]

At the meeting of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of London on the 16th inst., 66 gentlemen presented themselves for examination, 36 for the "primary" and 30 for the "pass," of the former eight candidates were referred back for three months, and of the latter nine were rejected, making a total of seventeen candidates out of sixty-six refused admission, or rather more than one-fourth of the whole.

Medical Services in India.—A commission "to consider and report upon certain points connected with the Indian Medical Service" has been appointed. Mr. J. Strachey, C.S., will be the President; and Dr. H. A. Bruce of Bengal, Dr. F. S. Arnett of Bombay, Dr. W. R. Cornish of Madras, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. K. Burne, of the Bengal Staff Corps, the members.

A case of death during the administration of chloroform occurred last week at St. Mary's Hospital in the person of a man who was undergoing the operation of evulsion of the toe nail. It appears from the evidence on the inquest that the usual precautions of stethoscope examination had been taken, and that no cause for the sudden syncope had been made manifest either by that or the subsequent post mortem examination. It was represented that the man had walked three miler and a half to the hospital that morning, and had expressed an unwillingness to receive an anaesthetic; but these circumstances were properly held to afford of themselves no sufficient reason for the unfortunate result.

The Medical Press and Circular, 1 January 1866.
If you will permit me I will try to illumine the darkness of your correspondent of last week with respect to the endoscope, which, he states, is unknown in Belfast. The credit of its invention, or at all events of its practical application to disease, was due to Desormeaux, and it has been perfected by Dr. Cruise of Dublin, who has published a most interesting paper containing an account of the instrument, and the results of his most valuable investigations with it. I would commend this paper to the attention of "Darkness," who will see in it the manner of exploring the urethra, examining the character of a stricture, or the alterations of the mucous lining of the canal. To Dr. Cruise the endoscope also affords a means of examining the bladder, and he narrates how Dr. R. M'Donnell tested the powers of his instrument by placing in the bladder of a dead person three articles, and then challenging him to tell what they were. In a few minutes Dr. Cruise was able to do so, and informed Dr. M'Donnell of the presence in the bladder of a brass screw, a Minis bullet, and a lump of plaster of Paris.

With regard to Brouhe sugar the rest of the world are in nearly as great darkness as your correspondent. A description of the therapeutic effects of Brouhe sugar appeared in the Lancet by an anonymous correspondent, in which the writer records some wonderful cures effected by it, but neither giving the dose nor the nature of the medicine. A letter in the last Lancet from an apothecary in Leith, who, it appears, dispensed the Brouhe, envelopes the matter in greater mystery, for according to him the introducer of the medicine is making arrangements for the sale of the medicine by a wholesale house, and appeared to be reluctant to tell anything about it. The remedy may possibly turn out to be a valuable one, but it is being introduced to the profession in a most questionable way.

**MEDICAL NEWS.**

**CHAIR OF GEOLOGY IN THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—** It has been transpired within the last day or two that the Senate Academicus have resolved to petition Government to erect a chair of geology, as a compliment to the chair of natural history, so ably filled by Professor Anson.

**STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL INQUIRY SOCIETY OF IRELAND—POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.—** The meeting announced for Tuesday the 23rd is, in consequence of the Friends' Institution being otherwise occupied, postponed till Monday the 28th instant.

Some interesting official statistics of the wine trade in France have been lately published by the French Government. According to these it appears that the average annual production of the vineyards in France is 38,000,000 hectolitres. Of this quantity 15,340,000 hectolitres, ie offered for sale, 2,454,000 hectolitres are distilled and converted into spirits of wine or brandy; the quantity exported to foreign countries amounts to 2,030,000 hectolitres; 220,000 hectolitres are used for vinegar, and 15,245,000 hectolitres are consumed by the growers or sold direct to consumers. The vineyards, which are in the hands of 2,500,000 named proprietors, are situated in 75 departments. The annual consumption of wine in Paris by each inhabitant is estimated at one hectolitre and a half. The hectolitre is a little over 22 gallons.

**GEORGE H. PORTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., senior surgeon to the Meath Hospital, and County of Dublin Infirmary, has been elected to the Board of the Meath Hospital in the room of the late Edward Hutton, M.D.**

**A SLOG DOCTOR APPOINTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—** Some time ago we mentioned in these columns that Dr. Tucker of this town, had produced an able work on "Cholera and Fever, with remarks on the Treatment of Cattle Plague." Dr. Tucker's intimate acquaintance with the latter subject has procured him the honourable appointment of member of the Cattle Plague Committee. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to select Dr. Tucker to proceed to London, in company with a deputation of eminent in the medical profession, in order to observe and consider the most approved and successful modes of treating the disease, which is producing such devastation on the herds of England and Scotland. While the appointment to such an office confers great distinction on Dr. Tucker, we would also consider it as reflecting no small amount of credit on this officer, who has the benefit of Dr. Tucker's able services. It is gratifying to find that Sirlo can produce men of such excellence in their profession as to merit being placed with the ablest professors and most eminent men of their respective and such a momentous importance. In consequence of Dr. Tucker's being selected by the Lord Lieutenant for the above named purpose, an extraordinary meeting of the St. Ol'ispenary Committee was held last week, at which Dr. Faussel was appointed co-official to Dr. Tucker. Dr. Tucker was also deputed by the Lord Lieutenant to attend the meeting of the death of Sir Robert Tucker, and assist the medical officer during the absence of Dr. Tucker.—Sirlo Chronicle.

**ACCIDENT TO DR. ALLSBORN, EDINBURGH.—** On Thursday evening last a serious collision took place at the St. Margaret Station of the North British Railway, by which several passengers were dangerously hurt, including Dr. Allborn, of Princes-street, who was injured about the head, and is still in a precarious condition from the accident.

**THE LATE SIR JOHN MCGREGOR, K.C.B.—** This distinguished military surgeon and physician, who died on Saturday last at Hyde, Isle of Wight, at the age of seventy-four, was the second son of Mr. Duncan Macandrew of Culross, county of Perth, and assumed the name of McGregor, instead of Macandrew, the surname by which he was universally known. He was descended from the McGregors of Forn, the name having been changed after the rebellion in Scotland in 1745. After his education at the University of Edinburgh, he entered the medical branch of the army as hospital assistant in 1808, and saw considerable service. He became assistant-surgeon, February 15, 1810; regimental-surgeon, April 30, 1822; staff-surgeon, 7, 1846; deputy-inspector-general, October 21, 1853; and was for some years stationed at Mairi in that capacity before his retirement. Sir John was made an honorary playwright to his Majesty's Theatre in 1846, and in recognition of his eminent professional services, created a Knight Commander of the Bath the same year.

**DR. ALEXANDER IRVINE OF CLONMANY, COUNTY DONEGAL, HAS BEEN UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE IRVINE-TOWN WORKHOUSE AND DISPENSARY, IN THE ROOM OF DR. G. INNES DONALDSON.**

**RINDERFEST AND SMALL-POX.—** With reference to the small-pox theory advanced by Dr. Murchison, we may state that Professor McCall of Glasgow, is at present engaged investigating the matter, and in the meantime is experimenting upon two animals. Both of these animals experimented upon have been attacked with small-pox. The one has been vaccinated, and the other inoculated with virus of small-pox, taken from the human subject. What the result of this interesting experiment may be we cannot at present tell, but we have no doubt Professor McCall will make it known as soon as completed.

**THE PITCHARD CASE AGAIN.—** We are informed on reliable authority that this case will soon assume a new phase. Dr. James Paterson of Glasgow, whose conduct was so severely censured by the Lord Justice Clerk at the trial, was granted an appeal against judgment and is expected to appear at Edinburgh for a short time, and present a letter which appeared in its columns. The Lord Advocate and Mr. Gifford are retained for the defence.—Fitsahore Journal.

**GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY.—** The annual general meeting of the qualified contributors and subscribers to the Glasgow Eye Infirmery was held on Thursday afternoon, in the Religious Institution Rooms—Mr. Robert Daigle, M.P., for the city, presiding. The forty-second annual report of the directors was submitted, showing that during last year there were 1962 new cases admitted, which, with 1894 remaining on the roll at the close of the year, gave a total number of 3856 cases treated, showing that the increase in the number of cases noticed for many years past was continuous and progressive. The treasurer's accounts showed that the amount on the side of revenue was £1791 4s. 6d. After allowing the payments for rent, rates, etc., the balance was £177 13s. 6d. for painting and repairs, there was cash in bank to the amount of £270, and on hand £12. 4d. The report was adopted.
MEDICAL DIARY OF THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Operations, 1 p.m.
ST. MARY’S HOSPITAL.—Operations, 1 p.m.
ST. Bartholomew’s Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
ST. Thomas’s Hospital.—Operations, 1 p.m.
GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
LONDON HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—7 p.m. Special Council.—8 p.m. Dr. Pacock, “On some of the hospitals in the North of Europe, and on hospital structure.”

THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Operations, 1 p.m.
ST. GEORGE’S HOSPITAL.—Operations, 1 p.m.
LONDON SCROFULOUS HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
WEST LONDON INFIRMARY.—Operations, 2 p.m.
ROYAL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
ROYAL INSTITUTION.—8 p.m. Professor of anatomy his course.

ROYAL INFIRMARY.—8 p.m. Mr. Welch, “On Ovarian Cysts.”

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Operations, 1 p.m.
ROYAL INSTITUTION.—8 p.m. Mr. S. W. Baker, “On the Sources of the Nile.”

SATURDAY, JAN. 24.

ST. THOMAS’S HOSPITAL.—Operations, 9 p.m.
ST. LAVERTY’S HOSPITAL.—Operations, 9 p.m.
KING’S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Operations, 12 p.m.
ROYAL EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
CATHOLIC HOSPITAL.—Operations, 2 p.m.
ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Prof. Westminster, “On Art Education.”

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. Edwards Crisp’s communication has been received. Mr. Griffin’s letter is inserted.

Dr. Edwin Heacock.—The communication has been received, and we hope that the health of our esteemed Correspondent will be improved by his temporary change of residence.

Mr. Harry Leach is thanked for his courteous communication, and we shall be happy to receive any further information on the subject.

Dr. W. J. Green of St. George’s Hospital.—The subject does not appear to us to be of sufficient public importance to justify us in reprinting the letter, but if Dr. Goodwin will write a letter to ourselves, embodying in a brief space his case of complaint against the authorities of the Hospital, we will give our best attention.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

ENGLAND.

Morpeth Dispensary—Resident Medical Officer.
Southampton—Officer of Health.
Officer of Health for Southampton. Not to practice. Salary £150.
Application to be made before the 8th of February.

MR. J. G. Couper, of Wood Green and St. George’s Hospital.—The subject does not appear to us to be of sufficient public importance to justify us in reprinting the letter, but if Dr. Goodwin will write a letter to ourselves, embodying in a brief space his case of complaint against the authorities of the Hospital, we will give our best attention.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

A. D. Anderson, M.D., has been nominated a Director of the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons Glasgow.

Mr. J. Barlow, of Wem, has been appointed Dissector to the Salop Infirmary, and Surgeon to the Ingerslev Infirmary. Also Surgeon to the St. John’s Works. Salary £100.

T. Blades, L.R.C.P., Ed., has been elected Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator to the District Fever Board of the West Ward Union, Wem, and Surgeon to the Salop Infirmary.

W. Cantor, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.H.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Dental Officer to the London School of Dental Surgery, and Surgeon to the London Dental Hospital, which office, with the appointment of Dr. W. F. Forsyth, L.D.S.R.C.S., is resigned.

E. Evans, M.D., Assistant Physician at King’s College Hospital, has been appointed Pathological Registrar of that institution.

E. F. Russell, M.B., M.R.C.P., has been appointed Treasurer to the Westminster Infirmary.

Dr. G. de Gor. Griffith, Physician to the Finsbury and Westminister Infirmary for Diseases peculiar to Women and Children, has been elected Physician-ACchnoer at St. Saviour’s Maternity Charity.

E. Gwynn, M.D., has been appointed Surgeon to the Holloway and relieving Dispensary, vice Dr. Benson, resigned.

J. Harrison, M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed Medical Officer for the Brunswick District, to the Brunswick Union, East End.

W. Montgomerie, M.D., M.R.C.S., has been elected one of the Surgeons to the Cowes Dispensary.

W. W. Hopkinson, M.D., has been appointed Consulting Physician to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, on resigning the Honorary Physicianship.

F. P. Jackson, M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed Medical Officer for District No. 2 of the Blanddon Union, Leicesterville, vice J. Hunt, M.R.C.S., resign.

W. Newman, M.D., M.R.C.S., has been appointed Surgeon to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary.

C. R. Mackey, L.R.C.P., Ed., has been appointed Resident House-Physician to the Westminster Infirmary, vice C. St. Abyhn Hawken, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

J. M. Pagan, M.D., has been re-elected a Director of the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum.

T. H. Riddick, L.R.C.P., Ed., has been appointed Senior Assistant-Surgeon to the Rhiyuney Iron Works, Monmouthshire, vice T. Dumaun, L.R.C.S., resigned.

J. M. Pagan, M.D., has been appointed Medical Officer for the Becking District of the Brunswick Union, Essex.

Mr. T. A. Turner, has been appointed House-Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Lunatic Asylum, St. Mary’s Asylum, Chester, vice J. G. Macklin, L.R.C.P., resigned.

J. Clarke, L.K.Q.C.P., has been appointed Surgeon to the Constable, Balliolcove, Co. Cavan, vice J. Taylor, L.F.P. & S.Glas., resigned.

Geo. Hatchell, M.D., has been admitted a Member of the Royal Irish Academy.

W. E. M. M., has been nominated a Director of the Glasgow Royal Lunatic Asylum by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

BIRTHS.

January 3rd, at Kiltarman, the wife of Dr. Dodgson, of a daughter.

January 4th, at Shannon, one of the Grand Daughters of the late Viscount Granard, of the late Mrs. Thomas McNamara, of a daughter.

January 5th, at Rathkile, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon R. A. Alleyne, Surgeon Medical Service, of a daughter.

January 7th, at Tralee, the wife of R. Fitzmaurice, Esq., M.D., of a son.

At Calver Bank, Mr. Calder, of the 11th inst., the wife of Walter Watson, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.


December 30th, at Perth, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon G. S. Dave, M.D., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

January 5th, at Ballochmyle, the wife of Assistant-Surgeon R. A. Alleyne, Surgeon Medical Service, of a daughter.

At 12, Montpelier Terrace, on the 8th inst., the wife of Dr. M. Callander, of a daughter.

At 7, Mary’s Court, Newry, by the Rev. the Dean Thomson, Mr. Walter Sinclair, Esq., Newry, to Mary Margaret, eldest daughter of W. A. Davey, Esq., M.D., Newry.

At Windmill Hill House, Dalziel, Lanarkshire, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Loudon, William Whannond, M.D., Jarrow, Durham, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas King.

At Broxburn Hall, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. William White, vicar’s Fyes Church, Haddington, father of the Bridegroom, Dr. Peter White, for John, eldest son of the late Joseph Alexander, Esq., Broxburn Hall, Linlithgowshire.

At 22 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. James Jeanes, D.D., vicar of Croy, for Alexander Smen, fourth son of John, of Linlithgow, to Isabella, daughter of John Craige, Esq.

At Quorn, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. James Grant, D.D., B.C.L., Oxon, of St. Mary’s, Edington, for John Gavin, Esq., of tankow, China, to Mary Scott, only daughter of George Walker, Esq., L.L.D.

At the residence of the bride’s sister (15’, Prince-street, Edinburgh), on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Foye Street, George’s, John Chay, Esq., Edington, James Carman, Kinneilshire, to Jane Kerr, second surviving daughter of the late Francis Adams, Esq., M.D., of Bankhead, Edinburgh.

At Kinloch, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Laschon Maclean, Airsalk, Luned MacCallum, Esq., surgeon, to Margaret Cowie, relief of Charles MacLeod, Esq., of Kinloch, Inverness-shire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17, at Kiltegan, of puerperal fever, Agnes Henderson, wife of Thomas Henderson.

Jan. 10, at his residence, 9 Kildare-street, George Davis, Esq., M.D., emigrated.


Jan. 17, at 13, Queen-street, Edinburgh, on the 14th inst., David James Simpson, M.D., aged 24, eldest son of Professor J. Y. Simpson.
LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR, JUNE 31, 1866.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.

Original Communications.

SOME REMARKS ON THE VALUE OF LARYNGOSCOPY:

BEING A REPLY TO DR. MORELL MACKENZIE.

By EBEN. WATSON, M.A. & M.D.,
Lecturer on Physiology in Anderson's University, Glasgow.

It is annoying to most persons to be misrepresented, whether it be done wilfully or through misunderstanding, and in so far I have felt annoyed by Dr. Morell Mackenzie's remarks made on my papers in his recent communication to The Medical Press and Circular for 10th January, 1866. Had this matter merely concerned himself and me, it had only involved Dr. M. Mackenzie's holding a poor opinion of me and my writings, I should not much have troubled myself to reply; but justice to my own professional character seems to me to make a reply from me necessary, and that all the more because Dr. M. Mackenzie has attacked, in The Medical Press and Circular, papers of mine published in the Lancet (June 3rd and July 1st, 1865). This was not the proper course for him to take, because the readers of the two periodicals may be different, and thus the matter in dispute could not be fairly laid before them. I waive this point, however, and merely refer to the Lancet where the original papers may be found.

For the sake of brevity I shall pass by Dr. Morell Mackenzie's introductory observations about "vested rights," though I really do not perceive their relevancy to the matter in hand.

I cannot but remark, however, that the contrast he draws between himself and me is very amusing. I am the type of pre-laryngoscopic darkness, he the apostle of laryngoscopic illumination. My book "was useless and instruc-
tive" enough in pre-laryngoscopic times; his papers, we are led to infer, are the very concentrations of all that is recent and reliable. Now, really, this is too bad. It is in bad taste to write thus regarding me, but it is infinitely worse regarding Cheyne, Porter, Ryland, Trouseau and Bécler, Horace Green, and others who have written so ably on the larynx before Dr. Morell Mackenzie studied medicine at all. What is pathology old fashioned; is there no good in descriptions of disease, or of the means of diagnosis founded on it and them? Is there nothing to be learnt from the practice of others and the rationale of their treatment, and is that treatment likewise become obsolete? I hope not, else we have bid farewell to the scientific surgery of the larynx.

I shall perhaps be excused for stating here, that exactly ten years before Dr. Morell Mackenzie became acquainted with laryngoscopy through the teaching of Czermak—viz., in the year 1859—I wrote and printed, as it was then the custom to do, an essay on the larynx as my inaugural thesis when I became Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and in it I mentioned that I had already performed some experiments towards obtaining a laryngoscope, the idea of which I owed to the often quoted passage in Liston's "Practical Surgery." I have still in my possession one of these rude laryngoscopes, and I did not know till lately that it was almost identical with Bozzini's; but I was soon discouraged by the difficulties of applying such imperfect instruments, and gave up the investigation at that time; yet I do not doubt that this early, though unsuccessful trial, gave me some advan-
tage when I recommended the study in more favourable circumstances, and prepared the way for my making more rapid progress in the art of laryngoscopy than I should otherwise have done. My experience in its application to disease, both in cases occurring in my own practice and in those sent to me by other practitioners, is now consid-
erable, and my faith in its results is very great; so that Dr. Mackenzie's attack was the less expected by me, for though I had been guilty of some opposition to his dog-
ma, I was not aware till I had read this paper of his, that I could possibly be accused of having written anything which might justly be deemed antagonistic to laryn-
goscopy; but we shall see.

I believe the best way of dealing with such statements as those of Dr. Morell Mackenzie is just to give the very words—first those which he attributes to me, and then in immediate sequence those which appear in the Lancet. Thus, Dr. Morell Mackenzie declares that I have "implied that laryngoscopy was almost superfluous in diagnosis and certainly useless in practice." (Medical Press and Circular, p. 25) Whereas my words are, "the application of the laryngoscope to the investigation of the diseases of the larynx is a very welcome addition to our means of diagnosis. It gives us another and an entirely new source of evidence to judge from, and it is therefore fitted to make our opinions more correct and our treatment more definite than heretofore."—Lancet for 1865, p. 5.

Much more might be quoted from my paper in the Lancet to the same effect as that of the above passage; indeed it really only hints at what Dr. Morell Mackenzie has attacked, and which I think would express a fuller appreciation of laryngoscopy. The only real difference between Dr. Morell Mackenzie and myself on the subject is this—How does laryngoscopy improve practice? I answer that it does so by improving diagnosis; for whatever makes diagnosis more accurate renders treatment at the same time more precise, and therefore more successful. He, on the other hand, believes that the laryngoscope gives a new facility for topical applications to the larynx. In this I cannot agree with him. I have not found it so, and I think he has shown in his own records of his operations on the larynx that he has not been guided in them either surely or safely by the laryngoscope. I think no one but a very enthusiastic laryngoscopist would expect that it could be otherwise, since the operator must have a lamp (or what he termed a light-window, if such it be) by his right hand, while he holds the mirror with his left in the fauces of the patient, and the part operated on is out of the range of his direct vision and only presented to him in the reverse picture reflected by a half-inch mirror."—Lancet for 1865, p. 8.

For the ordinary application of solutions to the interior of the larynx there is no guide in my opinion like the index finger of the left hand, which can easily be made to touch the tip of the epiglottis, and then the sponge probably may be surely and safely passed along the finger-nail and down the laryngeal surface of the epiglottis to the rima. An extensive experience of this proceeding for the last sixteen years enables me to recommend it with confidence.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie tries to ridicule my method of using the laryngoscope, and, perhaps, in attempting brevity and writing of little things which are familiar to himself and not to me, he has given a little of his own. It is quite evident that Dr. Morell Mackenzie does not understand my method, for it is not essentially different from Czermak's, which he, I believe, also follows. In my paper I stated that I had sometimes obtained a view of the glottis by direct light, and I remarked in passing that a range of houses opposite my consulting-room window reflected the light on the rima which was shining upon it brightly. I surely need not tell Dr. Morell Mackenzie that plate glass windows do reflect the sun's rays, and that this occurrence is fitted to make the light apparently coming directly through my consulting-
room windows better suited for laryngoscopy than it otherwise would be. This is all I meant by noticing the fact which, however, I never thought would be subjected.
to a hostile criticism, else I should have been fuller in my statement, or perhaps I should not have made it at all; for there is no doubt that the perforated mirror is required in far the greater number of cases.

I can offer no apology for my dulness in not perceiving the advantages of many little inventions of Dr. Morell Mackenzie's to assist (2) laryngoscopists. I refer to his "light concentrator," his "epiglottis pinzette," his "head rest," or his very barbarous looking "self holder or fixateur." I believe that all these things are very unnecessary, to those who are accustomed to use them.

Again, Dr. Mackenzie quotes from my briefly-stated conclusions, given at the end of my paper, "that the special office of the laryngoscope is to give negative evidence—i.e., to show what is not the state of the larynx," and there he stops, as if that were all I had written on the point, whereas he had quoted the very next conclusion, the whole aspect of the affair would have been changed; for, just in the next line may be read, "but in some cases, such as ulcers, tumours, &c., it (the laryngoscope) does give positive information, which could not be otherwise obtained."

I need make no remark upon this, except that Dr. Morell Mackenzie has here once more represented me not quite fairly.

My intention in mentioning separately these two parts of the assistance given by laryngoscopy in diagnosis was to show the great value that assistance was in that large class of cases in which the symptoms, and perhaps even some of the physical signs, are ambiguous, or at least not quite clear, as to the presence of ulcers, tumours, &c., not by any means to depreciate the positive information yielded by it where these visible alterations are actually present in the larynx.

And perhaps, I might leave without any answer the sweeping accusation of Dr. Morell Mackenzie, that I have "entered the lists in favour of exploded views." I dare say the readers of the Medical Press and Circular will think that I have just exploded some of Dr. Morell Mackenzie's views, and if thereby I induce him to be fairer and more charitable in future to his fellow-labourers in the field of applied science, I shall not regret what I have done. But, in reality, it matters very little what either of us has written on such a subject as this. I profess myself to be learning in it every day, and I hope that Dr. Morell Mackenzie is not too good or great a laryngoscopist to improve yet by his daily experience.

Whence I am convinced of error I shall change my views of this or any other subject, not for a moment deterred by my error. If I can at all regard the matter at issue between Dr. Morell Mackenzie and myself in a dispassionate spirit, there is one point in it regarding the value of laryngoscopy which certainly deserves the serious attention of the profession, and it is this: are we warranted in casting aside as useless, antiquated, exploded, in laryngeal cases, the older methods of diagnosis, now that we have learned a new one? Does laryngoscopy supersede all the other sources of information to which we had recourse a few years ago, or does it only assist in the conclusion arrived at on consideration of the whole evidence? The latter is my own opinion. I believe that laryngoscopy is to be ranked with stethoscopy and feeling with the finger as the third chief methods of diagnosis, or rather as three, and while no doubt men will differ as to their relative values, I dare say the majority will agree with me that no diagnosis can be scientific if it is founded unless all the three methods have been carefully practised and compared. It should likewise be remembered that there are many cases in which laryngoscopy cannot be satisfactorily practised, but they are not the chief cases.

I hope that I have now shown to the satisfaction of most readers of The Medical Press and Circular that my views are not so "exploded" as Dr. Morell Mackenzie would have had them to think, but I can hardly flatter myself that I shall have succeeded in bringing him to that opinion. I have, however, reserved one statement for the end of my paper which I hope will be somewhat more satisfactory, if not even conciliatory, in his estimation. It is that, although I have not been able to approve of many of his newly-invented instruments, yet I am happy to say there is one exception, and that is in the case of his laryngeal galvanizer. Dr. Morell Mackenzie has mistaken what I stated regarding this instrument in my former paper. I did not describe it as innocent but very inefficient, for I had never even seen it at that time. My words, as he will find by looking again at the Lancet for July 1st, 1861, p. 7, are: "I think it—the galvanizer—likely to be innocent but very inefficient," and why did I think so? For the reason immediately added in the words, "as indeed the application of galvanism in medicine has generally proved to be." Now, however, that I have obtained this laryngeal galvanizer, I can and do describe it as a very pretty and ingenious instrument, and one which admirably performs its office, it is intended for, viz., to pass electric currents through the glottis. I have as yet employed the laryngeal galvanizer in only two cases, and these are still under treatment, so that it would be premature at present for me to speak of the ultimate efficiency of electricity when applied directly to the organ of voice. I intend, however, to report my cases faithfully in due time, but even from what I have already seen of the principle and instrument, I am inclined to hope that the report will be favourable, and I shall be most happy if this proves an exception to my general experience of the medical use of electricity.

2, Newton-terrace, Glasgow, 20th Jan., 1866.

ON A NEW METHOD OF APPLYING REMEDIAL AGENTS TO THE CAVITY OF THE TYMPANUM.

By EDWARD BISHOP, M.D., M.R.C.O.S. E., &c., SURGEON TO THE METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, SACKVILLE-STREET, LONDON.

(Continued from page 10.)

In reporting the cases selected for treatment by means of pulverized fluids and catheterism at the Metropolitan Infirmary for Diseases of the Ear, Sackville-street, I have not included those attended with considerable disorganization, cases, I may add, frequently met with in hospital practice, a large proportion of which might have been cured, had the treatment been given in the right way. In some of these, of a very unpromising character, considerable relief has been afforded, several at present under treatment showing daily symptoms of improvement.

The kind of cases likely to receive the greatest benefit are those attended with closure of the Eustachian canal, either at its faucial or tympanic extremity or its entire length. This closure may be the result of inflammation and thickening of the mucous membrane, commencing in the faucæ and extending up the tube, or it may be the result of inflammation commencing in the tympanic cavity, from cold, fever, or other exciting cause, very frequently observed in children.

Practically, in these cases it is found that, associated with obstruction of the Eustachian canal, there is either a dry condition of the ring membrane of the tympanic cavity or the secretion there is abundant producing in each case, singular as it may appear, the same distressing tinnitus, and this quite out of all proportion to the deafness existing at the time. When tinnitus can reasonably be referred to douse of the middle ear and its appendages, it may generally be attributed to pressure, for where the secretion is too abundant and the natural outlet closed or contracted, the cavity of the tympanum is filled, the ossicles and the contents of the middle ear are compressed, and, as the membrana tympani is very yielding, the stapes is driven against the inner membrane, and pressure is produced upon the fluid in the cavities of the internal
ere, and is felt by the delicate expansion of the auditory nerve.

Other structures also are involved, but I must not
enroach too much on your valuable space.

The fact, however, is illustrated by the immediate cessation of tinnitus, when, in acute abscess of the middle ear, the membrane ruptures, and the pressure is suddenly relieved.

In cases where there is a mere closure of the Eustachian canal, attended or not by a dry condition of the mucous membrane, tinnitus often occurs, but the pressure is produced in a different way. The Eustachian canal is not only intended as an outlet for the natural secretion, but for the entrance of atmospheric air. When, therefore, the latter is excluded by closure of the passage, there is not sufficient fluid to be found valuable, and the membrana tympani is forced inwards. The contents of the cavity are gradually compressed, the ossicles being pressed against the opposite wall of the tympanum.

It is an interesting as well as important fact that so many cases of deafness are caused by disease of the mucous membrane, and it is in these, I believe, the use of powdered bromine will be found valuable.

Case 1.—W. P., aged 37, a waterman, admitted October 17th, 1865, a robust, healthy looking man, much exposed to the weather, complains of frequent cold in the head, totally deaf, as he expresses it, of the right ear, and gradually becoming so of the left. Lost the hearing on the right side fifteen years since after an attack of small-pox, when he had violent pain for three or four days, followed by an absence of hearing. He became gradually deaf on this side, and at present can only hear very low lound noises close to the ear. He can, however, faintly perceive the ticking of a loud watch over the mastoid process; the external meatus dry and devoid of wax, the surface of the membrana tympani desquamating, and there is the mark of an old cicatrix in a line with the handle of the malleus. An exostosis at the point of junction between the membrane and the meatus is apparent, and the whole membrane is very concave. Valsalva's method of forcing air into the tympanum produces no effect, nor does the more potent one of Politzer answer any better. The attempt, also, to introduce the Eustachian catheter failed, so that so far as this ear was concerned, the case appeared very unpromising.

On the other side, the left, the deafness was less complete, but, by blowing of the watch, could be heard only when in contact with the ear, but there was continual and distressing tinnitus. The mucous membrane of the fauces was congested and irritable, the tonsils slightly swollen, and the nasal passages obstructed, the patient breathing continually with the mouth open. On this side both Valsalva's and Politzer's methods of insufflation were successful, and the Eustachian catheter passed easily, the cavity of the tympanum being readily inflated through it, a part of the operation of much importance, if it be not essential to its completion.

Auscultation of this ear detected increased secretion.

Diagnosis on the right side, obstruction probably the entire length of the Eustachian canal, cicatrization and general thickening of the membrana tympani, and probably adhesions within the cavity of the tympanum.

On the left, closure of the Eustachian canal at its facial extremity, with relaxed and unhealthy condition of the lining membrane of the tympanic cavity, with accumulation of mucus.

Treatment.—This at first was confined to the left ear, and consisted in the application of a solution of nitrate of silver, twenty grains to the ounce of distilled water several times to the fauces—the passage of a Eustachian catheter made by Weiss and Son, a drawing of which appears at the end of this paper, so constructed as to transmit pulverized fluid into the tympanum, via the Eustachian tube. The fluid for pulverization in this case was solution of nitrate of silver, two grains to the ounce. The operation was performed daily for ten or twelve days, and nothing has been done for three weeks. His hearing on this side is much improved; he says he can "hear quite well enough." The watch he hears readily at the distance of two yards. The tinnitus was relieved after the third and fourth operation; it then gradually disappeared, and he has not had it since.

Following the attendance of this patient at the hospital I made several attempts to blow air into the cavity of the tympanum on the right side by Politzer's method, but failed. I then tried my pulverizer, and eventually succeeded in opening the passage. The improvement in this ear was soon so manifest as to encourage me to go on with the case at a future time, his present employment preventing his further attendance. I may add that I consider the closure of the cavity of the tympanic, on the right side in this case, totally different from the left, that there was too little natural secretion, and that I shall hereafter succeed more effectually in restoring the ear to a healthier state by injecting pulverized alkaline fluid. A method I am adopting with marked success. It seems singular that conditions so essentially dissimilar should be found to exist in the same patient. It is probably explicable by the fact that the middle ear membrane of the Eustachian canal and tympanum on the right side were completely cut off by the closure of the former from the marjor action which had been going on for some time in the fauces.

Case 2.—C. V., aged 33, a dressmaker and milliner, admitted October 17th, 1865, pale and delicate-looking, of strumous constitution; complains of gradually increasing deafness of both ears, with intolerable tinnitus and occasional deep-seated pain; has frequent corryza and has suffered several times from hay fever.

She says she is seldom free from what she terms "cold in the head."

The fauces highly inflamed and deglutition painful, each meatus auditorius somewhat swollen, and the whole organ so painful as scarcely to admit of examination; hearing distance one inch from left ear; right ear in contact only.

Prescribed, one leech to each ear, to be followed by poultices, and to take a warm aperient mixture.

October 19th: Pain and inflammation much relieved, throat also improved and deglutition easier, but the tinnitus more distressing than ever. More careful examination could now be made; the left membrana tympani showed considerable inflammation still going on, the right was dry and collapsed, permitting the projecting malleus to be distinctly seen.

I let the Eustachian catheter on this side, with immediate relief to the tinnitus and improvement in the hearing, the patient remarking, "I can hear so well at this moment that I am quite confused." This improvement of course passed away during the day, and the ear gradually relapsed into its former condition. Prescribed another leech to the left ear; to take mist. ferri co., with decoct. aloes co.

20th: Active symptoms abated; the tinnitus almost gone from left ear, but continues the same in the right; passed the catheter on both sides, and very cautiously inflated the tympanum. Some improvement of hearing followed immediately on this operation being completed; to continue the mixture.

26th: Tinnitus nearly gone from both ears; hearing distance three inches from left ear, seven inches from right. Auscultation reveals a dry condition of tympanic cavity; blew pulverized lotion of Lie. potassa into the cavity of the tympanum.

This operation was repeated daily for eight or nine days, when the patient was requested to absent herself for a fortnight; she could now hear the tick of a watch fourteen inches from the left ear, and three feet from the right; she was requested to say those words, and continued, once at least daily during her absence. It is scarcely necessary to remind your readers that this consists simply in closing the mouth and nostrils and attempt-
ing a forced expiration, by which air is driven into the middle ear, and the patency of the Eustachian passages secured after they have been once opened by the esthether. This experiment is as old as the hills, as every schoolboy knows, though it is to Valasiva we are indebted for its use as a means of diagnosis.

Nov. 7th: Reports herself as hearing perfectly. This, however, is not quite correct, as there is still a marked difference between the two ears. The left, which suffered more from inflammation than the right, has not improved as much as the latter, with which she can hear the ticking of the watch three or four yards distance.

Injected pulverized solution of liq. potassa into each ear, and repeated the operation every other day for twelve days, at the expiration of which period the tinnitus had quite gone, and the hearing distance was daily improving.

Dec. 12th: Hearing distance: left ear nearly three feet; right, four yards nearly; discharged; reminded not to abandon the occasional insufflation of the ears as before directed.

I may observe that in this case the Schneiderian membrane was implicated. This is of frequent occurrence, and to that I applied the pulverized lotion thereto, as well as to the mucous membrane of the faucæ.

I have now supplied her with Tread's elastic tube and bottle, by means of which she will be able to secure a patent condition of the nasal passages, and to inject a stream of water into the faucæ—a method of treatment found highly serviceable, enabling the patient to breathe more freely through the natural passages, the water acting as a tonic to the mucous membrane.

31, Sackville-street, London.

(To be continued.)

I offer no apology for the republication of the illustration which was appended to my former communication, inasmuch as acquainted with the mechanism of the compression is essential to the comprehension of the line of treatment which I have advocated.

ON THE USES OF THE BROMIDES.

By Dr. G. de GOREQUEIR GRIFFITH,
PHYSICIAN TO THE PIMLICO AND WESTMINSTER INSTITUTE
FOR DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN; PHYSICIAN ACCOUCHEUR TO THE ST. SAVIOUR'S MATERINTY.

THE BROMIDE IN IRITABLE OVARIENS AND OVARIAN COUGH.

The intimate relationship which exists between the uterus and the lungs has long been known, and the treatment of certain apparent lung affections, by acting directly upon the uterus, instead of upon the lungs—leaving these latter organs to be acted on indirectly by treatment—has in many instances proved the value of the knowledge of this relationship.

The papers of Dr. Henry Bennett on the relation of ulceration of the os to pulmonary phthisis are now well known to the profession, and his remarks as to treatment cannot but be corroborated by every practitioner.

The following interesting case came under my notice at “The Institute,” where I saw it in conjunction with my colleague, Dr. Bates. The patient is thirty-two years of age, of dark complexion, of the bilio-nervous temperament, much above the middle stature, of spare habit, and masculine build. She is afflicted with that peculiar blinking of the eyelids, and irregular action of the muscles of the face, which show how nervous she is, and how much the nervous element predominates. At times she is much distressed by “flashes of heat, which seem to run all over her from her head to her very feet, and crimson her face;” then, to these succeed “cold chills,” which make her shiver. She is subject to hysterical attacks. These are the most marked nervous symptoms which obtain.

On making an abdominal examination, the abdomen was found to be loose and pendulous. There was considerable pain produced, where pressure was made in the situation of the ovaries, but of that peculiar nature which made the patient laugh (hysterically) when the pressure was so exercised; moreover, the moment it was made, a fit of coughing was induced, which continued while the pressure was being made, and ceased with the cessation of the compression.

This—the ovarian cough—was very remarkable. It was dry, barking, and spasmodic; it occurred to her frequently both by day and night, not being called into play by any apparent outward circumstances.

The round ligaments were much enlarged and thickened, and rolled under the fingers like swollen, tender cords. Vaginal examination demonstrated the vagina to be exalted as to its sensibility; enlargement of both ovaries, but more particularly of the right gland; extreme tenderness of both ovaries; thickening of the fallopian tubes attended by an exaltation of sensibility.

Here, also, pressure on either ovary, but particularly on the right, at once induced cough, which ceased almost the very moment the compression was removed.

The patient was placed upon the bromide in gr. x. every two hours. The cough, which before harrassed her night and day, quickly left her; her capricious appetite grew better and more natural; her complexion improved and grew fresher, and the hysterical symptoms disappeared. The ovarian neuralgia with which she had been troubled quite left her, nor was there any longer the tenderness on abdominal pressure, or when an examination was made by the vagina.

Of urgent symptoms this is a most decided case of the cure; and should the symptoms at any time recur we have in our hands the power to wield the same powerful remedial agent as we at first employed.

INDIAN CINCHONA BARK.—Dr. M'iver has analyzed the cinchona bark grown in India, and does not appear to report very favourably of its percentage of quinine. He recommends the medical profession to try the effects of cinchonine, an alkaloid largely present in the Indian specimen.
ON THE TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.

By J. L. MILTON,
SURGEON TO ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

(Continued from page 28.)

If, after the lapse of a few days, the base of the ulcer still remain covered with a tenacious secretion, or if the ulcer itself threaten to spread, the soda has not been used freely enough and it will be well to apply it, not very gently, and only to those parts which appear unhealthy. Any further resort to it is rarely requisite in the milder forms of chancre, but the more obstinate cases may demand four or five applications. When the sore has become stationary and has begun to contract, and when there is a pale, delicate blue cuticle extending inwards from the edge, the caustic is no longer requisite, and zinc ointment may now be substituted for all lotions, particularly at night. Should the base shoot above the level of the skin, an escharotic may be used. The sulphate of copper is, perhaps, as good as anything yet tried.

It is the fashion to condemn the use of ointments as filthy, barbarous, and apt, if rancid, to irritate the part. Like many other lofty views, this opinion could only be held by those who have tried the plan imperfectly, or not at all. There is no necessity for any filter, and no ointment should be used when rancid. Those who have used the benzocated zinc ointment freshly made will, I think, admit that it would be a pity were so useful a remedy abandoned in deference to any prejudice.

M. Kollet has lately tried to revive the use of the red-humped sheep ointment, and speaks very highly of its powerful action in obstinate creeping sores. I confess well the plan might succeed in France; I doubt if any person could possibly introduce it here. I feel convinced that it is the best remedy ever yet discovered either for creeping or any other kind of sore. I tried it many years ago in some dozens of cases, all of which turned out well; but I should never dream of recommending it, because I don't believe in patient cases would it allow it to be used.

When the chancre is very painful, and the patient is prostrated and depressed in spirits, small doses of morphia may be given two or three times a day, along with pretty large doses of ammonia, in some bitter aromatic infusion, like cassarilla or serpenatina. Purgatives, too, I think should always be given, particularly when the tongue is coated, to the extent of acting distinctly upon the liver and opening the bladder. Two or three doses a day, and they may be repeated two or three times a week. Unless there is very decided induration it is rarely necessary to do much more than this. When, however, the chancre is very hard, iodide of potassium may be given in five-grain doses, at first twice, and afterwards three times a day; dilute nitric acid, in doses of at least fifteen or twenty minims three times daily in some little infusion, agrees extremely well with these cases. When an imured sore is obstruint, tartar emetic given to the amount of half or three quarters of a grain every two or three hours, will often make a speedy and most favourable change in it.

The sore, too, may be touched in such cases with concentrated tincture of cantharides or Ballin's blistering fluid, the Spanish fly having apparently a great power of reducing granulation.

Infection of the site often remains long after the healing of hard chancre, and which is apt, after disappearing to a great extent, to return in a much more severe form than at first. Indeed, it sometimes attains an extraordinary size. I have seen it as large as a hazel-nut, and Mr. Holmes Coote mentions a case in which the swelling reached the bigness of half a walnut. But even much less times will cause the patient a great deal of annoyance, and therefore it is best to employ at once some local means. Almost any good vesicant will do, such as

very strong tincture of iodine, solution of cantharadin in glacial acetic acid, ointment of the red iodide of mercury, etc.; but perhaps the best of all is the acidi nitrate of mercury, recommended by Mr. Gay. Ointment of the white precipitate of mercury is a gentle yet efficacious remedy; even this freely rubbed in will produce vesication, sometimes followed by suppuration, in the body of the hard mass which opens by a minute orifice. After this the part rapidly shrinks.

Very frequently after induration and indeed other kinds of chancre, the patient is surprised at seeing an eruption of spots on the penis. Some of them appear in the form of bright red small papules; if within the prepuce, they yield a soro-putridulent secretion. At other times small spots of vesicular yellow secretion form on the surface of the glans penis, apparently at the orifices of subcutaneous ducts, adhering firmly, and when detached, which is done with difficulty, leaving small, clean, conical pittings. Though this kind of eruption is not very uncommon, yet I am not aware that I have seen it described in any work. It may be safely left to itself, or if treatment is considered necessary, a little simple wash or water-dressing with 4 per cent. nitrate of silver, and a purgative may be given. But, except that antacids seem to have some partial effect on these eruptions, and that purgatives judiciously given are suitable to every stage of syphilis, there is not much to be done by treatment, and indeed they disappear almost as fast under the unassisted efforts of Nature as under any system of management.

The suppuring chancre cannot be healed too quickly. It has already reached the phase essential to its cure, that of secreting pus, and the process of draining up is all that requires attending to; but this should be expedited in every possible way, as its remaining open can do no good, and may possibly (for we possess no certain knowledge on the subject) promote the formation of bubo. Free irrigation, at least two or three times daily, with hot water, mild aperients, vegetable and light diet, are all the remedies really called for, and a piece of linen wrung in water and covered with oiled silk, may, with the aid of the solution of sulphate of copper just spoken of, be safely substituted for all the lotions ever invented. Indeed, the very variety of these lotions is calculated to raise one's scepticism as to any great power they can exert over the healing of chancre, for it is only reasonable to suppose that amidst so many varieties of results some few would, by right of superior virtue, have acquired and maintained an undoubted supremacy.

This is beyond doubt the form of chancre most frequently followed by suppuring bubo, a primary, not a secondary affection, as if inoculated, it reproduces the suppurating chancre directly. Seeing that the arrest or development of bubo has not the least influence over the course of the disease, it beaves the surgeon for every means in his power to check, and if he cannot do that, to limit the suppuration.

When I publicly stated some years ago that arresting the suppuration has as little power in bringing on secondary syphilis as fostering the suppuration has in averted this dreadful result, it met with general opposition. I believe the statement will be received now, and certainly I see no reason to modify it. It is quite true that after a chancre has formed a bubo will arise and threaten to suppurate. The formation of pus is checked by the energetic use of proper means, and then, if secondary syphilis follow, it is always attributed by the patient, and sometimes by the surgeon also, to interference with the course of Nature, which would have discharged the virus by its only proper outlet. As if to corroborate this view, it is equally certain

* A Report of some of the more important Points connected with the Treatment of Syphilis, 1857, p. 89.

† In a paper read before the Western Medical Society, Nov. 19, 1858.

* Such as, for instance, magnis sulph. 3grs.; magnis calc. pod. 5i.; potass. nitr. 3i.; tinct. zingib. 5i.; aqu. menth. pip. ad. 3vi. Coch. amp. ii. omn. mane. Pil. coccol. comp. 9grs.; pil. hydrarg. 9grs.; ext. hyoscyam. 5i. M. et divide in pil. XII., vel 3i. omn. nocte.

† A paper read before the Western Medical Society, Nov. 19, 1858.
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

JANUARY 31, 1866.

To our special reporter.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

PULSATING TUMOUR AT THE ROOT OF THE NECK.

(With the care of Sir W. Fergusson.)

The following case has created an unusual amount of interest in King's College Hospital:

M. W., a sailor, has been a sufferer principally in hot climates, since he was thirteen years old. On his last voyage, on October 1st, 1864, he fell, striking the bow-spirit, and was lifted insensible from the water. On recovering consciousness he discovered that his right arm was powerless. There was no surgeon on board, so by the advice of the captain he had the arm, chest, and back, on the right side, covered with pitch plaster. Six weeks after this the surgeon at Aden found that the collar bone had been broken at the junction of its inner and middle third, and had not united. At this time a small pulsating tumour had made its appearance (he says) about two inches above the clavicle. Subsequently he spent seven weeks in the Bombay Hospital, when the tumour alluded to was considered an aneurism of the innominate; it steadily increased, and for the last six weeks of a tedious voyage home round the Cape, did so rapidly. On his admission under the care of Sir W. Fergusson, it had grown to a large size. The bones had disappeared, and a pulsating tumour with ill-defined margins extended from the third rib below to the parotid above, from the acromion to the root of the clavicle, and the second arch of the clavicle. On the right side the pulsation was so rapid that the fingers could not be immersed in the blood. The arm was palsied, and the right arm slightly swollen; breathing was slightly impeded. There were no cerebral symptoms.

Chlorodyne, opium, &c., were given, but on November 7th, the aneurism was evidently spreading towards the left side; he suffered from cough and dyspepsia while recumbent.

Ten days after this the swelling increased towards the right axilla, and he vomiting.

October 30th, the tumour was painted with guilla-percha dissolved in chloroform, but this covering cracked through the expansion of the tumour; the skin seemed inflamed; a superficial abscess formed, and close by the latter the aneurism seemed to 'point'.

December 17th, the skin began to ulcerate, and he complained of pain in his shoulder and arm; great dyspepsia and dysphagia now occurred.

January 2nd: The tumour burst and a small quantity of blood was lost before the nurse arrested it by pressure and compresses, or Ferri Mur. could be applied. Veratrum viride, digitalis, &c., ordered.

5th: The cough was alleviated by trea mephi, 5th, every four hours, but he complained of great pain in the right leg. Aclam and escaped by many points from beneath the compresses. Under this pressure the aneurism subsided so suddenly and completely that the dressers who had been in constant attendance thought it had burst internally. He died in about twenty minutes.

Post-mortem examination.—Kidneys congested, right, six and a-half ounces, left, six ounces. Spleen healthy, nine ounces. Liver congested. Lungs healthy, small. Heart healthy.

The clavicle was found to be fractured, and the broken end could be felt through the opening in the skin. The whole bone as far as the acromion was stripped of periosteum. The manubrium had been removed by absorption. The aortic arch was found much dilated, and at the base of the innominate there were aneurism which communicated with a sac extending from the trapezius muscle and deltoid above to the lower rib; under these muscles were found many clots of blood. Sir W. Fergusson's first opinion was that this was a subclavian aneurism, but he soon became of a different opinion, and now it seems that the innominate had been injured by the sharp end of the clavicle, and a false aneurism formed, which had burst, and a second try formed by the blood forcing its way through the cellular tissue and intramuscular spaces.

This case is a striking illustration of the difficulty which every surgeon finds in determining the starting points of all tumours at the root of the neck. The complication of a dilated arch of the aorta, with fracture of the inner third of the clavicle, is also very important, and the position where a small pulsating tumour was first noticed. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Howells, the house-surgeon, Mr. Blythman, and the dressers who sat up night after night with this poor man, and prolonged his life for several days.

Case 2.—There is another anomalous case of pulsating tumour, but not aneurismal, at the root of the neck, on the left side, with a distinct bruit; the patient, a widow, has been the subject of rheumatism. The principal symptoms are puffiness in the left posterior triangle, and enlargement of the superficial veins of that neighbourhood. Sir W. Fergusson proposes to treat the following case by division of the leg.

POPULITAN ANEURISM.

Case 3.—A man, aged 31, fruiterer, of robust build, but addicted to spirit drinking, and of a rheumatic tendency. He has a pulsating tumour in the right popliteal space. He first felt a pain, supposed to be rheumatic, about four months before his admission upon January 12th, and gradually the pulsation grew, and made its appearance. Acute and mitral disease render operating proceedings unadvisable before trying other means. The patient is evidently an unfavourable subject for any kind of treatment. In addition to the history of rheumatic disease, he bears the marks of a recent syphilitic eruption, and his left hip-joint is anaclosed.

TUMOUR IN THE HYPOGASTRIUM.—UNDERSNDED TESTICLES.

The following case has been under the care of Sir W. Fergusson for several weeks.

Case 4.—B. D., aged 54, married, childless, testicles undescended, but 20 further peculiarities in his pudic or inguinal regions. Ten years ago, about which time he received a severe blow on the lumbar region, a small swelling appeared in the left groin. This was movable, and could be pushed backwards and upwards into the belly; it was mistaken for a rupture returned half a dozen times by different surgeons, and he was desired to wear a truss,
which he did until eighteen months ago. The supposed rupture had extended upwards and downwards, and was then as large as an ostrich's egg. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital it was tapped, and 3½ oz. of straw-coloured fluid was drawn off. Eight or nine months afterwards he returned, and 5 oz. of dark-coloured fluid was drawn off. On the second occasion 3 oz. of porter-coloured liquid were taken away. After these tapings the tumour never wholly disappeared, and he now began to feel numbness and cold in the left thigh. On admission, November 24th, 1865, his scrotum was small and empty, it was pyramidal at the base, about the size of a fatal head; upwards it occupied the hypogastric and iliac regions, with no definite boundary; below the Poupart's ligament, could be distinctly felt. The mass is divided into two unequal portions, the upper, the smaller. The tumour is opaque, elastic, tremulous on percussion, and has a distinct impulse on coughing. Cannot lie on his back or right side.

December 6th: Oj. 5y. were drawn off by tapping; as it flowed the liquid gradually assumed the colour of port wine, it was opaque, and deposited a copious red sediment. This reduced the tumour about one-third, and allowed a movable body to be felt.

6th: The swelling was rather larger than before tapping. The seat of puncture was swollen and tender.

10th: A longitudinal incision was made over the centre of the tumour for about three inches, which gave exit to a quantity of dark blood mixed with clots and grey fibrous masses; above Oj. 10y. were taken off. After this the more limpid fluid was seen to issue from the outer side of the incision, from a smooth sac lying between the abdominal muscles and the skin. These proceedings reduced the tumour to about one-fourth.

January 1st: Discharge from the wound purulent. Pulse soft, full, 105; belly tympanitic; purging and vomiting.

8th: Some slight improvement which did not last, and he has gradually sunk until to-day (15th), when he is moribund.

Proceedings of Societies.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

A MEETING of this Society was held on the evening of Friday, 5th January, at the College of Surgeons.

CASE OF CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER WITH ASCITES, SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY IODIDE OF POTASSIUM: RETURN OF THE ASCITES: DEATH.

By Dr. MAPOTHER.

The patient, John Ryan, a railway porter, was first admitted under my care into St. Vincent's Hospital in Nov. 1860. He was then aged 40. The abdomen was very full of fluid, and that condition depended on contraction of the hepatic surface caused by the absence of other dropsy; large veins on the surface of the peritoneum, a slightly jaundiced hue, and the man's intermiphan habits. He had been already twice tapped in a county infirmary, although his dropsey had been but of four months' duration. As he was otherwise pretty healthy, it was thought that a trial should be given to medical treatment, and as the effused lymph was apparently so recent, iodide of potassium was judged to be the agent most likely to promote absorption. Five-grain doses, gradually increased to ten, were given thrice daily, and the ointment of salt was applied to the abdomen over the dropsy. After a few weeks the cuticle had been previously removed by blistering. The fluid gradually disappeared from the peritoneum, and at the end of three weeks was all gone. I saw him frequently afterwards, as I was passing his station, in excellent health. But his dropsey at last returned, and he was again admitted into hospital in August, 1865. The same treatment as before, as well as purgatives and diuretics, including the application of infusion of broom to the abdominal surface, was tried, but without relief, and we were forced to tap the cavity on October 1st. Thirty-five pints of serum flowed. About 4½ hours after the operation complete coma supervened and continued for thirty-six hours, when it very suddenly disappeared. During this period his full pulse and warm extremities indicated that it was not the insensibility which mere weakness of circulation would produce, nor was it ureal poisoning, for I drew away, by three introductions of the catheter, forty ounces of very normal urine. Complete cessation of the excretion of bile seemed the most probable explanation. On the 8th after the operation the puncture reopened, and discharged, occasionally with force, many pints of serum. He became very gradually weaker, and died four weeks after the removal of the fluid. As the specimen exhibits, the liver was contracted, hard, and nodulated, the spleen vicariously enlarged, and the right lung, so long compressed, had assumed, throughout almost the entire lower lobe, that condition known as atelectasis. Every other organ in his body was healthy. The points on which I invite an expression of opinion are, the treatment of cirrhosis by iodide of potassium and the cause of the coma which supervened after tapping.

Dr. BENSON believed that cirrhosis of the liver was generally attributed to the irritation produced by ardent spirits, and no doubt often proceeded from that cause; but he recollected one case in which a child eight years old was affected by that disease, and there was no reason to suppose the child had used any of the ordinary stimulants. It was so unusual that he would not say he diagnosed it during life, but the post-mortem examination revealed it, and it was a well-developed case of the disease. The liver had that remarkably nodulated appearance characteristic of cirrhosis, and when cut into had that appearance of tubercular structure so common in that disease.

Dr. MACSWINEY said that Dr. Todd denied altogether the theory that cirrhosis of the liver was caused by the use of ardent spirits, and he mentioned several cases of children affected by the disease who had come under his observation. Many authorities, however, mentioned that it was the use of whisky—that is, of spirits rather than wine—ale, or diluted spirit which gave rise to cirrhosis. The explanation was, that the spirit was absorbed by the veins, and that in a comparatively undiluted condition it made its way to the liver and exercised a stimulating effect there. The fact of the man being operated on was interesting in the view of its being a practical procedure, because he had known objections raised against taking away the fluid in cases of ascites. He had himself resorted to operation twice with beneficial effects, but the patient on the second occasion from acute peritoneal inflammation, set up by the operation of paracentesis. He thought it would be hardly possible to diagnose cirrhosis of the liver from negative symptoms merely, and he considered the symptoms mentioned by Dr. Mapother—viz., the jaundiced appearance, large veins on the abdomen, and intemperate habits of the man, were scarcely sufficient to enable the physician to pronounce positively as to the nature of the disease.

Mr. B. W. RICHARDSON observed that one of the most interesting points of Dr. Mapother's case was the coma under which the patient for some hours laboured. Many years ago Dr. Griffin recorded in the Dublin Medical Journal some cases of jaundice in which coma was a prominent symptom, and the late Dr. Graves likewise published similar cases, the particulars of which were explained to him by Dr. Hanlon of Portarlington. Dr. Budd also, not only alludes to those cases but gives others of a like nature in his valuable work on diseases of the liver. Although in the cases mentioned by these gentlemen the patients were deeply jaundiced, the symptoms cannot be explained by the presence of the bile which circulated in their blood, for people may be
Dr. Mapother said there was none.

Dr. Benson observed that when the liver secreted bile, which was absorbed into the systemic circulation, jaundice was produced; but this could not affect the system so much as where the secretion of the liver, so that bile was not secreted at all and the material of it remained in the blood. It was a semi-jaundiced appearance that the patient got in cirrhosis, sometimes a blueness or liveliness of hue, not the golden colour which was characteristic of regular jaundice.

If that would account for the coma, it would not account for the disappearance of the coma afterwards, which was what he considered so strange.

Dr. Point observed that Dr. Stokes referred to the existence of moderate jaundice in cases of cirrhosis of the liver, and laid down a formula for diagnosing this disease—viz., moderate jaundice, ascites, varicose veins over the surface of the abdomen, and diminution of the hepatic tunour. In cirrhosis the diminution of the hepatic tumour would only be made out after tapping, which he recommended.

Dr. Fleming asked whether the coma increased during the administration of the large quantities of iodide of potassium, and whether Dr. Mapother stated the application of it was applied to a surface which had become infected, and when he asked for such an application? He recollected having on many occasions thrown into the rectum, with a view to relieve the enlargement of the prostate gland, injections of iodide of potassium, and it produced agonizing pain, even where the mucous membrane was healthy.

Dr. Mapother, in reply, said he thought the diagnosis of cirrhosis of the liver was established by the man having a slightly jaundiced skin by his temperate habits, and by his history, not being without any disease of the heart or kidneys, and also by the large veins on the surface of the abdomen. There was no drop of the extremities, but ascites only—a form of dropsey so usual in cirrhosis of the liver. He referred to The Medical Press, in which the case would be found described as cirrhosis of the liver five or six years ago, and the post-mortem examination verified the statement which he made at the time. In answer to Dr. Fleming, he had to state that they gave the patient large doses of iodide of potassium internally, and then applied blisters to the extent of one foot square, which they dressed with iodide of potassium ointment. He experienced a little joint pain in the cases of semi-circular symptoms, but it was not complained of by the man, who was a very patient person. The coma, apparently, had nothing to do with the administration. The coma, which was the most remarkable thing about the case, he could not explain. It continued thirty hours, and suddenly disappeared in the middle of the night. During those thirty hours he relieved the bladder on four occasions, and with great relief to the conjunctivae condition. The coma set in fifty hours after tapping, and he recovered completely, lived some weeks afterwards, and sank from simple delirium.

Mr. Croly asked if the brain was examined in this case, and whether the exhaustion of the system and an ancestral disease might not have given rise to symptoms which were relieved by stimulants?

Dr. Mapother—the brain was examined and no pathological appearances whatever were presented. No doubt loss of blood would produce coma, but that could not have been the case in the present instance, as there was none, and the brain was perfectly normal.

DISEASE OF THE KNEE-JOINT.

Mr. Croly exhibited a Knee-Joint which he had removed after death from a patient in the City of Dublin Hospital. The patient was 45 years of age, was admitted on the 17th of October into the hospital, suffering from all the ordinary symptoms of chronic synovitis. He had a pale anemic look when admitted; the right knee-joint was swollen; the swelling was more marked on the inside; there was a good deal of fluid in the joint; the tibia was displaced backward with the foot to the side and covered. The patient had a well-marked club foot; the clenture splint, and gave him a liberal diet with wine and quinine. The man recovered his strength and got fat in the hospital. The joint he treated with blisters, extending them to heal, and strapping it all with the ordinary Scotts bandage. The swelling went down, and the man complained of pain over the internal condyle and over the anterior part of the tibia. His condition improved, and he (Mr. Croly) looked forward to the joint becoming anchylosed; but a month ago the pain increased in the joint, and he fired the joint, by which operation the man expressed himself much relieved and called for it again, and this had occurred several times in the hospital, when the cautery was repeated. In showing this case to Dr. Dubai he mentioned the leading features of it, and on many occasions they pressed his boots and felt if he would complain of pain, but he never complained of pain except upon perforating the heel, and there was no lateral movement of the joint. He therefore looked on the case as one of chronic inflammation of the joint, with effusion, and he confessed he did not look on it as one of ulceration of the cartilages. On the 25th of December he was greatly struck by the alteration in the man's appearance, although when going round on the 17th he saw several small blisters which were being peeled forward that, an abscess formed near the head of the fibula and burst, and emptied itself, giving him some relief. On the 20th he observed a sudden change in the man's appearance. His countenance was extremely pallid. He asked him what happened, and he replied that he had a severe shivering fit on the night before. There were a great many cases of erysipelas in the hospital, and he said if he would complain of pain, but he never complained of pain except upon perforating the heel. There was, however, no redness of the skin. He examined the man carefully and there was not a bit of kidney or disease to account for such a sudden change in his appearance. His pulse became feeble, and he feared he was about to be attacked by pyemia. He ordered him a stimulating mixture, punch and ammonium, and warm applications to his feet. His intellect was preserved, but his gradually sank and died. He had no further rigors, but he gradually died from exhaustion. He opened the knee-joint, as intending to do it, and he found a large abscess in the region occupied by the subarticular bursa. The anterior cruciate ligaments were sound, but on raising up the patella he was surprised to find not a bit of the cartilage left. The semilunar cartilages were removed. The ends of the femur was soft and diseased. A large amount of pus was found in the joint cavity, and the tibia was found to be soft; the cartilages were partially removed from the upper surface of the tibia. He then opened the cavity of the chest, and made a careful examination of the lungs, but found no disease. He examined the heart and it was healthy, and the kidneys and liver were also perfectly sound. In short, he failed to find any cause for death which must therefore have resulted from poisoning of the blood from the veins of the joint which had become inflamed. He was struck with the appearance of the spleen. There was a curious cartilaginous growth on the surface, but no purulent deposit in the body of the spleen. If he had anticipated the state of the man's joint he would have recommended amputation.

The President asked whether Mr. Croly thought the disease originated in the synovial membrane?

Mr. Croly—the absence of grating, &c., made him
think that this was a disease of the synovial membrane only and not of the cartilages.

Mr. B. W. Richardson said that at one time it was considered that if pressing diseased articular cartilages together caused pain, it should be attributed to ulceration or disintegration of cartilage. There can be no doubt, however, that cartilage may be destroyed without the individual being aware that anything was wrong with the joint. As practical surgeons are, notwithstanding, aware that pressing together the articular surfaces forming a diseased joint frequently causes great torture; as such pain may be caused by pressing the bones together, and from which the cartilage has disappeared, some surgeons refer the pain rather to the osseous disease than to the ulceration of the cartilage. Indeed many excellent observers, Mr. Rol-fern and M. Richet among the number, think, that the violent spasms and pains so frequently experienced by persons labouring under certain joint affections, instead of being attributed to, and being pathognomonic of, ulceration of cartilage, should rather be referred to stripping of the diseased joint bones, the consequence of the destruction of the incrusting cartilage.

Dr. Grimshaw asked if the surface of the spleen had been examined under the microscope, and, if so, what was the character of it?

Mr. Fleming said this case was one of great practical moment, and impressed on the mind the importance of accurate diagnosis. Disease of the spleen was advanced to a very considerable extent without the slightest manifestation of symptoms during life. Disease of the kidneys was often very extensive, and yet during life there was not one symptom of the disease. In the present case there were some manifestations of disease apart from pain, and that from the enlarged condition of the bursa of the extensor tendon. He did not attach much importance to the appearance of the spleen. That morbid condition might have existed for some time, and was probably identified with the capsule of the spleen itself.

Mr. Croly, in reply, observed that he thought the cartilaginous growth on the surface of the spleen could be seen as well with the naked eye as with the microscope. It was attached to the capsule of the spleen, and he removed the spleen merely because he had never seen that condition of the organ before. He thought the sudden death of the man was the important point to put on record. When a man had ordinary disease of the knee-joint if he got worse it was generally by diarrhoea and sweating, but here was a case where the man was going on well when he was suddenly attacked and died. Death had evidently been caused by blood-poisoning. It was preceded by a rigor four days before.

ILL EFFECTS FROM SWALLOWING GLYCERINE.

Mr. B. W. Richardson mentioned that he was sent for a short time ago to see a child who had taken a large quantity of glycerine. The mother of the child had been using Price's glycerine, and the child got at the bottle and drank nearly half a pint. The child lay as if dead, and he was sent for, but it revived before he arrived, about half an hour from the time of swallowing the fluid. It was interesting to consider what caused the insensibility. Was it owing to the weight of the glycerine and its intense sweetness acting upon the stomach? The child was deadly sickenss, and the child revived after vomiting.

Dr. Macswiney thought if the child took half a pint of thick syrup it would have the same effect. Price's glycerine was usually very pure.

CROUP.

Mr. Croly exhibited a morbid specimen which he had removed from the body of a child in the City of Dublin Hospital. The case had been sent to him by Dr. Hewitt, who met with it when doing duty in one of the city dispensaries. The child, which was about two and a-half years old, was attacked with all the ordinary symptoms of acute croup, and he might mention that he had met a great number of such cases lately in connexion with the South City Dis- trict. The child had been suffering, a very rapid pulse, its head inclined to be thrown backwards, congestion of the veins of the neck, and urgent dyspnoea. The pulse was so feeble that he looked on the case as one certain to be fatal, and one that would not bear depletion or any lowering treatment. He prescribed ipecacuanha with wine, and squills and hot sponges to the throat. The child refused to swallow, and the resident pupil ijected was put into the rectum on the assumption that the symptoms were increased, and the child died. In examining the parts below the bifurcation of the trachea he found no false membrane. There was much vascularity about the rima glottidis, as if there was more mischief at the beginning of the windpipe than in the trachea itself.

The question that he would wish to have discussed would be, whether in such a case he had opened the trachea, the life of the child might have been saved by the operation. The late Mr. Porter strongly condemned the operation of tracheotomy in cases of croup. Trouseau was not only an advocate for it, but he recommended it in very early stages of the disease. He would not, however, get many Surgeons in Dublin who would follow his advice. Statistics proved that it was a most fatal operation. Had he known that it was an absence of false membrane he would have attempted the operation of tracheotomy.

The President observed that the fact one could not prejudge the case was a strong argument in favour of operation.

Dr. Fleming asked what was the condition of the lungs?

Mr. Croly said they were slightly congested. He might mention that the thymus gland was very large, and still did not interfere with the region in which tracheotomy would be performed. There was an inch of space for the operation.

Dr. McClintock asked if there was any croupy breathing?

Mr. Croly—Yes; it was as well marked a case of croup as I ever saw.

Dr. McClintock said he had seen several cases of croup in which there was a marked absence of croupy inspira-
tion. There was loss of voice and embarrassment in breathing, but there was nothing to prevent the children he saw with one exception recovered. The child who died was brought to his study in a very exhausted state, and it died that night.

Dr. Hewitt said that he saw the case now under con-
sideration in an early stage, and several cases came under his notice lately, some of which were fatal. The moment he went into the room he was struck with the brown bound of the breathing. Last year there was published a number of cases in a Norwegian journal, and out of twenty-three cases in which tracheotomy was resorted to there were eighteen recoveries.

Dr. Croys had seen cases in which the disease spread by contagion or infection to others of the family, but the type of disease was not the same as in past years. It was of a much milder character and more amenable to treat-
ment. He had heard of any cases proving fatal.

Dr. McClintock said the most important point con-
ected with this case was that in reference to the pro-
priety of operation; and although the weight of opinion in Dublin was against operation in such cases, yet the subject might be deserving of reconsideration. Dr. Whittle of Liverpool, who had studied in Dublin, published a paper some years ago in the Dublin Quarterly Journal, and he strongly advocated tracheotomy in a particular class of cases of croup. He described one class of cases in which, although there were the usual symptoms of croup, there was little or no false membrane formed, and it was in that class of cases he would resort to operation which would generally, he said, prove successful.

Dr. Hamilton said it had often struck him, in reference
to these statistics from the Continent, that many of the cases operated on would have recovered without any operation, or they should be considered as a different disease from which we had this country. He did not think the same amount of success would follow in operations for gross here. The objection to operative interference was, that one could not be certain that a false membrane did not exist below the point where the opening into the trachea must be made.

Dr. MacSwiney thought the reopening by that Society of the question of operation in cases of croup was calculated to do much good.

Dr. Beatty said it must always be recollected that, in dealing with an advanced case of croup, the surgeon was not merely to confine his ideas to the false membrane in the trachea, but should remember that in a large per centage of cases it extended down into the minutest ramifications of the bronchial tubes, and therefore, although air might be let into the trachea, it did not follow that the child would be enabled to breathe. As to the operation in an early stage of the disease, if they could only diagnose the cases where there was no false membrane, no one would hesitate a moment in resorting to an operation, if it were a safe one, under the circumstances. But even if the child were healthy they were not taking any risk in that the opening into the trachea would not kill it. In Dublin the operation of tracheotomy had been the subject of mature consideration by wise men, and non-interference came to be the practice.

Mr. Choly observed that he had seen many cases, and put them on record, in which croup had been cured by medical treatment without resorting to operation. His own experience consisted of two cases, and by proper treatment the child's life was saved, whereas tracheotomy would have killed it.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, J. 9, 1866.

DR. ALDERTON, F.R.S.,

PRESIDENT.

CERTAIN PRACTICAL POINTS IN THE PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

By Richard Barwell, F.R.C.S.,

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Certain cases under the care of, certain investigations undertaken by, the author, led him to perceive that the lateral flexibility and rotatory power of the spine during movement of the limbs had not received sufficient attention either in a physiological or curative point of view. The results of his experiments may be thus briefly stated. The act of walking produces serpentine undulations of the spine. When the weight is on the left leg, and the right behind about to be lifted from the ground, the lumbar spine curves to the right, and the dorsal to the left. In bringing the right leg forward, the column straightens; and, when that foot is put down, the curve reverses, again becomes a sagittal one, the left foot is brought forward, and so on. Some peculiarities of these inflexions induced the author to extend the number of his observations on living persons. The lateral movements of the spine, as above described, were found constant in character, various in amount, and with each lateral a commensurate amount of rotation takes place. The spinal processes always incline towards the front of the spine, the cord of curvature. In fact, Mr. Barwell declares the spine incapable of assuming a lateral bend without at the same time undergoing rotation, which although, perhaps, in part due to the reason given by Shaw, the sideways distribution of the weight, is also caused by the lateral and posterior position of the forces which bend the spine, and more especially by the action of the semispinalis dorsal and rotatores spine muscles. To ascertain the amount of rotation of which the spine is normally capable, the average of ten experiments was taken. The normal rotation average was 45° 17'; the largest amount just over 49°. Movement and weight-bearing with the arms also produce a certain amount of lateral flexion, whose object is twofold—fixation of the spine as a sure basis of action for the shoulder, also balance and economy of power. This flexion is not produced by direct action of the muscles passing before the spine, but by the muscles in an opposite manner. The column is constantly bending laterally and rotating. These positions are, therefore, not in themselves abnormal, but may become morbid either by fixity or amount. A posture much beyond what the spine can normally assume may, nevertheless, be simply due to muscular action on the one side, inaction on the other; but such cases will (unless treated) overstep the limits of any posture muscular force can produce, and are then due also to some external agency—weight, relaxation of ligament, alteration of bone surface, &c. But these organic changes are always secondary. Want of balance between muscular forces, either by redundancy or deficiency, is the primary and efficient cause of lateral curvature; and our treatment would be directed to the diseased result and transference of a weight always carried on one arm to the other side, will not merely be inefficient, but often injurious; so also are many of the exercises prescribed for the left arm. The author, taking advantage of the necessity of balance, and the consequent normal tendency to form double curves, throws the spinal column out of its abnormal balance and rest on the ligaments by causing the pelvis to swing outwards and forwards. He thus necessitating a lumbar curve to the right, a position which, if carefully watched, cannot be long maintained, without producing a contrary curve in the dorsal region. Thus in both parts of the spine a posture the reverse of the abnormal is enforced, not by machinery, but by muscular action. Several exercises are used by the author. A few are described as much in use at present, with a fall commencing at an inch and a-half in the foot, used for a quarter of an hour three a day. 2nd. Lateral gyration of the body, in strict measure, with the back against the wall, the pelvis sloped by a block under the left foot. 3rd. The patient, standing with the feet together, knees straight, a block under the left foot, the left hand over the head, and in it is placed a spring attached above to the waist, and below a handle, the handle potent, and requires careful watching. Certain other contrivances—viz., a thicker sole to the left boot, weighting the right leg and left arm, are used only late in treatment. Against rotation, the following exercise is given: The patient, standing with the right shoulder about three inches from the wall, lifts the left hand over the head, and over till it comes against the waist, and supports some of the weight. She then, with the feet together, passes the head and right shoulder under the left forearm, and tries to see as much as possible behind the left shoulder. All these exercises must be used with caution and generally in the order above given, though variations may occur for particular cases. After each, horizontal repos is to be enforced. In all but very slight cases, these exercices will not suffice without some form of support. The machine commonly called a spinal support is false in principle, aiming at supersed ing muscular action, thereby weakening the muscles; moreover, it is clumsy, heavy, and barbarous. If it fulfilled its office of keeping pelvis, spine, and shoulder still and immovable, it would be inurable; not fulfilling its office, it is merely irksome. A patient in a state of acute pain or debility should be straightened by placing one hand on the point of greatest dorsal excurvation, the other in the opposite axilla, and pressing in contrary directions. The bandage invented by Mr. Barwell is so contrived as to prolong this action in the same directions. It consists of webbing straps secured to the pelvis, to the right side below the
point of greatest curve, and to the left shoulder. In certain cases, the webbing of the pelvis exactly in the direction of greatest mechanical advantage, such as in practices are found most efficacious in straightening crooked spines. By placing the pad at the right side, a little posteriorly, much power may be exercised on the rotation. The construction of the bandage is such that there is no tendency to flatten the ribs against the spine. The whole apparatus weighs but a few ounces, is worn with ease and relief, and is very efficacious. By means of the exercises above described and the bandage, the action of them being rigidly under surveillance, the author has been very successful in the treatment of even advanced curvatures, as is shown by the appended cases.

The President said that many present would be able to give opinions as to the author’s able and interesting paper. He remarked that if such papers were not well received by medical societies, they would be read at societies for general sciences. For his part, he had an aversion to mechanical restraints. If girls were brought up as boys are, there would be fewer curved spines. The President th’n spoke on the bearing of mathematics on the subject, and said it was one dangerous to touch without a knowledge of higher branches of mathematics. He spoke also of the risk of daunting the pelvis in trying to remove the curvature of the spine.

Mr. W.M. Adams was glad that the subject of lateral curvature of the spine had been brought before this Society, as there were so many members present who could contribute to its elucidation. He had listened with attention to the paper in the expectation of gaining some new pathological facts, or some new theory of the production of that deformity; or some new system of treatment; but in all these respects he had been disappointed. Mr. Barwell had relied upon physiological experiments and observations upon the production of curvature in certain attitudes; but all that he had said upon these subjects had been long since brought before the profession in the very excellent treatise by Mr. Bishop, who had thoroughly investigated the subject from a mechanical and physiological point of view. Mr. Adams was glad to hear Mr. Barwell assert that the spine is incapable of undergoing any amount of lateral curvature without rotation of the bodies of the vertebrae, as this led him to the point the Mr. Adams had long been devoiced to insist upon—viz., that rotation of the bodies of the vertebrae always accompanies, and, he believes, precedes lateral deviation of the spine. For the diagnosis of this condition, Mr. Adams relied upon Mr. Barwell’s suggestions, he agreed that the diagnosis between functional and structural deviations, and practically constituted the broad line, on either side of which our treatment would differ. Previous to these structural changes, we might rely upon gymnastics and partial recumbency; and after these changes in the transverse relations of the angles of the ribs in the dorsal region, or the transverse processes in the lumbar region, we must rely upon mechanical support with partial recumbency. The result of Mr. Adams’s experience had been to convince him that lateral curvature of the spine existed in any marked degree, and before it amounted to an external deformity, it was essentially an incurable affection by any and every method of treatment. Mr. Adams did not believe that the structural changes which existed in the confirmed lateral curvature admitted of removal, or repair, so as to allow of the affection being cured, unless the case were treated in the earliest stage, and with youth and growth in its favour. It was only in the slightest cases that we could hope to produce a cure. In severe cases of spinal deformity all the profession were agreed in recommending mechanical support as the only system affording relief and comfort to the patient. Sir Astley Cooper and Sir Benjamin Brodie always sent such cases to the instrument makers; but in the treatment of the slighter forms of curvature the greatest difference of opinion had always and still existed. Mr. Adams thought that attention to the diagnostic indications between structural and functional affections upon which he had insisted would lead to the treatment being determined either in favour of gymnastic or mechanical support; but the curability of any particular case must rest upon the evidence of the existence of structural changes. Mr. Adams believed that further experience would convince Mr. Barwell that the same force, as he now recommended, by means of straps, would be quite useless where actual curvature existed; and that either to arrest the increase of curvature or to produce such improvements as the cases admitted of, it was indispensably necessary to use firm mechanical supports.

Mr. Brodurst remarked that Mr. Barwell had given no idea of the amount of curvature in the cases he had treated. He wished to ask Mr. Barwell if the curvature had only been corrected by the simple application of the apparatus, or whether he had himself made many experiments, and had found that when rotation had taken place appliances were useless. He was surprised, too, that Mr. Barwell should have obtained such results from such a bandage. It had been given up in France. He (Mr. Brodurst) had brought it over from that country in 1851, and had found it fail wherever there was anything like a fixed curve. Mr. Barwell had not told the Society of the nature of his cases, either by description or by photographs; and as he appeared to have made his experiments on healthy and vigorous persons, he might have arrived at the results he had announced. If he were to try his plan on severe cases of curvature, the trials would not justify his conclusions. Sir Benjamin Brodie had tried a similar method in early life, but had given it up, and he acknowledged that recourse must be had to mechanism when rotation had been established.

Mr. Nayler stated that he should wish to ask Mr. Barwell how he proposed treating certain forms of lateral curvature, whether by the method just described or not; for example, the lateral curvature which is sometimes seen in young children, in whom it has existed from birth. Again, in older patients the septum of two curves is occasionally so abrupt as to constitute an angle rather than a curve. The same idea of the spine as being situated in the neck; and lastly, he wished to ask how he would treat lateral combined with posterior curvature. There is this objection to the employment of muscular exercises as set forth by Mr. Barwell, that we cannot so accurately or nicely regulate them as to prevent their action on the convex as well as the concave part of the curve; and when this is not done, the impression of the deformity. One essential condition in the treatment of lateral curvature had been completely overlooked by Mr. Barwell—viz., the removal of the superincumbent weight of the head and shoulders by means of the pelvic instrument, provided with a double crutch. Another point is, to have the pressure properly applied to, and constant in its action on, the weaker part of the curve. Mr. Nayler was greatly surprised to hear Mr. Adams say that lateral curvatures are, as a class, incurable. It was only when attended by certain complications, when the ribs projected posteriorly, that our means were limited to prevent the deformity from becoming more aggravated. In other instances, and especially in early life, a favourable opinion as to recovery might be given.

Mr. Barwell thanked the President for his kind remarks. It appeared to him strange that Mr. Adams should be disappointed with the amount of novelty in
this paper, for the experiments concerning lateral and rota-
tory movement of the spine during walking, those fixing
the amount of normal rotation permitted by the column,
the whole plan of treatment by throwing the spine out of
its morbid balance on the ligaments, and other points,
were new. He was sorry to hear from Mr. Adams that his
experience caused him to look upon lateral curvature as
utterly incurable; yet the enunciation of that opinion
only confirmed Mr. Barwell in his conviction that the
mode of treatment at present in vogue was quite ineffica-
cious—a conviction which had led him to make the above
experiments and so devise a better method. The results
did not lead him to the same sad conclusion as that to
which Mr. Adams had come. The author was surprised
to hear from Mr. Brodhurst that a belt similar to his own
had been made in Paris, because no mention of such could
be found in any one of the many French, G-roman, or
Italian writers on spinal curvature, and its construction
was the result of entirely independent thought; but Mr.
Barwell could well believe it must be ineffective if
tried alone, for it is not intended to be so used. The
oblique bandage is an adjuvant—a very valuable, indeed
a necessary, adjuvant to his method of exercising the
spinal muscles when thrown by the position he enforces
out of their abnormal posture of repose. Finally, Mr.
Barwell's observations from severe cases of
curvature, dorsal and lumbar, some of which were cured,
others in the course of improvement.

Reviews.

AUSTRALIA FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE IN VALID:
the Voyage, Climates, and Prospects for Residence. By
ISAAC BAKER BROWN, jun., Late Surgeon-Supervident
H.M. Emigration Service; Assistant Surgeon to the Lon-
don Surgical Home. Hardwicke, Piccadilly, p. 158, 8vo.

In the present day there is no lack of books and pamphlets
advising those who suffer, directly or indirectly, from our
variable climate, to seek health away from home. It is
hardly too much to say that at the present rate, there will
soon be no sea girt island or sea-exposed town or village be-
tween the latitudes 50 deg. and 60 deg. that will not have its
own special medical champion. The more renowned sanatoria
in France, Italy, Egypt, and the Island of Madeira, may be
all very well for those who, having plenty of money, care
not where they live so long as they live in health, but the very
large majority of the cases whose climate is recommended, can
not be induced to the man of limited means, nor have they
any resources which are available as a help towards a
living when the invalid is restored to health.

Mr. Brown, who in his capacity of Surgeon-Subexipendent
in the Emigration Service, has more than once visited
Australia, and brings before the notice of the profession and
public generally the eminent suitability of what he graphi-
cally calls England’s “golden child,” as a residence where a
man can, if he have money, put it out to good interest; and
having found health, will be able to find scope for his re-
stored energies in any trade or profession to which he may
have been educated. Mr. Brown says (page 73):—“Austra-
lia is a glorious, healthy, fertile, rich, prosperous, and
money-making country; so large, that if all Great Britain
went there, there would still be room for the greater part of
Europe; so rich in its mining, agricultural, and pastoral
resources, that the only cause of drawback is want of sufi-
cient capital for investment; and yet it is stated that the
banks will give seven and eight per cent. for money de-
posited; that there are many good and safe investments
realizing ten to twelve per cent., not to mention gold mines,
as speculation of more fluctuating character, or sheep runs
when capital is speedily doubled, more is hardly necessary
to prove that Australia is a prosperous and money-making
country.”

Mr. Brown goes at some length into the various resources
of this vast territory, and combat’s very successfully, we
think, the false notion that many English people have of
the state of society and civilization generally in the Anti-
podes. He also gives interesting information with reference
to the various amusements and pursuits of the country.

To come to the more immediately medical portion of the
book, we find Mr. Brown well able to speak from personal
experience of the various Australian climates. Believing
that a climate which has at the coldest season a temperature
far exceeding that to which one has been formerly accus-
tomed in the height of summer, cannot be beneficial, Mr.
Brown prefers Tasmania, the north of New Zealand, South
Australia and Victoria, to New South Wales, or the still
hotter colony of Queensland. Tasmania is preferred as
being much freer than the main land from the scourge of
the colonies—the hot north and north west winds. “The
temperature of Tasmania is similar to that of the south
and south-western parts of England. The mean annual heat
of Hobart Town is 52 deg., the mean of summer 63 deg., and
of winter 44 deg. At Launceston it is warmer, the climate re-
sembles that of Lisbon in winter, while in summer it is no
warmer than Cheltenham.” We find in Tasmania many
products of vegetation to which we are accustomed in Eng-
land. Such plants will not bear the hotter climates of the
more northern colonies, but grow with great abundance in
Tasmania. To turn to statistics, Tasmania shows less than
di-eight per cent. of deaths from consumption, as compared
with nearly eleven per cent. in Victoria.

The chapter, however, which we imagine will be found
most useful, not only to invalids, but to all intending voy-
agers, is No. XI. Here every information as to choosing a
ship and cabin are given. The fact that on the port side of
the ship a passenger is more likely to get fresh air than on
the starboard, is here quoted as an evidence of the practical
value of experience. The caution as to the discomforts
likely to be experienced by trusting too confidingly to one’s
outfitter, are more amusing to read than experience. Mat-
tresses that “will go in lumps,” and sheets that “won’t tuck
in,” are not pleasant accompaniments of a long sea voyage.
Details as to one’s diet, and a short account of objects of
interest on the voyage (which latter we think might with
advantage have been lengthened) are added, and in the last
chapter a few hints to the new arrival as to hotels and
boarding-houses in the principal towns of the various colo-
nies, will be found very useful in a country where, as Mr.
Brown tells us, people are too independent or have some-
thing else to do than to stand at the pier and “tout” every
fresh arrival.

Mr. Brown has wisely given a capital map of Australia,
and has also appended an interesting table, supplied to him
from the Emigration Board, showing the small number of
accidents which happen to ships in the Australian trade.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES ON EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.—
In a memoir presented to the Academy of Sciences, M. A.
Baudrimont asserts the following conclusions: That in
cholera the albumen of the blood is transformed into diastase,
and is found as diastase in the defecations; that the presence
diastase, and also of a matter analogous to yeast, is re-
markable as representing the two products successively
formed, at the expense of albuminoid matter, during germi-
nation and fermentation; that, as there is a great resi-
ience in the albumen particles, and the pancreatic juice, may it not indicate that cholera is due in
great part to a hypersensation of this fluid, and that it is prin-
cipally by the canal of Wirsung that the choleraic fluids
and what they hold in solution pass into the intesti-
nes?—Gazette Médicale.
MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

We cannot wonder at the dissatisfaction and even indignation which is now universally expressed at the hardship of Medical Registration, and we are not surprised that many practitioners have declined to pay the fee demanded of them for the privilege of having their names inserted on the Register. However small the sum of five pounds may be considered by some of the aristocracy of the Profession, its payment presses very heavily on the resources of many of the poorer members, more especially when it is levied in addition to the charges made for diplomas or licences to practise. We understand that many of those who have omitted to register have done so on principle, and that they are prepared to take the consequences, whatever they may be, of such a course.

The feeling to which we allude is now becoming so general, that it is worth while to inquire what are the advantages of registration, and what the disabilities involved by its omission. Those who refuse to register point with no small degree of excusable bitterness to the host of uneducated and half-educated pretenders to medical science who swarm in every part of Great Britain, and who are not only unamosted by the law, but are actually protected by it, and who are daily and hourly wresting from the hardworking and honest practitioner his legitimate gains. What, says the latter, can be the use of paying a pretty heavy fee for a registration which confers no advantage whatever and offers no protection? Why should I pay twenty pounds for one diploma and fifteen for another, and then five pounds more for the privilege of registration, when A or B who lives next door to me, and who is undermining me in my practice, has no diploma or licence at all, and snaps his fingers at the provisions of the Medical Act?

Now this reasoning is very just, and it is by no means easy to refute it, and indeed in the present state of Medical law and practice, the attempt would be a hopeless one. The fact is, that Medical Registration, with its accompanying penalty of five pounds, is a perfect farce, except so far as it brings money into the coffers of the Medical Council. This body is now so well convinced of the unsatisfactory working of the Medical Act, that its members are endeavouring to press upon the Government the necessity of amending it; and we think they would do well, in case their efforts in this direction are unsuccessful, to resign their appointments, by which step matters would be brought to a crisis, and the Legislature would be compelled to interfere. At present it is notorious that Sir George Grey has no sympathy with the Medical Profession, and that he is quite indisposed to take any measures to redress the grievances which press upon our body, and private members of the Houses of Parliament are unwilling to take the initiative in any proposition which is not likely to be supported by the Government.

An attitude of passive resistance on the part of the profession is therefore not to be condemned, but rather encouraged; and, if the supplies were withheld by those who are entering on their professional duties, the energies of the Medical Council might possibly be further aroused, or, as we have just hinted, they could resign their appointments.

The Medical Act, as it now stands, is a perfect delusion and a sham, so far as the majority of Medical practitioners are concerned. They enjoy no privileges whatever by its operation, and if it were repealed they would be conscious of no difference in their position. Education and honesty of purpose are now opposed, in the field of practice, to ignorance and dishonesty, and the latter pair of qualities are triumphant. Quackery is as rampant as ever, and Medical titles are impudently and unlustingly assumed in order to delude the public, and no law has yet stepped in to punish the offenders. The Medical Act has made no difference as to the estimation in which legitimacy and quackery are respectively held by the public, and the Medical Council have repeatedly declared their helplessness to assist the Profession in the vindication of its rights. If, therefore, the present state of things is to continue, it will be just as well to save the expenditure incurred by the working of the Act, and leave the Profession to protect itself in the best way it can. The machinery has evidently now come to a deadlock, and the Legislature and the Government must determine whether any efforts are to be made to set it again in action.

THE SICK POOR IN WORKHOUSES.

The crusade against the present Metropolitan Workhouses is still actively carried on by the general and medical press, and people are horrified at the details set forth by the amateur tramp who passed the night in the casual ward of the Lambeth establishment, and subsequently published his experiences in the Pall Mall Gazette. There is something almost amusing in the discovery which appears to have been suddenly made as to the condition of the sick and the infirm in the London Workhouses, although all the facts now made known have been long familiar to the officials, and have repeatedly formed the subject of remonstrance on the part of the Medical Officers. One workhouse, the Islington, is actually announced as about to move its quarters, the present building to be demolished, and another to be built elsewhere; but as the trustees have promised this step for more than fourteen years, and only renew the promise whenever public indignation or the threats of the Poor-law Inspectors rouse them into
a temporary activity, we do not believe the report. St. Martin's in-the-Fields (lucus a non lucendo) is actually coming down, the ground having been purchased for the National Gallery; and the Clerkestown and Bethnal Green buildings being utterly condemned as unfit for their purpose should follow as soon as possible. But it is not only the buildings which ought to be remodelled, but the whole system of Poor-law management, so far as the sick and infirm are concerned, ought to be revised, and the Medical Officers ought to be placed in a more independent position, so as to do their duty to the unfortunate persons placed under their care. We hope that the good time for this "consummation so devoutly to be wished" may really soon be "coming."

MEDICAL GOSSP.

Since my last letter, Mr. Editor, subjects of interest have been somewhat rare. The sudden appearance of winter after its coquetting with us for weeks put London completely out of gear for several days. Had the meteorologists foretold that on waking one morning Londoners would have found their beloved streets covered with snow, their buses and other institutions at a standstill, and even telegraphic communication interrupted and the sacred threads lying in the streets, nay, coiling round cab-drivers' heads as they passed, the Londoners would have been only too glad to have appeared in a suitable get-up, regardless of expense, but as the snow came unexpectedly they were, as they always are in emergencies, the most helpless babies, and the great city was a huge mud bath strewn with half sunk vehicles and huddled with snow-covered ironsides for several days. Surely those having jurisdiction over the streets will have learnt something from this disgraceful exhibition.

In professional circles conversation generally turns to the new baronets, and a feeling of satisfaction seems to be very general at the honour done to Irish medicine and surgery by including the honoured name of Dominic J. Corrigan in the carefully selected list. Indeed it was quite time that the profession in Ireland should receive some compliment more tangible, though to surgeons hardly more gratifying, than the fact that they have been the teachers of, for a time, reluctant pupils in England and Scotland, and when they came to the chief towns of these countries they might see many distinguished men doing their lessons from the Dublin masters very creditably. I shall only give one instance, the treatment of aneurism by compression. I am old enough to remember when many now using it used to shake their heads incredulously over Dr. Bellamy's wise little memoir.

Talking of arteries, a policeman, aged thirty-five, was on Sunday morning last showing two persons the way to Bow-street lock-up; one of them tripped him up, the other kicked him; the force of the blow was expended on the poor man's left arm, which he raised to protect his head. When Mr. John Wood saw him after the accident, the left arm was much distended, there was evidently some injury involving the bones, but its exact nature could not, under the circumstances, be ascertained. The effusion was rapidly extending and had nearly reached the axilla when Mr. Wood, seeing that there was no time to lose, cut down and tied the brachial artery, a little above the seat of injury, not expecting that this would do more than give time for consideration of what the chances of saving the arm might be. On Monday, after a return of sensation and warmth to the fingers, the skin became mottled and the ulnar and ulnar recurrent rapidly spread upwards; it was determined to amputate, but the man sank too rapidly, and died early on Thursday morning. An examination yesterday showed that the osseous complication was a dislocation of the radius and ulna backwards; the brachialis anticus and the brachial artery were torn completely across. There was a considerable amount of blood diffused among the tissues and along the sheath of the vessel. This case involves many important surgical questions and many "ifs," for if the skin had been injured amputation should have been performed; if the bone had not appeared to be fractured the artery should have been tied at the seat of the injury, say some; others quote a case which appeared very similar to this one, under the care of Mr. Moore of the Middlesex Hospital, in which all varieties of treatment were suggested in consultation, and at last it was decided to leave the patient alone; he recovered without a bad symptom. But then who can swear that the vessel wounded was more than a branch from the main trunk. Talking of police cases, as I passed Bow-street this morning there were notices appended outside relating to no less than five persons found dead last night. I asked the policeman whether they generally had so many, "we average five to six, sir, but some mornings there are none."

The stormy weather has one advantage—namely, driving the students under shelter; un tempted by ice, they have worked most manfully in the dissecting-rooms. Nothing could, perhaps, be better than the present method of teaching human anatomy in the larger London schools. Mr. Nuns, of the Middlesex Hospital, has long been distinguished for his powers of generalising anatomical details and teaching principles rather than dogmas. At the King's College School a man must be a good deal worse than a blockhead who fails in any examination where anatomy is required. Let me describe: At nine a.m. Professor Partridge lectures; students, perhaps, think that he lingers too long over the bones, but they find that by Christmas they know them; can tell carpal bones right from left, and are practical osteologists. Mr. Partridge does not think it beneath his dignity to be quite intelligible and sometimes very amusing, though woe betide any one who neglects his work. Mr. Wood, the demonstrator, whose eminence as an atomist and practical surgeon is universally acknowledged, superintends the dissecting-room, gives public demonstrations and examinations on alternate days; each student is examined on his part twice, those who are preparing for the University of London on regional anatomy, those for the College of Surgeons, in accordance with what is likely to be asked of them there, but irrespective of all examining boards, each student is frequently examined on the numerous subjects in the rooms by Mr. Bellamy and Mr. Robinson, also demonstrators. Special dissections are also daily carried on in an adjoining room by the protectors, superintended by Mr. Perrin. There is also a class of artistic anatomy, and the minute structure is taught and exhibited by Professor Beals. The arrangements are such that teachers are at call during the whole day, so that the student is never left unsat isfied, and dissecting is not done in a perfunctory manner. It would, of course, be far more simple to begin by teaching the simplest forms of animal structure, and gradually ascending to man; but so long as examinations hang, as they do now, over the heads of the innocents, it is idle to hope for a change. Introductory lectures tell the student he must read three hours for each lecture. At the rate of four lectures a day, that comes to sixteen hours, leaving eight for locomotion and rest!

There is to be presented a testimonial to Sir William Ferguson, but no one yet seems to know what it is to be. Such things in this country generally resolve themselves into either eating and drinking, or things to eat and drink off; both afford an opportunity for speech-making and glory to the speech-makers, the unfortunate listeners having been rendered as insensible as possible to their sufferings. After the manner of Eastern nations, why should they not
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quietly accumulate a sum of money sufficient to found a surgical prize, open to students of all countries and schools. It need not be a costly one, and would surely be a better compliment than the hackneyed dinner and the fulsome speeches, which coming from younger men, are so apt to resemble expressions of gratitude for favours about to be received.

Dr. Paterhose Smith has been made a Knight. I am glad to perceive that there is a feeling of regret at Mr. Sykes being passed over (if he has been) for surgery. No one has during this or any other century done more to make surgery one of the exact sciences, or had a greater influence over his professional brethren in all parts of the world. Earl Russell has nothing to do with professional squabbles, and these once lost sight of, who has earned a prouder place as a scientific and practical surgeon than the clinical professor of Edinburgh.

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

It will surprise some of your readers to know that vaccination of cattle is taking place generally all over the country, that lymph for your young patients is only obtainable with great difficulty, and the Privy Council has issued strict orders that it is only to be distributed for human vaccination. One entering surgeon in this metropolis, who has heretofore sold three tubes for half-a-crown, now obtains that sum for one, with every prospect of obtaining a higher amount.

One thing appears pretty certain, that those owners who have had their cattle vaccinated have been very successful in preserving them; the experiments of Mr. Toleman, as reported in the Times, your readers have no doubt seen, as well as those by Drs. Bellasy, Lord, Vaughan, and Mr. Matthews, out of several hundred cases vaccinated by two of those gentlemen, the operation was successful in nearly 90 per cent. So satisfied are the Cattle Plague Commissioners of the value of the experiments that they have just issued official instructions, drawn up by Mr. Ceeley of Aylesbury, a member of the profession, as to the proper manner for carrying on the experiment.

We have just had another death from the administration of chloroform in St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

There are so many other sources from which informa-
tion is acquired, as to movements in Lincoln's-Inn Fields the dissatisfaction felt in the University of London at the neglect of botany and zoology in provincial schools, the small gossip as to sergeant-surgeries or titles we prefer rather to speak of recent meetings of great importance on Irish medical taxation—on the medical aspect of the "Infantici-
cide" question, and the curious proposal of Parliament to throw overboard all medical evidence in such inquests. We would linger about hospital wards or scan the peculiari-
ties of meetings of the Pathological, Medico-Chirurgical, or such Societies, or note the increase of medical coroners in Great Britain, worthy of imitation in Ireland! There are murmurs as to Scottish influences in excess at "court" as to titles, but medical students look upon it as a beautiful retributive law, that the most dureful and dreaded of ex-
aminers at Lincoln's-Inn Fields has not given up his Ser-
gent-Surgery or been made a baronet.

We would see what reform is possible in the "red ticket" system, judging by the better plan of Poor-law administration now in England, due to Mr. Griffin. In France and Belgium the principle of Irish workhouses is considered by the Emperor all a mistake, and analogy may guide us here; the medical arrangements for the sick poor in France are far better. We must have the subject, how-
ever, broadly and thoroughly examined, not in bits and
scrapes, to suit this or that poor-law official. Irish rate-
payers pay all the tax, so they do not love the doctors; but in England the larger part comes off the Consolidated Fund, and the workhouse doctors are, to some extent, independent.

Amongst the leading subjects discussed during the week in the medical circles have been again the vexed question of the nature of the cattle plague. It has been set forward rather in form of hypothesis as agreeing with the worst forms of signs of rinderpest than from any new demonstration on the pathology of its disease, that it is simply small-pox. And even small-pox in the cow, ac-
cording to the experiments of Ceeley and others, was a mild and harmless affection, giving rise rather to vaccine.

It is said also if small-pox was transmissible to oxen, we should have it very much oftener in England than in this isolated island or outbreak of disease and diseased animals from foreign ports. It is a curious fact bearing on this view of small-pox and rinderpest being connected or identical, that in nomadic tribes in the East, living very much amongst their cattle, Arabs, Tartars, &c., that small-pox is very seldom or never seen, while in China, and dirty Chinese towns, almost every second person we meet is badly pock marked and vaccination neglected.

Amongst such nomadic tribes the children from time immemorial have probably become spontaneously vacci-
nated or preserved against variola.

The week has been busy—with debates on the
often-vexed story of the cure of curvature of the spine, a disease pleasant to the ears of instrument makers; with lectures Lettesonian on various painful affections of the fifth nerve; and with increasing alarm and patholo-
gical experiments on the cattle plague, the medical schools have regained their normal appearance of work. As the holidays have passed away, Mr. Paget has resumed his admirable series of early morning clinical lectures—somewhat as early chapel at Oxford, and not much more delightful to our junior friends. The new journal, though unavoidably delayed, has made its way into the hospital libraries, and is much admired.

It is probable that cattle plague, though an exanthema-
tous disease, is neither typhoid nor variola, as held in turn by the same authority. The veterinarians are familiar with small-pox in sheep and rinderpest in sheep, and they are not at all the same; nor is the idea more happy, perhaps, that the latter disease is due to entozoa, as Dr. Cob-
bold has pointed out for such entozoa, if entozoa at all, were found in healthy cows, and other animals. As Lord Bacon well says, however, we must abide by the verdict of experiment, and to conquer nature we must be obedient to it.

The well-worn monogram on London hospitals, "sup-
ported by voluntary contributions," at once the glory and the shame of our metropolitan institutions, has had lately a suggestive commentary; in the fact, that in the French coming budget the sum of £66,000 has been placed to the credit of the medical and surgical wards of the Paris hospitals in the last year, as collected by a Government tax on opera tickets and music halls for that purpose! Much agitation have we for "village hospi-
tals in England: might it be unprecedented if the large
sum obtained for quack medicines were appropriated by Mr. Gladstone in some such useful manner as the tax on
opera tickets across the channel? The French plan is, indeed, one of compensation in the best sense of the term. For the rich, of their marvellous superfluities, scarcely know what to do with their money in operas, concerts, horse races, &c., and the poor scarcely know where to turn for good medical relief when struck down by disease, many of the latter, seamstresses, servants, washerwomen, &c., being worn out in the service of the former. Nothing can be fairer than this system of compensation.

In commenting on the small dole to Dublin hospitals by Parliament, it is too often kept out of view that the two chief London hospitals, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's, are supported in the same manner, by large funds accruing from capitalised income, the result of the sale of tracts of land by Parliament to these institutions. It is the dozen and one smaller hospitals that are supported by voluntary contributions.

A new step having been taken, that of placing the Fire Brigade of London under the Board of Works, three medical officers were elected last week. There was a large attendance of competitors, not less than twenty-six for one division, to which Mr. Probert was appointed. This board (the paymaster of the doctors) had something like half a million of money on hands at last return of the treasurer.

A discussion of no little moment continues in the hospitals, as to whether recent researches on cancer do not point rather to the local than the constitutional nature of this fell malady; at the Middlesex Hospital Mr. Moore and Mr. de Morgan, under the belief of the local origin of the disease, have been of late months advising early removal of cancer of the breast, to be followed by free use of chloride of zinc or such caustics to all the adjacent tissues, so as to destroy utterly those fatal cancer-cells that otherwise, in too many instances, are merely absorbed. After ordinary amputation, the new puncture has, up to the present, proved very satisfactory, and all surgeons interested in such cases would do well to read the paper by Mr. de Morgan in the current number of the British and Foreign Quarterly, bearing on the treatment of cancer; there seems to be much reason to fear indeed that in common amputation the open mouths of vessels absorb too readily such cancer germs.

Of other points of new practice in the hospitals perhaps we may here cite the continued success of the plan in ovariotomy of dividing the pedicle and adhesions by actual cautery. Of eighteen such cases, all of which we have watched in the practice of Mr. Baker Brown, sixteen have recovered, and even in these two fatal cases nothing could have saved them short of a miracle. One curious case of enormous size proved to be a multilocular ovarian growth, apparently thrown off when small from the stroma of the ovary, broadly adherent to theomentum by large adhesions, free, in fact, in the peritoneal cavity, without attachment by pedicle or otherwise to the ovaries, both of which and uterus were normal in character. The adherent growth was very large, has been carefully examined, and proves to be such an ovule. The woman has made an excellent recovery.

An interesting fact of moment to botanists has been brought before the Geological Society. It is said that stigmata under nearly every bed of coal prove that the material of the coal was accumulated by growth in situ, while the character of the intervening strata proves the abundant transport of mud and sand by water; nothing more. So that we have here, in fact, the key to the formation of such beds as those in Kilkenny in Ireland and Newcastle in England.

Correspondence.

CATTLE DISEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—As the rinderpest is a disease which affects more or less the entire population of this kingdom, I have ventured to address the Privy Council on the subject, and as the letter may be of interest to your readers, I beg to enclose you a copy.—I am, &c.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

Weymouth, 20th January, 1866.

"12, Royal-terrace, Weymouth, January 16, 1866.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Should the experiments now being carried on by the many able men engaged on the subject prove that the rinderpest is small-pox in a most malignant form, I assume you will take immediate measures to prevent, if it be possible, the spreading and continuance of this most frightful morain. For this object it is that I venture now, most respectfully, to offer the following suggestions—

"In the first place, I would not allow any of the bovine tribe to travel or be removed from one parish to another unless the fields of the owner of the animal be situated in two parishes, until it be satisfactorily proved that the animal had been successfully vaccinated, or was unsusceptible of vaccination, or had the small-pox in the natural way; at least one month prior to such removal, and had not been in contact for a like period with any animal that resulted in death the disease now called or known as the rinderpest, in proof of which a certificate should be produced from a medical man or a member of the Veterinary College as to the former, and the owner of the animal should be compelled to make a declaration before a magistrate as to the latter.

"In the second place, it should be made compulsory that all calves should be vaccinated before they are three months old, a time sufficient to allow all those not intended to grow up to be killed as calves. In order to facilitate this measure and do away with any objections on the part of the owner of the animal, it is proposed on the plea of expense, let similar arrangements be carried out as are now in force for vaccinating the human subject, and the parish or union will then have to defray the expenses, it is now I believe a parochial charge, and if the district medical officers of unions, parishes, and incorporations would consent to become the vaccinators, then you will at once have a staff in England and Wales of over three thousand medical officers, fully competent, with a few general instructions, to carry out the plan. A similar course might be ordained for Ireland and Scotland.

"In the third place, it should be made a law that no foreign cattle of the bovine tribe should be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom, unless proof be given that they had been successfully vaccinated at least one month previous to their expected entry by the owner of the animal. This would follow that those engaged in the traffic would be compelled to vaccinate their animals, and thus we should be an example to foreign nations, which would be highly beneficial to the kingdom.

"In order to facilitate the proof of successful vaccination, not only should a certificate be given by the vaccinator of each animal, but he or the inspector should be furnished with a pair of cutting nippers, of a peculiar shape, by which he should remove a portion of one ear, and without that mark the best of the bovine tribe should be admitted into any markets or taken by any railway. The payment for vaccination must be higher than that now paid out of the public funds for human vaccination, as the labour would be considerably more. The lympth to be used should be taken direct, if possible, from an animal, and not from the human subject, as the latter will not always succeed. A payment should be made for the vaccination and an extra sum for the inspection and granting the certificates, without which no animal should be allowed to be removed with its skin from one parish to another without a penalty.
attaching to both purchaser and seller, excepting either should turn informer, when he should be exempt.

If these or similar re, allegations be carried out, I feel confident, should the rinderpest be proved to be small-pox, that in the course of a very few months the disease would cease to exist in the United Kingdom, literally for want of animals susceptible of it, as, of course, all the present animals, as well as calves, would be allowed to be vaccinated at the public expense.

"Means must be provided for the supply of lymph, especially at first starting, and this can only be done through the medium of a Government establishment with a proper staff of Inspectors. — I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen, your obedient servant.


The Ht. Hon. the Privy Council."
DR. CRISP ON THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—To prevent any mistake in the report of my remarks at the pathological Society on the cattle plague, so called, I send you the full account, which you can curtail or omit altogether as you desire. My excuse for this is the great importance of the matter at the present juncture, and the fact (as far as I know) that two animals have not been before inspected at the same time at the early and remote periods of the disease.—Yours obediently,

EDWARDS CRISP, M.D.

42, Beaufort-street, Chelsea,
January 16, 1866.

Dr. Crisp exhibited some fresh preparations taken the day before to illustrate the pathology of cattle plague in its first and later stages, in reference to the identity of this disease with small-pox. They consisted of a part of the fourth stomach, a portion of the liver, a piece of the skin of a cow that was killed thirty hours from the first appearance of the plague, and examined by Dr. Crisp immediately after death. There was no appearance of eruption on the skin, but one irregular-shaped red spot was present on the inner part of the lower lip, and the subcutaneous layer of the nose was much congested. The endothelium did not present the usual appearance of being covered with a scab of extravasation of blood, described by Dr. Crisp in his first communication to the Society, October 17th. The lining membrane of the vagina was much reddened, and under the microscope presented the mottled, spotted aspect of the skin in scarlatina. The mucous membrane of the fourth stomach was reddened, and in various parts small spots of a deep blue colour, varying in diameter from the fifteen to the fifth of an inch, were present, the epithelium being removed. Some parts of the bases of the intestinal ridges were intensely red. On the same day, January 14th, another cow that Dr. Crisp had seen when labouring under cattle plague was killed seven weeks after the first appearance of the attack. She had the disease very severely, and had been treated with ipecacuanha, which was chosen by Dr. Crisp (and sulphate of copper), and she passed bloody urine and a portion of the lining membrane of the bladder. She was much emaciated, and although the result of the examination showed that she would probably have recovered, it was thought better to kill her. No trace of eruption was visible on any part of the skin examined. The epithelial lining of the third stomach was entire. Large brick-dust coloured patches were present in the fourth stomach, but over the greater number of these the epithelium had been restored; but in a few there was partial abrasion. The intestines were not mottled externally, and those parts of them examined had recovered their normal state. Patches of a brick-dust colour were present on the prominence of the left cardiac ventricle, but they had lost the dark appearance they usually present in the first stage of the disease. A fact weighing about eight ounces was found in this cow in a partially decomposed state. Dr. Crisp said he wished that he could agree with Dr. Murchison as to the identity of this disease and small-pox. There might be some resemblance, but he could discover no analogy in the symptoms or morbid appearances, and he anticipated that no good would result from inoculation with small-pox or vaccine matter. He had seen several cows that he had reason to believe had had cow-pox, and yet several of them had died of the plague, and others had had the disease very severely. His experience told him that the only plan to get rid of the disease was to stop all movements of cattle, sheep, and pigs. kill and bury all affected, and compensate the owners. There was one important fact in connexion with this disease that he had alluded to in his first communication (October 17th) that had an especial bearing upon the identity of this plague and small-pox. Men employed in slaying diseased animals had often an eczematous eruption upon the arms and thighs which sometimes continued for three or four weeks. It evidently arose from the acidity of the virus, for these men were in the habit of placing the knife between the thighs, and hence the presence of the eruption on these parts. It first appeared as a red pimple, then slight vesication and desquamation followed, with intense itching. Dr. Crisp said he had had it on his own arm.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—What have Registration and the Medical Act done for the members of the Medical Profession up to the present time? I think that no Medical men may justly and conscientiously reply, by saying, that neither one nor the other has done anything really beneficial to promote in the smallest degree the welfare of the Profession at large. Let those who may be disposed to say that the above is a falsehood, bear in mind that quacks of all sorts flourish as much or even more than they did when Registration was unheard of. Some years ago, when the student had obtained his diploma and become a surgeon, &c., he could enter the Army or Navy, take a Poor-law appointment, or practise privately, sign certificates, give evidence in court, and make his claim in court likewise, if necessary; but now, feroce, he cannot do so unless he be registered—in fact, he is as well off, legally considered, whether unqualified or unregistered.

Registration, on the one hand, has summarily and arbitrarily taken five pounds out of the Medical man's pocket, and, on the other hand, the Medical Act has not found him in return five farthings' worth of protection against the inroads of hordes of knaves who attempt to do his duties, calling themselves herbalists, bone-setters, &c., to evade the law. As the Medical Act now stands, every rogue may practise medicine and Surgery, only he must not assume the title or degree of surgeon or doctor, &c. The bone-setter, herbalist, medical botanist, and galvanist, may laugh in the face of the duly qualified practitioner who is registered, and say, "I am as good as you if the public think so, and will employ me! There is no law to prevent me from practising medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy, only I must not call myself doctor." Alas! it is only too true. On reading over the Medical Act one would think its framers intended to leave a loop-hole by which every quack and would-be doctor could escape and evade the law. Let Clause 11. remain as it is. But enlarge the present Act by the addition of three more clauses—namely:

Clause 1.—Any person or persons, male or female, giving medical or surgical advice, performing surgical operations from the extraction of teeth upwards, or attempting to practise medicine, midwifery, or surgery, without a medical or surgical diploma, to be fined according to the gravity and frequency of such an offence.

Clause 2.—Any person or persons, male or female, rendering medical or surgical aid, giving medical or surgical advice under cover of charity or as amateurs, either directly or indirectly, that is prejudicial or detrimental either to the social welfare or pecuniary interests of any member or members of the medical profession, to be fined according to the gravity and frequency of their offence or offences.

Clause 3.—Exceptions to be made under Clause 1:

First.—In cases of midwives practising under the supervision of any medical man.
SECONDLY—In cases of pupils, assistants, and students practising medicine and surgery in all its branches, for the benefit of their masters and principals, or for any hospital or disse sary to which they may be attached.

Exceptions under Clause 2 to be made for any persons rendering either medical or surgical aid in cases of sudden illnesses, or injuries from any accident whatever, until proper medical assistance can be obtained.

Now, if such were the Act, then quacks could not shelter themselves under the law and say: “I do not call myself surgeon or doctor.” That excuse would not avail them; they are not fined for calling themselves doctors and surgeons, but for attempting to do the doctor’s work without the doctor’s diploma. Again, I repeat, if such were the Act, then would the bone-setter have to find some other employment; the herbalist and galvanist must follow the same example; the proprieters of the Anatomical Museums, &c., must exercise their wits and gain a living in some other manner than by preying upon the credulity of John Bull.

If such were the case, then would the public be saved from falling victims to quackeries of all sorts; and, what is of quite as much importance, the Profession would rise in every one’s estimation when the said public are shown and made to know the difference between the real doctor and the unprincipled knave who assumes the doctor’s title, but who is proved to be what he is, a rogue and a vagabond, who only feeds upon the utter ignorance and extreme gullibility of by far too great a majority of the British public, to the great injury of all duly qualified medical men who have obtained their diplomas at a great cost of time and money and wear and tear of mind and body—Yours, &c.,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, L.R.C.P. Edin.
Guilsborough, January 22, 1866.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.

The results obtained in the institutions established in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, for the education and training of the idiotic and imbecile, have fully established that children so afflicted are capable of having their condition greatly improved, and that a very large proportion of them can be so taught as to enable them to take a place in society, and acquire habits of industry and application so as to support themselves instead of being burdens on others. The experience gained in these institutions has also shown that many of the children, who have come there in a state of utter ignorance even as to the existence of a God, have had their minds awakened to a consciousness of His love and beneficence, and to the elementary truths of religion.

It is proposed to hold a meeting, on 1st February, in Dublin at Charlemont House, Rutland-square, at three o’clock, to consider the propriety of establishing an institution for the training, and educating of idiotic and imbecile children.

The proposed institution is intended to extend these benefits to the idiotic and imbecile children of Ireland, for whom nothing of the kind has hitherto been done, though according to the last Census there are 7033 idiots in Ireland, and more than one thousand of them at an age when good hopes might be entertained for improvement in their condition by properly directed efforts.

The care of the idiotic is necessarily expensive, and the arrangements for carrying on their training and education efficiently are such as to require spacious accommodation, workshops and grounds: and as success depends, in a great measure, on the completeness of the arrangements, it is desirable that an institution should be erected specially for the purpose, the probable expense of which may be estimated at from £10,000 to £20,000, according to the number of children to be admitted.

In England and Scotland the founding and maintaining of such institutions has been left to private efforts, and on the humanity and benevolence of Irishmen it must depend whether Ireland is to remain almost the only civilized country in the world in which no provision has been made for improving the condition of her idiotic and imbecile children. It is hoped the cause will be deemed worthy of an earnest, zealous, and liberal support.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

By HENRY MAC CORMAC, M.D.

I READ with very great interest Dr. Mapother’s very able address “On the Health of Towns” delivered at the recent meeting of the Dublin Statistical Society. His excellent remarks on which it is not, however, my intention to comment at any length, are suggestive of many things. It strikes me that his death-rates, I do not mean relatively but absolutely, are lower, much lower, than the reality. He dwells on the sinister fact of the death-rate, generally, being so much higher in town than country.

My object, however, in these remarks is not to insist on the ordinary, and very important topics which Dr. Mapother’s address has embraced, but on some others to which he has not much if at all adverted, and which indeed are left, mainly, in abeyance in most sanitary treatises and discourses. To these topics, then, without further preface, I shall now at once address myself.

A great deal has been said about nuisances and the inspection of nuisances. But there ought, absolutely, to be no nuisances for educators. So long as there are nuisances, so long will there be stench, so long will there be disease. But how, it may be asked, are nuisances to be avoided. In the first place, all towns, great and small, every portion of them, ought to be swept daily, and the recurring filth then and there removed, from end to end. Less than a daily sweeping, say a little before daybreak, will not suffice. And what is the use of sweeping; if the dirt be left to spread a new filth?

Sewers should be abolished. There ought, indeed, to be no sewers. They but form continuous cesspools, never ceasing sources of poisonous exhalations. Of course, the rain water will need an outlet. But if the street dirt be swept away, there need be no sewers to hold the dirt. As for house excreta, these ought to find final reception in the porcelain lined tanks of earth closets. Earth closets ought to replace wall closets. Dry earth even earth and smoke is a complete disinfectant for feculence of every kind. The tanks might be emptied every week into ambulatory tumbrels which should convey the excreta out of town. Phenic or carboic acid, if furnished cheaply enough, might also, in some cases, be used as a disinfectant. Phenic acid, furthermore, kills all parasites. The corporations of towns, indeed, ought to see that every household, however humble, was provided with a sufficient earth closet, adequately ventilated, and sufficiently apart from the living apartments.

All animals, employing preferably the painless mode of extinguishing life by immersion in carboic acid, should be slaughtered in the country. It is a perfect scandal to slay animals designed for food in towns entailing, as the practice does, the consequent abominations of stable Gore. But animals are not only put to death in towns, but in many different portions of each town, to the multiplication of all the evils and all the foulness which so undesirable a practice in the midst of densely peopled neighbourhoods necessarily entails. A sufficient water supply is of very great moment. I never drink water myself, unless filtered, at least, I prefer filtered, and endeavour always when I have the alternative, to obtain it so. What is good for myself should be good for others. Not long since, a tumbler of drinking water was handed to me, a tumbler of water which, when held between the eye and a gas flame, was simply alive with animalcule. We are not too well conversant with the actual conditions and requirements of minute animal
MEETINGS

There and have positively their Government add possible of that nearly ventilated. The state of Iceland, with regard to tinea, at the present time, is very serious indeed. The trichina plague still afflicts Germany, and may extend to us. Certainly, all drinking waters, unless of undoubted purity, ought to be passed through a charcoal or other sufficient filter, and not touched and suffered to be breathed by the air.

The importance of the bath, of personal cleanliness, is so great, as to approach next in importance to the respiration of unprebreathed air itself. Every sufficient provision should be made subservient to it. There ought to be a bath apparatus, were it nothing more elaborate than a basin of water and a towel, adequate for the use of every person, in every house. The necessity, the deep moral meaning and intention, of cleanliness, has as yet dwindled very imperfectly on the minds of the people. If they but wash their face and hands, they think it is enough. In the Government Sanitary Reports, I think it was for 1842, a witness in a case at law is cited as swearing positively to some fact trivial in itself, but important as connected with the general state of the public health. "I swear to you actually and positively to the date of such a trifle," said the lawyer for the plaintiff. "Sir," said the man, "I remember it well, for I washed my feet on that day." I went some distance in a railway carriage, this year, it was in some English midland county. There was a passenger, also a young and handsome man, too, whose feet were a perfect ghemag stomch. And, to add to the infinitely, be placed them on the empty seat before him. "Do you never bathe your feet," I asked some Irish cabinet-makers lately. They were otherwise decent fellows, too. "Sir," they replied, "We have no time to wash our feet." "No time," said I, to wash and be clean and, yet, you have time to eat, to drink, to sleep, to smoke, to lounge. Why, you ought to wash every day, you live, from head to heel."

The public health. To which I wish to advert, a point quite inadequate dwelt upon in sanitary reports and works devoted to hygiene, is the ventilation of rooms, and in especial of sleeping rooms. It is not enough to say, in general terms, that houses and living rooms ought to be ventilated. The stern needfulness of not breathing twice the same air, should be strongly and well enforced, likewise the insane rule imposed on the opening of the sleeping chamber window open at night, in such wise that the air of the chamber shall be as fresh or nearly so as the outer air, and that it shall be simply impossible to respire a second time the air that has already served the purposes of the living organism. 

Belfast, Jan. 1866.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Thebaceum remarks that among the subjects to which the attention of Parliament will be most urgently needed, is that of the removal from the metropolis of the large number of dangerous and unhealthy manufactories, which now add much to the already sufficiently great disadvantages of a London residence. The removal of considerable numbers of workmen employed in these trades will directly benefit and indirectly from the comparative healthiness of the more distant lodgings and supplies of fuel, but their whole class, by a commensurate reduction of the demand for accommodation and necessaries. Most of these industries are carried on in the most thickly inhabited parts of the town; the bowyers, turners, manufacturers, and gas-pouders, congregate about Lambeth, Battle Bridge, and Whitechapel. In the first named place the gas-factories, which have been proved to be dangerous by repeated exhalations, and, notwithstanding the assertions of engineers, capable of the most terrible effect, occupy a very large portion of the most closely packed district, which, such is its position, threatens and annoys some of the most important parts of Westminster. Westminster itself has in its very heart a huge gas-factory. A brief motion in the House of Commons for a statement of the quantity of gas stored within a circle having a quarter of a mile radius from the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, will astonish and probably terrify that legislative body, which has so long borne the stenches of Lambeth and its benches.

The case, of that in Lambeth Palace it is often needful to close every window to windward. The new hospital about to be built at the foot of Westminster Bridge will be another inducement to the expulsion of the filthy trade in question. The Legislators, therefore, ought to be urged, that something should be erected in London for the lucifer-match manufacture, took a step in the desired direction, and pronounced a principle which should be extended in its application.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—A yeu in the eal r.—An extract was read from a letter by Dr. H. Burrell relating to the birds of the family Tyrannidae, found near Buenos Ayres. An extract was read from a letter by Lieut. R. C. Beavan, containing an account of an excursion recently made to Zawaga—n, a remarkable lime-stone rock in front of the town of the same name in the island of Mauritius, and visited by Mr. J. Whitmore. The researches were based consisted of about one thousand different bones belonging to various parts of the skeleton which had been recently discovered by Mr. G. Clarke of Maheberg, Mauritius, in an alluvial deposit in that island. After an exhaustive examination of these remains, which embraced nearly every part of the skeleton. Prof. Owen came to the conclusion that previous authorities had been correct in referring the Dodo to the Columbian order, the variations prevented, though considerable, being mainly such as might be referable to the adaptation of the Dodo to a terrestrial life and different food and habits. A paper was read by Dr. J. E. Gray, containing descriptions of two new forms of Gorgonoid Corals from Japan and the Cape of Good Hope. A communication was read from Prof. Lillieborg, containing a systematic review of the class of birds. Mr. Sclater made some remarks on the recent additions to the Society's menagerie, amongst which was particularly noticed a fine young male of the species of the genus Eos from Sumatra. A Mr. F. W. Chamberlain presented a letter from Mr. Rajendra Mullick, of Calcutta. Mr. Selater read a Report on birds collected at Windvögelberg, South Africa, by Captain G. E. Bulger, amongst which were examples of two species new to science. A paper was read by Mr. J. Gould, describing a new species of Tornian from Looz in Ecuador, proposed to be called Andracanthus euganeus. 

ETHNOLOGICAL.—Jan. 9.—J. A. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair. The papers read were:—"On the Physical Forms of the Lapps," by Mr. J. F. Canbey. The author described the various specimens of Lapps met with in a journey through Finland in the past year. The paper was illustrated by numerous original water-colours of persons, habitations, and scenery, as also by a selected collection of articles of dress and objects of silver and bone obtained in that country. — "Notes on the Ethnology of the Island of Borneo, and on the Col. Thevenot, C.B. The history contains the Buddhist account of the first formation of human society, the election of a king, and the grant to him of a share in the production of the soil, the succession of sovereigns, and the spread of their dominion. The Buddhism is spread at an early period, and all the old Tumuli are associated with this religious practice. The story of the foundation of the authority, temporal and spiritual, of the Burmese kings, that authority they continually refer to, as it is ever present to the minds of their subjects. The author, in conclusion, criticized them with the view of ascertaining the amount of belief of the characteristics of the South Schalonic Races," by Miss L. M. The author described at length the ethnocritical characteristics of these races, their habits and civilization, from the personal experience obtained in travels through Austria, Greece, and European Turkey in 1862-3-4.
EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Wednesday, 24th Jan., 1866.

Professor Spence operated to-day upon a man whose case presents some points of interest. Some months ago he came under Mr. Spence's care in the Infirmary, at that time suffering from extensive necrosis of the lower part of the shaft of the femur. About two inches of diseased bone, including the flat portion of the femur which enters into the formation of the poplitic space. The patient progressed most favourably after the operation and everything went on well. Unfortunately, however, the man, so overjoyed at the successful result of his case, ventured too soon upon his legs, with the effect of setting up inflammation in the knee-joint. Lately the inflammation has terminated in the formation of pus, and when brought into the operating theatre the knee was enormously swollen and fluctuation was distinct. This serious affection of the joint was beginning to tell on the general health of the patient, and Mr. Spence determined to interfere again and give the man the benefit of an operation. The Professor before commencing the operation explained that in the first place he intended to make the incisions in such a way that they might do either for excision of the joint or for amputation. If he found that the condyles of the femur were lying in a necrosed state in the knee-joint, their removal, provided the other bones were not extensively diseased, might be all that was necessary, and the patient's leg would still be preserved. Should, however, the neighbouring structures be the seat of extensive disease then amputation would be necessary. Chloroform having been administered a horse-shoe incision was made across the front of the joint, and the articulation was opened, when it was found that besides the condyles of the femur a large portion of the tibia was likewise involved in disease. As there was therefore no hope of saving the limb amputation at the lower third of the thigh was performed, the anterior flaps being long. A large quantity of thin watery pus escaped when the primary incision was made, and Mr. Spence having first cut away portions of the lining membrane of the abscess painted the rest of it with the tincture of iodine. The Professor remarked that there was less bleeding in this case from the stump than usually took place in disease of this nature. For although the tourniquet was used still the increased vascularity of the textures generally gave rise to considerable haemorrhage. In this case, owing to the condensed state of the tissues, there was some little difficulty in securing the vessels. The edges of the wound were brought together with silver wire sutures, and some dry lint was applied to the stump. Mr. Spence said that he had thought it his duty to endeavour in the first place to save the man's limb, especially as this was done without in the slightest degree adding to the difficulty or the danger of the subsequent amputation, and he had no doubt the patient would do well.

MEDICAL ANNOTATIONS.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND THEIR MASTERS.

The contemptible figure cut by the Medical Officers of Health in their relations with those whom they are theoretically supposed to warn and to advise, was never more strongly exemplified than in a late discussion held in the St. Pancras Vestry, on the occasion of a report on the sanitary condition of that parish, by Dr. Hillier. In that report, Dr. Hillier adverted to the threatened approach of cholera to this country, and he very properly advised the local authorities to be on their guard against the insidious enemy; and he tells them that the parish of St. Pancras, which is one of the most populous in the metropolis, ought to be in the van of sanitary science, whereas it is actually in many respects in the rear. The indignation of the parochial bumbles at this report appears to have been almost without bounds, and not only was it pronounced to be "wordy and meaningless," and Dr. Hillier censured for needlessly alarming the public mind, but Dr. Lankester was anathematized as that "wretch of a coroner" who was bringing the vestries into contempt. This treatment of Dr. Hillier ought, under a proper system of sanitary supervision on the part of the Government, to have been simply impossible. The report is a remarkably able and temperate one, and if it had been otherwise, Dr. Hillier might have been made responsible to some superior authority capable of forming an opinion on the matters at issue; but that a learned and conscientious professional gentleman should be visited with vulgar abuse because he has done his duty, is one of the anomalies of our free institutions which we have considerable difficulty in comprehending.

RETROSPECT OF THE JOURNALS.

From the Medical Times and Gazette we learn that a good deal of excitement has been caused by Dr. Lankester, who held an inquest on the body of a young person who died of fever in the parish of Marylebone. The parochial surgeon had attended twenty-five such cases in one small neighbourhood, and gave it as his opinion that they were in the main due to defective drainage and water supply. For daring to do so the coroner was attacked by the vestry, as he seemed to throw all the blame on them for their want of energy, but by none was he assailed so vehemently as by a member of his own profession, a Dr. Collins. At the inquest at St. Mary's on the patient who had died while under chloroform an attempt was made by the jury to censure the hospital staff for allowing a junior to administer chloroform. However, it was proved that the gentleman who gave it on this occasion had done so without request, and that the patient's consent was not asked, and it was, as usual in the majority of such instances, used for what may be called a minor operation—removal of a toe-nail. We have invariably observed that those bear the anaesthetic better who lose some blood, probably by the unloading of the brain vessels.

However, the same coroner, Dr. L., has fallen foul of another medical gentleman, Mr. H. Humor, who was censured by a coroner's jury for refusing to go to a case. "Althouth they had not the time asked to attend for the purpose of explanation, a vote of censure was passed. Certainly, to censure a man unheard is contrary to the principles of English justice. We think there must be some mistake in the newspaper report. It is but just to Dr. Lankester, more, to direct attention to his tone at an inquest held on a man who had died at St. Mary's Hospital under the effects of chloroform. He distinctly protected the medical men from an imputation of want of care."

In speaking of the honour lately conferred on Sir Dominick Corrigan, the Medical Times and Gazette regrets that no such honour has been bestowed on any member of what it calls the "first medical corporation in the kingdom," the Royal College of Physicians.

It is curious, in the present state of the question as to the identity of small-pox and rinderpest, to learn that in 1776 Viceray d'Azur termed the plague peste variolente.
At the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health a very valuable paper by Dr. Montgomery of Madras (son of the late eminent Dublin obstetrician) on the origin and propagation of cholera in India by means of religious festivals and pilgrimages. One of the instances cited is as follows: Situated at a distance of forty-five miles from Madras, and on the western boundary of the collectorate of Chingleput, is a native town called Conjeveram. It is large, pretty, and regularly built; the streets are broad, and planted with coco-nut trees, and a small stream runs along its western side. The soil is clayey from decomposition of felspar, which abounds in the granite, and proves very fertile. The river and surrounding tanks are favourable to cultivation. The inhabitants plant the 'study ryots' (cultivators of the soil) and weavers. Many Brahmins reside here, and the large Pagoda or Temple at Conjeveram is greatly famed in heathen mythology. It is one of the strongholds of Hinduism in Southern India.

Here, then, we have an example of a sacred shrine, which in some respects is favourably influenced for the existence and maintenance of public health. Many of the inhabitants, more especially those attached to the temples and also the leading cloth merchants of the place, are wealthy. It occupies a somewhat secluded position, and the mode of construction of the town, with a view to the passage of large processions along its leading streets, is favourable to ventilation. The occupations of the people are heathen, much of the weaving (which might seem unhealthy) is carried on out of doors, and the general health of the people is satisfactory. The festival is comparatively of short duration, and held in the month of May, which is a hot weather month, and not unhealthy, in this part of India. Yet, with all its advantages, the annual feast at Conjeveram is almost as regularly the means of introducing cholera into Madras, scarcely a year up to 1863 passed without an outbreak of cholera, or immediately succeeded by it. The visitation and its appearance in Madras a few days subsequently was directly traced, in many instances, to the visitors returned from Conjeveram.

In reports of hospital practice we have related some interesting cases of contracted mitral valve, where there were pre-systolic or auricular-systolic murmurs over the left side of the heart, or immediately posterior to it. We have found Sir William Ferguson's case of traumatic aneurism involving the aorta and commencement of the aorta innominata. The lesion was produced by the sharp projection of a fractured clavicle.

In the British Medical Journal a leading article is devoted to the consideration of Dr. Johnson's new work and the theory of choleric collapse.

In regard to the mortality in Lying-in-Hospitals, Dr. Hervieux de La Maternité, 6457 —
1. Moral and physical distress, primiparity, protracted labour, difficult labour, obstetrical manoeuvres, merely act as predisposing causes of puerperal epidemics.
2. Infection and contagion are, par excellence, the efficient causes and propagators of these epidemics.
3. Perforation of the air by the morbid or physiological secretion of women recently confined, the permanent occupation and the overcrowding of lying-in wards, are the causes which give rise to the infecting principle.
4. Confinement at their own homes, although only feasible in very few of the cases which come to hospitals, ought to be practised wherever it is possible.
5. The first measure to be taken in an epidemic is the complete evacuation of the lying-in establishment.
6. The prophylaxis of these epidemics comprises, amongst others, the following measures. The alternate occupation of wards and beds, a large space given to the beds, the employment of natural and artificial ventilation, the suppression of curtains, the frequent renewal of mattresses, the washing of the walls with chloride of lime.
7. Lying-in hospitals should be of small size.
Dr. Paterson of Glasgow, has raised an action of damages against the Glasgow Morning Journal, for a letter which appeared in its columns in reference to the Pritchard case.

There seems to be a great dearth of naval medical officers on the West Coast of Africa.

We learn that all amputation of Syne's amputation at the ankle joint is attended by the smallest mortality.

A very interesting case of black cataract, under the care of Mr. H. Walton, is described. It would be an impossibility without the ophthalmoscope to diagnose between such a case and amaurosis.

In the Australian Medical Journal Mr. Malcolm relates a case of empyema of the left pleural cavity, in which a novel method of cure was adopted. A communication was discovered between the upper part of the cavity and the pulmonary tubes at the apex of the lung. The patient every night and mor. ing was turned upside down, by allowing his head and body to hang over the bed, when the pus was readily discharged by the mouth.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A most important series of Resolutions will be found in our Advertising Sheet expressive of the opinion of the Provincial Medical men of Ireland on questions, many of which are of as much interest to our English and Scotch readers as to the gentlemen from whom they emanate. The profession at large have never been fully informed on the topics which have for so many years been under discussion by nearly two thousand of their brethren in Ireland, and we imagine that such matters will not be read with less interest in Great Britain than the desagreements of the English Poor-law Medical Service are regarded in Ireland.

VACCINATION AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—FAILURE OF VACCINATION.

We announced in our last number the death of two of the cattle whose supposed immunity from the rinderpest had formed the basis of Mr. Tollemache's communication to the Times, and we are now enabled to publish in the letters of Mr. Balfour the earliest official information as to the failure of the same agency to protect cattle against the disease now raging in Scotland. It remains now to be shown whether vaccination may not afford partial protection, although it fails to secure absolute immunity.

MILITARY SURGERY IN AMERICA.—The Surgeon-General of the United States has published a report, which shows that over 87,000 cases of wounds and 17,000 surgical operations were recorded up to September, 1865. In comparing the numbers of cases of gunshot fractures of the femur, it is found that in the French Crimean army there were 459 such injuries, and in the English army 194, while over 5000 such cases were reported in America. Of excision of the head of the humerus, the Crimean returns give 16 in the British and 38 in the French army, but the American registers contain the detailed histories of 575 such operations.

CHOLERA CONFERENCE.—A Constantinople despatch informs us that the nomination of the members has been completed. Its constitution will be entirely diplomatic. The conference is expected to meet in the first week of February.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 23rd inst.:—

Bousfield, Edward, Mansfield, Notts.
Chambers, Frederick Evans, Cambden-town.
Chiappini, Antonio Lorenzo, Cape of Good Hope.
Earle, Frederick, Edgware, Middlesex.
Edgeelow, George, Kensington, Queens.
Emiss, Charles Thomas, St. Neots.
Jen, Allogren, Long Sutton.
Haslam, James, Reading, Berks.
Horne, Edward, Isleworth.
Hutchinson, Ellis, Kingston, Alverstoks.
Major, Napoleon Bisicka, Hungerford.
Musby, Frederick Edward, East Rudham, Norfolk.
Molson, John Walter, Birmingham.
Molyneux, John Lee, Wigan.
Muir, George, John, Ely.
Hustler, William Robert, Loughborough.
Shaw, Henry Lissome, South Minns.
Mayo, C. M., Herford, Ashton-under-Lyne.

The following gentlemen were admitted members on the 24th inst.:—

Ackroyd, George, Leeds.
Brashow, one, Paris.
Eve, Charles, Cambridge, Ancestor.
Farr, Arthur John, Newport, Monmouth.
Hewetson, Richard, Haywater.
Hunt, Frederick Edward, Shortlands, Kent.
Jackson, Arthur, Sheffield.
Lawrence, John, Clifton.
Mountain, William, John, Leeds.
McWilliams, Joseph McGregor, Omagh.
Nolan, William, Athay.
Percehal, Thomas, Leeds.
Ransford, James, Ingleis, Sydenham.
Ridley, Herbert, Newcastle.
Riolls, Williams, Alexander Slater, Bedford.
Simpson, Thomas Henry, Fore-street.
Smith, Henry Cecil, Haywater.
Taylor, George Christopher, Trowbridge.
Wald, Frederick John, Kilburna.
Ward, John Pywater, Leeds.
Wright, William Evatt, Brixton.

NEW FELLOWS.—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the council, were admitted as such:—

Ahland, William, Tewkesbury; diploma of membership dated April 12th, 1839.
Taylor, Henry Sharp, Guildford; June 12th, 1839.

APOTHECARY’S HALL.—The following gentleman passed his examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received a certificate to practise on the 18th inst.:—

Gowing, Benjamin Chasten, Lowestoft.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN: MICHAELMAS TERM EXAMINATION FOR M.B.—List issued by the examiners for medical degrees, December, 1865:—

Greene, G. W., M. A. Dub., Dublin Hospitals.
Williams, W. A. Dub., Dublin Hospitals.
Higginson, F. W., S. F. Dub., Dublin Hospitals.

Candidates, 10. Unsuccessful, 2.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.—There has been no fatal case of cholera in Paris since the 14th inst.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S., will commence his course of lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons on Friday, the 2nd proximo.

PHARMACEUTICAL ETHICS.—Mr. Joseph Ince has been requested by the British Pharmaceutical Conference to write an essay on Pharmaceutical Ethics.

There was a crowded audience on Sunday week at St. Mary’s Hall to hear Dr. Carpenter lecture on “The Antiquity of Man.” Dr. Carpenter spoke for about an hour and a half, and then there was a performance of sacred music.

A strong feeling exists in Paris (says the Abbele Medecin) in favour of making the studies and examination of students more practical then they are at the present time.

There were 1569 deaths in London last week, or seventy-two below the computed average. Typhus and whooping cough appear to be the most fatal causes of mortality.

AMONG the donations by workmen in aid of the Bristol Royal Infirmary acknowledged last week is one of £115 9s. 9d., contributed by the workpeople in the employ of Messrs. Durham, Brothers, wholesale shoe manufacturers of Bristol. Last year the amount thus given was almost as large.

The cattle disease is spreading in all parts of Holland, notwithstanding precautions taken by the authorities to prevent the admission of diseased cattle into the country. The regulations issued by the Government on the subject are but little adhered to, and in some places active resistance is made to the officials who attempt to enforce them. At Hagestein the peasants rose against the troops, and were only put down after the arrival of reinforcements.

The sum of £20,000 has been presented to the Middlesex Hospital, by an anonymous donor.

GLASGOW POLICE BOARD.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Glasgow Police Board was held on Tuesday—Billie Bucifaru presiding. A report by Dr. Gardner, medical officer, was read, showing that during the past fortnight the occurrence of 193 cases of fever had been reported, as against 228 cases during the previous two weeks. Mr. Ure, in moving the adoption of the report, said that at the same period last year the number of cases reported was 371, as against 193 this year.

THE CATTLE DISEASE—SPURIOUS VACCINE.—A writer in the Times says the sudden and great demand for vaccine as a protection for cattle against cattle plague, has led to the manufacture of a spurious material made from coal dust and crustion water and tartrate emetic. The erupption produced by this stuff is very different from the vaccine.

DR. PETER MACKENZIE, one of the eldest physicians practising in Liverpool, died suddenly on Friday whilst paying a visit to a patient. Mr. D. H. Hutchinson of Liverpool, was present at the time. Heart disease was the cause, Dr. Mackenzie having been a sufferer from this for some years.

Three numbers of Dr. Lankester’s Journal of Social Science have appeared, and one may judge from their contents of the character which the work is likely to bear. Dr. Lankester evidently aims at being useful. “Crime, the Cause and Prevention of Crime,” “Infant Medical Practice,” “Infant Mortality,” “Criminal Law,” are some of the subjects analysed at length by competent writers. Those who desire the latest information on these serious topics know where to find it.

RINDERPEST AND COW-POX.—An interesting fact is published in the Edinburgh Journal of Thursday last, which proves that an attack of rinderpest does not protect cows from cow-pox. It would appear that two dairy cows were seized with rinderpest and were treated by an experienced veterinary surgeon, under whose care they both recovered. But two weeks afterwards they were attacked with cow-pox. Another fact is stated which proves that an attack of cow-pox does not confer immunity from rinderpest. Of five cows which had cow-pox last summer three have just died of the plague.

DR. FORREST WINSLOW.—The Profession and public in general will be glad to learn that this distinguished physician, who has been for some time past suffering from severe illness, caused by a fall from his horse, has sufficiently recovered from the effects of the accident to re-ume his professional duties. We also learn that Dr. Winslow is preparing a publication a raw edition of his work on “Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.”

DR. JOHN BROWNE, has been appointed one of the Commissioners on Education for Scotland.

POOL-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.—Mr. Griffin request us to state he has received the following subscriptions towards the funds of the Association:—J. Davison, Boston, 5s.; I.
POOR-LAW VACANCIES.

CHESHIRE.

BIRDS.

MARRIAGES.

NEW WORKS PUBLISHED FROM THE 1ST TO 15TH JANUARY.
LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR, February 7, 1866.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

Original Communications.

LECTURES ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF DYSPESPIA.

DELIVERED AT THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

By BALTHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D., F.L.S.,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON;
LICENSEE OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND; PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL AND PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE, AND OF THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA IN STYENHAM COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURE III.

Gentlemen,—In errors of diet we have before us a number of conditions which are generally and truly recognized as the frequent causes of disordered digestion. In order that we should appreciate these errors and understand their part in the production of disease, we must first have some knowledge of the physiological value and action of the various substances which we include under the term "Food." You have doubtless heard much on this subject in the course of lectures on physiology. I need therefore only recall to your minds certain main facts which are necessary to be kept in view. The food of man consists of materials of two kinds, the organic and the inorganic. The organic materials only are commonly looked upon as nutrients, yet each is essential. An animal deprived of the seemingly insignificant inorganic matters which enter into all food soon shows signs of the unnatural deficiency. We need not, however, in classifying foods, make a distinct class of these inorganic or mineral constituents. Modern research has shown that they (and water) are essential ingredients of all dietaries, but as they are present in the necessary proportions in the organic foods, we shall proceed to the classification of the latter without further observation. We may divide food, then, into the following classes: the Saccarine, the Proteinaceous, and the Oligonous. The first class includes the various vegetable substances (consisting of C. H. and C. alone) analogous in composition to Sugar, and capable of being converted into it.—e. g., starch, gum, cellulose, &c. The second contains all those substances allied to albumen, be they vegetable or animal in their origin, and composed of C. H. N. and O.—e. g., Fibrin, Albumen, Casein, Gelatin, &c. The third group, derived from both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, is characterized by the great excess of C. and H. in their composition and the absence of N.—e. g., Oils, Fat, Butter, &c.

Any one of the groups cannot, taken alone, support life, but on a proper proportion of the three classes must nutrition depend. These forms of food will, as to quantity, vary in accordance with the special needs of the system.

In the active, in whom there is a large amount of muscular exertion, the proteinous class must be supplied in a larger proportion. This is best afforded by an increase of animal food, for while the vegetable kingdom can supply this form of aliment, yet the tendency of an exclusively vegetable diet is to lower the proportion of the red corpuscles of the blood; that of an animal diet to increase them. The Oligonous are required in larger proportion under the influence of a low external temperature, while in the opposite conditions the Saccarine are advantageously substituted. A relative excess in the use of any of these forms of food above the requirements of the system is not only productive of gastric difficulty, but is also powerful in the development of certain diatheses—e.g., the rheumatic due to excess in starchy food, the strangur to deficiency of ooligosous matter, &c. We cannot, however, lay down laws as to the quantity of food required for the maintenance of the body in health, for this varies much with age, sex, habits, and constitution. It is especially important for us, viewing this matter from the pathological point of view, to bear in mind this fact; and while physiologists may form average estimates of the necessities of the economy, we must be guided by individual peculiarities; we must also recollect that the digestibility of the various forms of food is a matter of great importance, and that on this as a quality depends for us the nutritive value of many a substance. A good dietary should possess these two great qualifications:—1. It should be adequate to the perfect nutrition of the body; and 2. It should consist of material easy of digestion. Bearing this in mind, we shall consider diet with reference to

(a) The influence of food.
(b) The influence of drinks.
(c) The frequency of meals.

(A) The quantity of the food taken may err either by excess or by defect; when taken in excess of the real wants of the system symptoms of distress are sure to point out the error. A sense of satiety and fulness soon tells us that we have exceeded the limits of a just repast, and have taken more than the system demands. The appetite should not be followed as the sole guide, as the digestive power should be consulted, and in the agreement of these two the physiological law may be found. Eating beyond that period which is marked by a sense of ease and satisfaction is eating to excess, while the effects of a constant custom of feeding to repletion are too frequently met with by the physician, even in the nineteenth century. The habit of eating too quickly is often the real cause of this, as I shall have occasion to point out hereafter when speaking of mastication. A single error in this direction is usually followed by a slight attack of what we have termed dyspepsia, but the habit of eating more than is necessary is followed by the graver ills of chronic dyspepsia. You have occasionally seen in the hospital wards examples of the effects of deficiency in the quantity of food, and you have remarked in such cases an irritability and want of power in the digestive organs, which, with other symptoms, have told us that we had to deal with veritable cases of starvation. In the out-patient room we often see cases where the deficiency of the more nutritious forms of food, and the long use of a diet in itself not fully competent to supply the necessary materials for the support of the body, have brought about various functional derangements of the stomach.

Dyspepsias, however, arising from a deficiency of food are much less common than those which depend upon excess. Food by its quality may be a cause of dyspepsia, as, for example, when we have climate, conditions and the changes in diet thereby necessitated, to which I have before alluded, are disregarded. But more commonly we find that the quality of the aliment produces dyspepsia by virtue either of its indigestibility or its want of nutritive value. The digestibility of the various edible substances used by us differs, as you know very much, and Dr. Beaumont has as much as we all can wish to see. We can see many kinds of food arranged in their order of merit. This table I have often alluded to, and you will find it useful to consult. Dr. Beaumont's almost unrivalled opportunities of investigating this point has, thanks to his industry and the dexterity of his patient, much increased our knowledge of the physiology and pathology of the stomach. Food may be indigestible either by its nature or by its bad preparation. The poor are exposed to both
these forms in their food, often in itself difficult to digest, has acted on the organs, tending down by a careful partial modification (which is, as has been well said, the commencement of digestion), and thus passes through the alimentary tract, affording not only little nourishment, but also causing no small irritation. The nutritive value of food is often very defective, and soon becomes a source of gastric trouble. The use of a diet consisting almost exclusively of starchy and fatty matters by two-fold in the first place, whereby the system is insufficiently nourished and the digestive organs disturbed by the want of that variety of material which is necessary for their normal working, is a case in point. This we might almost call with Dr. Brinton, "starchy dyspepsia," and we might point to another form prevalent among the upper classes, which might equally well be termed the "profuseous." For we have already observed that only by that diet which insures the admixture of the various constituents of our food in their proper proportions, that we can hope to escape digestive difficulty. In early life, the bad preparation and the indigestibility of food is certainly one of the commonest causes of disease.

Before leaving the subject of food, let me add this, that man is a sociable being and undergoing state. It has been suggested that many of the cases which crowd our hospitals during the warmer months, owe their maladies to this cause, and the prevalence of disorders of the digestive organs among people who indulge habitually on decaying flesh has been well described by Dr. Panum.

(I.) The action of liquids in reference to the digestive process is of great importance, and therefore constantly necessary to nutrition, but we must also reconnoiter that through its soluble properties many mineral substances are introduced into the system. The quantity of fluids necessary to be taken each day cannot be strictly defined, as it varies with many conditions—e.g., temperature, exertion, &c.; but we have authority for supposing that at least 6lrs. are requisite daily to the digestive organs of man. The beverages taken at meals chiefly interest us on this occasion, as we have seen previously that these may be found injurious, either by their quantity or their quality. In moderate quantities they excite the secretion of the saliva and gastric juice, and assist in promoting the changes of the food. Taken in excess, they dilute the digestive fluids, and thus impede the transformation of the food.

On the other hand, those who drink too little at meals deprive their digestive organs of a natural assistance, and thus retard their functions. In referring to the qualities of the drinks taken during meals we enter on a subject full of interest, but which must not delay us long.

The liquids taken in this country at meals consist of water, with beer, spirits, tea, coffee, &c. Of these water is the natural beverage, and without its aid the digestive process only when taken in excess, or when taken too cold. Not content often with taking a quantity of cold drink with our meals, we often commit the additional error of eating, after a full repast, ices. More or less retardation of the digestive process inevitably follows, for the essential conditions for digestion is the maintenance of an uniform temperature in the stomach of about 100° F. Dr. Beumont tells us an experiment in point. Into the stomach of Alexis St. Martin during digestion he injected a single gill of water at 50°, this lowered the temperature 50°, and half an hour elapsed before the normal tempera-

nature was regained. The natives of some other lands are wiser in this respect than we ourselves, and carefully eschew at their repasts the use of liquids that have not received a slight addition to their temperature. And we ourselves endeavour as a rule to neutralize the ill effects of the cold potations taken at dinner by the warmth of a cup of tea or coffee taken soon after. Fluids containing alcohol are injurious in proportion to the amount of alcohol. As regards the Chinese, they are moderate in the use of alcohol on food undergoing digestion is to retard its transformation, and it does so in proportion to its concentration. The lighter wines taken at meals have very little injurious action on the assimilative process, the heavier wines and ardent spirits interfere more with the digestive act. But we must not let another consideration escape us, that these agents in many cases favour digestion (even as condiments) by stimulating the secretion of gastric juice. This effect they may produce either by their direct action on the stomach, or by their secondary action through the nervous centres. In certain cases they are useful in this way, but this treatment of imperfect digestion is one very apt to have ill results in the hands of our patients. For the abuse of liquids taken to this end and of condiments is fraught with the greatest possible evil. For these beverages have another claim to our attention on account of the nutritive matters they hold in solution. The various kinds of beer and porter contain most nutrient, and we consider them more justly entitled to be termed foods than either wine or ardent spirits. Some, however, contain a large quantity of alcohol in addition and thus become in other respects inferior. Pears and other bitter ales containing some 5 per cent. of alcohol are best suited to the digestive organs. Cider and acid drinks favour the production of dyspepsia, and the same may be said of aerated waters taken habitually. Tea and coffee may be ranked together as the supplanters of the milk which once formed the general drink of our population. As nutrients they are much inferior in value, but they possess other properties which make them popular.

On digestion, tea, and to a less extent coffee, exercise a favourable influence, and at the same time they quicken the vital processes. Coffee from the quantity of milk taken with it, is less suited as a beverage after the principal meal, its action when strong has also occasionally unpleasant effects on the intestinal canal. The tea taken with a food is not injurious, and is largely used in colder climates than it is taken before or in the absence of food rather than after it, and also on account of the tannin which is extracted from it by faulty preparation. Tea is essentially a beverage suited to a cold-fed people.

(C.) The arrangement of meals is often found to be a cause of digestive maladies. Due regard is not so often paid to the^appetite destroyed, and in others the sensation of hunger prompts to excess, and the hours for reposc arrive long before the stomach has completed its labours. This is not favourable to healthy action, and the habit of taking a substantial luncheon between breakfast and dinner is often injurious. In consequence of the arrival of the second meal, the first has often not been completely digested, and though an appetite is wanting food is taken partly by habit and partly from a conviction that it is necessary, and a troubled digestion follows. The hours of meals should be regulated with care, so that no one digestive act should interfere with the succeeding, and so that the stomach should have an intervening period of rest. The observance of this rule would prevent a crowd of dyspepsias.
ON AMPUTATION BY FLAPS IN THE LEG.

By W. B. MCKINLAY, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c.,
SURGEON, INFIRMARY, FAIRLEIGH.

Even at the risk of being accused of having an infatuation, I cannot by any means agree to Mr. Glasgott K. Symes' condemnation of the flap amputation of the leg, and more especially when he blames that method as being more liable to secondary hemorrhage than the circular. I am and have been in the habit of constantly amputating by the flap method, and never considered it more liable than the circular to hemorrhage; however, I should mention that I constantly use acupressure, and the first time I used that method was in a case where I had great difficulty in using the ligature, indeed the artery could not be laid hold of, I even saved a small portion off the tibia and flutted a second time, but even then it could not be caught until I procured a common darning needle, with which I pressed the artery against the bone. But to consider the pros and cons. with regard to the flap.

1st. With the flap there is generally less hemorrhage, the amputation taking up less time.

2nd. There is a much better cushion formed at the end of the stump.

With regard to the first of these, I may state, in passing, that I never use a tourniquet, but depend solely upon an assistant for the restraining of the hemorrhage by compression with his fingers, and a most excellent one I have in my friend Dr. Richmond. It is very much more easily accomplished, indeed it never required me to raise from the limb until the cutting is finished, or rather it only requires after a very small cut between the bones. With regard to the slicing of the arteries any risk from that is easily overcome by the needles. Indeed amputation by the flap when acupressure is used may be completely finished with only one assistant, that is he who compresses the artery, as I accomplished in a case I had.

With regard to the second, it assuredly forms a much better cushion, and in these days of conservative surgery, when we amputate as far from the centre of the body as is consistent with the safety of the patient, we are oftener likely to get a sufficient amount of tissue for a flap where we would not get a good circular—at least I have generally found it so. I always make it a point of operating even at the very edge of sound tissue.

With regard to the objections, I do question very much whether there is more raw surface exposed in a flap than in a circular. There is a certain amount of surface to be covered; now does it matter whether that is done by one piece or by an edging all around. A well-adjusted flap calculated for the end of the limb amputated will, I am sure, measure as little superficially as the circular edge of the circular amputation, so to speak.

Another objection is the redundancy of the muscle; this in very muscular subjects can easily be avoided by using Skey's method, that is, taking the posterior flap from only a portion of the calf, and dividing the rest transversely. In ordinary subjects I have not found very much inconvenience from it; in one old woman, aged sixty-five, I had union by first intention, at least the whole of the flap adhered, and there was only a line of purulent matter round the edges for a short time, and even although muscular tissue becomes absorbed, it leaves a firm tissue which assists as a most excellent covering of the bones.

With regard to the slicing of the vessels and the difficulty of applying a ligature when the artery is cut obliquely across, I can only recommend the use of acupressure. In no single instance have I ever had secondary hemorrhage when I used the acupressure needles, and I have now done so for at least two years almost in every case of amputation and operation requiring the arrestment of arterial hemorrhage, for the last year I should say at least in thirty different instances, notwithstanding what Mr. Symes states—viz., that secondary hemorrhage is very likely to occur when acupressure is had resort to with the ligature. I have had repeatedly secondary hemorrhage, but never with the needle. Another great matter in their favour is the facility with which they can be applied, one hand being able to do it, whereas with the ligature two pairs of hands are required. Again, I remove the needles in from forty-eight to sixty hours in amputations of the leg, and I have not seen even a drop of blood following their removal. I hope that Mr. Symes and other hospital surgeons will not altogether cease from performing amputation by flap, but as ligatures have failed try it in conjunction with acupressure, when I am sure they will be equally as fortunate as I have hitherto been.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY IN FEVER.

No. II.

By THOMAS WRIGLEY GRIMSHAW, A.B., M.B.Dub.,
PHYSICIAN TO COREY-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL, LECTURER ON MEDICINE IN STEVENS' HOSPITAL.

(Continued from page 74.)

Case 12.—Ellen B., admitted December 23, 1865; eight days ill before admission; delirious; maculated.

1865—December 23

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1866—January 1

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Convalescent.

This case is remarkable on account of the long continuance of a temperature above natural, although the patient appeared quite well. On the day on which she was sufficiently well to be considered convalescent, the temperature was still above 98 deg.

Case 13.—Mary McG., age 19 years; admitted January 1st, 1866; five days ill before admission, nursing a child five months old; maculated.

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Convalescent.

This was an ordinary case of severe typhus, without complication. It may be remarked that the rise of temperature on January 11th was followed by a severe pain in the left ear, on the 12th.
TEMPERATURE OF THE BODY IN FEVER.

February 7, 1866.

Case 14.—Daniel B., age 47, admitted January 4, 1866; eight days ill before admission; tongue brown in centre, with white band on either side, and red at the edges.

This case was thought would prove one of typhus, but did not, the patient being discharged quite well on January 15th.

Case 15.—James C., age 40, admitted January 8th; eight days ill before admission; mottled.

This patient was a heavily-built man, a very bad subject for typhus. He was maculated with large dark, but not numerous, spots.

Case 16.—Alexander McK., age 44 years, admitted January 11th, 1866; five days ill before admission; maculated.

This case is remarkable as having a comparatively low range of temperature; the patient's brain was scarcely affected, never being delirious, and scarcely even stupid; so little so, that the day before his death he offered to hold the thermometer himself while I went to the other end of the ward.

Case 17.—Michael B., age 14 years, admitted January 13th, 1866; maculated.

This was quite a typical case of typhus, without complication.

Case 18.—Julia M., age 12 years, admitted January 13th, 1866; seven days before admission.

This was quite a typical case of typhus without spots, as is of frequent occurrence at such an age.

Case 19.—Catherine C., age 30 years, admitted January 15th, 1866; densely maculated.

An ordinary case of typhus. In this case there was a sudden fall of temperature on January 21st, after which the patient rapidly recovered.

Case 20.—Mary H., age 19, admitted January 16th, 1866; eleven days ill before admission; densely maculated.

The only complication in this case, which was one of pure typhus, was slight bronchitis.

Case 21.—Mary K., age 14 years, admitted January 16th, 1866; maculated.

A usual typhus case.

Case 22.—James S., age 26 years, admitted January 19th, 1866; maculated; bronchitis.

It is to be remarked that in this case the patient had recovered his usual temperature, when a fall, accompanied by a great rise in the rate of the pulse and respiration, preceded death.

Case 23.—Ann C., age 25, admitted January 22, 1866; eight days ill before admission; densely maculated.

This case had severe chest complication, which was the chief cause of her death.

(To be continued.)
Dr. TYLER SMITH, President.

Mr. BALMANNO SQUIRE exhibited
SPECIMENS OF THE SKIN-ERUPTION OF THE CATTLE
PLAGUE.

The specimens were taken from a cow dead of the cattle plague on the seventh day of the disease. The one, which was the udder of the cow, exhibited near the roots of the teats, well-marked crusts about the same size and thickness of a split pea, distinct from one another, of a brown colour, of a cheesy consistence, and of a greasy character; in fact, exhibiting all the characters of the berry-like crusts produced by small-pox on the human subject.

Portions of the erythematous skin in the neighbourhood of them were the seat of a flaky desquamation. The other specimen was a portion of the skin off the belly of the same cow. This skin, which was slightly reddened, was the seat of a diffused mealy desquamation, and exhibited several more deeply reddened patches of the area of a split pea, on which the desquamation was much scantier than elsewhere.

It pointed out the great similarity in consistence and suppleness of the human skin to the skin of the cow’s udder, and remarked that it was in this situation that it would be most fair to compare the bovine with the human eruption.

A paper was read by Dr. CHARLES DRYSDALE
ON THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF PROSTITUTION.

I have had my attention, said the author, lately directed towards the subject of prostitution by conversation with Professor Boeck of Christiania. It is, I think, an important subject, and one rarely enough discussed among medical men, perhaps the only class as yet able to speak intelligibly on the matter, familiar as they are with the details.

If I define a prostitute to be a woman, who habitually, and with scarcely any distinction of persons, save for their power of paying her, gives for hire her bodily functions, which other women only give for affection or desire. It is most important, in my opinion, to keep to this definition in discussing the question, and not, as Warill and others have done, to call the first connexion of an unmarried woman with a prostitute. Such definitions only confuse and render discussion impossible. There are said authorities to be about 4000 of such prostitutes generally in Paris, and about 12,000 in London.

The causes of this phenomenon are partly physiological, and partly social. Thus, the appetite for sex is, of course, the prime mover of prostitution. This appetite is, like gravitation, a constant force, tending to produce certain results, unresisted and unresisting. The sex-appetite, however, is not alone sufficient to account for the fact of prostitution, as above defined, were it not for other concomitant causes. Among these are enumerated vanity, or the desire of glittering in fine clothes, idleness, domestic sorrows, and the unkindness of parents or step-parents, want of education and poverty, stringent marriage laws, and, lastly, spirit-drinking.

Vanity, or the desire of living in splendour, is, doubtless, one of the chief causes of prostitution among a certain class of women. This cause works most among the most refined of them, and is said to be a common cause in Paris, London, and large towns, where there are many wealthy persons.

Parlianism sometimes forces women into prostitution, especially in America, from the harsh measures dealt out to the first yielding of the young girl.

The habit of spirit-drinking is a cause, as it is a cause of so many other misfortunes to the human race.

Want of education has been found to be a most frequent antecedent of prostitution. Thus, of 4770 prostitutes, natives of Paris, 2322 could not sign their names, and the same amount, in Paris, where education is gratuitous, shows how careless their parents had been and how little their children had to thank them for. This want of education among prostitutes is common to most towns, except Edinburgh (Tait).

Idleness, or the desire of living without industry, is the antecedent of much prostitution. It must, however, be remembered that the idleness of many women resembles that of the Irish cottier, who is lazy in Ireland, where his labour is badly paid, but industrious in America, where his services are valuable.

Poverty.—Duchâtelet says: “Of all the causes of prostitution, particularly at Paris, there is none more active than want of work and poverty, unavoidable consequences of the revolution and their later cumstances. In London and other large towns in this country the same cause is a well-known antecedent. Women’s wages are very low. In a report by Dr. Edward Smith to the Privy Council, we find the wages of needlewomen, the lowest class included in my inquiries. Their average income is 4s. 11d. per adult per week.”

This low remuneration of labour is caused by over-population, and the paucity of employments for women. If any person should say that the appetite for sex is more conducive to prostitution than is poverty, I reply, that this appetite, if women were in good circumstances, might lead to licentiousness in many cases, but not to prostitution, as defined on setting out.

Decrease of marriage and stringent marriage laws.—It is well known that the proportion of marriages to population has of late years been decreasing, partly from the fear of over-population where families are so large, partly from the stringent laws of marriage which prevent divorce, except for disgraceful conduct. From 1796 to 1805 there were 1716 marriages in 10,000 women, and in 1836–45 there were 1533 to 10,000. This holds for Paris, Harmond, and other towns. Paris is said to have 1 illegitimate birth to 3 legitimate. Sir W. Wyld tells us that Munich, in 1838, only 3000 had 370 more illegitimate than legitimate births.

If divorce were more facile, probably marriages might become more numerous and even happier than they are on the average at present. In Prussia they are frequent.

Diseases of prostitutes.—The evidence of Duchâtelet, Acton, Lippert, Baré of Nantes, and others, shows incontestably that the health of prostitutes is above the average of women in general. The only two diseases which infect them peculiarly being syphilis and scabies. Mr. Acton says of the girls in London that they are “picked lives,” that they lead a dissipated life for two, three, or four years, and then marry, or take up some other occupation; about one-fourth, he calculates, of their number leaves the trade every year. The same story is told by other observers. Duchâtelet speaks of the “iron hardness” and mortality of the girls, compared with that of many poor mothers of families or seamstresses, who toil from morning till night to get a bare existence.

As to the details of their diseases, hoarseness is frequently observed, and is attributed in general to their exposure to the cold, when insufficiency dressed, to spirit-drinking—a common cause in this country, and sometimes to syphilitic affections of the vocal cords.

Obesity is frequently remarked, and is attributed to the lazy life led by the majority of them, and the abundance of food they consume.

Diseases of the anus are not unfrequently found in Paris.
and Italy, although uncommon in London, and recto-vaginal fistula, especially in those of a scrofulous constitution. Tumours and abscesses of the labia majora are frequent. In most cases, however, the aspect of the genitalia of prostitutes would not distinguish them from married women: a few cases are on record where they have been mistaken for virgins.

Sterility.—The sterility of prostitutes is a marked and important feature in the phenomenon of prostitution. Were this not the case there could scarcely exist such a trade as prostitution, since, if prostitutes were frequently pregnant, the poorhouses would become crowded by abandoned infants. It appears, according to Duchâtele, that there was not much more than one child per thousand prostitutes per annum in Paris, when he made inquiries. The cause of this sterility is quite equal to the matter of the menopause, it has been made out. It would appear that excessive sexual intercourse produces in the female sex, as it does in the male, imperfect elaboration of the secretions necessary for impregnation. In addition to this, probably ovaritis and inflammation of the uterine. The mortality of the children of prostitutes is enormous.

Hysteria is extremely rare among prostitutes. Lippert of Hamburg had not seen a case in eleven years among them: but as this is a rare disease among women, and usually comes on at the menopause, this is not so remarkable. Some persons have said that cancer of the womb is more common in old maids than in prostitutes, but this is not clear. Prolapse of the womb is uncommon among the class.

Hysteria is extremely rare among prostitutes. Lippert says they have scarcely a trace of it. Duchâtele and others endorse this observation. This absence from nervous disorder is probably explicable by the fact that restrained sexual emotions are undoubtedly a very frequent cause of hysteria. I agree with what Mr. Holmes Coote is reported to have said in the Medico-Chirurgical Society, London: "Such a disease in a man is as much an abomination as a great sin; but the evils connected with abstinence were productive of far greater misery to society: any person could bear witness to this who had experience in the wards of lunatic asylums." Sir B. Brodie also is reported to have said in the Birmingham Social Science Meeting that "the evils of celibacy were so great that he would not advise them unless they were quite certain that they desired to be celibate for the sake of prostitution." I think that Dr. Carpenter’s views that the development of the individual is opposed to the reproduction of the species, is a physiological law which does not hold for the larger animals, however it may for the insect tribe. Many animals become rabid if deprived of sexual congress. Of course excesses are most injurious, but the problem of human contraception, is one we must consider as an evil and that the attempt to control the unbridled propagation of human life is one we must consider as an evil.

Venereal diseases are connected with prostitution just as lead colic is with the painter’s trade. These diseases are very important, both because the cause of death in the male sex, and also from the amount of time lost and mental distress they occasion to the adult population of the country. It has been estimated in London that there are about one and a half millions of such cases in Great Britain annually (Holland), and 50,000 cases are supposed to be seen in London hospitals yearly. One in five of the troops, one in three of the merchant service, are said to be affected annually (Acton), also half the surgical outpatients at some hospitals. The same story holds for New York (Sanders). As to the fatality of these diseases, there were in 1854, thirty-four deaths in the Midland Hospital for men in Paris; only two of these deaths was from strieture of the urethra—a complaint which proves frequently fatal in non-venereal hospitals. Prostitutes, however, very rarely die of venereal diseases. Thus, in 1854, in the Lourcine Venereal Hospital in Paris, with 277 beds, not a single death among the female patients was attributable to a venereal disease. The French plan of regulating prostitution has very much lessened the extent and gravity of there diseases in some continental towns. Thus, in the town of Nantes, Dr. Baré says, that syphilis is extremely mild, tertiary symptoms are not seen, secondary symptoms are rare. In Belgium, out of 30,000 troops, there were in 1850 only 200 cases of venereal disease. In Hamburg, Dr. Lippert reports the disease as extremely mild. All this is attributable to very frequent inspection of the prostitutes in these towns, also to their not being in the habit of drinking spirits. In Paris, there are ten physicians and two assistant physicians appointed to examine the women, and in 1854 no less than 155,807 examinations were made. Great care is taken that girls under sixteen be removed from the streets. This disgraceful negligence of governors is often found in the towns of Great Britain. In Hamburg, with 180,000 inhabitants, three medical men examine all the prostitutes weekly. They are under police control.

Various arguments have been used for and against the toleration system of the Continent and the examination of the women. Most continental writers deny the right of the woman to spread contagious disease, or to walk openly in the streets for prostitution. Writers in England and America again and again assert that the system is a failure, and that venereal disease is spread. It is observed that the liberty of the women is too great, and that the men are not interfered with under similar circumstances. They, therefore, deny the right of the Corporation or State to do anything more than prevent violation of decency and order. For my own part, I incline to the latter opinion. But, on the whole, the system is admirable; however, opposed to the Continental customs of police supervision and regulation of prostitutes, I think that a great effort should be made to lessen the frequency of these pests of mankind, venereal diseases, so common in this country.

To accomplish this it might be possible to appoint a number of medical officers in each of our large towns to examine all public prostitutes who voluntarily present themselves at cer and disease examination (Ed. Smith), or to send the diseased to hospitals, where, on entering, they should be obliged to sign a declaration that they will not leave until declared free from contagion, and to give a certificate of health to the healthy. These officers, I think, should be appointed by the different town corporations. About thirty would be required for London. Mr. Acton had the most favourable facilities for action. If a measure, and Mr. Holmes Coote has justly observed (debate above cited) that the manner in which venereal diseases are spread abroad in London is disgraceful to the Legislature." This opinion, however, is by no means universal in this country, unfortunately for the health of its unmarried population, now so numerous. Thus Mr. Solly is reported to have said, in the above cited debate, that, "Far from considering syphilis as an evil, he looked upon it, on the contrary, as a blessing; and believed that it was inflicted by the Almighty to act as a restraint upon the indulgence of evil passions." Such is indeed the opinion of a large number of individuals in this country and America. Venereal diseases are regarded by such persons as a means of driving the young into matrimony. In Sweden the whole cost of the inspection of the prostitutes has been to pauperize the whole country, and to render it a by-word throughout Europe for misery and human degradation. The agricultural counties of England are not in much better case. There we hear of labourers with eight, ten, or twelve shillings a week, with large families. Some of their children are also the case of their daughters are obliged to sew for 4s. 11d. a week, and when that is not sufficient, they must either go to the police for the collection of the taxes or to become prostitutes for a living. This is the end of such advice as thoughtless and ignorant societarians are apt to give. The blame for becoming a prostitute should rest with such parents and those who give them no better advice; yet, as is observed by Mr. J. S. Mill, in his "Principles of Political Economy," "W'liile a man who is immoderate in drink is disinterracialled and despised by all whom profess to be moral people, it is one of the chief...
grounds made use of in appeals to the benevolent that the applicant has a large family, and is unable to support them. Little advance in morality can be expected until the production of large families is looked upon in the same light as drunkenness." There is no doubt that, as Sir Benjamin Brodie remarked at the Birmingham Social Science Meeting, the remedy for prostitution lies chiefly in early marriages; but it is only in France that the poorer classes marry young and yet have small families. Here, and especially in Ireland, they have as many as they can, and the result is that the bride's expenses are easily obtained, as in Prussia or in Indiana, U.S., in which latter place six months' notice of incompatibility of temper is all that is required, persons would hesitate before bringing so many unfortunate children into existence, to struggle, as they do now, for a bare and joyless living. As we have seen, a most important cause of prostitution is the lowness of women's wages. They have far too few employments. They ought therefore to be encouraged, as well as permitted, to attempt any trade or profession they have a mind for. Should they fail in such attempts, it will be time enough to say that women are fit for nothing but to be wives and mothers. Both of these, it is to be hoped, all may have the chance of; but life is long, and they have plenty of time for industrial pursuits before marriage. Fewer than half of the children, which is all that the over-peopled condition of this and other countries similarly situated renders advisable, they should have. Again, some women have no children, and many have admirable intellects, and could carry on trades or professions or business with great advantage to themselves and to society. Poorer women might learn trades or business, and make up the deficiencies of women professions; if they would but they would be sometimes succeed well in both law and medicine. A surgeon might then take a partner for life who would be able to cooperate in his efforts. Any other view of the question than this is, in my opinion, when stripped of declamatory phrases, only a way of getting women's services cheaply, as they are obtained at present, and forcing them to be, through civil disabilities, the servants of men—a branch of the old tyrannical views of human society, which is dying off, pro pri passu, with the abolition of slavery and the decay of aristocratic ideas, throughout Europe and America.

Mr. DUNVEY said—I have listened with great pleasure to the able paper of Dr. Drysdale on this most important question. I am sorry that the author has omitted one—viz., seduction. This is certainly in a great many cases the first step towards prostitution, for there are in this as well as every other large city a certain class of men who make a boast of how many girls they have seduced. For this class of men no kind of punishment can be too great; the law might compel them either to marry or allow the unfortunate girl enough money to live in a respectable manner, and if they refused to do this, some other severe punishment should be inflicted upon them. Society even might do much to remedy this evil—"c.g., refuse to admit within its circle any man who could be proved to be a seducer." I agreed completely with the author, that the scarcity of employment for women and the low rate of wages was another cause for prostitution. There are so many trades and professions open to women, there being a large excess of female population, causing the supply to exceed the demand. To remedy this would be easy, throw open all trades and professions to women and encourage their employment as much as possible; also encourage emigration as much as possible. A proper time for women to work is when there is an excess of male population. Another cause is, I think, "Nymphomania." Again, a great many women take to this calling as a mere matter of business, from the fact of seeing others walk the streets, dressed as those women are, whilst they, as respectable women can scarcely obtain food upon the miserable pittance they earn. Take as an illustration, a poor woman who has been sewing as fast as her fingers and strength will allow at shirts or mantles, earning perhaps a shilling or a little more a day, returning home at night, utterly exhausted by work and fatigue, and seeing these gay flaunting creatures in their finery, whilst she poor girl, in her well worn gown and boots, is perhaps suffering the pangs of hunger. She may perhaps hear at the same time of the fabulous sums of money earned by these women through prostitution, more pounds in a day, than they earn shillings in a week. Is not this a temptation which they cannot resist, and move them to it? Are we not all more or less envious of our neighbours? The only plan would be to try to reduce the wages for the time of prostitutes, and let the women of England refuse to admit into their society men who are the associates of prostitutes. In London there are, according to Dr. Drysdale's account, 12,000 prostitutes—I think that number underestimates; but let us now examine what amount of hospital accommodation there is in this large metropolis for these most unfortunate women. I believe I overstate the amount when I say there are only in all the hospitals in London—"Lock Hospital" included—200 beds. Is this accommodation sufficient? What is the consequence, if one of these unfortunate 12,000 women become diseased— if she is very fortunate, she may be able to get into the hospitals; but if not, she has to go to prostitution and must either go into the workhouse or become an out-door patient at one of the hospitals or dispensaries, or she might, perhaps be able to afford to go to some private medical man; but this class of women as a rule are very improvident, and therefore cannot afford the latter. How are they to live during the time they are diseased? Can they obtain employment? Very few of them are either able or willing to follow their old calling, and by so doing propagate the disease to a most fearful extent. If they do not do this, their only alternative is to starve, beg, or steal. Any man who has visited the out-patient department of any large hospital or dispensary must be struck with the large number of venereal cases he sees—I think I might say that every out-patient clinic. I know that at the dispensary I am connected with, the number of cases seen yearly of this disease are very great, and it constantly occurs to my mind how this evil can be remedied. The only way I can propose is (yet not liking to interfere with the liberty of the subject) that all prostitutes should be placed under police control for some years to come, at least until the present numerous venereal cases are diminished; then the medical men should be appointed in any large city to examine women, but I differ from him in thinking that instead of such an examination being voluntary, that every woman should be compelled by law to present herself for examination at least once in ten days, and if at any time she should find there was anything the matter with her she ought immediately to go to the medical officer of the district to be examined. If, upon examination, there was found any venereal or contagious disease, she should be sent immediately to the Lock Hospital, each district to have its own Lock Hospital, and the medical man who examines the women in the district to be the medical officer of the hospital. The woman ought to be compelled to remain in the hospital until she is quite well, and during her illness she should be allowed to refer her, everything should be tried to wean them from their former mode of life. A trade or profession should be taught, and those that cannot read or write to be taught to do so. When they are well enough to leave the hospital they may try to find them some employment, so as to prevent them having the necessity of falling back upon prostitution. I think, for the most part, these young women, if given some good work to do, much good might be done, this dreadful scourge of syphilis might be diminished in this country, and what an amount of happiness this would produce in very many families, also what a saving to the country, and how many unfortunate new-born infants might be saved from an early death, or a life of misery!"
Dr. Tilbury Fox—Mr. President, reference has been made by Dr. Drysdale in his paper to a statement supposed to have been made by Dr. Lankester, to the effect that every 30 women met with in London streets one had committed infanticide. This Dr. Lankester has told me was wrongly reported by the newspapers, and that he simply quoted the observations of a French Abbé, who wrote on the subject.

Mr. Holmes Coote—I acknowledge that I made use of the expressions which I am reported to have uttered at the Medical-Chirurgical Society on the occasion for which I am now called to answer, and I still entertain the opinion that there are worse evils appertaining to human weaknesses than prostitution. I happen to possess opportunities of witnessing the fact, that among the young there is no cause of insanity more common than indulgence in habits which I will not further particularize even in a medical society, but which are known to result in moral, physical, and mental prostration. Idleness and vanity may rank among the causes of prostitution in women, but occupation alone will not suffice to prevent it. There is a peculiar condition of the mind when the passions become excited, and women thus affected seek the opportunities of going astray. After a period of moral and physical debauchery, the woman returns to biritium, and the patient returns to society; but she is liable to a relapse. This condition I have seen both among the married and the unmarried. With regard to the question of trying to check the spread of the venereal disease, I say here that which I said before the Venereal Commission—namely, that in my opinion legislative enactment is needed. Mr. Mr. C. M. Drysdale would not be allowed to shut the hospitals partly cured. It is known that at Portsmouth and other naval stations they leave their wards and crowd down, still diseased, to meet the seamen of a ship just paid off. In the London hospitals they leave the wards at certain periods of the year, such as Christmas, for purposes of festivity. While this is an evil, it is impossible to institute a system of inspection. Even the most stringent of such an order would lead to discontent, breaches of discipline, and concealment. Moreover, what classes are to be included in such inspections. Is it to comprise officers? But I quite approve of the inspection of all houses where prostitutes dwell, and of the examination and registration of such women. The spread of the venereal disease is of the same insidious and almost invisible character. Good, it is true, is more visible in women than in men. It makes its appearance, unhappily, in homes where it never should be known, and falls upon the innocent young mother and her offspring. I am glad that this subject has been so fairly discussed before this learned Society, and that the members have the moral courage and philanthropy to grapple with this evil. My opinions are the same as those which I expressed at the Medical-Chirurgical Society in 1859, where, however, I heard from one or two of the members some sentiments on that occasion of an opposite character, which, to say the least, were startling.

Mr. Acton—Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to find that the author of the paper has taken up the subject of prostitution marks a great progress in this question, since a few years ago no one would notice, much less attempt, to bring this question before such a society as the Harveian Society of London. One of the recommendations I gave to the members of the Venereal Diseases Commission, when examined by them, was that they should not attempt to go too fast. They should, I think, concentrate upon attempting to render the army and navy less overrun by venereal diseases and to keep our men, by proper measures to restrain the disease in civil life. If this suggestion be carried out in the army and navy, I trust it will be done well, not negligently; for if carried out well it cannot fail greatly to lessen the amount of these diseases in the service. With regard to examinations in civil life, I am not an advocate for indiscriminate examinations, such as those practised in Paris. For example, were such a case to happen in London as I am about to relate, there can be no doubt that the puritan party, who are most opposed to any such prevention of venereal diseases, would raise such an outcry that in all probability the practice would have to be given up. When in Paris some years ago I visited the Dispensary, and was admitted to the examination of the prostitutes, which, as you know, is carried on to an immense extent. One of the patients examined was pronounced sound by the examiner. I said to him, "Do you think, sir, that be is a virgins?" He replied, "It is possible; but that is not our business." It turned out from inquiries I made that this girl had quarrelled with her mother, and had gone straight to be enrolled as a prostitute and examined. Now, it almost seemed as if Government sanctioned the girl in taking up prostitution for a livelihood. I do not know what became of her. She may have married a duke or some person in high life for anything I know: but I repeat that such a case occurring in London could not fail to excite the zeal of that portion of the religious party who are at present so nationally acquiescent, but may easily be roused. Two or three questions have been mooted this evening with regard to prostitution which I cannot quite coincide in. I cannot think that want of education alone or poverty are causes such as have been urged. It is well known that where every woman that wishes it can earn a good living, prostitution is even more rampant than in London; and with regard to emigration, many of the women who have been sent to Australia do not like work. It is a well-ascertained fact, too, that in Paris the students do not so much take mistresses who are idle; they prefer those who can earn good wages, in order to have less trouble with them. It is the combination of living easily in constant cases that conduces to prostitution, and also, as Mr. Coote truly observes, in some cases the sexual passion is very strong in women. Whatever the virtuous portion of society may wish, prostitution will go on. Mr. Dunne has spoken of seduction being a great crime, and no doubt this is true; but how are you to punish the man who seduces this woman if it is her ambition in life to become a prostitute, accompanying a deputation composed chiefly of clergymen on the subject of prostitution to Lord Brougham? On one of the party proposing to the noble lord that a still more stringent law should be passed punishing the seducer, he asked, "But are you sure, gentlemen, that it is always the man who seduces the woman?" I quite agree that no sin can be greater than that such men about town are known to boast of—a viz., the sedately setting down to seduce as many girls as they can. Some men have seduced many girls. Would Mr. Dunne or others have them marry them all? I am afraid punishment for such persons does not come in this life. The old parish law ought to be remodelled. A far greater sum should be exacted from the father of an illegitimate child, and those who prefer the practice to the parents who have not the means to recover the sum from the father. My opinions are to be found in the Journal of the Statistical Society (1860).

The President—The author of the paper has asked what is the pathological reason of the sterility of prostitutes. It is, I believe, as follows:—Prostitutes are subject to amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea caused by frequent sexual connexion. The same symptoms are noticed in other women who practice in a more private way. In post-mortem examinations of prostitutes there has been observed thickening of the innermost of the ovaries. There is also a spasmodic closure of the os and cervix uteri from the repetition of the orgasm which opposes the entrance of the male secretions into the uterus. Such is the explanation of their sterility. Although not
closely related to the question, I may mention that I have once seen an unbroken hymen in a prostitute. She was a well-known woman and lived in great splendour. In this case the hymen was quite elastic, and the appearance of the genitalia was that of a virgin. The subject of prostitution cannot be too often discussed. I believe that, although this is not one of the large societies, much good may result from this evening's debate.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

The Society met on Friday evening, the 10th of January.

FOREIGN BODY IN THE KNEE-JOINT.

Dr. BENSON read the following paper by Dr. Wilkinson of Limerick on the removal a foreign body from the knee-joint:

October 5, 1865: John Dwyer, aged 65 years, admitted into the County Limerick Infirmary this day; has enlargement of the right knee for the last six months. For several years past, he has felt something in the joint which he was able to move from the inside to the outside of the knee, but which did not interfere with either his walking or his work until last June. Previous to admission he had repeated blisters applied to the knee by the advice of country practitioners. On examination, a foreign body could be felt in the joint, which was movable from the inside to the outside, but which could not be fixed for any length of time in one position without giving acute and intolerable pain.

An attempt was made to remove it from the joint by subcutaneous section, which failed from the size and irregularity of the foreign body. On the withdrawal of the knife a large portion of the fluid of the joint escaped, after which the size of the foreign body could be more distinctly felt by the operator outside the joint. It was then thought advisable to cut down by simple incision on the foreign body and remove it. The incision was made at the posterior edge of the vastus externus tendon, between it and the tendons forming the external hamstrings.

The foreign body was 2½ inches in length, 1½ inches in breadth, of an inch in thickness, of a flat irregular surface, and resembling the substance of the leaf of a book. After the operation a compress and bandage, wet with cold water, were applied to the knee, and he was ordered pulv Doveri and hydrargyrum c. creta, with the view of preventing inflammation of the joint. On the third day after the operation the knee was as large as before it, and was quite soft and fluctuating and free from redness, pain, or inflammation; after that, the enlargement began to decline, and a free watery discharge came from the wound.

The enlargement of the knee was formed by a soft fluctuating fulness at each side of the t:adon of the rectus muscle; and also a small fluctuating tumour, about the size of a pigeon's egg at the posterior and inferior part of the inner condyle, which could be reduced by pressure, which has entirely disappeared since the operation. The inner condyle of this femur is much larger than that of the other leg, and the knee is bent inwards.

October 18th: He has been walking about the wards for several days, the wound not healed, but looking well, and a thin watery discharge coming from it. He left the Infirmary on the 18th without notice, having heard of the dangerous illness of his sister.

Dr. Benson said that as the patient had left the hospital before the results were known he had written to Dr. Wilkinson to inquire if he had heard anything since of the man. It appeared that the patient had fallen under the observation of Dr. Riordan, to whom Dr. Wilkinson wrote on the subject, and from whom he received the following reply:

"My dear Doctor,—I would have answered your letter before this about Dwyer, but was unable to ascertain all particulars about him until yesterday. For some time after he left the hospital he placed himself under the care of a quack who applied all sorts of ointments. Finding that he did not succeed, I was requested to visit him about the end of November. I found a large abscess occupying the entire ham, which I opened, and which continues still discharging. The sinus through which the foreign body was extracted continued open until about a week since. There was great redness and pain inside the knee, during the entire month of December. After that all pain ceased, and the knee is now bent and incapable of being straightened. His health is much improved, and he has been able to sit up for the last week. When I first saw him the entire leg was very much swollen and required to be bandaged. Any further information I cannot give, as I am living with his son in my district,—Believe me, very sincerely yours,

"D. ROHRAN, M.D.

Mr. PORTER believed the practice usually adopted by the surgeons of Dublin was not to meddle with these foreign bodies unless they produced a great deal of inconvenience. When they were very small, they tried to bind them in a place where they would not produce much inconvenience, but when they had grown to a large size they must remove them. He never removed foreign bodies but he then adopted the plan of Mr. Ferguson. He removed the skin to one side, and then cut down on the foreign body and removed it at once. Others might approve of the mode adopted by Syme and Liston—viz., to enter a knife at some distance from the synovial pouch, then having opened the latter subcutaneously allow the foreign body to pass to the skin. The skin is then closed, with the remaining, that is, the part which occupied the synovial pouch, which was removed. A great deal depended on the after-treatment of the patient. If the joint could be kept at rest and the inflammation subdued, in many of these cases he believed no bad result would follow.

Mr. TUFESELL said he had removed foreign bodies in two cases of this kind, but the bodies were different in form, and the operation, which was an intervention from the specimen presented, was not so successful as the one which Chassaigne anticipated both M. Goyrand and Messrs. Liston and Syme. M. Goyrand's first operation was performed on the 14th of September, 1840, whereas M. Chassaigne did his in May of the same year. Although Goyrand gives the credit of the idea of the operation to M. Guérin, the latter gentleman himself does not claim it, for he mentions that Dupresse Chassaigne anticipated it. A tampon of cotton was put in the joint, and Chassaigne's operation was similar to the procedure with which Mr. Liston's name was subsequently associated. After Chassaigne had fixed the loose body between the index finger and thumb, he thrust a fine cataract needle under the skin, tore the capsule round the foreign body, withdrew the instrument, and fixed the parts with sticking-plaster in the situation in which B. put them, and whilst he tightened round the foreign body covered by the skin. He then bandaged the limb from the foot to the knee, kept it extended, and left
it for eight days, at the end of which time the body was found to be adherent where he had fixed it. The Society will perceive that this operation of Chassaigne's was similar to the one which both Mr. Sydenham and Dr. Benson claimed credit for some months prior to their operation. I need scarcely remind the Society that Mr. Guérin's operation consisted in removing the foreign body at once, whereas M. Goyrand left it under the skin for several days, and then removed it.

Dr. Benson said the same operation was attempted here, but from the great size of the foreign body it was not carried out.

Mr. Richardson said that in the case of Dr. Walsh, which he alluded to, Goyrand's operation was the one had recourse to. The case did remarkably well. The foreign body was decidedly in the joint, and presented that nodulated and irregular appearance occasionally observed.

Some times, however, they were very smooth.

Dr. Fleming said that these bodies, when removed from the knee-joint, usually presented features such as were described by Mr. Tufnell.

Dr. Grinstead had asked if the chemical constitution of the specimen had been ascertained?

Dr. Benson replied that he had asked Dr. Benson, junior, and Dr. John Barker to examine it that day, and they found that it consisted of phosphate of lime, with carbonate of lime, and an animal basis very similar to that of bone.

Dr. Fleming said that when he saw this specimen on the preceding day it occurred to him that he had a curious calcareous deposit which presented several of the characteristics of the present specimen. He had therefore brought the preparation with him, consisting, as they would observe, of a very considerable calcareous deposit, which was removed from the bladder of a woman who was admitted into the Richmond Hospital labouring under all the signs of stone in a most aggravated form. When the woman applied to the hospital she had a portion of the substance in her hand, which he supposed was a piece of bone. He did not credit the statement which she made when she applied for admission, but was rather inclined to think that she was one of those persons with a morbid taste, and had herself introduced this substance into the vagina. On sounding her it was found that there was within the bladder a solid resonant body, which communicated to the sound, the signs a stone would give. She was admitted into the hospital under the care of Mr. Hutton, Dr. McChastock. The ordinary operation was performed viz., dilatation and section of the wall of the urethra. This not being sufficient, he next employed a strong lithotrite, but eventually the bladder had to be opened above the pubes, and they then found within it a very large amount of this remarkable deposit.

Dr. Benson asked if it was like the specimen now before the Society.

Dr. Fleming replied that its composition was like what Dr. Benson had described the present specimen to be; but there were scattered through it some portions of oxalate of lime.

Dr. Fleming said he had examined the specimen produced by Dr. Fleming, and found it to consist of phosphate of lime and animal matter. Some London gentlemen had expressed an opinion that it was more like bone than he considered it to be. He went over it six times, and in every instance he got oxalate of lime, but all in different proportions. Some parts contained a great, other contained little, and it was possible that the portions given to the London gentlemen contained more lime than others.

Mr. Richardson observed that Mr. Redfern had got crystals of oxalate of lime in diseased joints.

Dr. Grinstead—There are some portions of the calculus that resemble the concretion which Dr. Benson has named much more than others.

Mr. Porter thought from what Dr. Grinstead said, it appeared that it consisted oxalate of lime. Now, a mixture of phosphate of lime and oxalate of lime was an unknown form of calculus, and they should therefore feel much indebted to Dr. Fleming for allowing them to see such a strange specimen.

Dr. Fleming said that he constantly met with combinations of phosphate of lime and oxalate of lime in certain conditions of the bladder and kidneys.

Mr. Porter knew that when oxalate of lime lay in a diseased bladder it became indurated into a hard mass, but he had seen an unusual form of calculus to find it mixed up in the way in which it appeared to have been in the specimen which Dr. Fleming exhibited.

Mr. B. Wells Richardson then read the following communication:

ON THE REAL SHORTENING OF THE LIMB IN THE THIRD STAGE OF HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

The preparation I exhibit to the Society this evening illustrates a pathological condition of the hip, which is one of the causes of the shortening of the limb in the third or advanced stage of morbus coxae, a symptom that has given rise to some discrepancy of opinion. I shall here observe that I exclude from my observations any notice of chronic rheumatic arthritis, a totally different disease from the one before us. As the work of Brodie on diseases of the joints, where he describes the symptoms of morbus coxae, it is stated that in the very advanced stages of the disease when the head of the femur has been completely destroyed by ulceration, there is nothing to prevent the muscles from pulling the bone upwards. This kind of case he compares to a case of fractured neck of the thigh bone. The foot may be rotated outwards, if the head of the bone is not completely destroyed, although much reduced in size it is coexistent, with elongation of the acetabulum in the upward direction, apparently the result of the combined influence of pressure of the head of the bone and disintegration of that cavity. Now in cases like these, there is likewise real shortening of the limb, and the foot may be either inverted or everted. The specimen that I present to the Society is not similar to the first description of case alluded to by Brodie in the observation I have referred to, because in it the head of the bone retains its normal roundness and shape, although much altered in its internal structure, the disease concentrated its action on the bones forming the acetabulum, leaving scarcely a vestige of its brim, the absence of which permitted the head of the femur to pass upwards upon the dorsum illii, to just above the sciatic notch, where it was finally lodged.

In other cases Brodie further remarks, "the limb is shortened; the thigh is bent forwards; the toes are turned inwards; and there is every symptom of a dislocation of the hip upwards and outwards." I believe the general impression at one time was, that the real shortening of the limb in the third stage of the disease was not so frequently depended upon dislocation; but the opinion seems to be prevalent now, that luxation is not the most frequent cause of the real shortening of the limb in hip joint disease. Our College Museum only affords three specimens, and it has been stated that there are not many specimens of this displacement in the large museums of London. We might perhaps have been disposed to form a negative opinion, because, when museums contain a few specimens similar in their nature, economy of museum space forbids the mounting of other preparations of the same kind, so that many duplicate specimens are frequently rejected by curators.

The question regarding the real shortening of the limb having been reopened within the last few years,
I thought myself justified in taking advantage of the specimen before you to draw the attention of the Society to the point, and which I am sure will be considered a very legitimate subject for discussion.

It is not my intention to weary the meeting by reading the day-to-day reports of the patient's case, and I shall, therefore, merely confine myself to a short outline of her clinical history.

N. W., a pale, thin, emaciated girl, was admitted into the Adelaide Hospital on the 1st of March, 1864, for disease of the right hip-joint. The right lower limb was shortened about an inch and a-half, and the foot and leg were advanced, the toes turned inwards, and the limb partially crossed over the opposite one. It was much swollen. There were no symptoms to lead us to think that abscesses then existed.

Our attention was next given to the state of the chest. Unfortunately it afforded indications of disease, percussion having elicited dulness under the left collar bone, where the respiration was more bronchial than natural. She suffered much from pain in the hip. Her pulse was exceedingly rapid, and she had occasional diarrhœa.

She was put upon an extra, but carefully regulated, diet, and had a liberal allowance of wine. Medically she was given, whenever there were no contraindications, cod-liver oil with syrup of iodide of iron, and occasionally the liquor of the permanganate of iron, &c.

Under the mode of management pursued in the case, notwithstanding its unfavourable nature, she improved so much in a few weeks that she was able to get up and move about with the assistance of a crutch, and in a little further time she was allowed home to the country. We heard nothing more of her for some weeks, when at last she applied to the hospital for readmission. This was on the 11th January, 1865. Wretched as her condition was when she was first admitted, she was now in a much worse one. She was emaciated, the thigh-wholes, and the pulses no longer were no contraindications, greatly blanched, and suffered much agony from the hip, where the great trochanter protruded through a large opening in the soft parts, and which also exposed a considerable portion of the outside of the shaft of the femur. Through this opening pus constantly oozed. Matter also burrowed down the outside of the thigh reaching almost half way to the knee, the knee was semiflexed, and it and the foot were turned inwards. The shortening of the limb was about two inches.

She had a troublesome cough and sometimes diarrhœa. There were the physical signs of a cavity in the left lung; and dulness on percussion and crepitus were well-marked under the right clavicle, and occupied four time with the daily notes of the progress of the case to its fatal termination; suffice to say, that we tried various remedies for her thoracic and abdominal symptoms, and gave whatever stimulants we thought she required. As I have just mentioned, matter had reached half way down the thigh. If possible, to prevent further burrowing I passed a piece of drainage tube into the abscess, and also a large broomstick through the opening at the trochanter. Pus drained freely through the tube, apparently almost as fast as it was formed.

With such a complication of disease her tenacity of life was extraordinary, the vital powers, however, were unable to sustain her longer than the 3rd July, 1865, when she died worn out by the suppurating at the hip, as well as the ill where it is lodged just above the patellar bone.

The post-mortem was made the next day. Cavities existed in the apices of both lungs. The hip was then examined. The acetabulum, as the preparation shows, was completely destroyed by caries, scarcely any trace of its brim remaining. There was nothing, therefore, to prevent the head of the thigh bone from passing upwards to the dorsum of the limb, where it is lodged just above the patellar bone. The head of the bone retains its globular form and original size, although it is much altered in its interior, the cancelli being to a great extent destroyed, their place being occupied by a sisy looking substance.

In addition to external abscesses, suppuration had taken place internally, corresponding to the pelvic surface of the acetabulum and the bone above it, to bear the brim of the true pelvis. Although there was no direct communication between the external abscesses and this deep one, it is possible they may have indirectly communicated through the diseased bone which is much rarified by caries. To the naked eye, however, an opening was not apparent. Surgeons, however, are aware that cases have been recorded presenting a communication from the corresponding to the pelvic surface of a diseased hip-joint with another to the exterior, communication whatsoever externally, a deeply interesting practical fact, when excision of the hip-joint is in contemplation.

I now come, Sir, to the question, and the one which has induced me to bring this specimen under your notice.—What is the most frequent cause of the real shortening of the limb in the advanced stage of the disease coxa? Does it in the majority of cases depend, as it was until a comparatively recent period thought to do, upon dislocation of the head of the bone upon the dorsum illi, or does it more frequently arise from elongation of the acetabulum in the upward direction, coexistent with disintegration and consequent diminution of the head of the bone, the latter being in the opinion of the surgeons in question, is it most useful to find it the result of an alteration similar to the first description of case alluded to by Brodie? This is the question I am anxious to have the opinion of the Society upon. It has been reopened, as I have already mentioned, within the last few years, and it is desirable that statistical evidence bearing upon the point should be collected. It is to be hoped that the hospital surgeons present will give us the results of their necropsic examinations of the fatal hip-joint cases which came under their notice, and in which there was real shortening of the limb.

Post-mortem examination is peculiarly necessary in such cases, because we may be deceived by measurements, for the shortening of the limb may decrease as the case progresses, owing to the absence of the head of the bone from the acetabulum. Post-mortem examination will give us the results of their necropsy examinations of the fatal hip-joint cases which came under their notice, and in which there was real shortening of the limb. It is to be hoped that the hospital surgeons present will give us the results of their necropsic examinations of the fatal hip-joint cases which came under their notice, and in which there was real shortening of the limb.

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Mr. Croly said he had more than one case of morbus coxae, not in the early stage, under his observation, where the erosion was well marked, and he had often been puzzled to account for how that erosion occurred.

Mr. Richardson—The point we want to decide is, what is the cause of the real shortening of the limb in the majority of cases?

Mr. Tufnell said that in an operation he had seen where the head of the bone had been removed by excision it was found upon the dorsum of the ilium.

Mr. Porter could verify what Mr. Tufnell had stated. His colleague, Mr. Collis, had excised the head of the femur in a case of morbus coxae, and on that occasion it was dissected on the dorsum of the ilium.

Mr. Stapleton saw that case, and his impression of it was different.

Mr. Porter said he saw the case before the operation, and as far as they could then judge, the head of the bone was hanging on the dorsum of the ilium.

Mr. Stapleton said he had sometimes found that the trochanter went upwards, and sometimes a remnant of the head of the bone was found lying in the acetabulum. Sometimes the amount of disease was not so great in the
acutabulum as might have been expected, while in other
cases the acutabulum was greatly affected. He considered
it was very rare to find a dislocation like that on the
day. His experience was, that it was an exception to have
the foot turned in; it was more frequently turned
outside.

Dr. Macalister said that in most of the cases he had
seen in the dissecting-room the acutabulum, was elongated
upwards, and the neck of the femur was absorbed. In one
case the head of the bone was lying in the acutabulum
discharged, and the ligamentum teres was displaced on
the dorsum of the ilium, and all the external signs in that
case were precisely similar to dislocation on the dorsum,
and in that case the ligamentum teres was quite perfect.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL
SOCIETY OF LONDON.
TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1866.

Dr. ALDERSON, F.R.S., President.

A CASE OF ACUTE UNCOMPLICATED MYOCARDITIS, IN
WHICH THE DISEASE WAS DIAGNOSED DURING LIFE.

By C. B. RADCLIFFE, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
PHYSICIAN TO WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL AND TO THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL
FOR THE PARALYTIC KNEE.

The case which forms the subject of this article is an
example of a grave affection, of which there is little, if any,
certain knowledge; acute uncomplicated myocarditis, or
in other words acute inflammation of the muscular struc-
ture of the heart, without any inflammation of the endo-
cardium or pericardium.

The patient was a fine, stout, strong, married man, mid-
dle-aged, a varnish maker by occupation. For six weeks
he had had occasional attacks of sharp pain at the pit of
the stomach, and shooting thence into the left arm—
attacks evidently of the nature of angina pectoris. In
other respects he thought himself well in health, and he
was well enough to follow his daily work, and to get
about with little or no discomfort up to the day before
his death.

When seen for the first time (July 27th, 1855), the in-
dications of the disorder evidently pointed to a very weak
heart. The pulse was extremely feeble, and somewhat slow,
but not irregular. The hands were cold and clammy—remark-
ably so. The first sound of the heart was absent. The
cardiac impulse against the walls of the chest could not
be distinctly felt, save at the apex, and that in a manner
heard, but faintly only, and several times (in an exami-
nation extending over several minutes) it was distinctly
reduplicated. There were no morbid sounds of any kind
whatever. In the attempt to detect the cardiac im-
pulse the patient winced more than once, and complained
of feeling sore and tender at the part. There was no
arcus senilis; the arteries were to all appearance free from
atheromatous deposits, and, in short, the only indications
of physical disorder were those which have been men-
tioned. The first attack of pain happened at a time of sudden
and severe mental trouble. Previous to this the health
had been in all respects excellent.

The patient was seen for the second time on the follow-
ing day, and then he was dying. He was sitting awk-
wardly on the edge of a chair by the side of the bed, sup-
ported by his wife. On suggesting that his posture was a
very uncomfortable one, he gasped out, "I must keep as
I am—I dare not stir." He had been in this position for
ten or twelve hours, literally without moving in the least." His
face was pale and ghastly; large beads of sweat stood out
on his forehead, and there was a slight drooping down of
his face; his extremities, upper and lower, were clammy,
and corpse-like as to paleness and coldness. The pulse at
the wrist had failed altogether. His breathing was short,
shallow, and gasping, and with it was a rattle, of which
the significance could not be mistaken. His mind was
clear and collected: he complained of sickness, and said he
knew that he was dying.

The history given of this sudden change was this: that
he got out of bed to pass urine in the middle of the night,
after several hours' quiet sleep; and that while up for this
purpose the pain at the pit of the stomach returned in an
unusually severe form, with cold perspirations, and with
a feeling of deadly faintness. For the next four hours this
pain continued without intermission, even without alleviation,
and then it ceased suddenly, and the condition as
suddenly changed to that which has been described.

The post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Willis
and Dr. Baxter, of the University Hospital. In the
second and lower layer of the pericardium were nearly two ounces of serum,
reddened by blood, but having no flakes of lymph in sus-
pension. The pericardium itself presented no traces of
inflammation, old or new; its visceral layer was intensely
injected with ramifying capillaries filled with dark blood,
but without ecchymoses, and elsewhere it was of the
natural colour and character. The heart was dilated and
flabby. The muscular structure of both ventricles, and in
a lesser degree of both auricles also, was soft and friable,
of a mulberry-juice colour, almost black in fact, contrast-
ing in this respect, in a very marked manner, with the
natural redness of the muscles of the chest-walls. It
broke down readily under the finger like hepatized lung.
As seen with the naked eye, it did not appear to be fatty;
and there were no considerable fatty changes in the exterior of the heart. The endocardium and all the
valves were quite healthy, and so also was the aorta.
The left ventricle contained some loose, very dark clots of
semi-coagulated blood; and in the right ventricle were
some fibrinous, but not decolorized, dots adherent to the
walls. Upon lifting up the heart by a portion of the right ventricle, the meat appeared like wet paper by the weight of the heart itself.

Unfortunately, no microscopic examination was prac-
ticable.

The grounds upon which the diagnosis was made were
in the main these:—The history of the disease seemed to
point to acute rather than to chronic disease—to begin
suddenly in a way which suggested the idea of a "broken
heart." There was no sufficient reason to suspect peri-
carditis or endocarditis, for there were none of the morbid
sounds which mark the presence of these inflammations.
So far seemed plain enough. It seemed, moreover, that
the main symptoms were easily explainable on the suppo-
sition that the muscular structure of the heart had been
attacked by inflammation. Inflammation of the muscular
structure of the heart would necessarily affect the action
of the heart, with loss of its first sound and of the impulse
of the apex, with some tenderness on pressure in the
intercostal spaces in the cardiac region, with some
pain, but without the severe pain of pericarditis, with-
out the morbid sounds of pericarditis or endocar-
ditis, and without auricular fibrillations, or signs sig-
ificant of any other morbid condition. But without
the common symptoms of the heart,—were all the symptoms and signs one had a right
to expect in inflammation of the muscular structure of the heart. At any rate, it was on these
grounds, be they suff-
cient or insufficient, that the diagnosis was made; and it
was this diagnosis which led to the post-mortem exami-
nation, for if it had not been so, the body,—such was the
course and tempo of the friends,—would have gone to the grave
unexamined.

The President objected to the coinage of new words
for cases of disease, and thought in the case just read
pericarditis would have been a sufficiently distinct term.

Dr. Radcliffe referred to Dr. Stokes as his authority
for the word he had used, "myocarditis."

The meeting then adjourned.
REVIEWS.

GUY'S HOSPITAL REPORTS.—Third Series, 1865.

The present number fully maintains the character of this record of practical Medicine and Surgery, and contains much interesting matter. Some additional cases of Supra-renal Disease, with practical observations, are communicated by Dr. Wilks, also cases of enlarged spleen, with an outline of the history of some operations for its removal. The opinion of Dr. Spencer Wells, that an allusion to respecting the feasibility of such a proceeding, has since been fully realized. A spleen weighing 6 lbs. 5 oz, having been recently removed by that enterprising surgeon, the patient surviving the operation six days.

The subject of Diseases of the Testicle in their clinical aspect is ably and clearly handled by Dr. Bryant, and the paper will amply repay the trouble of a careful perusal. We would, however, take exception to the departure from ancient landmarks in his definition of diffused hydrocele of the cord, which Dr. Bryant regards as contained within the tunica vaginalis, the encysted variety occupying a portion only of that cavity. This distinction appears to us an unnecessary refinement, not required either by pathology or surgery, while the terms proposed by Pott and Scarpa diffused hydrocele, as applied to serous fluid, diffused in the arcicular tissue of the cord, and encysted, as applied to that contained in the tunica vaginalis, whether occupying a part or the entire of that tube, have been generally accepted by the Profession, alteration of which may give rise to misconception and confusion.

In Mr. Towne's paper on the Stereoscope will be found a philosophic investigation of the phenomena produced by this instrument, which has given rise to so much discussion and controversy; it may, however, be questioned how far such topics fall within the province of Hospital Reports.

A paper by Dr. Habershon on Diseases of the Skin, as they have presented themselves at Guy's, is replete with sound information on a class of cases which, of all others, require careful clinical observation for their study and elucidation.

The ventilation and warming of the new wards, Hunt's House, Guy's Hospital, is the subject of a communication by Dr. Steele, illustrated by means of carefully-executed diagrams, which will be read with interest by those concerned in the construction or alteration of hospital buildings, in accordance with the modern advance of sanitary science. It appears questionable whether the hygienic advantages of the plan adopted are proportionate to cost of construction.

A Course of Clinical Lectures by Mr. Hilton, characterized by great force and yet simplicity of style, contain many valuable suggestions from one who has always been esteemed as a rational, pains-taking, and scientific surgeon. They embrace observations on various fractures, injuries of the head, hernias, and cannot fail to instruct the reader. The description given of the nature and treatment of the injury known as "Colles' fracture" is not strictly that which has been given to us by Mr. Colles himself. That eminent surgeon neither used nor advocated the apparatus known as the "pistol splint," which was introduced by M. Blandin, and adopted as a substitute for the "attelle cubitale," proposed by M. Dupuytren.

The peculiar system of christening accidents and diseases is very justly condemned by Mr. Hilton, a system which is also too prevalent with superficial anatomists, and leads to no beneficial result.

Some useful notes on Poisoning by Fungi are contributed from the able pen of Professor Taylor.

A Case of Ruptured Popliteal Aneurism, by Mr. Poland, with an illustration, and a number of cases of Acute Rheumatism, are quoted from the practice of Dr. Gull and Dr. Rees, in which the expectant treatment was adopted, apparently with as much success as any of the more heroic remedies which we occasionally hear extolled so highly, but which enjoy so ephemeral a reputation.

On the entire work we have to congratulate the Editor, Dr. Wilks, for the able manner in which it has been produced.

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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT AND THE SICK POOR.

After the excitement of the last twelve months or more on the subject of parochial mismanagement, there can be no doubt that the condition and the treatment of the poor will form prominent topics of discussion in the ensuing meeting of the Legislature. As Medical men, we have no desire to encroach on the province of matters foreign to our pursuits, and therefore we have no opinion to offer as to the treatment of the poor in general, or as to the hardships said to be endured by the vagrants and the "casuals." All these subjects must be discussed on the broad principles of ordinary law, justice, and humanity; but the Medical care of the sick poor, the adoption of hygienic measures in populous localities, and the enforcement of prophylactic rules—all these and other analogous duties now so strangely entrusted to and carried out by local Vestries and Boards of Guardians, are entirely within our jurisdiction, and it is our sacred duty to do all in our power to expose the evils of the present system, and earnestly to press on the Government and the Houses of Parliament the necessity of immediate amendment. Too long has the voice of scientific Medicine cried aloud in the wilderness, too long have sanitary reforms been shamefully and wilfully neglected, too long have the sick poor groaned under the infliction of workhouse tyranny; and it is now high time that the delinquents who have connived at, or openly defended, the existing abuses should be dismissed from the trust they have betrayed, and their places be filled by more competent and humane administrators.

We have not the slightest desire to press the case too hardly against the local authorities. We do not say that they are guilty of maliciously taking away the lives of their fellow-creatures, or of inflicting unnecessary sufferings upon the unfortunate sick inmates of the Workhouses; but we distinctly accuse them of wilfully neglecting, in very many instances, the adoption of sanitary measures, especially when their own interests are concerned in the movement, and we charge them with gross ignorance in nearly all matters connected with Medicine and those collateral subjects which bear
upon the public health. We charge them, moreover, with the most despicable meanness in nearly all their relations with the Medical Profession; with doing to our Medical brethren in a public capacity what they would have been ashamed to do, or legally prevented from doing, in a private one; and with making every other interest subservient to the pitiful object of saving some trumpery sum for the pockets of the ratepayers.

The class of persons from whom guardians and vestrymen are usually selected is that of parochial agitators and small shopkeepers, at least so far as the metropolitan districts are concerned, and although it is true that persons of intelligence and position in society are eligible and are sometimes chosen, yet the majority is composed of the materials we have described. When any of the better classes are elected into these heterogeneous assemblies, it is more than probable that after a very short probation of the vulgarity, violence, and ignorance of their colleagues, they refrain from attending the meetings, preferring very naturally the quiet of their own homes to the noisy discussions and coarse personalities of the Vestry Board. We once heard of a suburban vestry, who had a most momentous question presented to them, involving the health of many sick persons, and who, although comprising among their number several gentlemen of intelligence and respectability, delegated their functions entirely to three of the most ignorant and violent of the Board; one of the three being a publican and another a retail grocer. Such persons as these, having some little leisure, are the very persons who undertake the direction of sanitary measures, and if they can browbeat the doctor, call him offensive names, clip off his salary, or otherwise annoy him, so much the more sport is afforded to them, and so much the more triumph is expressed when they meet in conclave at their public-house clubs. The above is no fancy picture, and we appeal to any a Poor-law Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health whether it is not represented in true colours.

The time has now arrived when the administration of sanitary measures should be entirely taken out of the hands of these local authorities. The time for doing so is opportune, because it happens that public indignation has been recently excited against the existing order of things, and an inquest on some neglected sick pauper, or a "night, in a casual ward" passed by some literary amateur tramp, has produced more effect than could have been obtained from any efforts, however well meant, of any number of Poor-law Medical Officers even when backed by the Medical journals. Let the local authorities now be placed on their trial, and let the witnesses against them be protected from their malignity, and there can be no doubt of the verdict and the sentence. For the members of our own Profession, who have a long reckoning to make up with these unjust stewards, we ask no more than a clear stage and no favour. If Medical men have betrayed their trust or neglected their duties, let them by all means be censured and punished, but if they have only done their duty to the sick poor and to the interests of humanity, then the State is bound to protect them, whether their conduct is pleasing or not to the Vestry or the Guardians.

**TOPICS OF THE WEEK.**

**RAINNEY BODIES AND CATTLE PLAGUE.**

The *Lancet* of last week contains a capital article from the pen of Dr. Cobbold on the so-called entozoa found in the muscles not only of rinderpest but healthy animals, and those of various kinds. It has yet to be disproved that these bodies are not very much more common in animals dying of the cattle plague. Microscopists affirm that in healthy muscle they are difficult to find, but that in diseased rinderpest muscle they are readily and at once detected. This is an important point to note. There still would seem to be a very considerable degree of uncertainty as to their exact nature, whether animal or vegetable. Dr. Cobbold rather shifts from the position he took, perhaps somewhat hastily, in the non-medical journals, and now takes up a mid-position, regarding them as animal protozoa, not vegetable, nor, on the other hand, true entozoa. The arguments adducible as contrary indicating a vegetable nature, are their peculiar seat and habitat, the fact that movements have been observed in similar, if not identical, structures by Lindemann, their complex structure and contents, the presence of a ciliated (?) coat, and the effect of iodine and liquor potassae; yet the matter is one of great profundity. They would seem to be closely related to Gregarinia, the contained cells presenting the characters of "pseudo-naviculas." Whatever they may turn out to be, they are certainly very definite bodies, and most proper subjects for close and attentive study at the hands of our microscopic authorities.

**THE WORKHOUSE QUESTION.**

The issues of the present excitement in regard to the condition of Workhouses, ought to be most beneficial to the whole community at large, and undoubtedly the present is essentially the right time to ventilate the many questions which, in so far especially as the Medical Profession is concerned, affect the well-being of our poorer brethren. All classes are on the tip-toe of attention, and for the moment seem fully inclined to enter heart and soul into any really reasonable plan of amelioration. Already in London the recent disclosures have stirred men into activity. Meetings of various kind have been held with the view of carrying out sanitary operations, instituting better attention to the wants of inmates of infirmaries, and the establishment of some scheme whereby the poor at large shall be better housed; and we are, we believe, correct in affirming that the various guardians of different parishes are meeting in conclave to devise some definite plan of reform. Now, this movement must be a national one, if it is to meet with any success, and we earnestly hope that no effort will be spared to agitate the question without a moment's delay. Unusual interest generally degenerates into a lukewarm sympathy.

We would especially counsel our Medical friends to rally round the champion of Poor-law Reform, Mr. Griffin; the cause in which they are interested must be discussed, and even those who hold no official appointment under
the most inefficient of all inefficient—the Poor-law Board—are bound in common honesty to give a helping hand to the cause. But there is another view of the matter, whilst we aid in any endeavour to secure to the poor man a better home in his old age, better medical care, and for ourselves a fair return for honest services (and lately we have many notable examples of sacrifice of life at the shrine of duty from wholly unrequited hard wrought work), it must be recollected that Workhouses would furnish a great deal of knowledge in the cause of Medical education. One of the largest channels of clinical instruction to pupils might be hereby supplied; there are many eminent men in our profession who owe very much as regards the groundwork of their original elementary and even subsequent knowledge to the observations made in early days in workhouses. The Medical man has to bear the brunt of much trickery and retalpeism, and it is essential to the full efficiency of workhouse management that he occupy a position more independent of caprice, and that he also have more power than is his lot at present.

VACCINATION AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

It is now definitely announced that vaccination offers no protection against the cattle plague, and that the arguments in favour of this treatment are fallacious. It will be recollected that we expressed our own doubts as to the close resemblance, if not identity, said to exist between the cattle plague and the small-pox, but still we desired that the experiments relating to this point should be fully and fairly conducted, and we hoped that our misgivings would turn out to be unfounded. But the experiments have now been so extensively carried out, and the results have been so unsuccessful, that even Dr. Murebison, who proposed the plan, has very gracefully acknowledged his mistake, and thus prevented any further waste of time in useless operations. The candour thus shown by a legitimate member of the Profession is favourably contrasted with the conduct of the homeopathic quacks, who, after utterly failing to cure or modify the cattle disease by the administration of their infinitesimal globules, make a ridiculous attempt to cover their failure by mendacious pretences that fair opportunities have not been afforded to them, whereas they had every facility granted to them consistent with honesty and truth. Still, we cannot help thinking that Dr. Mursehison jumped too rapidly to his conclusions, and that one at least of our Medical contemporaries was in too great a hurry to announce to the public almost as a great and important discovery, a plan of treatment which, after all, rested on a very shadowy basis, and which is now shown to have no basis at all. In connexion with this subject, we received, a few days since, a communication from Broughton-in-Furness, in Lancashire, announcing to us that some Medical men in that district had prepared to appoint lay vaccinators of cattle at two pence a-head for each successful operation. As the vaccination of cattle is now at an end, it is unnecessary for us at present to allude further to this proposition, which however, we conceive to have been derogatory to the character of the Medical Profession.

SYPHILISATION.

At the recent meeting of the Harveian Society last Thursday, the subject of syphilisation was introduced by Mr. Victor de Méric, who is an avowed opponent of the practice, and who read a paper denounced it in the strongest manner. He did not, however, adduce any facts in support of his own side of the question, but argued against the advocates of syphilisation on the ground of its immorality, its painfulness, and its tediousness. He showed that in France where it was introduced by Angius de Turenne it is now abandoned and denounced, and that the only places where it is still practised are Turin, under the auspices of Sperino, and Christiania, under the influence of Professor Boeck. Mr. de Méric admitted the great merit and perfect honesty of Dr. Boeck, and still believed that the results did not justify the introduction of the new treatment. In reply to Mr. de Méric, Mr. J. R. Lane and Mr. Gaskoin (under whose superintendence the experiments on syphilisation at the Lock Hospital in London have lately been conducted) spoke in terms of modified approval of the practice, but stated that a sufficient period of time had not yet elapsed to enable them to form a definite judgment. The great point to be determined is whether syphilisation is really a more efficient method of curing the venereal disease than the administration of mercury or the expectant treatment, and whether relapses are more or less frequent after syphilisation. Dr. Boeck's statistics affirm most positively that relapses are far less frequent under this treatment, but as the introduction of the practice in this country is still recent, it is only fair to wait a few months longer before either accepting or condemning the views advocated by the learned Professor of Christiania.

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN ASSISTANT.

An inquest was held last week at Stockton on the body of a man who had died of extravasation of urine from rupture of the bladder caused by overloading of the bladder. The man suffered from a close stricture, and the use of the catheter had been omitted by the assistant until too late, although the man begged repeatedly to be relieved. The jury returned a verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused through the want of competent skill and proper caution on the part of Mr. Simpson (the Assistant), and it is to be regretted that Dr. Richardson (the Medical Officer) did not see the deceased earlier."

We are sorry to say that the verdict appears to have been perfectly justified, and that the grossest neglect was evinced by the Assistant. Medical officers who employ unqualified persons to discharge their duties, cannot be held free of responsibility and blame, any more than a master can be acquitted for the fault of a negligent servant whom he has retained in service, knowing him to be so.

THE VENEREAL DISEASES COMMISSION.

We understand that the Lords of the Admiralty have just received the report of the important Commission on the prevalence of venereal diseases in the Navy, and when it is laid before Parliament we believe that very energetic and stringent measures will be proposed for the abatement of the evil.

VENISECTION IN ITALY.—In giving an account of the death of the late Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy, the Reader says that, like the late Count Cavour, Sir Charles would seem to have fallen a victim to professional ignorance and prejudice in the adoption of a merciless course of blood-lusting, which so completely prostrated him as to destroy the power of taking nourishment.
NEW INVENTIONS.

NEW BIVALVE SPECULUM FOR EXAMINING THE LARYNX,
Messes. Maw and Son of Aldersgate-street, London, have obtained licence from the patentee, Dr. Labordette de Liece, for the manufacture of a new instrument for laryngoscopic purposes, which appears to be a valuable adjunct to those at present in use. It is a bivalve speculum, combined with a reflecting mirror.

The accompanying woodcut shows the manner of using the instrument, the posterior blade of which is curved to fit closely the back of the mouth, and descends more or less deeply into the pharynx; the inferior blade, which is shorter, penetrates as far as the base of the tongue, which it depresses by means of the lever spring fixed to the handle.

The instrument, introduced into the mouth, is pushed as far back as possible, the posterior blade being in the pharynx serves as a point d'appui. The tongue is then immediately depressed in the manner before described, by means of the lever spring acting upon the anterior blade, and exposes the orifice of the larynx reflected in the mirror.

In affections of a croupy nature, the diseased parts can be seen with ease, and caustic or the propang applied without any difficulty.

There are two sizes; one for children, and one for adults.

The price of the instrument is 3ls.

Correspondence.

ON TRACHEOTOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR,—I ask permission to insert in your excellent journal the following observations.—Yours faithfully,

T. G. GEOCHGAN.

During the discussion at a late meeting of the Surgical Society on Mr. Tuffnell’s "Case of Tumour filling the entire Mouth and Pharynx," Dr. Croly observed that, as house-surgeon, he was about to tracheotomise a patient of mine, in which urgent difficulty of breathing existed, but that I having meanwhile arrived, performed the operation, and that the case was one in which it was impossible that the patient could live if the tube were introduced, that it would have been perfectly useless, and would have choked him. Dr. Croly must have spoken from imperfect recollection of the case. The operation performed was laryngotomy, and the double canula was introduced (as I find by reference to my notes, taken immediately afterwards) by Dr. Croly himself.

In the case (the details and dissection of which are given at large in The Medical Press for November 21, 1860) was one of dilatation of the arch of the aorta, with an ingrafted aneurism. A fit of more than usually intense laryngeal dyspnoea having seized the patient, the procedure just alluded to became at once imperative. I selected laryngotomy, both from the much greater rapidity with which it may be safely effected, and also in contemplation of the fact that aneurism lay in dangerous proximity to the termination of the trachea, and that the scalpel or the canula might, under such circumstances, have become a source of danger, immediate or prospective, had tracheotomy been resorted to.†

1 quite concur in Mr. Fleming’s judicious observation as to the greater eligibility of laryngotomy in cases such as that which formed the basis of discussion on the occasion alluded to. Its much greater safety and usual facility of execution, especially when time is of consequence, its comparative exemption from the more immediate dangers so often attendant upon tracheotomy (including in certain cases the possible admission of air into the venous system), and, more remotely, as respects expectoration, all concur in recommending it to the acceptance of the practical surgeon in various instances hitherto made the subject of tracheotomy. Within the last five years I have had thrice to perform laryngotomy at a moment’s notice. In one case in the wards of the City of Dublin Hospital, a patient had attempted to bolt a mass of meat one ounce in weight. Owing to

*The explanation about to be given should more properly have been offered at the meeting of the Society; as, however, the council (either of the Society or of the College) appears to consider an atmosphere containing, probably, some 10 per cent. of hot carbonic acid, &c., to be the indispensable vehicle for the conveyance of surgical information, those members who nobly prefer science to life and health, alone venture to consider a case of fatal asphyxia.

† In the present case, the laryngeal spasm, which, I apprehend, was the main cause of the sudden and most urgent dyspnoea, was doubtless enhanced by an attack of bronchitis of the larger tubes, and of tracheitis terminating on and producing spasm in certain vessels of an organ whose physiological equilibrium had been already disturbed by interrupted nervous influence, the result of pressure and irritation. “The left recurrent nerve (Report November 21, 1860) was adherent to and firmly imbedded in the parietes of the aneurism; it was atrophied, and its neurillemma injected. The left posterior crico-arytenoid muscle was much atrophied, its tawny colour strongly contrasting with that of the others; the true laryngeal muscles of the same side were also atrophied, though to a much less degree. The left crico-arytenoid and all the right muscular muscles of the right side were unchanged.” Whilst, therefore, there existed paralysis of a muscular laryngeal group at the left side, a portion of the arytenoid (compound muscle) was doubtless in a state of spasm from irritation. It must be matter of surprise that the City Officer of Health, who is also Professor of Hygiene to the College (apparently under the influence of an amiable lenty) appears never to have inspected the meeting-room of the Society in the discharge of his imperfections.—Quis custodiet custodes ipsos?

Many years since I had under observation a young woman, who, having for a considerable time worn a tracheal tube for chronic obstructive disease of the larynx (but who was otherwise healed, and free from inflammatory conditions of pulmonary disease), perished suddenly from hemorrhage through the wound, I conclude from ulceration of the innominate, produced by pressure of the end of the canula through an ulcerated trachea.
CORRESPONDENCE.

February 7, 1906.

The Medical Press and Circular.

TO CLOSURE OF THE MOUTH (as Mr. Stapleton practically remarks) it was impossible to use instruments for the removal of the foreign body; suffocation was imminent. The relief afforded by the operation was immediate and complete; the wound healed readily and speedily. It is worthy of remark, that in the administration of air the jaw was once relaxed, and the nurse was forced to beat down, by an anti-peristaltic action of the muscular coat of the pharynx.

The second instance was a remarkable one. The patient had been admitted for abscess beneath the upper part of the cervical fascia, the result of a pre-existing subacutie glositis. The abscess having been opened, the patient inhaled a draught of water previously tonsured down. On attempting to swallow it, he was immediately seized with such violent and persistent laryngeal spasm that to save life I was obliged to open the crico-thyroid space with the venous hemorrage, which was abundant, ceased at once on the revival of breathing. The latter was immediate. The wound healed in a week.

The experience of many cases which have been operated on by myself and others forces upon me the conviction that the only successful method of failure of the process of expectoration (owing to the nature, size, and situation of the artificial opening) than from the effects of the operation in admitting insufficient air, and thus inducing bronchitis. The artificial opening (especially the usually larger one of tracheotomy), unlike that of the true glositis, is destitute of the power of accommodating itself to the conditions required for successful expectoration. It cannot contract at the moment of the expiratory effort, and hence the air current loses the requisite continuity and velocity.

Thus in the case of a young lady upon whom I performed tracheotomy for the extraction of a dog's tooth from the windpipe (and in which it was found necessary to enlarge the wound upwards through the median line of the cricoid cartilage), everything went well for more than a week, when she was suddenly asphyxiated (during my absence) by the resorption of a mass of viscid mucus into the bronchial bifurcation, and its impaction there after an unsuccessful attempt at expectoration. Peculiar conditions of the matter to be expectorated such as unusual solidity may also lead to a fatal issue, even where there is no artificial opening. An interesting case of this nature occurred many years ago under my observation, and might have suggested the experience of the Windpipe. A patient suddenly in convulsions shortly after taking a dose of pectoral mixture. A careful inspection of the cavities afforded no clue to the precise cause of death, and the inspector was about to terminate his researches, when, fortunately, it occurred to him to inspect the larynx and trachea. It was then found that a mass of semi-solid tubercular matter had become detached from a cavity in one of the lung summits. Cough failed to expel it, when, enveloped in a mass of mucus, it was drawn back into the bronchial bifurcation, thus causing asphyxial death. Had the windpipe not been examined, and had the mucus been found on analysis to contain a notable quantity of hydrocyanic acid, a very unfounded inference might have been the result. The smooth and clean inspection of the cavities is frequently, especially in my case of laryngotomy, becomes occasionally necessary, owing to the difficulty of laying hands on a perfectly true-fitting syringe in perfect working order at the moment when an instant's delay may be fatal. Humanity and decorum here come into collision, and with Irish surgeons the former always triumphs. I was lately obliged to repeat this procedure in a case which I laryngotomized for dipterus extending to the windpipe, in which the dyspnea was most urgent and alarming, threatening immediate death; in this case I had the advantage of the assistance of the President of the College. The venous hemorrage was troublesome and blood had entered the larynx. In such a case, an ice mass in this city have shown, the proceeding of suction is not exempt from danger to the operator. I was amply rewarded for

the risk by the prolonged respiratory calm which succeeded to the operation, and to the removal of the blood which had trickled into the windpipe. After due explanation of the chances of success — so slight in such a case — the friends acceded, indeed demanded, the operation.

It is a matter of practical note, that membranous casts of the bronchial tubes in quantity were both expectorated by the patient (a boy of about five years), and sucked out by my intelligent and assiduous assistant, Mr. O’hanessian Kevork, L.R.C.S.

The remarkable temporary effects of an artificial opening in cases of laryngeal diphtheria, I believe in group, and in cases of sealing of the glottis (but not of the disease of the essential disease on an unlooked. As, however, it would be evident impossible to predicate with certainty in any given case that the operation must fail, or, in other words, to determine that the false membrane will pursue its usual route to the bronchial passages unless, it appears to me that there absolute suffocation staves us in the face, and that the short duration of the illness (through the larynx) forbids the belief that the lungs have become hopelessly obstructed. Let the air pass through tubes consequently imbued by anxious secretions or semi-serous exhalations (or by both), the surgeon is quite justified, nay, perhaps, called on, to afford his patient the chance of recovery, however remote. Should his efforts be crowned with success in but one out of a thousand cases, he will recompense. I am clearly of the opinion that in such cases laryngotomy is the proper procedure.

Finally, even in children, foreign bodies of some volume, such as peas, &c., may be extracted by laryngotomy, the incision in the crico-thyroid space being rendered crucial, and the angles of the fibrous flap, if necessary, being removed by the scissors.

Remarkably, I may relate that I had proposed to myself some time since to laryngotomize a young man into whose larynx a fourpenny-piece had entered (and who failed for some days to expel it), as, preparatory to Sir Benjamin Brodie’s plan of inversion of the body, whilst, however, the carpenter (true to the traditional procrastination of Irish workmen) was preparing the plank—Nature—that stern and wholesome monitress of intending operators—in the presence of the surgeons, exhorted the patient dismissing myself with a good-humoured sneer. The man when seized with cough had been stopping in the act of washing a carriage. If more space be demanded, I have advantageously employed division of the cricoid cartilage strictly in the median line a vertical slice also may, if necessary, be removed. This method will probably answer, in children only. The division of the isthmus of the trachea, however, in the treatment of hoarseness from danger, or, if thought fit, it may be slightly dissected from the cartilages of the upper tracheal rings, &c. and pushed downwards preparatory to division of the latter.

In laryngotomy, haemorrhage is sometimes troublesome. It is usually venous, and ceases shortly after that the admission of air has dispelled venous congestion of the operation. Sometimes the larger bronchial tubes in considering the laryngeal branch of the superior thyroid artery which passes across the crico-thyroid membrane, bleeds smartly, but is readily checked by a slight clank of lint around the neck of the canula, or by scraping or torsion.

The difficulties of laryngotomy are, of course, greater in children and in females, both from the restlessness of the former, and in both from the absence of that saliency of the central crest of the thyroid cartilage which forms so satis-

* The specimens have been placed in the College Museum.
factory a landmark in the adult male. For comfortable laryngotomy it is of much moment to steady the larynx with the finger and thumb, to practise, and lastly, to observe strictly the median line. If gum elastic is to be used, it would be well to provide them with a collar, the other end being truncated as usual, but having edge rounded off by the instrument maker, and the interior also varnished.

GAGNILON OF THE WRIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR—I have in your number for November 15th, 1862, I have read a paper on "Ganglion of the Wrist," taken from the Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery, in which I think an unnecessarily severe and dangerous treatment is recommended viz., the excision of the enlarged bursa.

My treatment of this disease distinctly corresponds with that recommended by Dr. Burnett in your paper of November 22nd, 1865, and I have never seen a case resist subcutaneous division of the sac expressive of its contents and subsequent application of pressure. Treated in this way ganglion of the wrist is a mild and easily cured affection, but it is often confounded with a very serious disease that requires very formidable treatment, and which is thus described by Baron Dupuytren under the head of "Hydatid Tumour of the Wrist," in the twentieth vol. of Johnson's Journal:

"Encysted tumours, which consist of a number of small hydatids, with a stage of pear-seeds, form occasionally on the palmar aspect of the wrist, under the aponeurosis, which exists at this part, and among the sheaths of the flexor tendons. Their nature is not frequently mistaken, and troublesome consequences have occurred from an injudicious treatment.

"Case 1.—A manservant, aged 50, having one of these tumours, was admitted into the hospital. It had existed for two years, and extended from about two inches above to the same distance below the wrist-joint. It was somewhat flattened on its surface, and felt like those large sub peri-
cranial wens, which used to be called talipes, only that instead of being uniform it swelled out at the two ends, and was girt tight about the middle by the palmar ligament, fixating it. The shape of the part was not at all affected in colour. The hand could not be bent upon the forearm, and the movements of the fingers upon the hand were also impeded. Severe lancinating pains of a constant and distressing nature deprived the patient of sleep. They were not, however, increased by pressure upon the tumour; but when this was done a sort of opiation was perceptible, just as when we put a leather puch, containing some very small leaden bullets, besides, the movement of the small bodies from one end to the other could be felt in this way, and either end might be made to swell out by compression upon the other. Experience having shown that any other mode of treatment but free incision of these tumours, or amputation of the forearm (some have recommended in all cases), is not only useless, but possibly very dangerous, it was determined in the present instance to cut fairly through the sac, empty its contents, and induce a suppurrative granulation from its walls. The operation was performed thus: While an assistant pressed firmly upon the palmar ligament, so as to prevent the discharge of the fluid from the whole cyst, a transverse incision was made through the interstems and walls of one of its lobules, care being taken to avoid winding the annular ligament of the wrist. An innumerable quantity of small, white, hard, oval or rounded bodies immediately escaped; the other lobule was then cut open and a similar discharge flowed out. The sac was thus entirely emptied. A small portion of its walls was pulled out of the wounds and separated on torsors; it was found to be firm and fibrous, like wet parchment. A piece of lint was pushed into each orifice, so as to prevent them healing outwardly, and a tight dressing laid over it. The strictest anti-
ecdote was observed. The patient was discharged healed, &c., and the arm kept suspended and constantly wet with a cooling wash.

On the third day the wounds were examined; their edges were so puffy and swollen that the pieces of lint had been forced out, and the openings were almost closed; the hand and forearm were red and inflamed, and so exquisitely tender that the slightest motion caused great pain. The lips of the incision were gently separated, and pressure made so as to squeeze out any contained matter; the dosis of lint were then replaced and the member enveloped in emollient fo-
mentations.

"Every unfavourable symptom gradually abated; granu-
lation tissue sprung up from the bottom, and on the fifth day the cure was assured.

"Great care was taken each day to empty the pouch of any pus which might be confined. Within the month the wounds were completely healed. The use of the local baths was ordered to be continued, for the purpose of re-
 laxing the joint and facilitating its movements."

I was myself the subject of this disease for several years and was ultimately cured by the accidental rupture of the sac.

The history of my case is given in a number of THE MED-
ICAL PRESS for August 11th, 1841. In that article I offered the following explanation of the pathology of this affection:

"Notwithstanding that Dupuytren's practice is judicious and successful, his pathology of these tumours is decidedly wrong, and may lead to an inexact and temporizing mode of treating these affections. Were the small bodies, hydatids, enjoying a distinct organisation and existence, as Dupuytren regards them, incision of the sac would be a proceeding fraught with danger. I have, however, had the greatest attention to clinon, and am convinced that they are mere particles of lymph detached by the action of the tendons from the false membrane poured out during the process of inflammation on the synovial surface of the sheath; and farther, that they form in joints where they are ex-
posed to the influence of pressure, the nuclei of loose cartilages so frequently found in the knee and other articula-
tions of the body. To this opinion I was led by having ex-
ttracted from the knee of a man on whom I lately operated for loose cartilages, a large number of these bodies in every stage of formation, from small particles of plastic lymph to large and firm cartilages, formed by a cohesion of the small bodies, and rendered hard by the compression to which they were subjected."

In forming this opinion as to the nature of these bodies, I had the presumption to differ with Baron Dupuytren, who regarded them as organised and living beings; from Deverney who considered them totally inorganic, and from Professors Pecbrani and Ragnetta, who pronounce them to be detached aneurisms or varices of the lymphatic vessels. There is another form of ganglion described by M. Chassaignac as sub-articular tumour of the wrist, which sometimes leads to very serious error by being mistaken for radul aneurism. The best means of forming a correct diagnosis is by forcibly bending the hand upon the forearm, which by displacing the artery from its position over the cyst removes the interven-
tion of a pulsating vessel and allows the tumour to be accu-
ratebly examined. I have never seen this disease myself, but learn from the writings of Chassaignac that it is easily cured by iodine friction, but does not admit of treatment by incision, subcutaneous puncture or pressure, as in these cases the tumour communicates with the radio-carpal arti-
lulation.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, Skibbereen, Dec. 22, 1863.

DANIEL DONOVAN, M.D.

THE SALE OF VACCINE LYMPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—As spurious vaccine lymph is being sent into circula-
tion, and the result of such a fearfully wicked fraud is cal-
culated to lead to much uneasiness to those who have used genuine vaccine lymph, and who either failed to produce any result or have not obtained the proper one, I trust you will allow me to remark that, for the last seven years, with but one exception, and that for a short time, I have been the only person who has advertised the sale of vaccine lymph in the Lancet, Medical Times and Gazette, Medical Circular, Dublin Medical Press, and other Medical publications. One gentlemen of doubtless responsibility has also advertised lymph from the cow.

I beg to say that on no occasion has any but pure vaccine
lymph been collected or sent out by me, and I am sure my numerous correspondents, many of whom have been most successful in their operations lately on cattle, will kindly vouch for the truth of what I state. Surely those who state that spurious vaccine lymph is in circulation can also give the name and address of the persons from whom it was obtained, and thus set the general public on their guard against the position.

I am directed to ask you to allow this to appear, as I am receiving so many letters asking if I will guarantee the purity of the lymph supplied by me.—Your obedient servant,

W. FAULKNER, M.R.C.S.

40, Endell-street, W.C., and 12, Rosebury Villas, W.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion to the annexed list of names of gentlemen who have forwarded their subscriptions towards the funds of the Association. I would willingly at once apply to the Poor-law Board and ask their consent to receive a deputation, but I fear the reply might be, "there is no proof now that any great body of the present Medical Officers are dissatisfied with their position."

If, however, 500 medical men should answer the appeal which Mr. Prowse has made to them, then I should feel justified in at once taking active measures either by a deputation to the Poor-law Board or by a Bill in Parliament.

List of subscriptions sent to Mr. Prowse of Anerley:—

J. Blackshaw, Stockport, 5s.; W. A. Brie, Eton, 5s.; W. F. Brooks, Wye, 10s.; John Bowes, Blean, 10s. 6d.; W. Clark, Epsom, 10s. 6d.; J. Wilton, Ash, 10s. 6d.; R. O. Blythman, Rotherham, 10s.; W. C. Arlison, Hexham, 7s. 6d.; W. Montgomery, Haltwhistle, 5s.—Hewitson, Hexham 7s. 6d.; J. Chapuan, Brentford, £1; Brodie, Bellingham, 5s.; R. E. 10s. To Mr. Griffin:—E. C. Buckoll, Radford, 5s.; F. Turtle, St. George-in-the-East, 5s.; J. Taylor, Banbury, 5s.; G. M. Ashworth, Oakham, 5s.; P. Wreken, Ashby de la Zouch, 5s.; T. O. Walker, Towcester, 5s.—Yours, &c.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

STATE MEDICINE: AMENDMENT OF THE SANITARY LAWS.

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Branch held on Friday, the 26th ult., Dr. Sievock in the chair, Dr. Druitt, president of the Association of Medical Officers of Health, opened a discussion on Amendment in the Sanitary Laws. He said that more vigorous legislative powers were required for dealing with the everyday zymotic diseases, scarlet fever, typhus, diphtheria, small-pox, &c. He approved of the principle on which the existing machinery for carrying out the law was based—that of local self-government—but he thought that the powers of vestries ought to be enlarged. If the powers of a vestryman were as great as those of a justice of the peace, the position would be as honourable and as much sought after. The vestries delegated their powers to the sanitary committees, which could not act on complaints without referring back to the vestry. If owners of property were recalcitrant the interference of the police magistrate must be sought. And the legal mind seemed to have no faith in sanitary measures, and sympathised usually with the defendant rather than the prosecutors in such cases. The law gave no power for removing or isolating infected persons in crowded tenements; and three weeks or a month was consumed by legal process before any order to cleanse or disinfect premises could be carried out. It was very difficult to ascertain who was the owner of the house. The gist of the remedies which he proposed was, the consolidation of the Sanitary Acts. The local authorities should be invested with powers of removal and isolation in the cases referred to, and of compelling the interment of the dead; and they should have greater summary powers.

Mr. Jabez Hogg, and Mr. Smith of Eltham, generally agreed with Dr. Druitt. Mr. Smith, however, stated that rural vestries could not safely be trusted with the proposed powers. What was really needed was a central authority—a State department to take cognizance of all matters relating to the public health. Dr. Webster of Dulwich, Dr. Chevonne, and Mr. Lord of Hampstead, spoke in the same sense.

Dr. Sisson moved that It be referred to the Council of the Branch to consider whether any and what steps may be taken for the purpose of securing a committee of the Board of State Medicine as an integral part of the Legislature, and also what means may be adopted for obtaining a consolidation of the sanitary laws.

At the suggestion of Dr. A. P. Stewart, who seconded the resolution, it was amended, by remitting to the Council the task of considering also the measures to be taken for amending the sanitary laws.

Dr. Headlam Greenhow saw great difficulties in the way of the proposed measure. It was idle to talk of giving to the vestries the powers proposed by Dr. Druitt. Such a proposal would never be sanctioned by the Legislature. However it might be in London, rural vestrymen were mostly ill-educated persons, who could not be trusted with such powers. Dr. Druitt had made no answer to the amendment, and Mr. Smith's objection to local vestries was not understood. The proposal for the Board of State Medicine was desirable, but could not be carried out to the extent apparently implied. The association must beware that it did not do mischief in asking again for a separate ministry of health, which had once existed, but had been swept away. The Vice-President of the Council was now charged with the subject of public health, and was responsible to Parliament: it was necessary to educate the public as to sanitary conditions before endeavouring to secure a more powerful position in the State for State Medicine.

After a few words from Dr. Druitt, the resolution was put and carried nem. con.

RETROSPECT OF THE JOURNALS.

The Lancet hopes that during the present Session of Parliament efforts will be made to replace that time-honoured and useful institution, the Dreadnought Floating Hospital, by utilizing Greenwich Hospital, which has now become, as far as its inmates and objects are concerned, one of the things of the past. The floating hospital must be dreadfully inconvenient, and now, in these days of wholesale sanitary reform, its arrangements are sadly defective.

The formation of separate ophthalmic departments attached to general hospitals is urged. Some years ago, when the requirements of the Medical Department of the East India Company demanded special attendance on the wards of an ophthalmic hospital, several of the Dublin hospitals made arrangements for the purpose by devoting some beds to the care of some gentleman who had made ophthalmology a special study. The plan was found to work admirably.

The examinations of the Colleges of Surgeons and Colleges of Physicians are contrasted; that of the former is considered too limited.

A good deal of attention has been directed lately to the examinations of the London University, which by the majority are looked on as too severe, especially as regards the collateral branches, such as botany and zoology. Many good and sound men are prevented from taking the degree of M.B. through fear of the ordeal. We may expect some reform from the agitation going on at the other side of the Channel, but in Ireland any agitation seems to be fated to meet with increased opposition on the part of the governing bodies of the Colleges.

It seems probable that the Medical Officers of the Army will gain little by the Committee which has lately taken its grievances into consideration. The Indian Medical Ser-
vice is likely to get all the good men. Their confided in the Navy have been more fortunate, and are likely to be placed in a better position.

In the discussion attending the publication of Dr. Water's views on pneumonia, Dr. H. Kennedy of Dublin alludes to the fact that pecuii respiration in the diseased lung during the earlier stage of the disease was first noticed by Dr. Stokes.

The failure of vaccination as a preventative against influenza has been complete.

We have an interesting lecture from Deputy-Inspector McLean of Netley, reviewing the different modes of treatment for cholera. He refers especially to Dr. Chapman's treatment by applying ice along the spine, but the idea is as yet young. Most assuredly it is to old Indian and China Medical Officers that we must look for the most perfect knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Hume, one of the Medical Officers attached to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, has died from malignant typhus caught from the wards.

We find the fourth of Mr. Lane's valuable papers, "On the Surgery of the Rectum," in the Lancet. In this communication he takes up the treatment of rectocelle—a bulging of the rectum into the vagina, and presenting externally through the vulva—generally due to lacerated perineum. We cannot do better than give his own words as to the operation, but in the original paper his description is supplemented by plates:—

"The principle is that of the quill suture, but in several of its details it will, I venture to think, be found an improvement on the methods in ordinary use. The patient being placed in the lithotomy position, a portion of skin and mucous membrane is dissected off on each side of the lower half of the vulva, so as to form a raw surface, which should be about an inch and a half in length on each side, the right and left portions being continuous with each other below across the median line. It should be an inch or more in depth antero-posteriorly at the lower part next the anus, but may diminish to about half an inch in depth towards its upper part. It is better first to mark the outline of this raw surface by incision with the scalpel, and then to dissect off the mucous membrane, the thinnest possible layer of which should be removed; but it should be taken away in one piece, and not in small fragments. I much prefer this plan to transfixing the part with the knife, and cutting a sort of flap from within outwards; in the latter way a larger amount of tissue is removed, which is objectionable, and vessels of larger size are likely to be wounded. By proceeding in the way above described I have never had occasion to place a ligature on a bleeding vessel, nor have I ever met with bleeding sufficient to cause inconvenience, either at the time of the operation or subsequently. Care should be taken that the denuded surface is not approximately too far outwards under the scar or too far inwards towards the vagina, but just where the opposite sides would naturally and readily come in contact. The deep sutures, which are to hold the quills, are next to be inserted. For this purpose I am in the habit of using a strong needle of rectangular shape, set in a handle, and with an eye near the point. This should be entered perpendicularly on the left side (the term right and left refer to the patient, not to the operator), a full inch external to the anterior border of the cut surface; it should be passed deeply to take hold of as much tissue as possible, and brought out close to the posterior edge of the raw surface. It should then be thrust onwards through the tissues on the right side at a corresponding depth, and made to penetrate the skin at the left side. The entry point is then threaded with the wire suture, and the needle is withdrawn, carrying the suture with it. The needle should be bent at a right angle about three inches and a half from the point, and should be slightly curved from the angle to the point. The sutures are then secured by being passed through the perforations in two ivory bars resembling the quill suture."

At University College Hospital a patient who had his leg amputated above the ankle died of pyemia. There was sloughing and secondary haemorrhage. The vessels were secured by acupressure. At the West London Hospital another patient who had his leg amputated in the same place died of gangrene. He was very old.

Dr. Day of Geelong gives an account of an easy method of obtaining ozone for sanitary purposes, by merely smearing the inside of a glass jar with a particular kind of old sulphuric ether.

From the Medical Times and Gazette we learn that there has been gross neglect on the part of some person or other as regards the sanitary arrangements affecting the removal of troops in India and China. We have reason to believe that the Medical Department from time to time protested against many of the orders, the compliance with which subsequent experience proved to be highly injurious. At any rate, there has been a great loss of life and detriment to the public service.

The assistant of a Poor-law Officer in the Stockton Union has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter. A patient died of urinary extravasation from stricture; no attempt was made to pass the catheter until the patient was in extremis.

M. Gounod's "Tchais" is to be performed for the first time for the benefit of University College Hospital. The celebrated "Messink" of Handel was performed in Dublin for a similar purpose.

From abroad a Stornoscope is noticed, by which the jaw can be rendered transparent and caries discovered.

Dr. Davies contributes some cases of acute rheumatism successfully treated by blistering.

Dr. H. Jones' lectures on the pathology of nervous diseases are still continued.

Dr. B. W. Richardson contributes a paper on a new method of producing local anaesthesia. Although the subject is not yet fully elaborated, yet it deserves consideration. It consists in directing a stream of zinced sulphuric ether on the part. This produces intense cold; the temperature can be reduced to four degrees below zero. It is, however, hard to imagine how the reaction can occur without producing the same pain as follows the return of circulation in a frozen part.

In the British Medical Journal there is detailed a case where a fistulous opening in the loins communicated with the duodenum and kidney. A mulberry calculus existed in the latter, which was reduced to a mere cyst. The patient lived for a considerable length of time."

**Glasgow Lying-in Hospital**—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Glasgow Lying-in Hospital was held in the Religious Institution Rooms, Robert Dalgliesh, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the total number of cases treated in and out of the hospital, from 15th November, 1864, till the same period of 1865, was 650. The maternal deaths were 8. The children born alive in the hospital were 328; at their mother's houses, 298; still-born at full period, 18; premature, 17. In comparison with the report of last year, there has been an increase of 29 in the total number of women who have participated in the benefits which this excellent institution affords. Of that number six were indoor cases, and 23 received the necessary attendance at their own houses.
"LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS."

The following remarks were lately made by the Judge sitting at the Old Bailey to a prisoner convicted of re-
ceiving money on false pretences, the pretence being that he was an attorney. The sum received was altogether only £47, and the prisoner obtained it by pretending that he would conduct some Chancery business for the pros-
cutor. We reprint the Judge's speech as showing the severe manner in which our law punishes a man for pre-
tending to be an attorney, while it does not punish him at all for pretending to be a Physician or a Surgeon. The law evidently supposes that it is a criminal act for a man to pretend to conduct a law suit without possessing a legal qualification, but that it is quite immaterial for an un-
qualified man to pretend to cure diseases and to defraud the public of their money under this pretence.

The quack attorney, it will be seen, is utterly ruined, his wife and children are reduced to beggary; and he is (as a jenient sentence) imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four calendar months; the quack doctor, under precisely similar circumstances, would have been triumphantly acquitted, under the direction of the judge, and on his retirement from the dock would have been, in all prob-
ability, received with shouts of acclamation by the multitude.

"Mr. Commissioner Kerr, in passing sentence, said,—You have no name to avoid, you have no pretence of being a solicitor. The prosecutor wanted an attorney; you scuttled his claim in the Court of Chancery to some partic-
ular property. You represented yourself to be one, or the repre-
sentative of one, and to you he paid several sums of money. Although you were only prosecuted for obtaining £10 from him for false pretences, there can be no doubt that little or nothing was done by you either for the £10 or for the £37 odd besides which you previously received from him. There is, also, no doubt that the prosecutor was ex-
ceedingly wrong in placing his case in the hands of a non-
professional man. The rule holds good here, as it holds good always, that it is a most unwise thing to do anything irregular. Instead of recollecting that rule, the prosecutor threw himself into your hands, and was dragged by you through your course with expense. He held in his hands the cause of the prosecutor in intrusting himself to your hands, instead of decreasing, rather increases your offence. You seem to have got upon the door of your office a brass plate on which is engraved the name of a solicitor. We are told that such a course was made expensive. There is no sinister thing in this case will have the effect of calling the attention of the Law Association to a practice whereby people live by estab-
lishing offices to which unwary clients are induced to go. These offices are no more and no less than so many traps. The name of a man is engraved upon a brass plate and placed upon a door. The man whose name is so engraved know enough of law to be able to deceive the silly people who come to him. At the present time, and for some time past, the superior courts, and particularly the criminal courts of the metropolis, have been visited with too many persons who profess to be turretors. The courts of law have done all they could to put that kind of thing down, but hitherto all such attempts have been unavailing. But that is not the complaint here. This is a direct case of obtaining money by false pretences, and I have consulted with my colleague anxiously to see how you ought to be dealt with. It is only because you have hitherto held a respectable position, and that you might have thought you could do the prosecutor some service in getting him his property, that you will now be punished. You have been a solicitor for years. You have applied his money to your own use, thinking you would be able to give him value for it afterwards. You have a wife and large family, but that only increases your offence, for you not only offend against society by the crime, but you bring a slur and a stain on your wife and children, whom the court will protect in every possible way. At the same time I do not omit from consideration that the effect of this sentence is that you must lose your situation, and that you will have a great struggle to begin the world again. I have a great desire therefore to modify your sentence. This, I believe, is the first case of the kind that has been prosecuted, and I hope, as I said before, that it will have a good effect in putting an end to a system which has been carried on to an enormous extent. It would not be fair, however, that you should be made the sufferer for the offences of others, but certainly something must be done to put down the prevalent system of persons practising as attorneys who are not attor-
neys. The sentence up for to-day is that you be imprisoned and kept in hard labour for four calendar months."

THE SANITARY STATE OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr. Edwin Hearne, who is at present residing at Aix-la-
Chapelle for the improvement of his health, has written the following remarks in a letter to a Southampton paper:

"Southampton possesses natural advantages which should en-
crease the trade that have made it a model town in a sanitary point of view. A mild, temperate climate, unquestionably a very large, a gravelly soil, which promotes rapid drying and a popula-
tion greatly scattered, there being in the centre of the town about seventy acres of open laid out space, besides nearly 400 acres of public park within two miles. In my opinion, there is no other part of the town at the present time, with bear comparison for salubrity with any town in the kingdom, and the people have only to be true to their own interests to make statistics demonstrate that as a whole no other place, with a population as large, can be shown to compare with it with reference to healthfulness, independent of its other great ad-

tantages. [Here follows a list of advantages of the town.

"What has been already done for the town will permit the remaining being accomplished at a comparatively trifling cost. Then why not have these necessary improvements better carried out, as well as might be?

"I unhesitatingly answer because of the stolidity of the officials, and the incapacity of the Board of Health.

"Poor Cooper, on my remonstrating with him as often as about, alnost as we met, told me that he did not wish to. What harm would it do, whilst only two or three in the Council know any-thing about, much less take any interest in, sanitary matters?

"The baker, the butcher, the brewer, the clothier, the coal merchant, a crowd may be considered as well acquainted with their individual occupations, but without doing them an injustice, what do nine-tenths of the forty gentlemen who constitute the Board of Health know, or what can they be expected to know, of sanitary laws?

"Acts have been passed, but they are not understood.

"Deaths have resulted in consequence of the accumulation of filth, dependent on defective sanitary arrangements, in different localities. The ordinary certificate has been refused by the medical attendant, and juries have declared the verdict of "beaten by dogs." But has the dog beaten the neglect? Even these unusual proceedings have had little effect in roasting the authorities from their torpor to a proper sense of their responsibility. A temporary cleansing en-
forced; but the permanent measures to prevent a recurrence of such calamities are still in abeyance.

"It is in such places that fevers constantly find the aliment-
ary substances upon which they subsist, and worse pesti-
lences, as often as the atmosphere becomes favourable to their development.

"Such complaints have been made by a few non-medical writers about the name of the disease which prevailed in Southampton during the past autumn. It has been asked, and, in their ignorance, even dogmatically answered, whether it was Asiatic, English, or spasmodic cholera. Both English and Asiatic are spasmodic; English is rarely fatal, and wanting in symptoms invariably present in Asiatic. Asiatic is fatal to a great extent, especially if neglected in its insidious and early stage. Both are produced by the same causes, but differ in degree, in proportion to the amount and quality, of the matter that has been swallowed. The question of quarantine has also been introduced. I have never entertained but one opinion., which is, that it is worse than useless. That it deranges commerce to an alarming extent, there can be no doubt at all. Never can it be proved that it has ever served a good purpose. If you plague, yellow fever, or cholera ever been arrested by quarantine regulations?—no. In the port of Southampton, small-pox, un-
questionably a contagious disease, has been brought on shore
without hindrance, but not with impunity,—whilst both cholera and yellow fever, unless I have been wrongly informed, have been subjected to what only exploded opinions could account for. The rapidity with which the contagion of the above-mentioned diseases is many, and, I think, indisputable. For the present I will adduce but one, which applies equally to both diseases. The most light quarantine has been found powerless in arresting the progress of cholera. It would be superfluous to give examples, since the instances where the strictest quarantine has been enforced for fourteen or twenty-one days, or even longer, without producing the desired effect, are very numerous,—whilst the rapidity with which it increased is become so strikingly apparent, that where choleras existed strongly against the opinion that the disease admits of a long period of incubation.

"The importance of the subject has induced me to enter thus fully into general sanitary and local considerations, with, and intimate knowledge of, Southampton, into its sanitary condition and wants, in particular. Of the suburbs I may be tempted to write on some future occasion. Although favourably situated, they are undoubtedly becoming more and more insanitary, and the inhabitants will have but a short time to wait before they are taught, as those of other places have been, that Nature's laws cannot be set at defiance with impunity. Ignorance and selfishness combined may stop the way for a time, but the power of truth must prevail. To this end I have endeavored to illustrate the duties, urban and suburban, to vigorous and speedy action." 

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—January 18.—General Sabine, President, in the chair. The following papers were read:—Sixth Memoir on Radiation and Absorption," by Dr. Tyndall; "On the Spectrum of the Sun," by Mr. W. Huggins; "Geographical.—January 22.—The Chairman announced that the Council had voted £200 in aid of the Leichhardt Search Expedition, which started from Melbourne in July last, and had been supported with large grants of money by the Legislatures of Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia. Mr. Leichhardt was under the command of D. McIntyre, a gentleman who, in a previous journey in search of new pastoral lands from Victoria to the Gulf of Carpentaria, had discovered traces of the lost explorer on the banks of the Flinders River. Mr. McIntyre's search would be continued, and he hoped to be able to give examples at the next meeting by public bodies and private persons, were forthcoming; and it could not fail in adding very greatly to our knowledge of the interior of the continent, even though it did not succeed in its main object of discovering further remains, or surviving members, of Leichhardt's party. Description of the District of Cape York, Australia," by Mr. J. Jardine. The author gave also a most interesting description of the aborigines, of which four distinct tribes inhabit the district. "Explorations in the neighbourhood of the River Glenelg, in North-Western Australia," by Mr. J. Martin.

NUMISMATIC.—January 18.—Mr. Evans exhibited two Danish bracteate ornaments in gold of the Iron period, with loops for suspension. Similar specimens have been found in Saxon interments in Kent. Mr. Freudenthal exhibited a pattern for a decimal coinage. Mr. G. Brooks exhibited several pieces of the reign of Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII.; also two Burgundian coins found in excavations in the neighbourhood of the Edgeware-road. Mr. Boyne exhibited an unpublished medallion, being the second issue of the London Mint in the reign of Henry VIII., with the central rings. Mr. Evans read a paper communicated by George Finlay, Esq., L.L.D., entitled, "Thoughts about the Coinage of the Achaean League".

STATISTICAL.—January 16.—Mr. T. A. Welton read a paper "On French Population Statistics."

LITTORI.—January 18.—Dr. St. Brody exhibited a number of rare plants, collected by himself in the neighbourhood of Glencoe, and L. 150 of which he lent to be new to Britain. The following papers were read:—"Flora of the Banda," by Mr. M. P. Edgeworth. "On some new British Polynia," by Mr. Ray Lankester.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—January 22.—"Annual General Meeting." The President announced that the Council had awarded a prize of the value of five guineas for an essay "On Allantichlora," the author of which proved to be Alexander Wallace, M.D., of Colechester. This valuable memoir, in which the writer, from personal experience, demonstrates the practicability and utility of isolating the country of the Allantus silk-worm (Bombyx Cynthis), will shortly be published by the Society. The President, before vacating the chair, read an address "On the Progress of Entomology during the Last Year."

MEDICAL.—January 15.—"General Meeting." Prof. Dr. Morgan, President, in the chair. An abstract of the proceedings during the past year having been read, the President made a few remarks upon the satisfactory state of the Society. He called attention to the novelty and importance of many of the papers, and remarked that this was the only Society in England where such papers could be received.

CHEMICAL.—January 18.—Dr. Gladstone read a paper "On Pyrophosphatric Acid and its Salts," of which some are remarkable for their complex and anomalous constitution. Professor Wanklyn, in a preliminary account of his researches "On the Action of Carbonic Oxide upon Sodium-Ethyl," which furnishes a body named diethylated formic aledehyde, with extraction of the metal sodium.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—January 17.—The paper read was, "On Automatic Telegraphy," by Mr. A. Bain.

THE OBSTETrICAL SOCIETY.—The following papers are to be read at the next Obstetrical Society meeting, Wednesday, February 7th, eight p.m.—Dr. Snow Beck, "On Enlargement of the Uterus," &c.; Dr. Sandon Smith, "On the Asthenic Properties of Bichloride of Carbon," and other papers.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENGLISH WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, February 9th.

ROYAL.—"Societies of Arts, 8.—Dwellings for the People," Mr. Biggs. THURSDAY, February 10th.—"Read," Prof. Tyndall.


THURSDAY, February 17th.—"French Homonymy," Prof. Cassel.

SATURDAY, February 19th.—"Art Education: how Works of Art should be viewed," Prof. Westmacott.

MEDICAL OBITUARY.

DEATH OF DR. TAGGART, ASTRIM.—In our obituary of to-day will be found a notice of the decease of this most public-spirited gentleman. In typhus fever, caught in the discharge of professional duty. About twelve days ago the first symptoms of the treacherous malady were observed; and, despite the skill and unremitting attention of Drs. Seaton Reid (Belfast), and Spearing (Atrim), who were in attendance, the end came, the crisis was reached. As a physician, Dr. Taggart stood high with his medical brethren, who always respected his sound judgment, patience, and honourable courtesy; and a wide circle of sorrowing friends throughout the community testifies to the esteem in which he was held by the general public. By marked liberality of sentiment, a candid and generous disposition, and a happy Christian consistency of life, the lamented gentleman had endeared himself to multitudes who never sought his professional skill. He has been cut off in the prime of life, and leaves a young widow and several children to mourn his loss.—Northern Whig.

This is the second Doctor within three years that is reported to have died from typhus in Atrim town. It is to be hoped that in the course of time the services of Medical men will be fairly appreciated, and that when they fall victims to disease, acquired in the performance of their sacred duties to the public, that the parishes that have benefited by their services will feel it to be their duty to give small pensions to the sorrowing widows, who are seldom provided for.

We learn also that Mr. Ilume, Physician Assistant at the Manchester Royal Infirmary, has fallen a victim to an attack of virulent typhus, contracted in the discharge of his duties. The public should set a higher estimate than they do on the daily risk incurred by self-sacrificing Medical Officers in the discharge of their duties.
SIR JOHN MCGREGOR, M.D., K.C.B.

Sir John Mcgregor was the second son of the late Mr. Duncan Mcgregor, merchant of Cowloe, county Perth, N.B., by Mary, daughter of Mr. John McDermott of Perth. He was born October 20, 1791, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. Entered the medical department of the army 1809; served in the expedition to Walcheren 1809, and was present at the taking of that island and the evacuation of it. Present at the siege of Elsinburg, and served with part of the army in South Breveld, General the Earl of Chatham commanding; served in the Peninsula under his Grace the Duke of Wellington from 1811 to 1814, and was present at the siege of Badajoz, and in all the campaign actions against the French in Lord Hill's advance into Portugal, and the retreat from Bussaco, as well as in various other operations of the second division of the army. In Spain and Portugal, was appointed surgeon to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, 1st of February 1813; served in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, twice in Bengal and the island of Ceylon; was present at the capture of Fort Muiden and the capture of the town of Korama in Lower Scinde; was senior medical officer of the army sent to the relief of the forces employed against the Fort of Kol缴, Upper Scinde, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of February 1841; present during the investment of Kandahar, end of 1841, beginning of 1842; senior medical officer of the forces sent under Brigadier Wyder for the relief of Kandahar 6th, 1st of May to the 3rd of June, 1842; present during the closing stages of the campaign, and with an arm of its return to the British provinces, through the Khooloo, Cabool, and Khyber Passes, 1st of August to the 23rd of December, 1842, and was present at the following actions fought during the foregoing period—the battle of Kaliee Shok, 18th of January, 1842; present at the actions of Bungs-Dax, Dandah, and Zhilla-Greyader, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 10th, and 18th of March, 1842; present at the battle of Baba Walls, 25th of March, 1842; battle of Gough, 9th of August, 1842; at the capture of Ghanezoo and the storming of the heights of Beluch, 9th and 10th of September; present at the action on the red guard from Soorkab to Gandanoom (Khooood Cabool Pass), 16th of October; affair with the rear guard from Lameekana to Ali Mousel (Khyber Pass) 6th of November, and present at the medical field force during the whole of these operations under the command of Major-General Sir W. Nott; present and acted as principal medical officer of Queen's troops at the battle of Maharajpore, in the dominions of Scinde, 20th of December, 1843, General Lord Viscount Gough commanding; served a second time in the island of Ceylon, and was senior medical officer in the Kandian provinces during the rebellion in 1848. Was three years principal medical officer in Hongkong, China, 1850 to 1853; three years as deputy-registrar-general of medical officer at Madras, 1853 to 1856; one year and two months as inspector-general in Bengal, and travelled during the latter period in the performance of his duties 402 miles. Served in the North-West Provinces of India during the mutiny of the Native Bengal army, passed through the city of Delhi, and was present at the capture of the city in March, 1858. Recommended for promotion by Lieutenant Colonel Smith, commanding the 4th, and Major-General Sir W. Nott, for services performed as chief medical officer of the Kandian field force in Beluchistan, Scinde, and Afghanistan. Recommended for promotion by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for services performed at the battle of Maharajpore, but was the only officer at the head of a department in sir W. Nott's army not promoted on its return to India. As before stated, he entered the medical department, as hospital assistant June 27, 1809; became assistant-surgeon February 15, 1816; regimental surgeon April 50, 1822; staff surgeon July 8, 1843; deputy inspector-general, 1873; inspector-general, 1856. Sir John was made an honorary physician to Her Majesty in August, 1850, and was, in recognition of his eminent professional services, created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Admitted by the name of Mcgregor instead of his patronymic, the family being descended from the Mcgregors of Ross, the name having been changed after the rebellion in Scotland in 1745. He died at Corstorphine-lodge, Rye, Isle of Wight, on the 13th of January, 1856, at the age of 74. He was buried at the cemetery in that place.

Erythema Nodosum during January has been prevalent in and about the West. It has been confined chiefly to children, but, however, notable exceptions occasionally complicated with pneumonia, and in some cases with fever of a remittent character becoming intermittent. Nocturnal attacks of severe colic frequently attend the disease.

The libraries of several foreign universities have received from the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England upwards of 570 volumes of the illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of the College.

Dr. FORBES WINSLOW.—The profession and the public in general will be glad to learn that this distinguished physiologist, who has been the centre past suffering from severe illness, caused by a fall from his horse, has sufficiently recovered from the effects of the accident to resume his professional duties. We also learn that Dr. Winslow is preparing for publication a new edition of his work on "Observe Diseases of the Brain and Mind."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 25th ult.:—

Budd, Herbert Goldingham, Worcesters. 
Bulder, William Hill, M.D., Toulouse, West Indies. 
Bushell, Stephen Wootton, Brixton. 
Dean, Thomas, M.D., London. 
Godwin, Henry Pelham, Kent. 
Hussey, John Frans, Salisbury. 
Hurly, Robert, M.D., London. 

It is stated that of the fifty-six candidates who presented themselves for examination on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th ult., only eight were referred back to their studies for six months.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF IRELAND.—The following gentlemen passed on February 3rd:

Fellowship.
Mr. Edward Alfred Birch. 
Mr. William Hill. 
Mr. Arthur Croker. 

Licentiates.
Mr. Patrick Fagan, Limerick. 
Mr. Joseph Kenny. 

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 25th ult., the following Assistant-Surgeons in the Royal Navy passed their examinations for full Surgeons in that department of the public service:—

Colquhoun, Archibald Grant, of the Royal Marine Infantry, Woolwich; 
Diploma of membership of the College dated July 30, 1851. 
McMorris, Robert James (half-pay), member May 10, 1850. 
Currie, Henry Charles, surgeon of Haslar Hospital; Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, May 29, 1841.

APOTHECARYS' HALL.—The following gentleman passed his examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received a certificate to practise on the 25th ult.:

Peardon, Henry, Finsbury-grove, Manchester.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:

Hall, Richard Strange, Manchester Hospital. 
Thurston, William French, Guy's Hospital.

Nine of the thirty-two candidates who presented themselves for the Preliminary Examination in Arts on the 26th and 27th ult., the following passed, and received certificates of proficiency in general Education:—


CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The following have obtained the Professor's Certificate in Comparative Anatomy:—

Bryt, L. G., Corpus College. 
Flitcroft, G. T., St. John's College. 
Tucker, J. K., Magdalen College.

AROMA OF COFFEE.—The berries of coffee, once roasted, lose every hour somewhat of their aroma, in consequence of the influence of the oxygen of the air, which, owing to the porosity of the roasted beans, penetrates. This change may be best avoided by stewing over the berries, when the roasting is completed, and while the vessel in which it has been done is still hot, some powdered white or brown sugar (half-an-ounce to one pound of coffee is sufficient). The sugar melts immediately, and by well shaking or turning the roaster quickly, it spreads over all the berries, and gives each one a fine glaze, impervious to the atmosphere. They have thus a shining appearance,
though covered with a varnish, and they in consequence lose their smell entirely, which, however, returns in a high degree as soon as they are ground. After this operation, they are to be shaken out rapidly from the roaster and spread on a cold plate of iron, so that they may cool as soon as possible. If they are allowed to remain heaped together, they begin to sweat, and when the quantity is large the heating process, by the influence of air, increases to such a degree that at last they take fire spontaneously. The roasted and glazed berries should be kept in a dry place, because of the covering sugar affects moisture. — Baron Lisby in "Popular Science Review."

Committee on Contagious Diseases.—The Committee on this important subject has just sent in a report of its lengthened sitting of upwards of a year to the Lords of the Admiralty, and it is understood that some very stringent measures are proposed with a view to diminish the great and predominant evil which has so greatly an injury to the men of the two services.

William Carter, Esq., physician and surgeon to the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County and City of Dublin.

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. Trench's letter, which arrived too late for this week's number, is inserted.

Dr. Murray.—The notice is inserted.

Mr. Griffith's letter is received.

The Hibernian Society.—The report is received.

A. J., Broughton-in-Furthess, Lancashire.—The subject is noticed in another part of our present number.

Letter.—In cases of sudden and acute vascular protrusion of the eyeball, the ligature of the common carotid artery has been often attempted with success. Mr. Nunnally of Leeds believes that this is sometimes due to pressure exerted on the ophthalmic vessels in the cavernous sinus.

A. Student.—Greek is not compulsory at the Preliminary Examination mentioned by our Correspondent.

One or Two.—The physicians in question are not at present in England. The report alluded to we believe to be unfounded.

Dr. J.—The newspaper has reached us, but we are unable to find the paragraph alluded to.

Births and Deaths Registered and Meteorological during the Week ending Saturday, January 27, 1866, in the following large towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boroughs, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Registered Births</th>
<th>Registered Deaths</th>
<th>Weekly Average of Registered Births</th>
<th>Weekly Average of Registered Deaths</th>
<th>Temperature of Air (In Fahrenheit)</th>
<th>Rain Fall.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>3038</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>1403</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>32.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>1668</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>1633</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>1366</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>1121</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>596</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salford</td>
<td>1712</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gloucester</td>
<td>1280</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>1378</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total of 18 Large Towns</td>
<td>241522</td>
<td>2031</td>
<td>12261</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The average weekly numbers of births and deaths in each of the above towns have been corrected for increase of population from the middle of the 10 years 1853-1862, to the present time.

Registration did not commence in Ireland till January 1, 1861; the average weekly number of Births and Deaths in Dublin are calculated therefore on the assumption that the birth-rate and death-rate in that city were the same as the averages of the rates in other towns.

The deaths in Manchester and Bristol include those of persons belonging to these cities who died in workhouses situated outside the metropolitan districts.

*The mean temperature at Greenwich during the same week was 48°.9 deg.

The Griffin Testimonial.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—The following subscriptions have been received on behalf of the above fund:

Dr. John O'Reilly, Ware. £10 6 0
Amount previously announced £123 18 3
Received at "Lanc's 0ffice" 9 9

Yours obediently,

Robert Fowler, M.D., Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

165, Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 24, 1866.

New Works.

(From the Publisher's Circular.)

Duncan (P. Martin) and Millard (W.).—A Manual for the Classification, Training, and Education of the Feeble-minded, Inebriated, and Idiotic. 8vo. 2 pts. pp. 170, cloth, 5s. (Longmans.)
Johnson (George).—Notes on Cholera; its Nature and Treatment. 12mo. pp. 136, cloth, 6s. (Longmans.)

Preliminary Notice of "An Application of the Liverpool Nurses Training School—its foundation, progress, and operation in hospital, district, and private nursing. By a Member of the Home and Training School. With an Introduction and Notes by Florence Nightingale. 8vo. (Liverpool, Holdin') pp. 104, 4th, 2s. 6d. (Longmans.)

Reports to the Lord Provost, Gentlemen of the City of Edinburgh on the Castle Thistle. 4to. (Edinburgh, Macalister) pp. 50, sewed, 6s. 6d. (Simpkin.)

Meetings of Societies for the Week.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.—4 p.m. Prof. Huxley, "On the Classification and Structure of the Mammalia."

Hesba Stwa. Society.—7 p.m. Annual General Meeting.—8 p.m. Annual Inscription by the Rev. Dr. de Bortis, holog.

Obstetrical Society of London.—8 p.m. Dr. Sow Beck, "On Enlargements of the Pubis." Dr. Sow Beck, "On the Anesthetico Properties of Bichloride of Carbon," and other Papers.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Royal Institution.—3 p.m. Prof. Jesse Town, "On Heat."

King's College Medical Society.—3 p.m. Mr. Perrin, "On Syphilis."

Friday, Feb. 9.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.—4 p.m. Prof. Huxley, "On the Classification and Structure of the Mammalia."

Royal Institution.—3 p.m. Dr. John Scott, "On the Action of the Compass in Iron Ships."

Saturday, Feb. 10.

Royal Institution.—3 p.m. Prof. Westwood, "On Art Education, and how Works of Art should be Viewed."

BIRTHS.

On the 5th of Nov., at Tien-Tsh, China, the wife of Thomas A. Ainslie, M.D., of a daughter.

On the 8th ult., the wife of R. Luton, M.R.C.S., of Eiss, of a daughter.

On the 21st ult., at Hillside Cottage, Chisnall, Derbyshire, the wife of C. Stuart, M.D., of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at South Penge-road, Tooting, the wife of E. Diver, M.D., of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., at Woodstock, Oxen, the wife of Dr. Frederic Taylor, of a son.

On the 5th ult., at Beigrie, the wife of H. Harris, M.R.C.S., of a son.

On the 7th ult., at St. Helens, Lancashire, the wife of E. T. Wyrley, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

On the 6th ult., at Springfield, near Tooting, the wife of J. S. Biggs, M.D., of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Manchester-square, the wife of W. H. Fuller, M.D., of a daughter.

On the 28th ult., at The Priory, Wrexham, the wife of T. Eyton Jones, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

Marriages.

On the 4th ult., at Hanwell, Mr. Hammond, L.R.C.P., to Amelia, daughter of T. Hawkins, Esq., of Gloucester House, Hampstead.

On the 5th ult., at Edlington, Rowland Hills, M.R.C.S., of Con- idro, Doncaster, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Edward Parker, Esq., of Bailey, near Doncaster.

On the 7th ult., at Abercroy, G. Park, M.D., Army Medical Staff, to Christian, daughter of the late P. Williamson, Esq., of Hull.

On the 7th ult., at Acre House, Brixton, Mary Ann, wife of Benj. Evans, F.R.C.S., aged 35.

On the 8th ult., at Monkswarmour, Andrew Mono, Surgeon, formerly of Ovingham, Northumberland, aged 77.

On the 11th ult., at Cancing-street, Liverpool, aged 55.

On the 3rd ult., at Hurst, near Manchester, after a short illness, Adrienne Margaret, daughter of William and Adrienne Harris, of Worthing, Sussex, aged 17.

On the 5th ult., at Wymouthal, Norfolk, Theod. Edward Tawell Colman, Surgeon, aged 34.


On the 11th ult., R. J. Griffith, Surgeon, of Adelaide-road, Southend, Essex, to Edith Caroline, aged 17.


On the 20th ult., R. Laycock, L.R.C.P., of Bradley, Leeds, Yorks.

LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR, February 14, 1866.

Original Communications.

SOME REMARKS ON THE VALUE OF LARYNGOSCOPY.

By MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.Lond., M.R.C.P.,
PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

A paper of mine, which was published in the second number of The London Medical Press and Circular, has called forth an article from Dr. Ebenezer Watson, which necessitates my again craving the attention of the readers of this journal. Dr. Ebenezer Watson’s charges are as numerous that, lest any should be omitted, I must beg to answer them categorically.

1. Dr. Watson, complains in a general way of my having misrepresented him, and of my having “attacked” in this journal papers which he published in the Lancet in June and July, 1865. He considers that this was “not the proper course, because the readers of the two periodicals may be different.” &c. Here I feel called upon to remark that the “attack” was commenced by Dr. Ebenezer Watson (in the Lancet of July 1st, 1865), and that I am only acting on the defensive. As regards “the proper course” to have taken, I may observe that whilst I did not think Dr. Ebenezer Watson’s “Revelations” of laryngoscopy were sufficiently important to call forth a letter from me at the moment they were disclosed, I can see nothing improper in incidentally referring to them when writing at a later period on a subject connected with laryngoscopy. I had the less hesitation in referring to the subject in The Medical Press and Circular, as Dr. George Johnson, writing on laryngoscopy in the Lancet of August 18th, 1865, had already called the attention of the readers of that journal to the antiquated notions of Dr. Ebenezer Watson. Dr. Johnson’s remarks on the “Revelations” did not, however, evoke any reply from Dr. Ebenezer Watson. As regards the justice of the general charge of misrepresentation, those who read this communication will form their opinion.

2. Dr. Ebenezer Watson, whilst modestly placing himself side by side with Cheyne, Porter, Ryland, Treusean, and Green, considers that I have depreciated the works of my predecessors. By referring to my paper, however, he will see that I expressly observed, in speaking of the first three of those eminent practitioners, that they “valued doubtless have been only too glad to welcome the new mode of examination,” had they not unfortunately “long passed away.” Treusean and Green, happily, are still among us, and have not, as far as I am aware, opposed the laryngoscope, as invented by Czerny.

Dr. Ebenezer Watson, though associating his name with these practitioners, stands in a very different category.

3. Dr. Ebenezer Watson now says, “My experience in its application (of laryngoscopy) to diagnosis is now considerable, and my faith in its results is very, very, apparent among us, and have not, as far as I am aware, opposed the laryngoscope, as invented by Czerny.”

On both these points I congratulate Dr. Ebenezer Watson especially as regards the latter, as it shows such a manly confession since last July.

4. Dr. Ebenezer Watson next accused me specifically of misrepresentation. In my paper I said that he implied that laryngoscopy was almost superfluous in diagnosis. and certainly useless in practice. To this sentence Dr. Watson takes exception, and says that his words were “that the application of the laryngoscope in the investigation of the diseases of the larynx is a very welcome addition to our means of diagnosis. It gives another and entirely new source of evidence to judge from, and it is therefore fitted to make our opinions more correct and our treatment more definite than heretofore.”

Dr. Ebenezer Watson seems to forget that he also remarks that “as regard to the ordinary pathologists the organ (the larynx), he had found the laryngoscope at once uselees and unnecessary.” Again he says, “In children it is quite impossible to make a good laryngoscopic examination.” In respect to this statement I may observe that, as children, aged four and six, were brought to me before the Pathological Society during the progress of the cure or evulsion of warty growths with the aid of the laryngoscope and my laryngeal forceps. These children were examined with the laryngoscope by many of the Fellows present (see Transactions of the Pathological Society, vol. xvi., page 28). Again, whilst admitting that “cases of special difficulty may arise in which some degree of uncertainty may be removed or diminished by laryngoscopy, in the great majority of cases he can, with sufficient certainty, determine the nature of the affection without having recourse to the new diagnostic art.” So much for Dr. Ebenezer Watson’s former faith in laryngoscopy for diagnosis. It would be easy to give numerous other instances of Dr. Ebenezer Watson’s endeavours to “damn with faint praise.” The whole tone of his articles showed that he was incapable of appreciating either the value of laryngoscopy or the power of laryngoscopists. Thus, in speaking of laryngeal growths, which have been so repeatedly observed by eminent physicians, he observes, “I cannot repress the wish that these strange visions been given to them a little less frequently, for it seems odd that such cases do not occur to others,” &c. &c. Though it is scarcely likely that laryngoscopists will control their observations so as to suit the “Revelations” of Dr. Ebenezer Watson, the readers of this journal will be somewhat surprised that these remarks came from a physician who calls upon others to be “fairer and more charitable to his fellow-labourers in the field of applied science.”

5. Dr. Ebenezer Watson remarks in the “Revelations”:—

“Mr. Mackenzie mentions his having, in several cases removed small, and apparently from the sketches given in the paper already referred to, the galls from the gullet of the larynx, by means of forceps, guided by the laryngoscope. Now, this is rather a wonderful feat in surgery, for in such cases the operator has to manage the forceps with his right hand whilst he holds the mirror with his left.” &c. &c. I can assure Dr. Ebenezer Watson that a large number of practitioners who have attended my demonstrations have learnt to perform the “wonderful feat” of introducing a brush into the larynx in this way after a few trials. The use of forceps and other instruments is, of course, more difficult, but, as Dr. Johnson said, “I should have thought that the number of well authenticated cases in which morbid growths in the larynx have been discovered and removed by the aid of the laryngoscope would suffice to convince even the most reserved and fastidious. The fact is not an unusual one, and that their removal by the aid of the mirror presents no insuperable difficulty. As regards the warts figured in my book being “hair-like,” I may observe that anything more unlike “hairs” could scarcely be drawn. The excellence of the illustrations (for which I am indebted to Mr. Orrin Smith) has called forth the unanimous approbation of the medical press, and if these warts grow appear “hair-like” to Dr. Watson, I am not surprised that, in attempting to apply remedies to the larynx, he should trust rather to the sense of touch than to that of sight.

6. As regards Dr. Ebenezer Watson’s “not perceiving the advantages of my little inventions,” I can only say how proud I feel that even one of my instruments should not
meet with his unqualified condemnation. He formerly said that he thought my laryngeal galvanizer was likely to be innocuous, but very ineffective.

With an expression appearing in the "Revelations" of Dr. Eben. Watson amounted, as I foolishly imagined, to a "description," but I am now informed that, although thus "revealing" in the pages of the Lancet, Dr. Eben. Watson had actually never seen the instrument! Now, however, that he has seen it, he considers that it performs the office it was intended for. Though he is kind enough to promise a report on two cases he is at present treating with my instrument, I am not so sanguine as he as to the results—that is, if he introduces the instrument in his own peculiar way. I may mention, however, that, considering the number of cases already successfully treated, and especially those reported by Dr. Eben. Watson himself in the second number of the Medical Press and Circular, I scarcely await his report with that anxiety which, I have no doubt, I should otherwise feel.

7. As regards Dr. Eben. Watson's method of laryngoscopy, I am quite amazed to learn that "it is not essentially different from Czermak's." It appears now that, instead of using "a range of larynges" as above, he has a "range of houses that he thus curiously employs." Does he still carry out his eccentric method of warning the laryngeal mirror—viz., by allowing the patient to suck it? or, as he delicately puts it, "making him take the mirror into his mouth for a minute or two," when it becomes of such a temperature, &c. &c.

The readers of this journal will not be likely to judge of Dr. Eben. Watson's mode of examination, the value of his revelations, and the justice of my remarks upon them. I have to add, in conclusion, that having, since the publication of my paper, received numerous inquiries from medical men in different parts of Ireland, as to where my galvanizer can be obtained, its price, &c., I beg to be allowed to add that it is sold by Mayer, Ed. J. N. Nicholson, at the Royal Institution, and by most other instrument-makers. It can be used with any electric machine. The price is ten shillings.

13, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, February 6, 1836.

The apparent causes of fever and choler a.

By CHARLES P. MOORE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
One of the physicians to Cork-street Fever Hospital, Etc.

The distinction between typhus and typhoid fever is not, as it appears to me, very much to be relied on either as to its line of demarcation or in regard to prognosis, insomuch as the latter may, by an easy transition, as owing to some accidental circumstance, pass into the former; also a person in the course of, or convolution from, typhus may very readily be attacked with typhoid symptoms. Dr. Murchison, in his valuable work on fever, insists on the distinction between the two, quoting many eminent authors in support of his views, at the same time that he admits the large array of authorities who regard the two diseases as identical; but in using the word identity he goes much farther than I would, so perhaps there is not so much difference among those who are said to hold opposite views on the subject, and as it is not my wish to occupy either my own time or that of my readers in the discussion, I will simply state, that I think the two forms of disease, though differing in many points, may be fairly embraced under one head "fever," as they are in the registration of deaths in Ireland.

While, however, saying this much, I would not for a moment avoid impressing the leading features of each form of the disease on the profession, especially on the younger members of it, in the hopes that attention to these points may more often than has heretofore been the case lead to inquiry into the causes of each, with a view to the adoption, wherever possible, of preventive measures. Perhaps if we divide the more important continued fevers of the United Kingdom into three classes, as my predecessor on the medical staff of Cork-street Fever Hospital (Dr. Hannal) did, we would form a more correct classification of the diseases under consideration.

Dr. Hannal designated fever as typhus, typhoids, and typhoid, and it appears to me more true and comprehensible a nomenclature than that of typhus and typhoid—the latter terms constituting typhus, representing those cases presenting characters in common with typhus and typhoid. I have also been informed by another gentleman, whom I hope to quote at a future time, that in his experience the distinctions between typhus and typhoid are not generally well marked, and that in Dublin hospital practice he finds typhus the rule and typhoid the exception.

Before proceeding further I would very shortly premise that, as regards choler a, Dr. Murchison, arises from the fact that in general can be understood as malaria or miasm, the latter terms expressing a vitiated state of the air caused by the diffusion of gases, the smell of which is offensive.

I do not at present desire more than to allude to the various conditions which may intensify the noxious qualities of the atmosphere resulting from overcrowding, such as the low condition, from any of the numerous causes which may depress the systems of the persons crowded together, causes which may operate either by action on the atmosphere, or on the persons acting on each other together; in like manner the bad air, constituting what we denominate, by borrowing from another language, as malaria, may be caused by the putrescence of various minute organisms or organic particles in the air, soil, water, or in the materials of the habitations of the persons attacked with disease; or the decomposition may arise in substances of a much more tangible and apparent nature. Or, again, the vitiated air may only arise by the perspiration or effluvium from the bodies of the agencies at a distance, as by currents of wind, by conduction of water, air, &c. &c. or again by the geological arrangement of the locality, the operation of tides, floods, the operation of capillary or other natural forces.

I am well aware that many persons even of great intelligence have often been at a loss to account for the sequence of fever and other diseases, and that the decomposition of decay apparent to the senses, more especially when the atmosphere is at a comparatively low temperature. This may, I think, be accounted for thus: matter containing more or less organic substances in combination with moisture is constantly emitting watery vapour, the latter is always more or less impregnated with the gases resulting either from the putrefaction of the matter or decomposition of the organic matter, although to the senses at the low temperature of the atmosphere such impregnation may not be recognizable but when the same air gains admission to a dwelling-house, and most of all to a sleeping-room—in short when the eddies with and diffusion in the outer air is rigorously prevented by every available means, as at hot or cold weather, the noxious and hitherto latent miasm is rendered apparent and doubly injurious.

The same sequence of operation may act, I conceive, even in our bodies in the process of respiration. The moisture, carrying with it a certain amount of latent miasm, may pass the sentient nervus provision, which would warn us of a momentous palpable amount of noxious vapour, with little or no premonition of its presence, and a slow degree of blood poisoning may proceed, even in the cold external air, which may prove injurious, if other favourable circumstances, such as over-fatigue, exhaustion, or subsequent exposure to more active miasm arise.

An instance such as this may be seen in persons who, though they take much active exercise, never seem to benefit by the exertion or are, rather, dangerously exhausted, whose complexes bear evident traces to the fact. The explanation of this seems to be, that the air, such as that of
and typhoid fevers are as dissimilar as two of the exanthemata. That typhus does not communicate typhoid fever can never prove that the latter bears no resemblance to it, but that typhoid may, under favourable circumstances, merge into typhus, as well as that the latter readily also assumes typhoid symptoms, rather proves the truth of those observers who years ago by their own observation pointed out the affinity existing between the two forms of illness.

MEDICAL ANALYSIS.

DESIGNED AS A GUIDE TO THE PRACTICAL DETERMINATION OF THE PURITY OF COMMERCIAL MEDICINES.

By CHAS. R. C. TICHBORN, F.C.S.L.
CHEMIST TO THE APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND, ETC.

(Continued from Vol. III, page 510.)

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM (continued).—The presence of free chlorine in hydrochloric acid is delicately determined by dropping in a small piece of silver leaf after diluting the acid. If chlorine is present the silver leaf will become instantly tarnished, and if exposed to the light for some time this reaction will indicate the smallest possible traces of that substance. The presence of nitric acid does not vitiate the test, but it must be borne in mind that perchloride of iron produces the same effect if present. Iron may be detected by ferrocyanide of potassium, which gives a blue precipitate.

b 1. ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.—The specific gravity of this acid should be 1.050. “Six fluid drachms require for neutralization ninety-nine measures of metallic sodium of the specific gravity of 1.24.”

b 2. ACIDUM NITRICUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.—The specific gravity of this is given as 1.074, and six fluid drachms are said to require for neutralization 93-88 measures of the volumetric solution of soda. Now, six fluid drachms contain nearly 4-10ths of a drachm of nitric acid, and 8-10ths of a drachm of hydrochloric acid.

This acid, however, varies very much, and is of a very uncertain composition. If recently made, and mixed as directed in the Pharmacopoeia, it will contain no free chlorine, but will merely be what is probably a mechanical mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It will not dissolve gold leaf in the cold, which demonstrates this fact; but if it has been made some time, or if the two acids have been mixed together before diluting one with water, the acids react upon each other, free chlorine is generated, and gold will be found to readily dissolve without applying heat. For the tests of purity of these acids, see respectively the articles "Hydrochloric Acid" and "Nitric Acid.”

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.—

C₂H₂N₂=27 \[\text{CNII}\] + H₂Cy

Anhydrous hydrocyanic acid is a colourless liquid, having a specific gravity of 0.7058 at 60° Fahr. It is miscible with water in all proportions. It is extremely volatile. The medicinal acid only contains two per cent. of anhydrous acid, yet it is very poisonous. The smell of hydrocyanic acid is sometimes compared with the essential oil procured from bitter almonds, and as this oil generally contains a considerable amount of hydrocyanic acid, this will account for the descriptions given in medical and chemical works. There is, however, an aroma due to the essential oil which is entirely wanting in the acid, and, vice versa, the odour of the acid is quite distinct from that of the oil.

The peculiar acridity felt in the throat or the constriction of the fauces on smelling this acid is more marked than even the aroma itself.

Hydrocyanic acid is rarely if ever intentionally adulterated. It generally, however, contains a small quantity of some inorganic acid (hydrochloric or sulphuric); the
Hydrocyanic acid resists limous paper slightly, but, owing to the ready volatility of this substance, the paper retains its original colour on drying. But if mineral or non-volatile acids are present, the paper remains permanently red. If the salt is at hand, Goethegus's pretty test may be used for the same purpose. This consists in the introduction of the double decomposition of the cyanide of potassium ("hydrargyro-cyanobyan de potassium") to the hydrocyanic acid to be examined. The presence of a mineral acid is rendered evident by the instantaneous formation of the red iodide of mercury.

The acid used is generally sulphuric, sometimes hydrochloric. The presence of the first is easily determined by chloroform of baryum, which gives a white precipitate if it is present; but the detection of hydrochloric in hydrosulphuric acid is not quite so easy. A very small quantity of the precipitate, procured on the addition of nitrate of silver to the suspected acid, is transferred to a test-tube, and some considerable quantity of nitric acid (specific gravity 1.500) added, and boiled for some time. The cyanide of silver is decomposed with the evolution of carbamic acid, whilst the presence of hydrochloric acid will be rendered evident by a white precipitate of chloride of silver remaining.

Hydrocyanic acid is liable to great variations in strength—a matter of great importance with so powerful a medicine. Sometimes this proceeds from carelessness in proportioning the water after distillation, or more frequently from the fact, that hydrocyanic acid rapidly loses strength from its very volatile nature. Luckily, however, the estimation of hydrocyanic acid is easy of execution, and, with ordinary care, gives very exact results. The Pharmacopoeial should contain two per cent. Scheele's acid contains a very variable percentage. Some years ago it was customary to send this acid out containing five per cent., but of late years it seems to have been reduced to four, probably from the circumstance that it was only necessary to add its bulk of water to make the two per cent. acid.

The estimating of hydrocyanic acid is best performed by the method suggested by Liebig, and adopted in the present Pharmacopoeia. The specific gravity is not a guarantee for the strength of the acid unless very carefully taken with very delicate instruments.

The test is that half a fluid ounce of the acid, when treated with an excess of a solution of soda, requires the addition of 80-66 measures of the volumetric solution of nitrate of silver. One atom of the cyanide of silver, formed upon the addition of volumetric solution, combines with another atom of cyanide of soda to produce a double salt. Therefore, as long as there is any hydrocyanic acid present, no precipitate is produced; but when sufficient nitrate of silver has been added, the excess is decomposed by the soda present, and oxide of silver is thrown down. Thus a turbidity is indicative of the conclusion of the experiment. The turbidity and the colour which take place would be represented by the following equations:

1. Formation of cyanide of sodium, 2HCy + NaNO₂ → NaCy + H₂O
2. Formation of cyanide of silver and sodium, 2NaCy + AgNO₃ → AgCy + NaNO₂ + H₂O
3. Similar indicator or oxide of silver, AgNO₃ + NaNO₂ → AgO + NaNO₃ + H₂O

The volumetric solution of nitrate of silver is a definite chemical solution—that is to say, contains 1-10th of an equivalent of nitrate of silver in grains, in each 100 measures.

From the reaction it is seen that one equivalent of nitrate of silver equals two equivalents of hydrocyanic acid.

Indian Brandee.—A child, named Emma Longfellow, aged eight years, died at Leeds from the effects of a money-worth of Indian brandee administered to her by her mother for the cure of diathetic and scrofulous boils. The deceased, a surgeon, stated that the "Indian brandee" is a most pernicious article, being composed partly of naphtha. The inquest held on the child was adjourned in order to have the "brandee" analysed.

Dr. Richard Schomberg, brother of Sir Robert, has been appointed director of the Botanic Garden of Adelaide.
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Communicated by Dr. G. de GORREQUER GRIFFITH, Physic to the Institute for Women and Children, etc.

The first case was a patient, under the care of Dr. Henry Smith, and submitted to operation because of a tumour or swelling on the right shoulder.

The history attached to the case is as follows:—The patient, a woman, for the first time noticed a swelling about four years ago, in the site of the present tumour: this swelling very gradually increased in size, till it attained its present dimensions, which are equal to those of a small orange. Within the last ten days there had been a good deal of pain, as if suppurative action had taken place.

Before Mr. Smith began the operation, he mentioned that he was uncertain whether the swelling was a chronic abscess or a tumour, using this latter word in its strict signification, and implying an abnormal solid growth, fatty, or otherwise.

While pointing out the symptoms which would lead to the supposition that it was a tumour which lay beneath the integument,—there being a certain degree of consistence and firmness appertaining to the swelling, along with great mobility underneath the skin and upon the subjacent muscles, coupled with the length of time which had elapsed from the first appearance, and which the swelling had taken to develop itself.

Mr. Smith dwelled particularly upon the sense of fluctuation which could be appreciated by the finger, upon the acute pain felt within the last ten days, the peculiar elasticity, of the consistence and firmness, and stated that, although the diagnosis was very uncertain, he should not be at all surprised if the affection should prove to be a chronic abscess, even of four years' duration.

With both operating scalpel he made an exploratory puncture into the centre of the swelling, and forthwith there issued thin and healthy pus.

The abscess having been emptied, a compress of lint was applied by means of adhesive plaster and bandage, in order to prevent a re-collection of matter.

Mr. Smith then mentioned a case in which an operating surgeon of eminence had asked him to be present at the removal of a tumour from the axilla. The tumour had been present for two years; the operation being expected to be of a serious nature, owing to the number of vessels in the axillary region. There was a goodly supply of assistants. The surgeon, without having first made an exploratory incision, divided the integument and the subjacent tissues till he came upon and cut into—not an axillary tumour—but a simple chronic abscess in the axilla.

CLEF PALATE—OPERATION BY SIR W. FERGUSON.

Case 2.—This was a young woman of about 18, who had had hare-lip, combined with great deformity of the nose. The hare-lip, and in a great degree, the deformity of the nose, had been rectified by a previous operation. As there existed a fissure in the hard and soft palate, in addition to the deformities above described, another operation had been resorted to in order to cure this malformation also, and so far as the hard palate was concerned, the operation was most successful; but the cleft in the soft palate, although repaired for the few days succeeding the operation, and while the stitches had been allowed to remain in, it seemed to have been so. As soon as the stitches had been taken out the mere weight of the palate had created the cleft afresh, and that even through the margins of the fissure had been pared, nicely and accurately apposed, and glued together by adhesive in

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

The Cholera Conference.—Dr. Goodove is to be the English medical colleague of the Hon. W. Stuart; Salih Effendi, director of the Medical School at Koombarock, and Dr. Bartorelli, member of the Board of Health, to represent the Porta; Drs. Pelikan and Bykov, and Mr. Lintz to represent Russia; Drs. Greisinger and Hesch to the Prussian representatives: and Dr. Salvatore, with the Chev. Juponti, first dragoon of the Italian Legation.

The Queen's Physician and the Opening of Parliament.—Orders were given to the police, on Tuesday, to permit the carriage of Dr. Jenner to follow in the Royal procession en route to the opening of Parliament by the Queen.
FOREIGN MEDICAL LITERATURE.

February 14, 1866.

ON PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY AND OF ITS VALVES.

By Dr. P. Q. BRONDEESET.

Translated from the Nederlandsch Archief voor Genees- en Natuurkunde, le Deel, 2e Alleenb., Utrecht, 1864, for The Medical Press and Circular.

By WILLIAM DANIEL MOORE, M.D.Dub., M.R.I.A.,
HONORARY FELLOW OF THE SWEDISH SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS,
OF THE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE
ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF COPENHAGEN; EXAMINER IN
MATERIA MEDICA AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE IN THE
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

(Continued from page 567.)

The principal writers on diseases of the heart agree in this, that the lesions of the pulmonary artery and of its valves are among the rarest abnormalities which we observe at the bedside. Thus Stokes* thinks that the difference in the frequency of the occurrence of valvar lesions of the right and left side of the heart is so great that in practical medicine we may confine ourselves to the consideration of defects of the latter, and Bamberger writes respecting the former: 'Our ignorance is by no means difficult, only the rarity of these affections is so great that in a given case we would rather endeavour to explain the phenomena in any other possible way.

In fact, special circumstances must exist to lead us to suspect the presence of such a lesion if we are not to be surprised at the discovery of a considerable morbid change in the pulmonary artery in the dead body. Now, since the year 1864 two cases have occurred in the hospital at Utrecht. The first relates to a change in the valves of the pulmonary artery, combined with their partial destruction; the second to an atheromatous degeneration of the arterial wall, with nearly complete embolism of the branches and great hypertrophy of the right side of the heart. I shall communicate the leading peculiarities of these cases, and, in conclusion, compare them with those already known.

I. EXCRESCENCES ON THE VALVES OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF ONE OF THE VALVES.—This case was observed in a man, aged 29, admitted into the hospital on the 22nd July, 1861. The countenance was pale and swollen; the feet were edematous. Auscultation and percussion afforded no signs of pulmonary or heart disease. The respiration was normal; the pulse was slow and regular. The urine contained a large quantity of albumen, also fibrin cylinders and epithelial cells passing into a state of fatty degeneration. Chronic Bright's disease was, in this instance, suspected to exist. After treatment had been continued the abdomen, too, began to swell and ascites set in. The urine still contained albumen. Subsequently violent diarrhoea supervened, under the effects of which the patient sank on the 12th October without any disturbance in the functions of respiration and circulation having been observed.

The post-mortem examination was made in twenty-four hours after death. The cavity of the cranium presented no peculiarities. The brain and its membranes were normal.

Thorax.—The chest contained a small quantity of clear air only. The lungs collapsed on the opening of the cavity; the left lung appeared, as well as the right, to consist of three lobes. The pleura-pulmonals of the right lung was adherent posteriorly to the pleura costalis. Both lungs crepitated when cut into, and floated in water. From the lower lobes of both a red frothy fluid exuded on section. The heart was not enlarged, and it occupied the usual position. The left ventricle was capacious; the mitral valves were in their normal state. Neither did the semilunar valves of the aorta exhibit any abnormality. The inner surface of the aorta was smooth, with the exception of a few places, where some yellow-coloured, slightly elevated spots of the size of a pin's head were found. Placed in rows, they presented the appearance of stripes. On micro-scopical examination they were seen to consist of small deposits of cholesterol, and the surrounding tissue increased its thickness. The aortic valves were normal. The valves of the pulmonary artery, on the contrary, exhibited a considerable morbid change (see plate IV., fig. 4).* That situated most to the left (when the position which it has in the body was given to the heart) was attached to the arterial wall; its edges, at its five margin, was covered with numerous condylomatous excrescences of various size and shapes. The largest two presented a conical form; a broad base and a pointed extremity, turned upwards. Their breadth amounted to about 5 cm (0.135") and their length to 10 millimetres (0.3575"). In the place where the excrescences lay against the wall of the artery, the latter was distinctly ulcerated, with sharp edges, and covered with purulent exudate; the inner and middle coats of the artery, which was here very much attenuated, appeared to be annihilated. The side of the valve looking towards the heart was smooth. The middle valve presented but little change; only at the base there were some slighter depredations united into a spot, also on the endocardium of the right ventricle under this valve. There, finally, was a small, almost wholly destroyed. Of this only a trace was to be found, consisting of a small part of the base and some small hard deposits, arranged in a crescentic form. The valve that still remained, presented the appearance of being partially ulcerated. Above this valve the wall of the artery was likewise thinner. In the artery itself no further change were observed, but there was anabolic obstruction of its branches. The excrescences consisted of an unorganised caseous mass, which swelled up in dilute hydrochloric acid with the development of gaseous bubbles.

Abdomen.—The liver was congested, the spleen soft. The pancreas was normal. The small intestines presented no abnormality. In the rectum were some small, very superficial, yellowish depredations. The liver was albuminous; the deposit contained epithelial cells in a state of fatty metamorphosis, also pale fibrin cylinders. The kidneys were large, pale, and of a yellowish appearance. On the surface they exhibited some ruptured bloodvessels. The epithelium of the tubuli uniriferi presented traces of fatty metamorphosis.

The pathological condition of the valves of the pulmonary artery here described was evidently the result of an inflammation, which had been confined almost exclusively to the valves, and chiefly to the surface looking to the wall of the artery. The inequality resulting therefrom occurred the deposition of fibrin from the blood, which passed into softening and caused destruction of the right side of the heart. Of such a condition of the valves insufficiency must necessarily be the result. Sclerosis probably did not exist.

As we said in the commencement, changes such as those here described are often enough met with in the semilunar valves of the aorta, but very seldom in those of the pulmonary artery. In the first place, inflammation in the right side of the heart is extremely rare, and it appears that even where roughness is produced thereby, further deposition from the blood does not very readily take place. The well-known case described by Dietrich* agrees in some points with the above. In his case a ring-shaped

* Stokes, Diseases of the Heart and the Aorta, Dublin, 1864, p. 163.
† Virchow's Archiv, Bd. 9, p. 544.
# I have allowed the reference to the plate to remain, as the other figures contained in it illustrate a paper of the pathology of cystoid kidney, which I have marked for translation if I can procure the plate from Holland. — Translator.
† Dietrich, Prager Vierteljahrschrift, Bd. 1, p. 157.
steno sis of the conus arteriosus had taken place beneath the valves of the pulmonary artery in consequence of acute myocarditis, and the valves of the artery were studded with fine granular and warty excrescences, partly connected with one another, partly isolated. These were not, as in our case, situated on the side of the valves towards the arterial wall, but towards the cavity of the artery, and they extended to the place where the constriction existed. The valves, moreover, were still present in their integrity. Dietl* states that in the hospital at Vienna there are two preparations—one, taken from a youth, where there was insufficiency of the valves, in consequence of a very acute exudative process, with softening and adhesion of the valves. This pathological condition presents much analogy to that observed by us. The second is described by Bene dict,† and was obtained from the body of a woman aged 60, whom he had seen also during life. In this instance the semilunar valves were much thickened, had coalesced with one another at the edges, and were completely inverted so as to present a concave surface upward. The orifice was so constricted that only the top of the finger could be introduced through it. On the inner coat were many atheromatous deposits. Freireich§ has described a case where insufficiency of the semilunar valves was combined with constriction of the ostium arteriosum of the right side of the heart.

Pathological conditions of the valves of the pulmonary artery are observed also in cases of communication between the sides of the heart. Bertin's records two cases of this nature, one observed by himself, the other communicated to him by Louis. In the first the cavities of the right side of the heart were found, in a woman aged 57, very much hypertrophied, and the orifice of the pulmonary artery was closed at the base of the valve by a horizontal plate, in which only an opening of two and a-half lines in diameter existed. The ductus arteriosus was still open. In the second case there was a small opening between the aorta and the base of the right auricle, while the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery, having grown together, formed an edge by which the orifice was constricted, leaving an opening of only two and a-half lines. The person, a bricklayer, in whom this was observed, was 25 years old. The same occurrence is described by Gordon, of insufficiency of the valves of the pulmonary artery, combined with communication between the two sides of the heart. The valves were thickened, shortened, opaque, leaving a gaping opening, through which water poured in. In the interauricular septum was an oval opening, the longest diameter of which was three-fourths of an inch.

Laudy, Speer has accurately described a case which occurred in a girl, aged 17.¶ In this instance the orifice of the pulmonary artery was so constricted, in consequence of the valves growing into a carotidizing ring, that only a fine catheter could be introduced through the opening. The foramen ovale was open.

The case recorded by me is thus distinguished from all others by the remarkable constriction existed, and that there was no communication between the right and the left sides of the heart. It is important to observe this, as it is hence evident that auscultation could not yield the phenomena observed where constriction coexists, and which would lead one to suspect the presence of a pathological condition of the pulmonary artery and of its valves.

We have accordingly also seen, that in all cases occurring during life, stenosis of the orifice had existed. It is, moreover, remarkable that the same pathological conditions,
perceptible in the place corresponding to the pulmonary artery on a level with the fourth rib, more strongly at the left than at the right side of the sternum.

Soon after the patient died, and we found, on post-mortem examination, which was performed on the 9th of September, twenty hours after death, the following:

Thorax.—On opening the thorax the lungs were seen only slightly to cover the heart, which was very much enlarged. The latter, in fact, was uncovered through a space of about 1½ hands' breadth. The pleura-pulmonary of the right lung was strongly adherent to the pericardium. The tissuie of the right lung was tough, the lung itself was small and contained but little air, and only a small quantity of blood. The upper lobe was less compressed than the lower. The latter contained very little air. The bronchi were, on section, very distinctly visible. In the ramifications of the pulmonary artery were found old, whitish-yellow firm emboli. The left lung was free, highly compressed, slightly oedematous, and contained but little blood; the position of the heart was altered; the apex lay further to the left; the right ventricle lay quite across upon the diaphragm; the right auricle and right ventricle were very much hypertrophied. The former was very much dilated. The right auricle was in the form of an old, firm, whitish-yellow plug, adherent to the wall of the vessel and leaving only a small space for the blood; the plug was situated exactly where the artery divides into its pulmonary branches and was continued into them. Farther from the trunk the artery was empty, but exhibited thickened yellowish spots; the left ventricle was dilated. On the upper surface of the normal valve was a thickened and elongated portion, which hung freely downwards from the valve, and was furnished with tendinous appendices. The semi-lunar valves and the aorta were normal; the pericardium was everywhere strongly adherent to the surface of the heart.

In the abdomen were from ten to twelve ounces of turbid serum. With the exception of the liver, which was small and in the incipient stage of cirrhosis, the organs of this cavity presented nothing remarkable.

Can we, from the morbid changes observed on post-mortem examination, account for the phenomena presented during life? The oppressed breathing and the dyspnoe are certainly sufficiently explained by the condition of the lungs and of the heart. The large and hypertrophied heart, the first, place above the murmur to be heard at the left side of the sternum, at the edge of the cartilage of the fourth rib, as well as at the right of the sternum at the same height—also a systolic murmur—may have depended on the pathological condition of the pulmonary artery. The pressing, too, of the blood through the very narrow opening existing between the plug and the artery, and the friction of the blood along the rough walls of the dilated left branch, may be remarked in explanation of this murmur.

We have in particular to direct attention to the advantage derived in this case from the employment of the sphygmograph. It showed, in fact, that the current of blood in the system of the aorta had undergone no remarkable modification, and thus the suspicion of a pathological condition of the right side of the heart, or of the pulmonary artery, was excited. Had we not had this indication we might, in connexion with the auscultatory signs, have incorrectly diagnosed a considerable insufficiency of the bicuspid valve.

To the present time only three cases have been observed in which the trunk of the pulmonary artery was in such a pathological condition.

In Stokes* we find mention made of a case observed by Hoyer, where after death's great dilatation of the pulmonary artery was discovered. In life a very strong systolic murmur had been heard between the cartilages of the second and third ribs, on the left side, which was propagated over the whole cardiac region. A second case was accurately described by Erichsen.† On auscultation the following phenomena were observed:—A systolic bellows murmur opposite the apex of the heart, in the first sound; the second sound weak but pure. In the second intercostal space a systolic and diastolic buzzing murmur. On opening the body two aneurisms of the pulmonary artery were met with, separated by a deep constriction, which was situated one centimetre (3837") above the edge of the valves of the pulmonary artery. In addition, the tricuspid valves were thickened at their edges, corrugated and shortened, and the bicuspid valves were studied with numerous vegetations. Lastly, Skodat observed, in a man of 43 years of age, a case of aneurism of the size of a goose-egg, while the calibre of the two branches of the pulmonary artery was reduced to the thickness of a crow quill. During life there was a systolic bellows murmur in the ventricle, while at the base of the heart the sounds were scarcely audible. Anatomical examination presents the greatest analogy to the one above recorded.

ECLAMPSIA

(GRAVIDARUM ET PARTURIENTUM)

AT EIGHT AND A-HALF MONTHS' PREGNANCY,

BECOMING MUCH AGGRAVATED AFTER PARTURITION:

CHILOIFORM: CURE.

By Dr MASUREL.

(From the Bulletin Medical du Nord de la France.)

Translated by WILLIAM CRONIN HOGAN, M.D.,

St. Andrews.

MADAME D., 45 years of age, of a lymphatic temperament, and in delicate health for a very long time. She had been pregnant four times previously. Two confinements took place prematurely, and the children in both instances were dead. The child of the third pregnancy came to its natural time and was healthy, but it died of convulsions in three months after its birth. There survived a little girl, aged six years, the fruit of the fourth confinement, and who, though well-looking, had, about fifteen months ago, convulsions, of which she was perfectly cured. In this last confinement Madame D.—, according to her husband's explanations, suffred from suffocations, which ended while the confinement was over. The history of her case, which I then heard, made me believe that at that time there was a real nervous crisis, but the details are quite insufficient to form a fixed idea as to its exact nature.

When I was called upon the 4th October, at eleven o'clock p.m., Madame D.— was eight and a-half months' pregnant.

Having sat up to satisfy the calls of nature she fell heavily to the ground, and was so prostrated that her husband thought she was dead. She did not recover her senses till she was again put into bed. It is then, in that

† Petersburger Medicinische Zeitschrift 1 Jahrgang, 1862, p. 89.
‡ Abhandlung über Percussion und Auscultation 6te Auflage, p. 334.
position I find her, lying on her back; she is very feble, complains of headache and pains in the chest. Her countenance is pale, anxious, though stupid-looking. The lower extremities, especially the right, are œdematous; the right hand and forearm are so, too, but to a lesser extent; her state is evidently chlorotic (chloro-æmorrhæa).

Neither the motions of the infant nor the beatings of its heart are clearly perceived. The os uteri is exactly in the same state as in that of a female at eight and a half months' pregnancy; there is no symptom of labour. The development of the uterus is normal. The following prescription is ordered:

- Sulphuric ether...... 2 grammes
- Essence of mint...... 20
- Cherry brandy water...... 20
- *Linden tree water...... 120
- Syrup of poppies...... 32

I myself administered a spoonful of the foregoing mixture every quarter of an hour, and made her use chloroform inhalations. My patient is quite unwilling to take the mixture, as she pretends she is in great torture when attempting to swallow. There is in reality great difficulty of deglutition, and she is not able to swallow a tablespoonful of the mixture, made from seven to eight attempts to do so. On the same account, the chloride of potassium inhalations are incomplete. However, at midnight I left her patient in a pretty fair state.

On the 5th, at half-past four o'clock a.m., I am called upon and witness then a real attack of eclampsia. The face is the principal part engaged; it is pallid and has a real epilo-piform figure; the mouth, completely di-tortet, spews forth a sanguinolent froth. This condition lasts about ten minutes or so, and is followed by prostration, accompanied with stertorous respiration and inability to recognise anything. During the attack I repeat the chloroform inhalations; I also order cold water applications to the forehead and apply sinapis to the extremities. As soon as consciousness returns I repeat the mixture above ordered.

At the end of an hour no new attack coming on I retire, ordering the mixture and cold applications to be continued, and giving directions that I should be sent for in case a new attack should come on.

At eight o'clock a.m. I again see my patient, who is perfectly unconscious; the eyelids are closed and the globes of the eyes are fixed and immovable. I then, for the first time, see the eryeoid appearance, well marked, and which, according to the assistants in the room did not exist the day before. She passed no water; I was near her about a quarter of an hour when she opens the eyelids; she moves her head gently to the right side; the eyeballs are convulsed from above to the right side, and the convulsions of the face recommence more violently than before, and are confined to the right side; I repeat the chloroform inhalations and a loss of consciousness immediately takes place; cold water is sprinkled on the face; sinapisms are renewed, and, notwithstanding, the patient becomes conscious for a few minutes only. One attack follows another and causes great prostration.

At ten o'clock the patient became conscious; I then left her and gave orders that I should be sent for if at all required. At this time the focus has given no indications of any combustions of labors are present. However, the os uteri is half open; the finger penetrates freely to the membranes.

At half-past twelve o'clock two new attacks have taken place in my absence; I was sent for, and not being at home a brother practitioner (Feron) arrived and found the infant dead between the thighs of the patient. The confinement took place without any trouble. I am told that Madame D... has only used those words—"you hurt me," and endeavoured to turn off, as it were instinctively, the hands of the accoucheur.

A little time after being delivered, a new attack comes, on, more severe and more prolonged than any other. This time the whole body participates therewith, but it yields, like the preceding ones, to the same treatment. The patient is in the same condition as before after the attack; sinapisms are applied to the forearms. Up to nine o'clock in the evening my patient is not conscious for a single moment; attacks take place from hour to hour, and sometimes oftener, in despite of repeated inhalations of chloroform.

October 6th, eight o'clock a.m.: No attack since nine o'clock yesterday evening; she passed the night quietly, but sensibility is not yet returned. Respiration is stertorous; the eyes are rigidly fixed; the icteroid hue and œdema are as before; there is some instinctive attempt at deglutition. She is ordered barley-water, with 05 dec. ginger to two thirds of a teaspoonful of honey in it; the anti-spasmodic mixture and inhalations of chloroform.

Midday: She is in the same state; she drank, however, a little pisan and passed water for the first time since she got sick; she spat out the greater part of the purgative liniments, and no evacuation from the bowels as yet took place. I ordered her the same pisan and mixture, careful inhalations of chloroform and carbonate of magnesia.

At nine o'clock p.m. the patient has drunk well and passed water; the bowels were once moved; her condition otherwise is the same, except that the protrusion is not so great. I ordered the same as above.

7th, eight o'clock a.m.: She passed a quiet night; she answers yes and no, but she recognises no person; her eyes are fixed without expression; her face is stupid-looking. The urine of the previous day, when analysed, is found to contain no albumen. I prescribed as before, barley-water with nitre; the anti-spasmodic mixture and croal b. h.

Eight o'clock p.m.: She passed a quiet day; same expression of countenance; the eyes are movable but without expression, and unable to see. She has had one motion from the bowels and passed some urine; she set up to obey the calls of nature, but her movements are more automatic than guided by intelligence. The same treatment is persevered in.

8th, half past seven o'clock a.m.: My patient recognises her husband and child; she also knows me, but no other person; her look is strange, and her speech is drawling and uncertain; I order, in addition, a little barley-water broth. The patient makes no com\n
9th, eight o'clock a.m.: Her sight is better, speech easier, and more flippant; she knows her attendants for a few minutes only; œdema in the extremities less, and completely gone from the upper members; the icteric cat or tine is disappeared; I prescribe the same medication; beef tea and chicken broth.

10th, in the morning: Her appearance natural, speech perfect, but still drawling; the patient inquires of her husband what took place, and asks if she was not presente before she got sick; she receives some evasive reply, and asks no more questions in consequence; some medication, beef tea, panado, and chicken broth.

10th, in the evening: Her confinement could no longer be concealed from her; she complains of headache, abdominal pains; has a feverish pulse and a hot and moist skin; I order, in addition to the ordinary prescription pills, composed of

- Sulphate of quinine...... 01 déc. 
- Extract of opium...... 01 déc.

for one pill; one every three hours.

11th: A real attack of intermittent fever took place; a short intermission, one hour at farthest, I am told, followed; I find this morning my patient in the same state as the day before; same prescription as before.

12th: The jaundice has nearly altogether disappeared; so have the abdominal pains; headache is less; her countenance, speech, etc., are better, and she is much improved in every way except being a little feverish; I prescribe thick soup and egg; also the following:
A somnous acid ... 0.04 centig.
Powdered iron ... au. 1 grannre.
Sugar of milk

To be made into twenty doses; one every four hours.

21st November: Feverishness altogether gone; she is getting better every hour; I prescribe roasted meats and quinine wine; also

Arsonous acid ... 0.1 centig.
Powdered iron ... 0.2 grammes.

To be made into twelve doses; one three times a day before each meal.

25th: Improving; to continue same diet; quinine wine and iron powders.

26th December: At this period her health is good; there is slight ecchymosis in the right leg; our patient is following her usual avocations, and I did not think it necessary to continue any more treatment.

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, Jan. 23rd, 1866.

Dr. ALDERSON, F.R.S., President.

AN ACCOUNT OF AN ARTERIO-VENOUS CYST IN THE POPLITEAL NERVE; AMPUTATION; RECOVERY.

By C. H. MOORE, F.R.C.S.,
Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

A woman, aged 31, received a blow with an iron pump-handle in the middle of the ham. In a fortnight a painless, movable swelling, of the size of a hazel nut, was found in the situation of the injury, and but for its distance from either hamstring would have been pronounced to be an enlarged bruise. In sixteen months' time the tumour had increased, and seemed partly solid, and she first felt pain, which was referred to the foot. Three months afterwards, and twice subsequently in the following three months, the swelling punctuated, and on each occasion a yellow fluid, tinged red, first escaped, and as it flowed gradually deepened in colour, and continued to issue freely no blood from an open cut. The tension of the swelling was but temporarily relieved by these operations, and it increased in size so as completely to fill the ham, and protrude backwards in two prominent lesser swellings. The pain in them and along the leg and foot, the exquisite tenderness of the tumour, and a peculiar sudden pang shooting to the foot, while the canthar was held motionless in the tumour, showed the nerve to be in some way involved with the swelling. After putting on a tourniquet, Mr. Moore made an incision into the tumour. Scrum, black dot, loose fibrin, and some small clusters of white corpuscles were dislodged, partly with the finger and partly with a copious rush of blood from a vein at some deep part of the large cavity which had been opened. This proved to be a thin cyst, with a shining inferior margin, expanded into alternate sacs and saucis, and traversed, like an auricle or right ventricle, by many firm cords. It being impossible to dissect it out, and improper on account of the state of the woman's health to leave the sac to suppurate, Mr. Moore at once amputated the limb. The patient recovered. Upon examing the limb the disease was found to be a vast cyst within the popliteal space, shaped like a double cone, one continuous with the higher, and the other with the lower end of the nerve. The expanded and hypertrophied textures of the nerve constituted the cyst, and the cords passing through it and along its walls were dissected nerve-bundles. A large vein, having no valves between it and the popliteal vein, opened obliquely like the ureter, on the front of the cyst; and in the upper cone, where alone from lymph was collected, an artery equal in size to the superficial vola opened into the cyst. The disease thus proved to be an arterio-venous aneurism, but unlike those which are more commonly observed in the small size of its artery, in the possible fact of venous blood having sometimes regurgitated into its contents, which had even separated into their natural constituents, almost as when blood coagulates after its withdrawal from the living body.

Mr. GASCOYNE eulogized Mr. Moore's treatment of his case, and thought it preferable to tying the femoral artery. He related a case in which a patient suffered from bronchitis, and a tumour in the popliteal space, which was of an aneurismatic character. He tied the femoral artery. The patient lived a year, and then died of heart-disease. The tumour in the popliteal space was found to be coated with the posterior tibial nerve, which completely encased it. The tumour was filled with coagula.

Mr. HOMES COOTE was inclined to think, looking at all the circumstances of the case, that the tumour in Mr. Moore's case was of a malignant character. He had seen and heard of several cases in which a tumour, supposed to be a blood-cyst, turned out to be malignant.

A CASE OF MULTIPLE NEUROMATA AFFECTING THE NERVES BOTH WITHIN AND EXTERNAL TO THE SPINAL CANAL; SOME OF THE TUMOURS BEING OF A CYSTIC NATURE.

By SEPTIMUS W. SIBLEY, F.R.C.S.E.,
LECTURER ON PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

This case was submitted to the Society as being a remarkable example of the cystic form of nerve-tumour, and as an illustration of the extraordinary multiplicity which is sometimes observed in this form of disease. The subject of the disease was a coach-painter, who died at the age of 45 in the Middlesex Hospital, under the care of Mr. Henry. The patient had enjoyed good health till seven years before his death, when he became less strong, but had no definite symptoms till four years ago, when the use of his lower extremities became impaired, and by degrees he lost all power of movement. He had also suffered from coughing of the back. When admitted into the hospital, he had no power over the voluntary muscles of the lower half of the body, the legs being contracted and drawn up. He retained some power of motion over his upper extremities, being able to feed himself food, in words, etc. Capsular sensibility was quite absent in the lower extremities; but he was able to feel to a certain extent with his hands. The urine and the faeces were passed involuntarily. A large tumour was observed below the elbow, and another below Poupart's ligament on the left side. He died after he had been in the hospital a month.

At the post-mortem examination there was no disease of the viscera of the chest or abdomen. The brain and the cranial nerves were healthy. On opening the spinal canal a number of tumours were observed connected with the nerves within the membranes of the cord. In the cervical region there were several tumours, and the largest of these (about the size of a large nut) had pressed upon the spinal cord, which at this point was extremely narrowed and softened. There were also many neuromata in connexion with the nerves in the lower part of the cord. In some places these were so numerous as to present the appearance of beads strung on a thread. The large tumour which was observed during life below Poupart's ligament was found to be connected with the anterior cruciate nerve. It was enclosed in a fibrous capsule and seemed to be formed of small round cell tumours interspersed with cysts. These cysts were of various sizes, the largest being about the size of an egg, and partly filled with imperfectly organised blood clots. A second small cyst was filled with gelatinous material. The remaining small cysts were filled with clear serous fluid.
Surgical Society of Ireland—Jan. 19.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

Mr. PORTER read the following paper

ON LITHOTRTBY

The specimens I have the honour to lay before the Society are two urinary calculi, which I crushed during the last twelve months. They are both lithia in composition, one was three-quarters of an inch in the diameter in which I caught it—the patient 68 years of age—and it was removed in eight sittings. The second was in a man, aged 74; its size in the diameter was 9-16ths of an inch, and removed in four sittings. I have much pleasure in exhibiting them under your presidency this evening, as I am aware that lithotripsy is an operation to which you have paid great attention, and on which, Sir, you have ably written.

I am also induced to show them, because I believe I am right in stating (and if not, I shall feel obliged by any member correcting me) that disintegrated stones have not been often, if ever, brought before our meetings. Surgeons in this country have not contributed the accounts of their cases of this operation and the after-treatment of their patients as frequently as they might have done, and thus we must acknowledge ourselves indebted chiefly to English and Continental brethren for practical information concerning this important operative procedure.

Little more than forty years ago lithotripsy, I may say, was in its infancy. Now, after the test of years, and having outlived the attacks and objections of those who contended to reserve the rule and lithotomy as the exception, it, in the present day, stands out as one of the greatest improvements in modern surgery, and is likely, in almost every instance, to supersede the formidable and dangerous operation of cutting for the stone. Sir William Ferguson, a surgeon of acknowledged skill as a scientific and daring operator, and whose labours in behalf of British surgery have lately been (with universal professional approbation) rewarded by the recognition of his skill and ability as the exception, has recorded the all-important results of his operations for stone. He says:—"I can give a list of lithotomy and lithotomy conjoined, which, as far as I know, has fallen to the lot of few other men in Britain. I have personally, by operations, treated 271 cases, 162 by lithotomy, and 109 by lithotomy; and I have now to state that which I look upon as of highest interest in the modern history of surgery. Of these 271 cases 217 were adults; 110 have been treated by lithotomy, and of that number 33 have died; 109 have been treated by lithotomy, and of that number 12 died." He also adds:—"In my own hands, whatever clumsiness or skill they may possess, the operation of lithotomy has been considerably more successful in regard to saving life than lithotomy."  

Now, Sir, that this operation is established as one of such great importance, and particularly as (I am proud to say it) some of the greatest improvements in the instruments requisite for its performance were devised by Irishmen—L'Estrange and Oldham—I trust that surgeons in this country may more frequently give us the results of their experience.

Mr. Porter proceeded to say that the detritus which he had the honour of laying before the Society exemplified one or two points connected with the operation. There were some large fragments in it, so large that one could hardly believe it possible that they could pass through the urethra without check, or of such shape that it was difficult to conceive how they could pass without causing a great deal of irritation and being stopped in the way. He had in his own mind two of the most powerful of Weisse's lithotrites improved by Mr. Thompson of London; the improvement being the cylindrical handle, by which the surgeon takes hold of the instrument, and the manner in which, by a touch of the finger, he could put the screw into action. One of these instruments was particularly adapted for crushing fragments, being so constructed that it could not pinch the bladder. The male blade was so small that should it unfortunately break it can be removed without cutting. It was so powerful that any lithic stone could be broken with it without taking the frenated one. Weisse's was a clumsy instrument to manage, but this one could be managed like a catheter or bougie in the bladder. There was another instrument he wished to show, invented by Mr. Clever, for washing off detritus from the bladder after the operation of lithotomy. Mr. Clever's plan was to pass in a catheter. He then has an india-rubber bag with a bottle attached to it filled with tepid water, attached to the catheter. By pressing the bag the water is injected into the bladder, and by removing the bag and return the bag again, and as the little particles of stone passed from the bladder, they are deposited in the bottle and remain there. He (Mr. Porter) used this instrument in a case where the calculus was composed of oxalate of lime. The patient had a weak bladder, and none came through for some days; but by the means of this instrument he removed three pieces of considerable size without difficulty, and he had seen Mr. Adams do the same, and removed a large quantity of detritus which was safely caught and lodged in the little bottle.

In reply to the President, Mr. Porter said, that when the calculus was composed of oxalate of lime he used the larger instrument, but in a case of litchi acid it was unnecessary to use the frenated one. The instrument which he now exhibited would break any stone.

Mr. STAPLETON observed that it was to Civielle the man who was indebted for this operation.

Mr. FLEMING said that Mr. Thompson's work was published in 1813 and before that the outline of this instrument appeared in the Lancet. It was to Civielle they were indebted for it, and the only thing done by Mr. Thompson was the adding of a handle.

Mr. L'Estrange said he had known that Mr. Porter was to bring forward this subject he would have brought with him some very large specimens of detritus removed by his (Mr. L'Estrange's) instrument by the late Dr. Hutton, who was the first to introduce to any extent the breaking of stone by the screw.

Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Wednesday, 7th February, 1866.

Dr. NOIR, President, in the Chair.

Professor Spence showed a tumour which he had removed from the upper jaw of a female, which was of a suspicious character, and which he had thought it safe to extirpate; also a tumour of the lower jaw which had projected backwards into the throat, rendering dissection somewhat difficult. A drawing of the face of the first patient by Dr. John Smith was also exhibited.

Dr. Watson showed the entire head of a man, who had died while in a state of intoxication, and in the substance of whose brain a clot of blood was discovered.

Dr. Watson likewise showed the portions of bones removed in two cases of excision of the knee-joint, one primary, the other secondary; also the bones removed from a patient on whom he had operated according to Lister's plan.

Mr. Annandale exhibited the bones of the forearm of a patient which had been fractured by being caught between the buffers of two railway wagons. When Mr. Annandale saw the patient he found there was also a dislocation of the head of the humerus and gangrene of the limb, which necessitated amputation at the elbow-joint. The cause of the gangrene was not then apparent, unless, perhaps, it might have been produced by pressure of the dislocated humerus on the axillary artery. The man died. Mr. Annandale also showed several calculi he had removed from the urethra.

Dr. John Smith then read a paper upon Chloroform,
which excited a lively discussion amongst the members, in which Drs. Gillespie, A. Ingles, Andrew Wood, Arzhyl Robertson, Dyer, Messrs. Spence and Annandale, took part.

Dr. Sanders read a paper on Aphasia, and showed a patient who was suffering from this form of paralysis.

Reviews.

DR. ODLING'S LECTURES ON ANIMAL CHEMISTRY.

These lectures, which were originally delivered by Dr. Odling at the Royal College of Physicians of London during the past spring, have been recently published in the British Medical Journal, at 1 s. 6 d., and they consist of a series of important and interesting contributions to the subject of animal chemistry, which is now in a state of considerable development.

The lectures are written in a clear and concise style, and are well illustrated by a number of diagrams and tables. They are divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to the general principles of animal chemistry, and the second to the particular applications of the subject to the study of the composition and properties of the various tissues of the body.

In the first part of the lectures, Dr. Odling discusses the general principles of animal chemistry, and shows how the different tissues of the body are composed of a variety of substances, including proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, and nucleic acids. He also discusses the processes of digestion and absorption, and the ways in which the body utilizes the nutrients derived from the food.

In the second part of the lectures, Dr. Odling applies the general principles of animal chemistry to the study of the composition and properties of the various tissues of the body. He discusses the structure and function of the different tissues, and shows how they are adapted to their various roles in the body.

The lectures are well suited for use in the teaching of animal chemistry, and are likely to be of great value to students who are interested in this subject.
tion; all terrestrial force traceable to the sun; the accumulation of solar force by vegetable organisms, and its dissipation by animal organisms; various illustrations of the processes of synthetic chemistry; and, finally, the question of the possible artificial manufacture of food, regarding which, as might be expected, he does not speak very hopefully.

The fifth and sixth Lectures treat of the oxidation of muscular tissue; the economy of muscle as a motive exponent of combustion; the reciprocity of heat and motion in muscular action; the artificial oxidation of muscle; the constitution of the acids obtained by muscle oxidation, uric acid, including its chemical examination, and the classification of its products; and the last Lecture (the sixth) concludes with some excellent remarks upon the influence exerted on tissue metamorphosis by those chemical agents which are usually included in the class of alternative medicines. In composing these Lectures, Dr. Odling has done good service, both to the chemist and the physician, and we shall be glad to see this course developed, when the author has sufficient leisure, into a systematic work on "Animal Chemistry."

ON THE USE OF THE NITRATE OF SILVER.
IN THE TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION, WOUNDS, AND ULCERS. By JOHN HIGGINBOTTOM, F.R.S. London: John Churchill and Sons. HIGGINBOTTOM "On Nitrate of Silver" is now pretty well-known to the British public, and although his name is identified with the subject almost as of one riding his hobby, yet the author deserves our best thanks for his work which he first drew attention to the subject in 1820. In the treatment of deep-seated inflammations and erysipelas, the use of the nitrate is attended often by the best effects. We hardly are inclined to agree with the writer that when applied in the solid form to a raw surface it does not act as a caustic, but that it forms coating over the surface which protects the part from the action of the atmosphere, that unfortunate element to which we are so readily to attribute any mischief that we cannot explain ourselves. In fine, it appears there is not a malady almost under the sun for which the salt cannot be prescribed with advantage. The directions are very clear and explicit, the book is nicely brought out, and it has been already received as a text book by the profession.


"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

QUACK DOCTORS AND QUACK LAWYERS IN COURT.

In our last week's number we printed some remarks lately addressed by the Judge sitting at the Old Bailey, to a prisoner convicted of receiving money under false pretences, the pretence being that he was an attorney. It appears that the accused person was in all respects, except the charge on which he was tried, a perfectly respectable man, and his crime was that he represented himself as an attorney, and in that capacity assisted the prosecutor in asserting some claims in Chancery. For these services he received the sum of about £47, a very moderate amount in comparison with the charges usually made by attorneys in conducting Chancery, or indeed any other law business, but he was actually arraigned, on technical grounds, for receiving only £10.

Now Medical men knowing how their own Profession is treated in the law courts, might naturally ask what offence the prisoner had committed? It was proved, indeed, that he had represented himself as an attorney, and had also, we believe, placed his name on a brass plate; and, moreover, that he had received £47 for conducting some law business. But in this free country where, we are told, every one has a right to employ a quack doctor, why may he not employ a quack lawyer? and why is the latter to be punished while the former escapes? In the particular case to which we now refer, the prosecutor must have been deceived with his eyes open, for it was perfectly easy for him to consult the Law List and ascertain whether the prisoner was really an attorney or not. But the punishment inflicted on the quack lawyer, although said to be a mitigated one by the presiding Judge, was one tantamount to utter ruin, and consisted of imprisonment and hard labour for four months, the forfeiture of his position in society (he was a parish clerk), and the misery and degradation of a wife and a large family.

Now the quack doctor has his name on a brass plate, and he advertises in the Daily Telegraph and the Morning Star, and a host of other journals; he keeps an expensive house, and he, perhaps, rides in the park in a carriage and pair, himself covered with rings and watch chains, and his wife and daughters bedizened with jewels. He is not only an ignorant man, but a rogue into the bargain, and not content with such paltry sums as £10 or £40, as in the case of the unfortunate parish clerk, he pockets his gains by the hundreds and thousands, often involving men of expectations in absolute ruin, and draining many a poor clerk of his last shilling to meet his extortionate demands. But how does the law deal with this man? Why he is absolutely protected by the law in his iniquitous career, and he sets the Medical Council and the Medical Colleges and Halls at utter defiance. If an attempt is made to summon him before the legal tribunals, it is found that he has half a dozen names, or that he is one of a gang of people who all go by the same name, and this circumstance, instead of adding to his iniquity, is cunningly converted into a means of evading responsibility. Supposing him to be actually caught within the meshes of the law, his escape is perfectly easy, for he merely pleads that he is not qualified as a Medical man, and therefore is not amenable to the powers of justice. Nay, more, if a quack doctor, herbalist, bone-setter, or other member of the same tribe, should cause the death of a person by the grossest ignorance, he would be acquitted, because he is a quack, while a regular and
honourable practitioner, who may have had an unfortunate case, is liable to the severest punishment.

This subject is of so much importance at the present moment, when it is essential to urge a reform of the present laws relating to the Medical Profession, that we make no apology for thus pressing into notice the monstrous anomalies under which we labour, and we place, for the sake of greater distinctness, in parallel columns, passages from the actual address delivered by the Judge to the convicted quack lawyer, and another address, which might be delivered by the same Judge to a quack doctor. The latter address is of course imaginary, but it represents in true colours the prevailing state of the law in reference to the irregular practice of Medicine.

**JUDGE TO QUACK LAWYER.**

John Black, you have been convicted of the offence of obtaining money under false pretences. You represented yourself to be an attorney, and in that capacity obtained from the prosecutor the sum of £47 for pretending to conduct a Chancery suit.

There is no doubt that the prosecutor was exceedingly wrong in placing his case in the hands of a non-professional man.

The prosecutor was dragged by you through a long course of expense, litigation, but his folly in intrusting himself to your hands, instead of decreasing, rather increases your offence.

You seem to have got on the door of your office a brass plate on which is engraved the words """A solicitor,"" and I hope that this case will have the effect of calling the attention of the Law Association to a practice by which unwary clients are deceived.

This is a direct case of obtaining money under false pretences, and although you have hitherto held a respectable position, and have a wife and a large family, who will be ruined by your sentence, you are hereby imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months, and this is a very lenient judgment.

**JUDGE TO QUACK DOCTOR.**

John White, you have been acquitted of the offence of obtaining money under false pretences. You represented yourself to be a Doctor of Medicine, and the prosecutor spent £500 for your services.

There is no doubt that the prosecutor was perfectly right in placing his case in the hands of a quack doctor; it he thought proper to do so, because England is not a free country, and a man may do as he pleases in this respect.

The prosecutor was dragged by you through a long course of medication, but his folly in intrusting himself to your hands is very properly visited upon himself, and it exonerates you from all legal responsibility.

You have upon your door a brass plate on which is engraved the name and a title to which you have no right; but if the unhappy patients are deceived by such devices, it is their own fault, and they deserve, and will receive no protection in the law.

This may be said by some moralists to be a case of obtaining money under false pretences, but the law says otherwise, and although you are a man of disreputable character, assuming fictitious names, etc., for the purpose of fraud, living upon the plunder of the unwary, and practising a profession for which you have no qualification, you have very properly been acquitted by a British jury, as there is really no case against you.

Do we exaggerate the quackery in the Law and the relative estimation in legal tribunals?

**SHOULD THE MEDICAL PROFESSION BE REPRESENTED IN PARLIAMENT?**

The object of reform in Parliament is to represent all classes and interests, so that when a question is discussed some members present may thoroughly understand it, and bring forward their practical knowledge for the benefit of their own constituents and the nation at large. Mr. Bright and his party are seeking such a reform as shall represent one class, and one only; they wish for an overwhelming preponderance of members, because they think that these members will support their private views and bring them into office. Should they succeed they will place England in the position of America, where the only ruler is a tyrant majority, and where property is insecure, as it may be invaded by the multitude. Now, we always advocate Reform, if by the word is intended a real improvement. It is most desirable that every interest should be represented, and we can show one most important section of our community which has as yet been passed over—we mean the Medical Profession. The Army, the Navy, and the Law, send many Members to the House of Commons. An eminent lawyer is generally elected where a local member does not present himself, and these three professions are the great source of the new blood infused into the House of Lords, Judges, ex-Judges, and Bishops, form an integral part of the Upper House. The Lords cannot proceed without them; but no Physician has ever been made a Peer. George IV. was anxious to have raised Sir Henry Halford to the Peerage, but could not find a precedent. The Clergy are represented in the House of Commons, though (perhaps unfairly) excluded from it. The three Universities give them great weight, and glebe lands and rent charges constitute freeholds.

Very few members of the Medical Profession are elected to seats in the Lower House; these are chosen from political motives rather than professional experience. They are usually men who have given up their practice, and they are certainly not the most eminent in their profession.

While no body of men is so ill represented, there are no men who so well represent all classes of the community. They are pre-eminently the friends of the poor, they are conversant with social questions, the working of charities, and the various attempts for promoting public good. Above all, they have a knowledge of sanitary measures, of disease, and remedies in every form, and what unprofessional men learn from reading and conversation, they understand by experience.

The ruderest now occupies our thoughts. Much legislation for good or for evil may be expected. A Committee of the House of Commons will examine and report; Physicians, Surgeons, Cattle Doctors of every class will be summoned as witnesses, but no first-rate professional man will be judge in the case. How much more efficient legislation might we expect, if one or two men of first-rate medical standing could speak and
explain a report to the non-professional members of the House of Commons.

The consequence of this state of neglect of Medical interests is apparent. No profession is at this moment in such confusion. The writer of this article has been asked to advise as to the best way of entering the Medical Profession. He found himself quite at a loss, and believing it was a subject which he ought to understand, he read carefully the evidence laid before Parliament. At the end of his studies he only knew less than before. A vast conflict of vested interests—Physicians, Surgeons, private Medical Schools, Colleges in England, Ireland, and Scotland—some claiming a monopoly, others professing to have rights, and contradicting the assertions of the rest. The whole system appeared to be one of hopeless confusion, so that no man could be expected to give or form an opinion but a man who had known by experience the value of conflicting claims, and who could say I can show the reason why one young man has succeeded and another has failed.

At that time the question of Medical Education came before Parliament. The writer accompanied a Member of Parliament to the houses of the most eminent men in the profession. Our friend said, "I cannot understand these questions; but I have considered them and taken down the views of Sir Philip Crampton and many of our first practitioners, and I shall endeavour to form my own opinion." How different would it have been had Sir Philip been a Member of Parliament.

When the question of the Incumbered Estates Court was first proposed, we were present at the debate. A Member stood up on the back benches on the Opposition side of the House, he spoke very indistinctly, and seemed to labour under some impediment. His words came with great difficulty, and, since the days of Lord Althorp, the House could scarcely have had a less pleasing speaker; yet every eye was turned towards him, every ear was open. We inquired who he was, and were told that is Mr. ———, he is considered one of the first legal opinions at the bar. It was evident that the whole House of Commons were eager to hear what a great lawyer had to say on a great legal change. Sir Philip Crampton stood as high in his profession, and certainly would have spoken much better. Now, to propose a remedy. Let any change of representation include a few clauses for incorporating the Medical and Surgical Colleges, and giving them representatives, say two each to the three kingdoms. In other words, let a certain defined qualification entitle the holder to a vote for the representative of his College.

We have a precedent in the three Universities, which are the only remnant of corporate representation which Lord John Russell's reform has left us. They give the three best seats in the Lower House, and have been called House of Commons' Peerages.

Let the nation now try the same system with a Profession unrepresented. The Ministry are anxious to bring in a popular measure of Reform. Here would be one universally popular. Every man would like to see his Medical attenant gain a privilege which would not be given at the expense of any class. It would not make the Government more democratic; it would not increase the power of the aristocracy; it would be simply an act of justice to men highly educated and badly paid, who labour for all, and yet usurp the rights of none. We constantly hear complaints of the treatment of practitioners in the country, that their social position is too low, and their labour too great. Now a slight political privilege would raise their position, and if any real injustice were done to them by the law, their representatives could always speak in their favour.

We hope by raising the question to stimulate our Medical friends to exertion. We believe if the question were properly discussed, public opinion would be strongly in favour of giving representatives to the Medical Colleges.

QUACKERY UNDER EDITORIAL SANCTION.

Certain of our Dublin newspapers, the Irish Times leading the way, have within the last month permitted their columns to be used for purposes, which, we think, cannot be too strongly condemned, and they have done so in a manner which lays their editors open either to the charge of great carelessness or else of venality. From time to time the public have been enlightened through the pages of these journals by pseudo-medical letters from a member of the profession, who well knows what a command of the uninstructed public the latitude so easily accorded gives him. These communications profess to be intended to inculcate every-day readers on coughs and colds, bronchitis and phthisis, and uniformly dwell with pathetic favour on the fatal results which must accrue to misguided patients who permit as much as Ahem! without seeking a safeguard against consumption and pneumonia from the tainted monitor to whom they are indebted for their very unnecessary alarm. We are, of course, not so foolish as to fancy words with the person who resorts to this means of making practice, or dwell on the impropriety and disgrace of the course which he pursues, and which we are quite sure he knows as well as we do ourselves; but we must point out to the readers of the journals which admit these letters the injury they are doing, not only to their readers, but their own character, in doing so. It should be remembered that letters on a professional subject are not like ordinary newspaper correspondence which every reader can take to pieces for himself, and despise or admire according to his own judgment. The readers of a newspaper must accept without suspicion the facts and arguments of such communications on no other authority than the guarantee of the editor who endorses them by admitting them to his journal; and if he does so without proper consideration, or in the face of the knowledge of the suspicious source from which they emanate, he is simply filling his paper with what he may more than suspect to be false in fact, and most injurious to his
The letters of which we complain are scientifically the poorest and most fallacious stuff which can be conceived: apparently an appropriation of the letters of the notorious Dr. Huxley, and a gross exaggeration of every-day ailments, but being backed by the official countenance of the Editor, they are read by the public as epitomes of wisdom and experience in thoracic affections. Such lucubrations were very properly put to their only use as advertisements in the London journals, and they should either appear as such in the Dublin papers or be refused insertion altogether.

**DERMATOLOGY PUT TO TEST.**

We wonder very much what will be the next move in the drama of the cattle plague. Men, in keeping with the competitive "go" of the age, have rushed with hot haste into unguarded expressions and haphazard statements. We saw the inevitable end some time since, and called attention to the unbalancing of judgment so largely nowadays produced by the disease sensation, which, prevalent as rinderpest, is quite as infectious and as sturdily in virulence and onward course. It has always been a grievance with our common profession that appeal is not more frequently made to our experience, in reference to any social or scientific matters about which the public may be at a loss, but upon which we may throw some light, in the same way that questions are referred to the various Academies in other countries for decision or elucidation; but it must be no surprise to us, so long as the practice of truckling to the public directly, through the organs of daily non medical journalism, is so much in vogue. There are many causes which lead to this—the force of example; the cliquism of our own press, and its pandering to popularity; the rapidly-advancing fusion of the pure and general practitioner, engendering the invention of novel means and ways to "hook" patients; for, say what we will, this is a circumstance which is exemplified in the doings of a large section of consulting men, and one much to be regretted, one, moreover, which falls hard upon the muse of our profession. The Chemist on the one hand, and the "Physician" on the other, encroach upon the rights of the General Practitioner more extensively than perhaps most are aware of. However, we have not been content to wait till the report of the Commission appeared. The correction of miscalculation and mis-observation might have been secured by discussion amongst the members, or dubious points illustrated by explanatory comments supplement to the Report. No; Commissioners, workers for the Commission, one and all, fairly ran away, and whoever held the reins must now be much disgusted at the present "break down." Some of these gentlemen have figured themselves in the Times, possibly to their heart's content, but their behaviour, nevertheless, has in no way been calculated to enhance the respect of a shifty-faithed public—who only accept the recommendation of success—for Medicine and its art.

For a while we quite anticipate a lull, upon the principle that "after a storm comes a calm," and in the meantime the rinderpest will certainly increase. It is just possible, however, that the unbounded licence given to every novel hypothesis, and the "unlimited liability," so far as professional censure is concerned, may help towards the establishment of some fresh ideas, to be hurled down ignominiously like many predecessors; already it has been suggested by one that rinderpest is diptheria, by another cholera. "Paradelle entre du Cholera-Morbus et le Typhus Contigue des Bêtes a Cornes," is the title of a work by M. DELROIX. We have been anxiously looking forward for the issue of Professor Gamgee's work, from which we expect much good to result. It will be a thick octavo of 850 pages, and we understand that it will appear in a few days. We will just ask the question, has vaccination been fairly tried? Have not the majority of animals when vaccinated been under the possible influence of rinderpest poison?

But we have a special word to say about the skin eruption. No observant man can have failed to have noticed the glaring inconsistencies in the statements and descriptions, by equally good authorities in general matters, in reference to the eruption of cattle plague. Professor GAMGEE, Dr. SANERSON, Dr. MURCHISON, and Dr. BRISTOWE, all differ in their written and recorded views. According to one it is epithelial degeneration, to another sebaceous, to another papular; others again declare that it is popular, and some affirm it may be vesicular. Really there must be something radically wrong here, but the state of the whole subject of skin eruptions is one which is a disgrace to us English. The amount of clincal teaching in London is practically nil; there is the most delightful uncertainty and vagueness as to the nature of the very commonest elementary lesions; diagnosis is often attempted, and more frequently erroneous; we have seen case after case of scabies mistaken for eczema, and the most common forms absolutely unrecognizable. Yet there is no lack of sufferers. Why there are four independent institutions at this moment in London; two of these, it is said, receive nearly a thousand a year each from the patients themselves, and the other two are largely supplied with a, picants from all quarters, but none are wholly free. In the out-patients' department of the recognized hospitals cutaneous diseases have no definite position; they belong to anybody, Physician or Surgeon. As has been said by one of the most distinguished in the profession, "The majority of students leave the hospital without being able to recognize the most common diseases of the skin." It would be conducive to a better condition of things if the members of our various Examining Boards would take means to secure proficiency in matters dermatological. Just now, as has been pointed out, the doctrines of WILLAN and BATEMAN are silently and gradually being shelved and overridden by those of Continental authorities. We are disposed to believe that there are hidden truths of great significance in the doctrines of our countrymen, and those who are disposed to contest the innovations which would rob WILLAN of his due are placed utterly hors de combat from the want of opportunity and materia. The principle of division of labour is acknowledged on all hands, and the sooner we devise some means by which the study of cutaneous medicine can be advanced the better; for the ignorance of elementary principles and erroneous observation in the recent matter of rinderpest eruption has been lamentable in the extreme—an instance only of the utter want of knowledge which obtains in everything connected with clinical observation in dermatology.

At a meeting of the trustees of Anderson's University, Glasgow, held in the hall of the Philosophical Society on the 29th January, Dr. M'Call Anderson was unanimously appointed to the chair of Practice of Medicine.
REPORT OF THE DUBLIN CITY ANALYST.

The first annual report issued by Dr. Cameron since his appointment, was laid before the Corporation on the 15th ult., and we republish below as fully as our limits permit:

"THE WATERLOO-PLACE, UPPER LEESEON-STREET, 
DUBLIN: 
18th June, 1856.

I beg to submit, for the consideration of the Sanitary Committee, the following summary of the duties which I performed during the year 1855, detailed reports of which have, from time to time, been laid before the committee:

"ANALYSES.

The following articles were analysed and reported upon:

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7 specimens of medicinal substances.

Of these analyses, fourteen were performed for various public institutions, but in those instances, great service to the institutions and persons for whom and through whom the analyses were made, for the information of private individuals. I have reason to believe that these analyses were of great value, and that the improved methods of performing them which I have been using for some time, are greatly improving the quality of those articles, when subsequently supplied by the contractors. The only article which I found constantly adulterated was a new sample of the fluid which did not contain a large excess of water, but which had not, which amounts to the same thing, been deprived of a portion of its cream. In some instances, I have found milk to be adulterated with its own weight of water. I am happy, however, in being able to state that, so far as my experience extends, the only adulterant used is water, and the only substance employed in the sophistication of milk. There was one case of adulteration, where I was informed that the same amount of sugar was employed in the preparation of a syrup, as would in the case of the coffee above mentioned, which, though labeled a mixture of coffee and chicory, was found to contain not a particle of the former substance.

POISONOUS PICKLES. - With the view of ascertaining whether or not copper is present in green pickles, I examined twelve of these articles, obtained from different shops in the city. In seven of these samples I found copper. Although these pickles did not, in any instance, contain sufficient copper to warrant me in describing them as direct poisons, yet I feel justified in characterising them as more or less unwholesome, especially if they be used frequently. Numberless accidents have been caused by the use of unwholesome pickles. The colouring matter is usually a compound of copper and arsenic. Having visited most of the confectionery establishments in this city in quest of green confectionery, I am happy to say that I did not succeed in discovering any.

OPEN DRAINS. - At my suggestion an open sewer, near the Ringsend Basin, about 800 feet in length (and the channel through which flows the poisonous effluent matter from the gas works), has been closed over, to the great comfort of the inhabitants of the locality.

INSPECTION OF MILK. - I am always ready to assist the clerks of the milk offices in the discharge of their various duties, and to suggest means of improvement. On one occasion I felt it my duty to condemn the whole carcase of a cow, from the obvious absence of conformation. I have not yet been able to make the scientific inspection of the flow of animals exposed for sale a regular part of my duty as food analyst.

VARY WATER. - By the directions of the Waterworks Committee, I have made an elaborate series of experiments, with the view of ascertaining the fitness of the water of the Varsity water-tower for use. This investigation has been completed, and the results laid before the Waterworks Committee. In my report I recommended the use of an alloy for the construction of the pipes, which would have guaranteed that the Varsity water would exercise no corrosive influence.

CHARLES A. CAMERON.

It appears evident from this report that the statute under which Dr. Cameron was appointed has not effectually served the purpose for which it was created, in the protection of the public against adulterations of food and drugs, not in the least from the absence of competency or activity on the part of the City Analyst, but on account of the indifference with which such sophistication is regarded by the public, so long as it does not amount to absolute poison. Dr. Cameron conducted in the entire year only thirty-four analyses at the instigation of individual consumers - a very small total for such a city as Dublin. The greater part of his time appears to have been occupied by sanitary inspections and self-imposed duties, which, though of themselves most valuable, are not at all those which were contemplated by the Act. The reason for this unsatisfactory result is not difficult to understand, and it is one which was fairly anticipated when the Act came into force. By that statute Dr. Cameron is simply empowered to investigate the purity of articles which may be brought to him for analysis, and as few persons will give themselves the trouble of making a formal statement on the subject, especially when they have not sufficient scientific knowledge to lead them to suspect the adulteration of a great many articles of their consumption, a great proportion of the articles of food pass without any inquiry whatever. It appears to us that the only remedy for this indifference is to make the public fully aware of the facilities for investigation which the Act affords, of which few persons know anything, and to warn them of the necessity for considering the purity of the articles which form their daily food.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BELFAST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BELFAST, 3. 12. 1856.

In my last letter, which is now of rather ancient date, I mentioned that we should soon have a large addition to our General Hospital, in the shape of a new wing about to be erected by the generosity of John Quarrie, Esq., one of our mchers. The new building is only now finished, and is not yet occupied by patients. It contains two wards, each 57 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 16 feet high, lighted by 12 large windows, which are glazed with plate glass, two panes in each window. This increases wonderfully the external effect of the building, and is, of course, a most desirable thing, for many reasons, for the patients inside. The windows are hung in a peculiar manner, the upper sash working on swivel joints placed near the bottom, so as to allow it to open inwards at the top in a sloping position, thus permitting a large volume of air to pass in without exposing the patients to the annoyance of a down-draught falling directly upon their heads. The lower sash is hung in the usual way. The plan is similar to one adopted in King's College Hospital, London, and it is, I understand, about to be introduced into other hospitals. The wards look very handsome, being coated with Parian cement. They are ventilated on the Barrack Hospital system, which is very complete and efficient. The nurses' room looks into the wards by means of a small window, while the bath-rooms, water-closets, and lavatories, are separated from them by a broad staircase, which will completely prevent contamination from that source. There will be beds for 28 patients in the building, with a cubic space of 1500 feet for each person.

By the way, a rather amusing incident took place the other day in connexion with the completion of our new hospital wing. A homeopathic practitioner in town, formerly of Dublin or its neighbourhood, where, perhaps, he found the more legitimate practice of his profession less remunerative.
tive than he desired, preferred a request to the Hospital Board, which was certainly rather modest. He wrote to the Board a lengthy ad eumplum letter, in which he begged, as the additional hospital accommodation, now completed, will probably be more than sufficient for present purposes, one or two wards may be placed at his disposal for the treatment of acute diseases of children. And, he goes on to state, it is an admitted and well-ascertained fact, that the percentage of deaths from acute diseases of children, treated homeopathically, is very much under one-half the number that perish under the allopathic system. Actuated alone by a sense of public duty, he requests the hospital authorities to give him two wards, containing beds for 50 children, in which case he will generously give his services gratuitously for one year. Only a wish, he adds, to mitigate the severity of children's diseases and save human life, and also to extend the knowledge of the truth, could induce him to undertake more responsibility than his present practice entails, which he takes care to tell us, is amongst the better and educated classes.

Now, it happens to be quite untrue that there will be more accommodation in the hospital, even with our present accession, than what will be required. The very contrary is the fact. But I dare say our homeopathic friend thought that Mr. Charteris had, at great expense, built a new wing to the hospital with the knowledge that the wants of the institution did not demand it. With regard to the well-known and admitted fact that the mortality among children treated homeopathically is much under one-half what it is when they are treated allopathically, I can only say I did not know it before, and I do not feel inclined to admit it now, without some more trustworthy evidence being adduced in support of the statement than the mere unsupported assertion of a homeopathic practitioner.

Homeopathy is, in my opinion, a fanciful and fashionable delusion, whose chief supporters will be found amongst those credulous enough to believe the unlimited assertions of its professors, or those whose ignorance, both of scientific medicine and scientific principles, disqualifies them from forming any just opinion upon the subject.

Homeopathy will continue successful as long as the public continue to be gulled by the unscrupulous assertions of its professors. No scientific physician would make exact and positive statements about so complicated an organism as the human frame, or the effects of disease upon it. He can only give an approximate to the truth. But, where angels fear to tread, creatures of a different mould feel no hesitation in stepping in. The homeopathist is not in the least afraid to make the most unhesitating and positive statements. If these be sincerely made, one is compelled to form a very poor estimate of the capacity of the person who makes them; if, on the other hand, he does not believe in the faith he professes, the moral and mental degradation of the professor of homeopathy may best be left undescribed. In this instance the Board at once refused the very gratuitous offer that had been made to them.

I have not yet seen the returns showing the number of students attending the various Dublin hospitals; but I dare say, none of them must exceed the number on our hospital roll-book, which is 104, while there are upwards of 159 medical students at Queen's College.

At the College, great improvements are taking place in the accommodation provided for the medical faculty. The dissecting-rooms have been greatly increased in size, and a large lecture-room for the medical professors in connection with an extensive anatomical museum-room are both in course of erection.

A very large and influential meeting of the graduates of Queen's University was held here a short time since to protest against the contemplated affiliation of the Catholic with the Queen's University, thereby associating two institutions utterly dissimilar, and antagonistic in character and tendency, and wholly subverting the basis upon which the Queen's Colleges were established—namely, that of united education in Ireland. I believe that there are very few, indeed, of the graduates of Queen's University, be their religion Catholic or Protestant, who would see without feelings of the deepest regret the abandonment of that principle, the great advantage of which they have experienced in their own persons.

NOTES ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE TRICHINA DISEASE.

Our contemporary, the Pall Mall Gazette, which is generally pretty well informed in medical matters, has lately put forward some statements in reference to the trichina disease, which are not quite accurate, and are calculated needlessly to alarm the British public. It is stated that this disease, which undoubtedly exists in some parts of Germany, has made its appearance in this country, the only fact in support of such a statement being that a week or two ago the body of a man, who died from an accident, was examined in Guy's Hospital, and the whole of the muscles were found infested by the parasite. But the man did not die of the disease, which, so far as is known, does not exist to any extent in Great Britain. It is a curious coincidence that the first description of the trichina spiralis in this, or we believe any other country, was given by Professor Owen, from a specimen found in the dissecting-room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but the priority of the discovery belongs to Mr. Hilton of Guy's Hospital, who described the muscle infested by the worm as he saw it in a subject in the dissecting-room of the latter institution. The disease has appeared in an epidemic form, as far as we are aware, only in Germany, and it is attributed, and we believe with good reason, to the custom among the lower classes of eating ill-cooked pork.

PARLIAMENT AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The topic which has hitherto occupied the attention of both Houses of Parliament, almost to the exclusion of any other subject, has been the cattle plague. There are many reasons, political and otherwise, to account for this circumstance. In the first place, the Government of a country is always visited with reproaches whenever any misfortune befalls the nation, although the visitation may be beyond human control; and in the present instance, the Ministry being under a new head, and confronted by a powerful, though not numerically superior, opposition, every topic likely to damage the party in power is eagerly seized upon. But there is another and a still stronger reason for the great interest manifested in this question by the British Legislature—namely, that the enormous losses experienced by the cattle-growers are beginning to tell most seriously upon the revenues of the agricultural Lords.
and Commons, whose incomes will be very materially im-
paired if the present mortality should go on increasing as
it has lately done. For ourselves we desire to range our-
selves neither among the Ministerialists nor the Conser-
vatives, but in the interests of Medical science we join in
the condemnation which has been passed by Members on
both sides of the Houses of Parliament, upon the dilatory,
and vacillating conduct of the present Government in its
dealing with the cattle plague. The authorities were
made fully aware of the dangerous nature of the dis-
 ease by the Commission appointed last autumn, and yet no
decisive steps were taken, and the consequence is, that
the infection has now spread over so wide an area that all
efforts to arrest it must be infinitely less successful than if
they had been adopted at the commencement of the out-
break. Instead of adopting such vigorous measures of
repression as the occasion urgently demanded, valuable
time was wasted in silly attempts to cure the disease by
administering infinitesimal globules to the infected cattle,
a course just as absurd in the attempt as of the philoso-
phers of Laputa to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.
To this folly, and indeed to the folly of attempting to
cure the disease by any other drug medicina the Com-
mission lent no countenance, but energetically recom-
ended a policy of prevention. This advice the Gov ern-
ment declined to adopt, and thus the disease has spread to
such an alarming extent as almost to threaten the nation
with the horrors of famine. We conceive, therefore, that
the Government is justly held up to blame for neglecting
the warnings of science, and thus allowing an enemy to
'gain possession of our territories, who might have been
expelled on his first invasion, if the responsible Ministers
had done their duty.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LICENCES OF
SCOTCH COLLEGES.

It is worth while to call attention to the list of the gen-
tlemen who obtained their qualification to practise last
week in Edinburgh, which will be found in another part
of our issue to-day. It will be perceived that fourteen
candidates passed their final examination for the Double
Diploma, and five their 'Primary.' The nationality of
these gentlemen presents the peculiarity, that while no
less than eleven out of the fourteen were Irish students,
only four were Scotch, the rest being two foreigners and
one Welshman. Of the five gentlemen who passed their
primary examination, two were Irish, one English, and
two Scotch. We recommend to the investigation of the
Medical Council the problem as to why Scotchmen
should constitute less than one-third of the Candidate
Licentiates of their own Colleges, and that Irishmen
should almost supply the other two-thirds. It is perfectly
manifest that there must be some attraction to the Scotch
licensing bodies comparatively to that afforded by Irish
Colleges, and until the Medical Council can bring their
official comprehension to see the causes which operate to
this result, and which every teacher in the United King-
dom has for years fully recognized, we can hardly ask the
Irish or English Colleges to maintain a high standard of
qualification in their examinations.

The cattle plague is committing fearful ravages in the
Principalties. 315 oxen and 550 buffaloes have been
carried off in the district of Varna. In the district of
Rustchuk the mortality is estimated at 5064 oxen and
cows, 526 buffaloes, 9986 sheep and goats, 224 pigs.

RETROSPECT OF THE JOURNALS.

In a leader the British Medical Journal refers to a paper
in the number of "Guy's Hospital Reports" on the treat-
ment of Rheumatic Fever with mint water. It will be at
once observed that the administration of the last was
but a drug under which the disease was treated without
drugs. The astounding fact is now, after a lapse of years,
again forced upon us, that in this as in many other acute
diseases the treatment is as futile and ineffectual as it
was twenty years ago. We were always inclined to agree
with the aphorism, that there was only one cure for acute
rheumatism—namely, six weeks.

"Dr. Gull's undoubted conclusions, drawn from these
cases, are: that the drug treatment of acute rheumatism,
arteritis purulens, is no better than no treatment at all;
that cases treated without drugs do as well in all respects
as cases treated with drugs; and that, therefore, too much
importance is attached to the use of drugs in these cases
of acute disease which have a natural tendency to rec
very. In a future number of "Guy's Hospital Reports,"
we are promised further evidence on this vital question
of treatment; and are glad to find that Dr. Owen Rees
has also resolved to join more fully in the inquiry, and
to give the results of a certain number of cases treated
with mint-water, and an equal number with alkalies,
lemon-juice," &c.

It is thought the Venereal Diseases Committee will
confine themselves to the practical recommendation of
some plan for examining prostitutes in garrison towns.

At the meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical
Society, Mr. Moore brought forward an interesting case
of an arterio venous cyst developed in the popliteal nerve.
It was caused by a blow in the ha; the case ultimately
required amputation. There is some doubt as to whether
the tumour was innocent or not. Mr. Sibley brought
forward a remarkable and rare instance of numerous neu-
romatous tumours of a cystic character, both within and
without the spinal canal.

"At the post-mortem examination there was no disease
of the viscera of the chest or abdomen. The brain and the
cranial nerves were healthy. On opening the spinal canal
a number of tumours were observed connected with the
nerves within the membranes of the cord. In the cer-
ervical region there were several tumours, and the largest
of these (about the size of a large nut) had pressed upon
the spinal cord, which at this point was extremely con-
stricted and softened. There were also many neurinita
in connexion with the nerves in the lower part of the
cord. In some places these were so numerous as to pre-
vent the appearance of beads strung on a thread. The
large tumour which was observed during life below
Flourens' ligament was found to be connected with the
anterior crural nerve. It was enclosed in a fibrous cap-
ule, and on section presented the appearance of a fibro-
cellular tumour interspersed with cysts. These cysts were
of various sizes, the largest being about the size of an
egg, and partly filled with imperfectly organized blood-
coco. A second smaller cyst was filled with gelatinous
mater". The remaining small cysts were filled with clear
serous fluid."

Dr. Johnston's work on cholera, which was so lauded
in a late number of the Journal, has given rise to con-
siderable correspondence.

A "Resident Practitioner" of Brighton draws attention
to the manner in which hospital and dispensary charity
is administered. The recipients often are not confined
to the lower orders; persons in a fair position do not think
it beneath them to accept of gratuitous medical advice,
and even sometimes to pay another medical man when
they have got tired of the physician who has been attending them for nothing. We fully agree with "A Resident Practitioner" that hospitals and dispensaries are often the means of robbing the neighbouring practitioners.

Dr. Dubell's paper on tuberculosis is complete. He advocates the use of a pancreatic emulsion, which is now manufactured by Messrs. Savory and Moore: his theory is based on the hypothesis that the disease is caused by an abnormal condition of the above secretion. This he endeavours to rectify by the substitution of the pancreatic juice of another animal.

An interesting example of hermaphroditism is related by Dr. Webster. Although the person assumed the dress, &c., of a female, yet the animal instincts and organisation of the male preponderated.

The Lancet devotes a leader to the condition of the Fenian prisoners at Pentonville and the hardships which they, as state prisoners, have to undergo in common with the vilest criminals. Whether or not it be due to the severity of the discipline, 10 per cent. of the convicts become insane. Our Government was ever ready to interpose with Russia, Naples, and Austria on the subject of the treatment of their political prisoners, who, in this kingdom have been always looked on with sympathy, but we should take the initiative ourselves, and make, as formerly, some difference between the political and criminal prisoner.

Mr. Hume, who was censured by a coroner's jury for the alleged neglect of a patient, has been called on to resign his appointment:—

"At any rate, up to this time he had always done his duty. Let us suppose that he slightly, or even seriously, failed. A coroner's inquest was held, presided over by Dr. Lankester, and censure of Mr. Hume was expressed by the jury without acquainting him with their deliberations, or giving him any chance of an explanation. We should be extremely happy to hear that Dr. Lankester entered his protest against this monstrous unfairness of condemning a man in his absence, without giving him the opportunity of defence or explanation."

Professor Huxley has recommenced his Lectures on Zoology at the College of Surgeons on Mammonia.

The discussion on pneumonia is continued. Dr. Clark answers the letter of "Vigo" in reference to existence of intervascular lung tissue.

The Secretary of the New Sydenham Society replies to the correspondent who lately found fault with the working of the Society: his explanation is satisfactory, but discloses the curious fact that, instead of a "liberal salary," the Secretary enjoys the miserable pay of fifty guineas a year, which is less than one would offer to a second-rate carpenter.

Mr. R. Ellis draws attention to a new method of administering chloroform; he uses alcohol first, then ether, and then chloroform, by means of an ingeniously contrived instrument, he is enabled to prevent either of the anaesthetics separately or united without changing the apparatus.

At Guy's, a patient who had elephantiasis of the leg was subjected to ligature of the external iliac artery by Mr. Bryant; the operation was followed by considerable amendment, but there was a tendency to recurrence of the disease when she assumed the perpendicular position.

Mr. Kempson gives a description of the use of Dr. Richardson's new instrument for producing local anaesthesia; it was used in the extraction of teeth most effectually. There is no doubt but that Dr. Richardson has put us on the right road in producing a very important result.

The Medical Times and Gazette devotes a leader to Dr. Marion Sims's book lately published; it reviews the kind of practice therein detailed in no complimentary manner.

Dr. Tilbury Fox draws attention to Zittman's treatment of constitutional syphilis by means of peculiar decoctions of sarsaparilla.

Two cases of removal of the entire tongue are recorded from Mr. Paget's wards in Bartholomew's: previous to the application of the écausre the organ was freed from its attachments to the jaw, the mucous membrane and origins of the four genio-hyoid muscles being divided.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEBRUARY 6TH.

Sir G. Grey brought up, by command of Her Majesty, the first report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the origin and nature of the cattle plague, and also the report of the Capital Punishment Commission.

Sir G. Grey gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the contagious and infectious diseases existing among cattle.

Mr. Childers gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill relating to the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

Mr. Torrens gave notice that on Tuesday, the 20th inst., he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to make better provisions in the laws relating to artisans and labourers.

Mr. Doulton gave notice that on the 18th inst., he should ask the Home Secretary if it were the intention of Her Majesty's Government to introduce early in the present Session a Bill having for its object the preservation of the commons and open spaces round London.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The official returns for the week ending February 3rd are nearly worthless, as 209 inspectors have not reported in time for the weekly account. These inspectors returned 2904 cases last week. The imperfect totals are 153 fresh cases, against 11,743 in the previous week.

A meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society was held last week at St. James's Hall. Resolutions were passed, the purport of which was to prohibit all movements of live stock, to order that all infected and those in contact with them should be killed, to provide remuneration for owners of animals affected by these measures, and to do all these things by Act of Parliament.

From the last week's Cattle Plague Returns, by comparison with those of the previous week, it will be seen that there have been 23,642 attacked, 9,345 deaths, 207 slaughtered, and 2831 recoveries, since January 20:
ASYLUM AND IDIOTS AND IMBECILE CHILDREN.

On the 1st inst. a meeting was held at Charl mont House, Rutland-square, Dublin, to consider the propriety of establishing an institution for the training and educating of idiotic and imbecile children. The meeting was numerously and influentially attended.

The Earl of Charlemont in the Chair. Mr. Jonathan Pin, M.D., said that it was unnecessary for him to say anything with regard to the melancholy condition of the class on whose behalf the meeting had been called. There could be no doubt that under the existing circumstances of the asylum, not only were they generally unable to do anything towards maintaining themselves, but they generally required such care and attendance as prevented other members of the family with which they were connected from earning their bread. Their habits were often very repulsive, their moral faculties very often degraded, while their education not unfrequently was entirely neglected. The questions for them to discuss were—first, whether anything could be done for them, and secondly, whether anything ought to be hum for them; and thirdly, the proper way to attempt to do it. He thought it was evident, from the results of experience, that something could be done—in some cases probably a great deal, in others, perhaps, not very much. In this regard, he did not find that this was capable of symptoms founded, and the true distinction between them overlooked.

Lunacy was the misdirection of an intelligence which already existed, and had already been developed. Idiocy was the undevelopment or the imperfect development of that intelligence. It was this capacity, that was the least degree of instruction, so those who were classified as idiotic were like wise capable of instruction in different degrees. It was only during the last twenty years that this subject had obtained much attention—first in France, then in England, but most of all in Ireland. Ireland had, perhaps, by far the most extensive institutions for the education of the insane, and to which the subject was most attentively attended; they had more than in any part of the world, and then the subject was not only important, but had been neglected. In England there was a magnificent institution at Earlswood, about thirty or forty miles from London, between that city and Brighton. This was the asylum for the eastern counties of England, and there had been established one very extensive, their northerly counties, and another for the northern counties. There had also been one established in Scotland. The Earlswood Asylum was the earliest established, and consequently they had had one of the longest, experience there. From a paper issued by the Northern Counties Asylum, they gathered some information with regard to the proportion of the insane in whom improvement was effected, and the character of that improvement. It appeared that of the cases admitted ten per cent. at first, forty per cent. so far improved that they ceased to be up at the end of one year in attending to them; the remainder, with the exception of six per cent., on whom no improvement was effected, all became greatly improved. It was the experience of the conductors of these hospitals that it was not true, they could not say whether any case would be successful or not. Of all the results of this training, the most interesting was the effect produced by it on the moral and religious feeling. Similar results had flowed from the institution established in Scotland. As to whether anything ought to be done, he thought there could be no question. From statistics, for which he was indebted to Sir William Wilde, he appeared that there were in Ireland 7038 imbeciles or idiots. Of these 465 were in insane asylums—places not very well adapted for improving them. If there were 1200, they would mean the same for that purpose; 934 were in workhouses. The remaining 5075 were at large, living amongst their own families, and many of them in a wretched condition. In America, where great attention was paid to this class, provision was made by the State for their children, and they did not, as far as he could learn, enjoy that effect which they wished to do without the assistance of the State. He thought that as an agent should be given in the form of a Parhamary grant, leaving the institution to the same time there was private care, on the model of the principle applied to reformatory. The most necessary lot was one especially adapted to the purpose, and have the workshops and other things which would be necessary to its proper working. Again, these poor people required a very careful training, and greater care was required of them than of their mental training depended upon the improvement of their physical condition. A very large number of teachers would also be necessary. At first he believe it would be necessary to have one for each inmate. All these things would entail very great expenditures, and he mentioned them because it would be well that they should know the magnitude of the hand, so as to not cause disputation afterwards. The building was to be built at the cost of £1000, the fittings and furniture about £18,000, and the maintenance of each inmate about 521 or 562 per annum. He had said there were in Ireland 7033 persons of this class. The number of the 1642 were Protestants, and 5321 were Roman Catholics. Of course a larger proportion of the Protestants were in the province of Ulster, about 1200 out of the entire 1642 in the entire province. Mr. Pin resumed his seat amid the applause of the audience.

The Chairman then called on the Archbishop of Dublin to move the first resolution.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in moving the first resolution, said, as was the case, it was his duty also that he was obliged to your lordship for the permission and opportunity you have given us for the consideration of so interesting and important a subject under this roof, where many things which deeply interest Ireland, and deeply concern her welfare, were on view, and our last knowledge of medical profession. We recognize in this matter their leadership, and it is they who provoke us to an interest in a work so good as this. I am sure we might have gone on looking at all the work, and that we should be taken by the most encouraging facts that, as we look abroad upon the world, and see how much sorrow, trouble, poverty, and distress there is in the world, it is of the importance that there should be so much remediable that has not been remedied. It is one of the most encouraging facts that, although it has not been remedied, it is still remediable, because it tells us that it only wants a little more earnestness, and it is true to say that there is still a little more to do. We have removed part of that great mountain of woe which has to oppress the human race. It is an encouraging fact that the late Prince Consort—so eminent, not for vague and thoughtful benevolence, but for a benevolence actuated by thought and purpose, and who has been so long in times past (I say so long),—he has been in the direct line of those that have accomplished the most encouraging facts that, although it has not been remedied, it is still remediable, because it tells us that it only wants a little more earnestness, and it is true to say that there is still a little more to do. The Archbishop then concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the condition of the idiotic and imbecile being such as to demand our careful sympathy, this meeting learns with pleasure that much can be done for their education and protection. We further recognize that in mediate steps should be taken to establish an institution for the protection, training, and education of the idiotic and imbecile, who, not being able to plead for them, live, as the motto of Earlwood runs, have the greater claim that others should plead for them." His Grace concluded by moving the following resolution:—

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Correspondence.

February 14, 1866.

care and instruction, and a different description of diet from that usually given to the inmates of lunatic asylums. It was for that reason that he agreed with the proposal to transfer these classes to an asylum provided by Christian benevo-

tence.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Urwick moved the second resolution—

"that the following noblemen and gentlemen, interested to act as committee (with power to add to their number), and are hereby empowered to take such steps as they may deem advisable for the carrying out of the foregoing resolu-
tion.—[Here follow list.]

Mr. Alexander Parker, in rising to second the resolution, said that he had no such great pleasure. It was astonishing how the existence of a little enthusiasm in one person kindled a like enthusiasm in others. Dr. Kidd had been enthusiastic in this work, and had succeeded in imparting some of his enthusiasm to others, refusing to take any excuse as to their being already overloaded with work. If, however, some of them should fall off a little in the real working of the insti-
tution, he hoped that others would be found to take their place (hear).

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. J. C. Colville moved the third resolution, to the effect that a subscription list be opened for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolu-
tions.

Dr. Stewart said he would be glad to put down his name as a subscriber of £50, and if necessary he would give £50 more.

Mr. McMaster moved—

"That this meeting think it desirable that local com-
mitties should be formed in the principal towns in this coun-
try, in aid of the institution, and make its obje-
generally known."

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Professor Ingram moved—

"That the committee be empowered to elect president and vice presidents of the institution, who shall be ex-officio members of the general committee."

Mr. S. Bithorp seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Nearly £1000 was subscribed in the room for the objects of the charity.

Correspondence.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion to the annexed letter, that the Poor-law Medical Officers may be made acquainted with the steps taken towards an improve-
ment in the Medical relief of the poor. —Yours, &c.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal-terrace, Weymouth, 3rd February, 1866.

Sir,—Since the commencement of this year a large number of Poor-law Medical Officers have sent their subscriptions to enable me to defray the necessary expenses consequent upon an application to be made to Parliament, and the printing of a pamphlet to be sent to each Member of the House of Commons, demon-
trating the necessity of a thorough revi-

sion of the present wretched system of Medical relief to the poor; but prior to this procedure I feel I should best con-
sult the interests of all parties concerned by laying before you, as the head of this great department, which has annually under its management over a million and a quarter of sick poor, the draft of a bill which appears to me would, if passed, be of national advantage, and if you would take charge of it, or of one of similar import, and introduce it into the House of Commons, or make it a part of your new Poor-law Continuance Bill, I feel sure you will immensely benefit the public. That you may have knowledge of the sentiments of the Poor-law Medical Officers on this subject, I request you will permit such of them as can spare the time to wait upon you as a deputation, and if you will fix a

time, giving me a clear fourteen days notice, I will call them together for the purpose, and should you in the interval desire a private interview with me, relative to any arrange-
ments, I will gladly wait upon you any day you may fix.— I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.,
President of the Poor-law Board.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—Can you or any of your readers inform me if the tinc-
ture of the sesqui-iodide of iron, either with or without quina, has been tried in the treatment of the cattle plague? and if so, what has been the result? These two drugs, with many others, are very useful in fevers in the human sub-
ject, why may they not be so in the case of the rinderpest (apparently at least a kind of cow fever) in the early stages of the disease? It is the practice in this neighbourhood or parties having cattle to pay into Cattle Association certain calls or subscriptions in case of pleuro-pneumonia appearing among their stock, when they receive out of the Society a sum of money, and make up the full value of the animals by selling them for what they get as human food.

It is also the practice here, in cases of nervous or other excite-
ments, as in parturition of cows, sheep, pigs, &c., resulting in the death of the ani-
mal, for the butcher to stick and dress the carcasses, and then sell them for human food. This is also done in all accidents, cramps, diseases of the heart, lungs, liver, &c., whereby engendering fevers and many other diseases in the human being, whereas if these associations would agree to make sufficient calls upon their members, they would be able to pay the full value of the cattle, which should be buried, and thereby prevent much sickness and misery. Apologising for troubling you with this, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, THOS. G. E. BROWN.

Waddesdon, Aylesbury, February 8th, 1866.

BILL FOR PREVENTING THE FURTHER SPREAD OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The House Secretary moved, on Thursday night last, for leave to bring in a Bill for the prevention of the further extension of the cattle plague. The principal clauses in the measure were those ordering the immediate destruction of all infected animals, and empowering Magistrates to order the killing of healthy beasts if they see shall necessity. Owners to be compensated from a special tax to be levied in each county to the amount of two-thirds of the value of the animal, being not more than £12 in the case of an infected beast, and £25 of a healthy one. We hope to give the measure as fully as possible in our next.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following Members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on the 8th inst.:—

Mr. Thomas, Davenport Mills, Derbirmill, Bristol.

Rundle, Heniy, Plymouth.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH: DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.—The following gentlemen passed their final examinations during the recent

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sittings of the examiners, and were admitted L.R.C.P.Edin., and L.R.C.P.Edin.: —

Anderson, Colles Litchfield, Madras.
Cree, William, John, Co. Longford.
Hackett, Arthur Lake, Cork.
Hobbes, William Hughes, Cork.
Johnstone, Howison Jas., Co. Longford.
Jones, David Joshua, Carnarvonshire.
Lees, James, Ceylon.
McKenna, Cornelius John, Tipperary.
Miller, Lewis, Dublin.
Park, Samuel, Gifford.
Pattie, Robert, Dunmow.
Riley, Alexander, Edinburgh.
Thompson, Thou, Alex., Carrickfergus.
Wiley, William, Pontypans.

And the following gentlemen passed their first professional examinations:—

John Kerr Davidson, Wick; Edward E. Purcell, Limerick; Henry Bath, Galstonbury; Richard Young, New Lanark; John Riddle, Balloch.

School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.—The following Gentlemen passed the Examinations for the Degrees in Medicine and Surgery last week:—

Medical Degree Examination.

Thomas E. Little, Christopher Armstrong.
William Morton Harman.
William Robert McDermott.
James Hamilton McAndrew.
William Henry Steele.

Surgical Degree Examination.

James M. Gartshen.
Richard Voesey.
Samuel Hackett, Medical Registrar.

Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.—The following Gentlemen passed on February 10th:

Letters Testimonial.

Robert Alexander Caldwell, Coleraine.
William Ireland Wheeler, Dublin.

Navy Assistant Surgeons.

William John Rankin, L.R.C.S.I.

Edward Wilberforce Ladd, L.R.C.S.I.

Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.—The following gentlemen passed the final examinations during the recent sittings of the examiners, and were admitted Licentiates of the College:

Douglas, John Charles, Wigtovershire.
Greene, William Thomas, Dublin.
Turnbull, G. Wardlaw, Linslithgowshire.
Walsh, John Aboputus, Carrick-on-Suir.
Wright, John, Derbys.

And the following gentlemen passed his first professions examination:—

Bolt Ayre Smith, Monkwearmouth.

University of Cambridge.—The Board of Medical Studies has issued a report recommending alterations in the regulations for degrees in medicine and surgery, of which the most important is a rearrangement of the examination so that the subj.ects of the first examination shall be—Chemistry, with Heat and Electricity, Botany, the Elements of Comparative Anatomy, Human Anatomy and Ph.ysiology, and those of the second examination shall be—Pharmacology, Pathology, and the Practice of Physic, Clinical Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Deaths in the American Armies.—The War Department conveys the number of deaths in the Union armies since the commencement of the war at 250,000, and that the Southern soldiery at least at 255,000, making at least 175,000 lives that have been lost. At Gettysburg, 22,000 Union soldiers were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. General Grant's losses, from the time he crossed the Rapidan until Lee's surrender, were about 90,000.

Mr. Faull, the medical officer who was drowned in the London, had been once assistant medical officer to Colney Hatch Asylum. His age was only 37. He had several times visited Australia in vessels. Wigram's ships.

Conviction for Selling Adulterated Wine.—A wine merchant in France was lately fined twelve hundred and imprisoned for a year, for selling wine into which a quantity of limewater had been put. Three persons, it is said, had been killed, and several parasied, who had drunk it.

Pharmaceutical Ethics.—Mr. Ince is about to write a treatise on Pharmaceutical Ethics, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Conference.

Dr. Oppolzer of Vienna has inflammation of the lungs; but Dr. Skoda does not consider him to be in any imminent danger.

Dr. William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General, United States Army, his come to Europe in charge of a grandson of the late John Jacob Astor of New York.

The Profession in Peru.—The Medical Times and Gazette says that there are but two hundred legally qualified medical men in Peru; and that charlatans reap a plentiful harvest.

Vomit of Yellow Fever.—In specimens of the vomit (says Mr. J. Hogg) from the yellow fever, sent to me from Bermuia, I found a large admixture of spores and turule, with altered blood-corpuscles and disintegrated epithelial scales.

Eye Dispensary of Edinburgh.—Last week the annual meeting of this Institution was held in the Dispensary, Cockburn-street. Dr. Dunmure, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, in the chair. The annual report, which was read and adopted, stated that since the commencement of the Institution in 1822, nearly 42,000 cases had been treated in it, all gratuitously; and that the number of new cases treated annually was about 1400. A vote of thanks was given to the officers of the Institution, which terminated the proceedings.

Glasgow.—Police Board.—The ordinary meeting of the Glasgow Police Board was held yesterday—the Lord Provost presiding. From a medical report by Dr. Gardiner, it appeared that during last fortnight the occurrence of 218 cases of fever had been reported, against 193 during the proceeding fortnight; and of small-pox, against one last week and 149 cases fewer than those of which returns were given during the previous two weeks. Mr. Ure, in moving the adoption of the minutes, referred to the increase of fever cases shown by the above figures, and remarked that the fever which was now few than 140 a month ago, a year ago, the minute were confirmed.

Ozone and Health.—Lastly, we gather from what has gone before, a few facts bearing on hygienic measures, general and special. We may learn that Ozone is used up in crowded localities, and its presence is essential for the removal of the products arising from decomposing organic remains; nor is our attention to vent the necessary, but that which may be, so that the air may be made efficient, not only for carrying the air to be rendered active by the presence of Ozone. Hence, it is an absurdity in the worst description to build hospitals for the sick in the midst of crowded localities, and to ventilate them with an air that has swept its way over a sea of ammoniacal compounds derived from the living and the dead. Hence, human dwellings built on the borders of lakes or ponds charred with organic detritus, or built near manure heaps, or over sewers, or on ground saturated with putrifying substances, becomes necessary the centres of the fever type of disease; not by neee-sity, as is vulgarly supposed, because the inhabitants are conscious of smell, but because the air they breathe is reduced in active power, and a means are being generated around them to which they are constantly exposed, and before which they fall a ready prey. —Dr. Richardson in "Popular Science Review."

The Royal Society.—A. ordinary meeting of the Royal Society was held on the 5th inst., in the Royal Institution.—Sir David Brewster in the chair. Dr. J. Matthews Duncan read a paper illustrated by twenty-five tables of the Laws of Human Fertility. Dr. A. Crum Brown delivered a brief address on "The Classification of Chemical Substances by means of Generic and Specific Radicals." The lecture was illustrated by several diagrams, "Professor Tufford read two short papers on "The Combination of Air in an Air Bubble upon Inflammation," and Dr. A. Crum Brown delivered a brief address on "The Classification of Chemical Substances by means of Generic and Specific Radicals. Sir David Brewster presented the Society with several beautiful specimens of the "fairy stones" found in Elwad Water, near Melrose. The stones were accompanied by a short paper, read by Professor Tufford, giving an account of their discovery, and describing their probable nature for ornament. After disposing of some private business, the meeting separated.
BIRTHS and DEATHS—Registered and METEOROLOGY for the
Week ending Saturday, February 9, 1866, in the following large
Towns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Temperature of Air (Fahr.)</th>
<th>Rain Fall.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>1050</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>35.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle on Tyne</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>19723</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>2159</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total of 13 large Towns</td>
<td>312585</td>
<td>3410</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.533 in. The atmospheric pressure was 30.035 in. on the morning of Sunday; it fell to 29.19 in. on Monday, and rose to 29.30 in. on Saturday.

The general directions of the wind were S. W. and W. The average weekly numbers of births and deaths in each of the above towns have been corrected for increase of population from the middle of the 10 years 1853-51 to the present time.

The average number of births and deaths in Dublin are calculated therefrom on the supposition that the birth-rate and death-rate in that city were the same as the average of the rates in other towns.

The deaths of paupers belonging to these cities who died in workhouses situated outside the municipal boundaries are not included in the returns for the week.

The usual return from Liverpool not having been received, averages of the births and deaths in the previous six weeks have been substituted for the correct numbers.

MEDICAL DIARY OF THE WEEK.


ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGONS OF ENGLAND.—1 p.m. Prof. Hurley, on "The Classification and Structure of the Mammalia." MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—8 p.m. Anniversary Meeting.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

ROYAL INSTISTUTION.—p.m. Professor Tyndall, on "Heat." HARVEIAN SOCIETY.—2 p.m. Dr. Canpe, on "On Rial's other Accidents attended with Violence: Their Effects on the Nervous System."

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGONS OF ENGLAND.—1 p.m. Prof. Hurley, on "On Art Education, and how Works of Art should be viewed."

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

ROYAL INSTITUTE.—3 p.m. Prof. Westmacott, on "Art Education, and how Works of Art should be viewed."

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.—7.45 p.m.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Grifflin's letter is inserted.

Mr. T. J. E. Brown.—The letter is inserted.

Mr. J. T.—The letter has been received.

A House-Surgeon.—The plan is recommended only, or chiefly, in cases of fractures received in the field of battle.

Mr. B.—The report will be published.

Lector.—Pernic acid is so called, because it was originally obtained from ants (formica), and it is a curious substance that a liquid distilled from ants is used in some Northern counties as an intoxicating drink.

The Army Medical Department, Netley.—The copy of the Examination Papers has been received.

A Post-lace Medical Officer.—We believe that the Post-lace Board does not subscribe for cases of reacquisation, but a letter directed to the Board will procure an official reply on the point.

X.—At Cambridge it is necessary to pass the Previous Examination, which is analogous to the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

Mr. R.—The suggestions shall be attended to.

THE GRiffin TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above fund:—

Dr. J. Birkbeck Nevins, Liverpool, £7 6

Submitted by the Medical Press Association, £3 15

Received at "Launce’s" office, £9 0

Yours obediently,

Roderick Fowler, M.D., Treasurer and Hon. Sec. 145, Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 24, 1866.

BIRTHS.

MORATT.—At Thornhall, Pemberton, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Robert Moratt, M.D., of a daughter.

EXTONS.—At Milnthorpe, Westmorland, the wife of Hannon Evison, M.R.C.S. Eng., of a son.

GOODREN.—The wife of G. Fox, Grovesnor, M.D., prematurely, of a boy.

HARENS.—At Fitz-hall, Haukmouth, the wife of W. M. Harmer, of a son.

HASTINGS.—At 56, Curzon-street, the wife of Dr. Cecil Hastings, of a daughter.

HovELL.—At Clapton, the wife of Dr. de Bredt Hovell, M.R.C.S.Eng., of a son.

WYCHEN.—At Wytham, the wife of T. Eyton John, M.R.C.S. Eng., of a daughter.

LeVESON.—At Broadway, Westminster, the wife of Thomas Langston, M.R.C.S. Eng., of a daughter.

May.—At Reading, the wife of George May, jun., F.R.C.S. Eng., of a daughter.

MURCHISON.—At 72, Winwood-street, W., the wife of Charles Murchison, of a daughter.

PicARD.—At St. Abbey-road, St. John's wood, the wife of P. Kirkpatrick Picard, M.D., of a son.

Savages.—At Horsey, Birmingham, the wife of Thomas Savage, M.D., of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—At Chaluitre, Berwickshire, the wife of Charles Stuart, M.D., of a son.

TAYLOR.—At Woodstock, Oxon, the wife of Frederick Taylor, M.D., of a daughter.

TRACIAR.—At Pan, France, the wife of T. G. Traquier, M.D., of 1, Eccleston-square, of a son, stillborn.

Whit.—At Mellor, the wife of Thomas W. Grimshaw, Esq., M.B., of a daughter.

Wright.—At Cheam, the wife of Captain Tysen, R.N., of a daughter.

MANMARR.

PET.—GREAT.—On February 6, at St. Mary's Church, Dover, John Pett, M.D., Surgeon-Major Bombay Army, to Ninda Laura, daughter of Herbert Girand, M.D.

WILLIAMS.—Wincs.—On February 3, at St. Bartholomew's Sydenham, George H. Watson, M.R.C.S. Eng., Caroline Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Watson, of Highgate, of a daughter.


CHELD—MURDOCH.—On January 21, Walter R. Chealde, M.D., to the youngest daughter of the late William Murdochs, Esq.

ELIOTT.—BIRLEY.—On January 20, George S. Elliott, M.D., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard G. Birley, Esq.

Gale—Driver.—On February 1, at Reuton Norris, A. Stanley Gale, M.B., to Miriam Driver, the adopted daughter of the late Samuel Belch, Esq.


Hensley—Delay.—On February 1, at St. John's Church, Lithington, James Hurry, M.D., Surgeon R.N., to Nannie, eldest daughter of John Delany, Esq.


MauRICE—HINKLEY.—On January 2, at Paul's, Knightbridge, James R. Maurice, M.D., to Mary Agnes, only daughter of the late N. W. Kinley, Esq.

White—Craggs.—On February 1, at the Free Church, Verulam-square, the 2nd inst., by the Rev. James F. Montgomery, M.A., Francis Rithmann White, M.D., eldest son of F. J. White, M.D., Perth, and of Elethly, Dublin, to Marjory, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Corri, Esq., of Balclutha.

DEATHS.

Henry G. M. Allanson, M.D., Satl., at St. George's-terrace, Sheffield, on January 26, aged 47.

Dr. J. B. Bartos, at Brighton, on January 29, aged 82, formerly of Bexley.

George Bell, M.D., Lland, at Northumberland House, Stoke Newington, on January 6, aged 84.

Thomas E. Colman, M.R.C.S.Eng., at Wyndham, Norfolk, on January 1, aged 43.

George Topham, L.S.A., at Moreland, Westmorland, on January 16, aged 60.

James Litch, L.R.C.S. Edin., Surgeon, R.N., at Crieff, Perthshire, on January 16, aged 84.
The operation of lithotomy was decided upon, as well from the condition of the bladder and that of the prostate gland as from the size of the stone and the suspicion of the existence of a second. The condition of the urine augured a sound state of the kidneys and bladder. After the usual preliminary preparations the lateral operation of lithotomy was performed on the 29th September. Chloroform was used, some brandy and egg having been previously given. Full anaesthesia was produced, and the usual steps of the operation gone through without any annoyance beyond that of having to encounter a very deep perineum. A stone was quickly removed, the size of which being under that indicated by the previous measurement, and its shape being peculiar, a piece of fibroplastic tissue, when I passed my finger again into the bladder, and on five successive introductions caught the calculus (six in all) shown in Fig. 4 in the Plate. There was some sharp haemorrhage which was quickly controlled by the "canule a chemise," and all proceeded most satisfactorily until the eighth day after the operation, when an alarming haemorrhage suddenly supervened. I considered it necessary to remove the catheter, and found that all the ordinary efforts had been made by the resident pupils to arrest the bleeding without success. The wound was filled with coagulated blood; blood was also trickling from it and from the urethra, and there was very severe tenesmus. I cleared out the wound and the bladder of a quantity of semi-coagulated blood, and reintroduced the canula, protected with a collar of dry sponge securely tied round its vesical end, taking the ordinary precaution of leaving the openings of the instrument free, and securing all with firm pressure. Wine, opium, and ice were given, and a temporary control of the haemorrhage effected. Again, however, it recurred with even greater violence, accompanied with forcible tenesmus, and the escape of fluid faeculent matter. I now directed my efforts, as a last resource, to be introduced into the rectum, when, learning from my pupil that it could not be accomplished, I prepared the ice myself, and finding it obstructed about one inch and a half or two inches from the anus, I passed up my finger and felt the whole rectum blocked up with a large accumulation of hardened faeces. The course of proceeding was now obvious; the faeces were mechanically removed, and the ice, when introduced, was washed out. The haemorrhage at once ceased and never recurred, and the case progressed steadily, the use of the catheter after the operation of lithotomy not having been required, and the bladder ultimately recovering itself completely.

This man left the hospital free from any urinary suffering in the early part of the November following, and has often presented himself since that period, no symptoms of his former complaint having recurred.

The deceptiveness of the rational signs of stone in the bladder in this case marks the necessity for caution on the part of the surgeon in his examination of that organ where prostatic disease is present.

The value of the manoeuvre specified with the object of detecting the presence of a stone in one stone in the bladder, or of being serviceable, as well as the selection of the operation of lithotomy under the circumstance of the case, whilst the cause of the occurrence of the secondary haemorrhage after that operation is specially important to bear in mind.

The weight of the calculus removed, when dried, was more than one ounce and a half; their shape irregularly spherical, but without absolute facets; their surfaces smooth, and their consistency very fragile. The measurement of each by the lithometer varied from one inch and a half to a little more than half an inch in their respective diameters. Their composition, according to the analysis of Dr. Grim-
shoh, was principally lithic acid with lathites. Their outlines, form, natural appearances, and structures, are most truthfully delineated in an illustration accompanying some remarks of mine on lithriticity and lithotomy, in the last number of the Dublin Quarterly Journal.

OBSERVATIONS UPON PAU, SANITARY, MEDICAL, AND ECONOMIC, AS A WINTER RESIDENCE FOR ENGLISH CONSUMPTIVE INVALIDS.

By CHARLES R. MAXWELL, L.R.C.P. Lond. and Edin.

Pau, situated in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, France, has for the last forty years been more or less resorted to by English patients, either suffering from, or threatened with, phthisis, under the impression that their lives would be prolonged, or their sufferings mitigated thereby. After crossing the English Channel, the passage of which is generally very rough, and trying to those not possessing "sea legs," a journey by land of 400 miles remains to be accomplished to reach Pau. The time of departure and arrival of trains on French railways are extremely inconvenient to invalids; there are seldom more than two departures per diem, one early in the morning, one late in the evening; the consequence is, patients arrive at an hotel about twelve at night or two in the morning, and have to start again at the same uncomfortable hours. To add to each other's discomforts, the beds are not large enough to accommodate two persons; the beds, and other bedroom inconveniences or necessaries, are not well looked after or remedied at such untimely hours; matters regarded as of small moment by those in health, but of vital importance to the sick. Looking after luggage need not detain us long; they manage that matter better in France than we do in England; but a very small weight is allowed to each passenger by the company, to be conveyed free; it is all weighed before starting, and every pound of overplus has to be paid heavily for. I heard of a lady being so fatigued by the journey that she kept her bed for nearly a week, and she was not an invalid either. Arrived at Pau, two hotels will be ready to receive you, the Hotel de France, a Place Royale, and the Hotel de la Poste, Place Grammont, both are well and honourably conducted, and you will find it easy, in a short time, to make yourself at home.

The Place Royale is a space somewhat in shape of a parallelogram; extent about four acres; surrounded on three sides by buildings of great elevation, open to the south; it is, in fact, an elevated plateau, being higher by 300 or 300 feet than the country in front, which intervenes between Pau and the博主. This pleasant promenade is literally a place de Grève; on the upper portion of the Place there are two regular rows of oaks, 300 yards long, and 30 yards wide, with elegant villas built here and there, and all the Englishmen in Europe; the avenue Port Neuve, a mile long, quite straight, planted with three rows of handsome oak trees; two central walks, thirty feet wide each, abundance of seats, an excellent carriage road all round; it runs east and west; view of Pyrenees on south side; the country immediately round, consisting of nice grass fields and hedges, rows of trees, and native shrubs, and elegant villas built here and there; there is a great deal of fresh air here, and to be able to enjoy it, it is necessary to walk frequently on the Place; Pau will be found there; yet this beautiful spot is comparatively deserted. There are a great many large and handsome houses at Pau, some private, but mostly let in flats as "apartments meubles," they average each in price from £50 to £150 English for the season, attendance not included, and you must hire or bring your own linen and cooking utensils. There is a policeman for every Frenchman, but the police are generally very indifferent; as foreigners generally remark, the English are very shy of each other, unless acquainted, all over the world, no doubt they possess sterling good qualities, and are composed of good intentions, but hardly be accused of possessing the talent of readiness in making them apparent.

The fulsome praises bestowed by many French tradesmen upon the wines they have to sell, must be received with a grain of allowances, all is 3"couleur de rouge" with them; proceed with caution, but little at a time to try it, it will generally be found not to come up to the terms of its advertisement. Some dealers in wines and ales, spirits, &c., charge 2d. or 5d. for each bottle, and will not deduct that sum, as is done in England, on receiving the empty bottles, which become a perquisite to your French trade, who sells them by barrel and causes gone. It is very probable this tax is not levied on French customers, who won't stand any nonsense: "mony a mickle makes a muckle," and a large family consuming perhaps 300 or 400 bottles of wine, beer, in the season, and paying 2d. a piece for them, would find it amount to a respectable sum to be added to the general dearness of things: refuse to purchase where you see five sous put on to the price of

it plays after sunset (much too late for an invalid to sit out of doors) by lamp light. Leaving the Place Royale, and proceeding through the town, we come to the Chateau, in the garden of which is a terrace, with a southern aspect, a nice gravel walk and a parterre of flower beds, a row of lime trees, and seats, cleverly kept. The view of the mountains hence is very pretty, and the spot would form a nice lounge, were it not for the annoyance of a brewery, the tall chimney of which so often vomits forth clouds of black smoke, which being shut in by the Chateau behind, completely fills this space and renders it impossible to stop there.

Leaving the terrace we come to the park, a continuation of the elevated ridge we have just left. It is a narrow strip of ground, bounded on the south side by the alluvial flat, river, &c., before mentioned; on the north by a narrow parterre and the main road leading to the railway station.

It extends about 1/2 miles, is finely timbered, intersected by numerous well-kept walks, with many good seats placed at intervals, and there is a fine view of the Pyrenees therefrom; it is resorted to more or less as a promenade; on the north side, a broad walk extends the whole length of the flat. This is the place where a good private band, which the town of Pau should possess, ought to play daily during the winter season; fashionable promenading does not, however, seem to suit the tastes of the Pau visitors, who spend their time by day mostly in riding and driving; for a fashionable place of resort you must go to Paris. Pau, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, a promenade in Europe; the avenue Port Neuve, a mile long, quite straight, planted with three rows of handsome oak trees; two central walks, thirty feet wide each, abundance of seats, an excellent carriage road all round; it runs east and west; view of Pyrenees on south side; the country immediately round, consisting of nice grass fields and hedges, rows of trees, and native shrubs, and elegant villas built here and there; there is a great deal of fresh air here, and to be able to enjoy it, it is necessary to walk frequently on the Place; Pau will be found there; yet this beautiful spot is comparatively deserted. There are a great many large and handsome houses at Pau, some private, but mostly let in flats as "apartments meubles," they average each in price from £50 to £150 English for the season, attendance not included, and you must hire or bring your own linen and cooking utensils. There is a policeman for every Frenchman, but the police are generally very indifferent; as foreigners generally remark, the English are very shy of each other, unless acquainted, all over the world, no doubt they possess sterling good qualities, and are composed of good intentions, but hardly be accused of possessing the talent of readiness in making them apparent.

The fulsome praises bestowed by many French tradesmen upon the wines they have to sell, must be received with a grain of allowances, all is "couleur de rouge" with them; proceed with caution, but little at a time to try it, it will generally be found not to come up to the terms of its advertisement. Some dealers in wines and ales, spirits, &c., charge 2d. or 5d. for each bottle, and will not deduct that sum, as is done in England, on receiving the empty bottles, which become a perquisite to your French trade, who sells them by barrel and causes gone. It is very probable this tax is not levied on French customers, who won't stand any nonsense: "mony a mickle makes a muckle," and a large family consuming perhaps 300 or 400 bottles of wine, beer, in the season, and paying 2d. a piece for them, would find it amount to a respectable sum to be added to the general dearness of things: refuse to purchase where you see five sous put on to the price of
Let us now see of what value the thermometer has been in forming an opinion in each of these classes of cases.

Class a, includes Cases 2, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 14. In Cases 6 and 10 we have instances where there were many signs which warranted an opinion that fever was not far off, but in these cases the thermometer contradicted this diagnosis, and must, therefore, in similar cases be considered as a valuable help to the formation of a true opinion. In Cases 7 and 8, the high temperature taken alone would have indicated a much more serious prognosis, than as subsequent events proved, would have been warranted.

In Case 9, which has also been mentioned to. In Case 14, the elevation of temperature was not of sufficient height or persistency to warrant any unfavourable opinion; the patient being a painter may have had something to do with the matter, as in a doubtful case, which afterwards proved to be one of lead poisoning, there were considerable and irregular rises in temperature.

With regard to the simple cases of typhus terminating in recovery (Class b), we have examples in Cases 1, 2, 12, 17, 18, 12, and 21. In Case 1, we have no spots, therefore the thermometer was of value in helping to determine the true nature of the case. The rise on January 10th, teaches how cautious we should be in using the thermometer as a means of diagnosing a relapse or the advent of a severe sequel.

In Case 9, we have the thermometer correcting the indications of the pulse; the former showing a normal temperature on January 29th, 11th, and 13th, although the pulse was much quickened. In Case 12, the thermometer tended to mislead into an opinion that some serious sequela was to be expected, but such did not occur. In Cases 17, 18, 10, and 21, the thermometer agreed with the pulse and all other symptoms in every particular.

Cases of simple typhus terminating in death (Class c) are illustrated by Cases 3, 5, 11, 15, and 16. In the three first of these there was a great fall of temperature before death. It is, I think, clear that these great and sudden falls in temperature, when other symptoms remain unaltered, are of most serious import to the safety of the patient. In Cases 15 and 16 there was a rise in temperature before death. These rises I do not consider of such serious import as the sudden falls, as I have noticed many such rises which had no serious consequences following them, and which, in conjunction with other dangerous symptoms, they must be considered unfavourable signs. In Case 16, the temperature did not at all accord with the other symptoms, which were of a very bad character.

Concerning complicated cases (Class d), of which we have examples in Cases 4, 13, 20, 23, and 25, I may remark that the origin of a complication is always accompanied by a rise in temperature, as noted by Dr. Sydney Ringer (Lancet, Dec. 9, 1865), Dr. Aitken, and others. The increase of heat, however, accompanying a complication does not appear to be commensurate with the importance of the complication; thus, in Case 4, we had a rise of one degree and a half in temperature as a precursor of serious chest complication; whereas, in Case 13, a rise of a degree was only followed by an increase of temperature, which left no ill-effect behind. In Cases 20, 22, and 25, the complication was bronchitis, which did not appear to alter much the range of temperature as compared with other cases.

Dr. Johnson (Lancet, December 9th, 1865) remarks a rise in temperature following a disturbed night. I am glad to be able to confirm his statement, for I have observed the same in many instances. On the night of December 29th, there was a great storm in this city, and on the following morning a large number of the patients under observation were found to have an increased temperature, having been kept awake the previous night by the wind.

As to the typical range of temperature of the body in typhus, I am very sorry to have to differ from Dr. Aitken. I consider the range of temperature as given by that gentleman in his excellent work on the "Practice of Phys.
I do not at all wish to impeach the accuracy of Dr. Aitken's observations, which appear to have been made with admirable care. I think we must look to the difference in condition or modes of treatment of the patient upon which the observations were made, in order to find out the cause of this discrepancy of results. That there is some great difference in the gravity which typhus assumes in different localities is, I think, shown by the rate of mortality in different hospitals; thus, 20-89 per cent. (Murison), 14-41 per cent. (Perry), and 8-75 per cent., are the rates of mortality in typhus cases for the London Fever Hospital, Glasgow Royal Infirmary Fever-house, and Cork-street Fever Hospital respectively. The great difference between 20-89 per cent. and 8-75 per cent., can scarcely be attributed to difference in treatment. Perhaps the difference in the range of temperature may be accounted for, by the difference in diet between the English on one hand and the Scotch and Irish on the other, the former being much higher fed than the latter, and having, therefore, more tissue to be burned up, as it were, during a fever, and consequently a higher temperature produced. I merely throw out this as a suggestion, not having any proof of the correctness of the theory. I am afraid the temperature of the body has been relied on too much by some as a symptom of more value than various others which up to the present we have been accustomed to rely upon as our great guides.Believing thermometric observations to be of considerable value in aiding the formation of an opinion in doubtful cases, and of deep interest to the scientific mind, I regret that these observations should fall into disrepute owing to their being cried up by those who "ride their hobbies to death." It has been the fate of many valuable instruments to fall into bad repute owing to their deceiving those who relied upon them, to the exclusion of older and more thoroughly tested means of diagnosis in treatment. It is to be hoped that such will not be the case with the thermometer.

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to my colleagues, Dr. Kennedy and Mason, for their kindness in allowing me to select from among their patients such cases as I considered suitable for thermometric observations; without this courtesy on their part it might have been long before I could have laid those observations before the profession.
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

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KINGS COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

CONTRACTION OF THE NECK FROM A BURN.

(Under the care of Mr. WOOD.)

Case 1.—H. S., age six years and a half, admitted into King's College Hospital, under Mr. Wood's care, Nov. 7, 1865, with contraction of the neck from burn. The chin was drawn down as low as the tip of the sternum by a tough, hard, cleft chin, which extends from the chin to the sternum. On each side of the neck, the integument was drawn in, forming a suces. Extending from the right ear to the right mamma, was a broad white cicatrix. Projecting from the symphysis of the jaws, was an apophyse of bone, evidently produced by the pulling of the contracted cleft chin. The lad's health was indifferent.

Operation.—Chloroform having been administered, Mr. Wood pinched up the portion of cleft chin immediately below the chin. Then pushing the knife through it, he cut downwards over the upper edge of the sternum, making a V-shaped flap. This he dissected upwards over the chin, exposing the apophysis of bone. He saw it off, and then drew up the integument along the lateral aspects of the neck outwards on each side to the extent of three or four inches. These he drew together by quilled sutures. The head then being thrown back, the V-shaped flap fell into its position, forming a good chin. Sutures were then passed connecting it with the two external flaps. Strips of adhesive plaster and a bandage were applied round the neck and head on to the trunk, confining the arms across the chest. The head was then bared to a round pillow placed behind the neck.

The patient was confined in this position until the 18th of November. The upper part of the wound healed by the first intention, but the edges of the external flaps and the tip of the V-shaped flap sloughed. Care was, however, taken in the daily dressing of the case to bring the edges of the wound as closely together as possible. At the present time the wound is healed, with the exception of a small extent situated over the larynx; the delay is caused by a recurrence of small marginal ulcers.

The patient wears a gutta-percha collar to prevent any future contraction.

Remarks.—The wonderful improvement made in the personal appearances of this boy is apparent to all who saw him in the horribly distended condition which existed before the operation. He possesses now a well formed chin, a perfectly easy motion of the head from side to side, and up and down; but even a greater improvement is to be observed in the features.

CONGENITAL OBLIQUE INGUINAL HERNIA.

Case 2.—W. D., age 11, November 10, 1865, was operated upon by Mr. Wood after the method by rectangular pins. This consists shortly of passing pins without a previous incision by the knife. Two pins were inserted in such a manner that their approximation would, without pressure on the cord, be effected by intertwining their ends, and in doing so, with little or no injury to the tissues, would narrow the canal so far as to prevent the exit of the bowel. The pins were removed one week after, and their presence was not followed by anything noticeable further than the almost constant result of this proceeding in Mr. Wood's hands viz, a speedy and almost painless union which perhaps is the most serious which one who is doomed to a life of labour can suffer from.

OBLIQUE INGUINAL HERNIA OF THREE YEARS' DURATION.

Case 3.—W. H., age 31, civil engineer, admitted Oct. 12, with a rupture supposed to have been induced by excessive fatigue from riding while acting as one of General Lee's staff in Virginia. On this occasion Mr. Wood passed wires above and below the pillars of the canal, and removed them on the sixteenth day. After this the sac was suppured, and a drainage seton was passed to get rid of the pus.

On November 9th, he was discharged cured, but as a precaution, he was first supplied with a well-fitting truss.

FIBROUS TUMOUR OF THE HARD PALATE—OPERATION—REMOVAL BY SIR WM. FERGUSSON.

Communicated by Dr. G. de GORRUEZ GRIFFITH.

The patient was a young, healthy, and strong-looking man. The tumour, however, had lasted for some time, but only of late had it taken on rapid growth.

Sir Wm. Fergusson remarked that such tumours as the present were extremely rare; so exceedingly rare that in the entire of his professional experience he had only seen three or four; that the growth in question at first sight seemed to have commenced in the antrum, and to have thence spread until it had perforated the hard palate and projected into the external nostril. This growth was made along the origin of the antrum, it was curious that it should have projected in no other direction than the mouth; and this fact of the direction which it had taken made Sir William Fergusson entertain doubts as to its being in connexion with the antrum. Again, it was so soft, and yielded such a sensation of fluctuation that to some who examined it, it seemed an abscess pointing towards the mouth. Be- cause of this sensation, Sir Wm. Fergusson made an exploratory puncture into the swelling previous to commencing the incision necessary for its removal; and then, finding his diagnosis correct, proceeded to complete the operation by excising the fibrous mass.

TUMOUR OCCURRING IN THE CALF OF THE LEG—OPERATION—REMOVAL BY SIR WM. FERGUSSON.

The patient was a young, strong, and muscular lad. The tumour involved the calf of the left leg. An exploratory incision was first made in order to make certain of the contents of the swelling. This point being ascertained, an incision was made along the inside of the calf of the leg, the knife being entered above and then drawn downwards towards the heel; another incision was made in a transverse direction—that is, from the first across the calf to the outer side of the leg. In these the integument was divided, the muscles being left intact.

The morbid mass was very large, about the size of a small brain, and lay beneath the gastrocnemius, that muscle running over it. It was dissected out; the arteries—a few of which bled—were tied; the wound was sewn up by means of the thread sutures; lint was then placed over the wound; this was retained in its position by the aid of adhesive plaster, and the whole was finally enveloped in the folds of a roller bandage.

The tumour was firmly adherent to the bone—the posterior surface of the tibia—as, indeed, it was on every side; it lay beneath the gastrocnemius, and sent a process deep among the muscles of the back of the leg, then passed between the tibia and fibula, and projected anteriorly, that is through the interosseous membrane, until it came out among the muscles of the fore part of the leg, where it had formed attachments, so that it was fixed in this direction as well as on its other aspects; it had first noticed twelve years since, but especial attention had been directed to it only of late, when it had begun to grow rapidly, to become inconvenient from its bulk, and to impede the movements of the limb in the act of progression; it was distinctly fibrous throughout its structure, except in the centre, where there was a large calceal mass.

The history of the growth and the condition of the tumour, as manifested during the operation, showed that, if left to itself, it would lead to very serious mischief. Indeed, Sir William Fergusson, before he had
commenced the operation, feared that the tumour was of such a nature as to render its excision impracticable, and that he would consequently be compelled to amputate the limb—amputation, even while the excision was being practised, seeming to be the only step which could be undertaken, because of the manner in which the growth had thrown out branches in all directions. He resolved, however, to give the patient every chance of having his leg preserved to him; and, therefore, with the greatest possible caution, with the utmost care, and by means of tearing somewhat forcibly the tumour from its berth, then cutting its several attachments, was it at length removed.

Proceedings of Societies.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Friday, February 2nd.

Dr. Wilmot, President of the College, in the Chair.

ATHEROMATOUS TUMOUR OF THE SCALP.

Professor Hargrave exhibited a specimen of an athromatous tumour which he had recently removed from the head of a lady. A microscopic examination of it had been made by Dr. John Barker, who would mention its characters. He thought the specimen worth bringing under the notice of the Society. It seemed to him as if the tumour grew from without inwards. There was a cavity in the centre, and the tumour was encrusted before the cavity was filled up. The lady had four other tumours on her scalp, and he supposed it was one of those tumours which it made frequent repetition.

Dr. Barker said—That the tumour presented under microscopic examination nothing at all that would indicate its being of a malignant nature. The epithelial scales were evident, congregated together in clusters, but he did not consider they resembled those usually seen in malignant growths; they were merely epithelial cells, such, for instance, as were to be found on the surface of the mucous membrane. The cholesterine plates were peculiarly characteristic and polarized light beautifully. He did not follow out the examination, being tolerably well convinced that the tumour was not cancer. The fluid part of the tumour was albuminous and rather thick and tenacious, and in the portion o’clock, the operation, it was one of those tumours in which an effort of absorption had gone on to the partial removal of the fluid contents.

Dr. Murney stated that he had come in late, and had not heard Dr. Hargrave’s description of the tumour, and wished to know if it was one of the ordinary tumours of the scalp? He sometimes dispensed with the knife, and preferred removing them with caustic potash.

Dr. Fleming said that Dr. Hargrave specially mentioned that it belonged to that class of atheromatous tumour so commonly to be met with in the scalp. He had seen cholesterine repeatedly, not only in encysted tumours in the scalp, but in encysted tumours in other parts of the body. With respect to the caution necessary in the removal of a single or multiple atheromatous tumours, he had often removed both a dozen or twenty in one sitting without any bad result, and he thought it was better, unless some special objection existed, to remove them all at once. These tumours occasionally grew to a large size, and sometimes occurred at the back of the scalp, where they often assumed pendunculated characters. He did not say that the removal of tumours was always without inconvenient consequences; for he had seen cryspelas occasionally supervene, but some members of the Society would remember the removal by Sir Astley Cooper of tumours from the head of George IV., and Sir Astley was apprehensive of cryspelas occurring in that case. As a general rule, however, the supervision of cryspelas was comparatively rare. The contents of these tumours varied very much.

He had seen them of an ink-like character, sometimes purpurating and sometimes transparent. The centre portion was usually transparent.

Mr. Richardson said that cryspelas was not the only unfortunate result that might follow these operations, for he recollected that fatal tetanus supervened after the removal of the scalp from a very small encysted tumour by his late lamented friend, Dr. Mayne, some years before he commenced himself the practice of medicine.

Mr. Symes observed that it was generally considered an easy matter to remove these tumours, but he had on some occasions found the operation difficult, especially where the bone had become indented, which generally took place when the tumour had existed for a long time. On one occasion he had great difficulty in removing an encysted tumour from a patient in whose frontal bone it had become imbedded. The wound remained open for a long time after the operation, and left some deformity after cicatrization.

Dr. Fleming said he had reported a case in which a scalp tumour existed almost from birth, and assumed a very large size, much larger than a pigeon’s egg, and in that case there was an indentation in the bone commensurate with half the size of the tumour, and the bone was so indurated, that the patient could not resort to what would, in practice, a double operation. If there was any difficulty in getting out the cyst, Dr. Murney’s plan of treatment by caustic would have its advantages.

Mr. B. W. Richardson asked Dr. Murney what time the sore left after the potash took to heal?

Dr. Murney replied about a few days.

Dr. Hargrave—Dr. Fleming had stated that there was little risk of cryspelas after these operations, but he (Dr. Hargrave) thought otherwise, and would mention an instance which occurred to him six years ago. He had taken a tumour from the forehead of a lady who was then in excellent health. He left town for the country, and three days afterwards he was summoned between four and five o’clock in the morning to go and see her, as she was exceedingly ill. She was seized with a most intense attack of diffuse inflammation of the cellular membrane, extending from the scalp to the neck, and it was with difficulty they succeeded in saving her life. It was that which induced him to be quite satisfied with removing one tumour, not wishing a repetition of such a serious disease. There was a caution which he wished to ask Dr. Fleming and Mr. Symes in reference to the indentations of the skull of which they spoke. Were the tumours superficial to or seated beneath the occipito-frontalis muscle? He never saw the cranium indented by the ordinary encysted sebaceous tumours in the manner spoken of by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Symes.

Mr. Symes said the tumour to which he referred was seated over the eyebrow; but he could not say whether the occipito-frontalis was over it or not.

Mr. Stapleton thought the true atheromatous tumour of the scalp never indented the bone, for they were formed superficially, and were merely sebaceous follicles that were obstructed.

Mr. B. W. Richardson asked Mr. Symes if he ever had any advantage of verifying by post-mortem examination whether the bone was indented or not by the ordinary encysted sebaceous tumours?

Mr. Symes said he had not. He had his finger deep in the indentation.

The Chairman could bear testimony to having seen the bone indented by these tumours.
Dr. Fleming said that Mr. Stapleton was perfectly right regarding the locality of the tumour; but although the sit might be different, the character of the tumours might be the same. They might have one of these atheromatous tumours containing cholesterol in any part of the body, which proceeded from the ectoderm of the integument to indentation of the skull, he thought he could show the members of the Society many cases where it existed now. He remembered removing one under the temporal aponeurosis, and the indentation was alarming to witness. Not only was the bone indented, but the whole of the bony substance was absorbed, leaving nothing but a membrane through which the brain could be seen.

Mr. Stapleton—That does not appear to have been an atheromatous tumour.

Dr. Fleming thought it was. There were not alone epithelial scales, but cholesterol in it.

Mr. Wharton suspected that those tumours, where the bone was indented, had their origin in the periosteum. Mr. B. W. Richardson considered the finger may be deceived in these cases. He thought it possible that depressions might be formed on the scale by the pressure of the tumour, which with circumferential thickening and consolidation would form cavities or cups, and which might lead to the idea they were situated in the bone. He (Mr. R.) merely alluded to the ordinary seaceous cyst, as he was well aware that the skull may be absorbed from the pressure of other kinds of tumours.

Mr. Collis observed that if the periosteum between the bone and the cyst was intact, the indentations could scarcely have been caused by absorption of the bone. If the pressure bone upon the periosteum it would cause its periosteum first, and then that of the bone.

Dr. Hargrave brought under the notice of the Society a case of exostosis of the frontal bone.

The disease commenced three years before the admission of the girl who was the subject of it into hospital, and continued to extend until it attained the size which they saw in the cast before them. It then ceased growing. By the cast and drawing which he exhibited they would see that the outer angle of the left eye was considerably depressed. This interfered with the elevation of the upper lid, but by pressing the under lid with her finger she could use the eye. In December, last year, the tumour was removed. Three or four weeks after it were removed off it, and then they found the tumour implicating the frontal bone; the tumour was extremely hard, and it took a considerable time to detach it. It was removed, leaving the bone quite smooth. There was a projection over the eyebrow, which was removed by a chisel, so that the arch of the eyebrow was preserved, but there was a small exostitic point just at the orbit, which was allowed to remain. Two days after the operation the girl was attacked by erysipelas, which extended from the left to the right side of the face. It got well under the use of mercurial ointment, bark, and chlorate of potash. She progressed very satisfactorily, but there was a large discharge of perfectly healthy pus. A few days after the operation she suffered from ptosis; she had now, however, recovered command of the upper eyelid. There was extreme oedema of the conjunctiva of the upper lid. Dr. Jacob advised that it should be laid open from end to end, which was done freely, and nothing but serum escaped. They were now applying a strong solution of nitrate of silver, and under its use the edema of the conjunctiva was rapidly going down. The growth had been examined under the microscope by Dr. John Barker, who said its anatomical structure was the same as healthy bone. It was just as hard as the operation.

Mr. Stapleton asked if there was any bleeding from the bone?

Dr. Hargrave replied in the negative, and in reply to a further question said—it neither threw up granulations nor did it exfoliate. He did think that there might be exfoliation, but there was not the slightest appearance of it as yet.

Mr. Collis said that, a year ago, in performing section of the elbow-joint, he met with a case of ivory hardness of the heat from chronic septicid, and although it took him a long time to cut through the bone so long that he had to rest in the middle of the operation very fast that case there was no exfoliation, and the case progressed to cure as rapidly as if the septicid had not existed. There was no reason why this kind of bone should not heal readily; for although it was excessively dense, yet when examined under the microscope it would be seen to be supplied by bloodvessels. In this case there were plenty—there he did not see why it should not heal.

Dr. Barker observed that he noticed during the operation the great difficulty experienced in saving through the bone. The density of the bone was very apparent, and presented when freshly taken off, in some parts, but not in all, a faint trace of blood infiltrated. In the deeper portions of the bone the canaliculi were seen very well developed, but in other parts of it they were very few in number, and the bone cells seemed to have been gradually filled up, and the canaliculi could not be traced. Mr. Hargrave would bear him out in saying that the bone was softest in its deeper portions.

Mr. Hargrave—Yes.

Dr. Barker—This was a very excellent example of pure exostosis. It is frequently occurred in the lower animals, and in birds especially, a sort of ivory deposit occupied the place of pure bone, and very frequently was found in the breasts and legs of fowl.

Mr. Croly said he had the opportunity of assisting Mr. Hargrave in performing this operation. Mr. Hargrave's hand got tired from the great hardness of the bone, and he (Mr. Croly) assisted him in completing the operation, and sawed through a great portion of the tumour. The sections of bone that were removed were extremely vascular, and they had to use the sponge several times to enable them to see what they were doing. The bone was perfectly pink, and it projected from the orbit.

Mr. Hargrave said it was quite possible that Mr. Croly might have seen blood coming from the bone, though it was not observed by him. When he removed the tumour its base seemed to be free from blood.

Mr. Stapleton said that in cases of this kind within his own experience, where he had taken a long time to saw through the bone, he had seen a great deal of haemorrhage. Mr. Edward Hamilton—As to the subject of haemorrhage from tumours on the frontal bone, a case occurred in his practice in which haemorrhage was most profuse and alarming. As soon as they made a section of the tumour the blood flowed in such quantity that they were obliged to desist from the operation and employ every means they could resort to to stop the haemorrhage, and even afterwards the bleeding recurred.

Mr. Croly stated his impression was, that the surface of the tumour was vascular; for although there was of course bleeding from the flaps, they were held carefully up by the students, and notwithstanding that and the temporal artery being pressed upon, he had to use the sponge, and the impression was that the bone was bleeding from a number of points.

Dr. Barker observed that when he said that a portion of the tumour was softer, he meant that it was relatively softer, but it was still very hard. They would see in the section before them that the pink portion was still preserved, while the other part was of an ivory character. One portion was devoid of all vascularity and apparently harder than the other.

Dr. Murray wished to ask Mr. Hargrave, did he think this tumour would ultimately grow again? He thought it might probably do so. He saw a tumour of this kind removed by the late Dr. Bellingham from the same place. It recurred, pressed the brain, and destroyed the patient.

Mr. Hargrave said Dr. Murray asked whether the tumour
return or not? That he (Mr. Hargrave) was not prepared to say. Dr. Munsey thought it might return and compress the brain. Now, if ever an innocuous tumour presented itself to the surgeon it was this one. The girl was perfectly healthy, never had a fit of any kind, and had perfect vision although the pupil was somewhat dilated. Dr. Munsey thought operative interference should not have been resorted to, but he differed from him. The patient was a remarkably handsome girl. She came up to town expressly to have the operation performed. Her family were most anxious to have the deformity removed, and this had been done so that scarcely any mark would be left on her forehead. The girl was sent to him expressly to have the operation performed, and he thought if there ever was a case calling for interference it was hers. The case was going on satisfactorily, with the exception of the edema of the conjunctiva. The eye had partly receded, and she had great power over the superior lid, which she could not raise before.

**FIBRO-CELLULAR TUMOUR.**

Mr. Edward Hamilton wished to bring to the notice of the Society a tumour which presented some peculiar symptoms. It was removed from the leg of a woman in hospital a few days ago. It was situated superficial to the gastrocnemius muscle, between it and the skin. On examining the tumour, it conveyed a remarkable feel of elasticity, so as to lead to the supposition that it was an encysted tumour, and contained fluid. He had seldom felt the feeling of elasticity give rise, so to speak, to so distinct a sense of fluctuation. The tumour was perfectly movable under the skin, and could be moved over it. There was no discoloration of the integument on the surface, save some trivial redness caused by the irritation of the rubbing of the projecting portion of the tumour against the man's trousers. The history he gave was, that the tumour had existed for the last seven years, and he (Mr. Hamilton) remembered examining the tumour two years ago, when he proposed its removal, to which, however, the man objected, as it did not cause pain at that time. It commenced as a small point, like a pea, under the skin, and perfectly movable. The man appeared to be in rude health. Within the last year the tumour continued to grow rather rapidly, and hence the man was anxious to have it removed. On making an incision over the tumour it turned out with the greatest facility—indeed, much easier from the subcutaneous space than from the skin. A large cavity having been subsequently made it presented a curious appearance of fibres arranged in circles, like what had been termed concentric globes. Under the microscope it had the appearance of a simple fibro-cellular tumour, but Dr. Synes drew his attention to some cells which existed in the field of the microscope, which is larger than the others and evidently polymorphous. However, taking into consideration the length of time the tumour had existed, and that there was no glandular contamination, he thought it was a benign tumour.

**Mr. Collins.—** What was the thickness of the skin over it? Mr. Hamilton—Merely the natural thickness of skin. Dr. Fleming said he had an opportunity of seeing this tumour after the operation, and he agreed with Mr. Hamilton as to the deceptive character of fibro-cellular tumours. It was turned out with the greatest facility like those in the scalp. The extreme elasticity of the tumour was remarkable, and the feeling of fluctuation might have induced a surgeon to test it, which would have done no harm, but might cause him to be accused of ignorance as to its pathology.

Dr. Fleming said he had examined the tumour after its removal, and he thought it a fibro-cellular tumour. It resembles in structure the fibro-cellular tumours described in Mr. Paget's work.

**Mr. Collins.—** As to the microscopic appearances, the character of the majority of the cells must be taken into consideration, and not the peculiarities of a few isolated ones. In a tumour of this kind there might be a great variety of cells.
Mr. Hinton likewise showed an Exfoliation of the Tympanic Ring from a child some months after scarlet fever.

Dr. Weber of Berlin, sent some specimens showing the possibility of injecting fluids into the internal ear through the Eustachian tube, and thus refuting the assertion of Dr. Kramer that this is impossible.

Dr. Barrett showed a specimen of Multilocular Cyst, presumed to be of the Ovary, which was operated on, and it was stated that there remained some adhesions to the omentum, no pedicle existed. This was probably a degenerated ovum, which had not been impregnated.

Dr. Conway Evans exhibited a specimen of Aneurism of the Innominate Artery, with fracture of the sternal end of the clavicle. The patient was admitted into King's College Hospital about a year after the accident, with a pulsating tumour reaching from the parotid region to the third rib, and extending over to the suprarenal gland. The symptoms were comparatively slight. The diagnosis made by the sphygmograph was that the subclavian was unaffected. The man died from rupture of the artery through the skin, the tumour having greatly collapsed. It remained questionable whether the aneurism had been caused by the fracture, or had previously existed, and had been injured in the fracture.

Mr. H. Smith showed the parts removed in Excision of the Knee-joint for unmanageable ankylosis, with much pain, after old disease of the knee. The case went on particularly well, and the patient was able to get up and walk on crutches in about a month, with a perfectly stiff knee. The ankylosis appeared to be bony, at least to a great extent. Very free incisions had been made, one of which is marked in the condition of a small sinus.

Mr. Z. Lawrence showed a healthy Lachrymal Gland, extirpated in a case of injury from caustic soda, which had destroyed the excretory apparatus (canaliculi and puncta). An attempt was made to restore the ducts; but, as this was found impossible, the lachrymal gland was removed. The watering of the eye ceased, nor was there any undue dryness of the eye.

Mr. Lawrence also showed a case of Detachment of the Retina.

Dr. Duckworth showed specimens of partial Obstruction of the Ileum from the development of four fibrous tumours in the coats of the intestine.

Dr. Duckworth also showed a case in which the Gall-duct was obstructed by a Calculus.

Mr. Hutchinson showed a portrait of a patient with congenital Absence of the Upper Extremities.

Mr. Hutchinson also showed a specimen of Dwarfing of the Radius from supposed injury to the bone in separation of the epiphysis.

Mr. Brooke exhibited a specimen of Thickening of the Intestine in an old hernial sac, in which it seemed that the intestine was irreducible, and a truss had been worn with so much pressure that the skin had been ulcerated.

JUNIOR SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Dr. Mapother in the Chair.

The Chairman called on Mr. Scott to read his paper on "Anthrax," which was highly instructive, many valuable suggestions being thrown out during the debate as regards the treatment of this disease.

Mr. Marshall read a paper on "Opium," the valuable specimens of which he exhibited to the Society.

Mr. Macarthy read a paper on "Hydropneumonia," under which he entered in the form of "Hysteria simulating Hip-joint Disease," which had come under his notice during the week at one of the hospitals.

The Chairman next called on Mr. Ridley to read his paper on "Anatomy," muscular Anomalies." The suprastal muscle found present on both sides of a tolerably well-developed old female subject, arising from lower border of third rib, three and a half inches from outer border of sternum; on the right side it was narrower and longer than on the left, measuring three inches in length, three-quarters of an inch in breadth, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness; from its origin it extended vertically upwards, lying on the serratus magnus muscle, and partly in front of long respiratory nerve of Bell, then ascending behind the axillary vein and subclavian muscle. It was inserted on the right side into the first rib, above the origin of the first indigitation of the serratus magnus muscle, but on the left side it cleared this bone, and expanding, was inserted into the deep cervical fascia in the posterior intercostal space, and was considerably external to the origin of the pectorals minor, from which it was separated by a strong aponeprotic expansion of the deep aponeurotic fascia, and its insertion was placed internal to scalenus anticus muscle.

The Chairman, having drawn the attention of the members present to the subjects brought under their notice that evening, congratulated them on the successful manner in which the Society was working. Shortly afterwards the meeting adjourned to February 23rd.

V. ON THORACIC AND ABDOMINAL RESPIRATION, PECULIAR TO SIGHING AND YAWNING.

By Professor Dr. F. C. Donders.

Translated from the Nederlandsch Archief voor Geneeskunde, 19, Deel 9, Amsterdam, 1888.

By William Daniel Moore, M.D.Dub., M.R.I.A., Honorary Fellow of the Swedish Society of Physicians, of the Norwagian Medical Society, and of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen; Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence in the Queen's University in Ireland.

It is well known that the ordinary quiet respiration is performed in man chiefly by the diaphragm, in woman by the scaleni and intercostal muscles. In connection herewith, we see the movements strongest in man in the abdomen, in woman in the upper part of the thorax. But on the deepest possible inspiration, to determine the vital capacity, the movement takes place in the form of thoracic respiration; the thorax is elevated, above especially it is expanded while the abdomen is even flattened, as this cavity, by the ascent of the diaphragm, obtains room superiorly for its viscera. For this reason it has been stated (conf. for example Ludwig, Physiologie, B. II., p. 487), that in deep inspiration the form of movement is the same in man and woman. I formerly pointed out (Handbuch der Physiologie, 2nd edition, Vol. I., p. 400), that preserving the type of thoracic respiration, we can take in very much air. This takes place, when we bring the diaphragm with all our might into action, whereby it descends low into the abdomen, causing the abdominal viscera, and with them at the same time the clastic ribs and cartilages of the ribs, to move anteriorly and externally, and to expand the inferior part of the thorax.

So far as I can satisfy myself, the diaphragm alone is active in this: the lower part of the chest is rather expanded than elevated, and the upper portion undergoes some movement and dilatation only so far, as, in consequence of the expansion of the inferior opening of the thorax, the whole thoracic wall acquires another inclination. I formerly also determined the vital capacity properly in this type of abdominal respiration, and found that in myself it was only from 300 to 500 cubic centiméters less, than in thoracic respiration.

This movement I earlier thought possible only by a definite act of the will, and I then believed it also to be somewhat constrained and unnatural. The great majority of men have, in fact, a tendency, when they wish to inspire deeply, to employ thoracic respiration, and even, if they had already made an ordinary inspiration with abdominal breath-
ing, to give up this and to adopt thoracic respiration. I have now found, that abdominal inspiration also occurs involuntarily, automatically, and, consequentially, is represented in a definite condition of the central nervous system. A deep abdominal respiration, in fact, characterises yawning, while a deep thoracic respiration accompanies sighing.

Two different forms of movement are thus excited, in connexion with two different psychical states, which we may suppose to act as stimuli on distinct nerve-centres. Besides these psychical conditions, too, the idea developed from the contemplation of similar movements in others, easily exacts from the patients, the idea sufficiently to produce these effects, so that many of my readers will be able forthwith to convince themselves of the correctness of my statement: that thoracic inspiration is connected with sighing, abdominal inspiration with yawning. To these also other movements are added, in sighing limited to raising of the palate and wide opening of the orofacial orifices, while yawning is preceded by contraction of the transverse muscle and of the depressor of the nares, and is connected with wide opening of the jaws, dilatation of the oral slit, expansion of the soft palate, and is sometimes combined with contraction of the internal muscles of the ear, giving rise to a peculiar buzzing in that organ. That the shoulders and arms are at the same time also brought into motion is well known. I have, moreover, endeavoured to explain the commencement of yawning, and especially a voluntary rather deep thoracic inspiration, sometimes passes into involuntary yawning, with abdominal respiration. Less methodical is the transition of abdominal respiration into thoracic respiration, when, that is to say, the former has attained a certain height: we feel, that then another type of movement is required, and we are induced not to be compelled to expire partially before producing the new type.

I have already spoken of abdominal inspiration as a voluntary movement. Many have, however, great difficulty in effecting it strongly. It succeeds best when one is made to inspire quietly in the ordinary manner, and then to continue that form of movement, as far as possible, particularly the action of the word.

If some now pass over into thoracic breathing, they soon learn to avoid this, especially when they have once felt, what takes place in yawning. Nevertheless they do not yet so rapidly attain the full vital capacity. In the first place practice seems here to accomplish something; I formerly obtained only 3500, now I have reached 3750 cubic centimetres, while my vital capacity in thoracic inspiration has remained at 3900. In ten consecutively examined for both, I obtained scarcely more than 50 cubic centimetres difference. In the second place the tension of the abdominal muscles is to be taken into account. Young strong people with flat abdomens have in abdominal respiration a comparatively slight vital capacity. In the sitting position, leaning somewhat forward, such persons can, by relaxing the abdominal muscles, attain rather more, while, rice versa, in corpulent individuals the standing position is more advantageous. The explanation of the fact that in these latter the vital capacity of abdominal respiration is greater, is to be found in the greater compass of the abdomen, whose contents on equal, and still more on proportionate extension of the wall, must increase more decidedly, and moreover probably in the greater extensibility of the thoracic cavity. That abdominal inspiration seems in general to become more prominent with the advance of years, and the vital capacity thereof to increase.

On the vital capacity in thoracic respiration position has much less influence, while it makes room enough for the abdominal viscera. Therefore the vital capacity is also much less dependent on the contents of the stomach and intestinal canal, which have a very essential influence upon it in abdominal respiration.

I have also tried how much air can be expired after yawning and sighing excited by an idea, and found it only from 100 to 200 cubic centimetres less than the respective vital capacities.

If we wish to employ force with the upper extremities, or prepare to defend ourselves, we take in air by thoracic inspiration, whereby the chest becomes more rigidly expanded and affords a better fixed point for the muscles arising from it. In order to exert pressure upon the abdominal viscer we make a moderate inspiration, which I should call mixed. In this case pure abdominal inspiration is, notwithstanding the more powerful descent of the diaphragm, less advantageous, probably because the pressure of the abdominal muscles, especially the latter, on the ribs, whence they arise, are not sufficiently fixed. In order to speak vigorously, to sing or to cry, the chest must be filled with air above. Expiration can then take place under the greatest tension. We see this in good singers and orators. The maximum of the expiratory pressure is also greater after thoracic than after abdominal inspiration. In myself I find for the former 8G (3.38582"), for the latter 71 mm. (2.79572") of mercury. The negative pressure, in the effort at a fully-forced inspiration, amounts, in the former to 61 (2.51968"), in the latter to 62 mm. (2.44094") of mercury. These experiments were made with a manometer, through an elastic tube brought into connexion with one of the nostrils, while the other was closed: the action of the mouth must be excluded for the experiments, but that was thereby avoided. I, moreover, endeavoured to determine the influence of the two forms of inspiration upon the circulation of the blood by means of the phymograph, but found it impossible, although I had my arm firmly fixed in Vierordt's apparatus, to keep it in forced inspiration quiet enough, to place any confidence in the direction of the curve. The slightest movement produces a considerable deviation. These experiments had no other results than to make me too very sceptical as to the results respecting the influence of inspiration upon the phymographical curve, in their entirety, published by Marey. In women I have as yet made no investigations upon the two types of respiration. I have only satisfied myself that they exist in them.

PRIMITIVE FALSE ANEURISM OF THE FEMORAL ARTERY:

LIGATURE BY ANEL'S METHOD: OPENING OF THE SAC: SERIOUS UNFORESEEN EVENTS: CURE.

By Dr. NOTTA, Surgeon to the Hospital of Lissieu, &c.

Translated from Unan Ménard for THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.


BRUNET, a farmer, aged 50 years, thin but healthy, received, on the 20th May, 1865, a kick from a horse on the inner part of the right thigh, at a point corresponding to the junction of its inferior and middle third. Immediately a tumour as large as the clenched hand developed itself on the surface of the part contused. At the end of two minutes the patient was able to get up; but after a short time he recovered, and was removed to his own house, about nine miles from Lissieu. The next day Dr. Levillain, who had been called when the accident occurred, saw him again. He found the tumour a little painful and without pulsation. He felt the posterior tibial artery pulsating, and also the dorsal artery of the foot (pedalis). He weight the tumour, which weighed 800 grs. (28.2 grs.) filled with ice applied to the tumour.) During the following two days patient remained in the same state. On the 24th May the patient, whilst making an effort in bed to place himself upon the bed-pain, felt a most acute pain...
in the thigh, and in a few moments the tumour became
 twice as large as before.

Dr. Levihain, having been again called, sought for pul-
sation in the tibial and dorsal arteries of the foot, but
found none. (These applications continued as before.)

May 26th: (Dedicated to the leg and thigh mass, the tumour appears to increase, at its middle part, feels softer. On the 28th of May I see the patient for the first time; he is apyretic; pulse regular; stethoscopic sounds, and pulsations of the heart normal. All the
organic functions act with regularity. The right thigh is
enormously swollen. At its internal part there is a tumour
three times as large as the hand clenched, livid, and
pressing at its most sloping parts blackish. I distinctly
pointing out the traces of effused blood in the subec-
taneous cellular tissue. At its most salient or prominent
point a parchment-like excoriation may be observed, the
impression of the rim of the horse shoe. The circum-
cumference of the tumour is ill defined, and its margin is
imperceptibly continuous with the general tumefaction of
the thigh. The circumference is hard; in the centre there is
a sensation of fluctuation, where also pulsation and ex-
pansive motion isochronous with the pulse at the wrist
may be perceived. When the femoral artery is com-
pressed these pulsations cease, and the tumour becomes
diminished in a very appreciable manner; yet this diminu-
tion is not so evident as one might suppose at first sight.

Upon auscultation, a bruit de souffle may be clearly heard
corresponding with the arterial diastole, and the expan-
sive movements of the tumour itself. If the stethoscope
be applied over the femoral artery on a plane with the
cural arch, the bruit de souffle may be heard louder and
more distinctly than at the centre of the tumour.

Auscultation at the same point of the femoral artery of
the sound limb will give no bruit de souffle. A little painful
pressure on this tumour has been the seat of sponta-
nous pains, which were very sharp on the 28th, but
afterwards considerably diminished, and now there is
scarcely any. The knee is swollen; the patella is lifted
up by the effusion of liquid, which has no communication
with the tumour. The leg is edematous; its temperature
to the hand appears to be the same as that of the sound
leg. It is impossible to perceive any pulsation in the
dorsal artery of the foot (la pedieuse), and also in the pos-
terior tibial. On the 29th of May, with the kind and
variable assistance of Doctors Quesnel, Levihain, and
Toutain, I laid open the femoral artery on the level with the
top of the triangle of Scarpa. The incision encroached a little
upon the circumference of the base of the tumour. The cellular tissue surrounding the muscles
is infiltrated with blood; nevertheless, the operation was
easily performed. The vessel is laid bare, and denuded to
a small extent, about five millimetres (the one-fifth of an
English inch), and appears quite sound. A strong ligature
is applied; one end of which is cut close to the knot, and
the other fixed outside the wound. A piece of charpie
spread with cerate, about 15 millimetres in size, served
to prevent reunion of the wound by the first intention, from
the vessel to the skin. The rest of the wound is reunited
by means of the twisted suture. (Lukewarm cataplasmas
lightly applied to the tumour, and hot bottles around the
limb.)

31st May: On the day of the operation the patient ex-
perienced intense pain in the limb, and much agitation
during the night. Next day the same state continued,
with delirium, which yielded to a very strong opiate
draught. To-day the patient is calm and free from fever;
he complains of a little pain in the limb. The wound is
suppurating in the course of the ligature. The pus is of good quality. There is not reunion at the
points of suture; the leg is hot and edematous. The
mass of the tumour formed by the aneurism feels hard in some parts and fluctuating in others. It appears to have diminished;
no pulsation can be perceived in it. At its centre the little eschar produced by the impression of the horse-shoe
begins to be detached. (Cold cataplasmas moistened with
saturnine lotion applied over the tumour; the wound over
the ligature is dressed with charpie soaked in alcoholic
lotion of walnut leaves.)

3rd June: Patient in same state as on the 31st ult.
By applying the stethoscope over the femoral artery in
the groin we could not distinguish any bruit de souffle
again.

7th June: No fever; wound looks well. The tumour
fluctuates less, and is diminished. The eschar at its
centre has fallen off, and at the bottom of the wound a
 clot of dark blood of from seven to eight millimetres in
diameter (three and a-quarter English inches) may be per-
ceived. A little sero-sanguineous matter is being dis-
lasped from the wound. The leg is resting on its outer
side; and along the course of the fibula, where the
pressure of the limb on the cushions is greatest, a spucclated
band of three centimetres broad (about one and a quarter
English inch), and from fifteen to twenty centimetres
long (six to eight English inches) may be perceived. We
now change the position of the limb, and recommend that
care be taken that the leg does not rest too long upon the
wounds on a level with the same points. (Cataplasmas
discontinued; compresses soaked in alcohol applied over
the aneurismal tumour.)

21st June: The ligature of the artery came away yester-
day; the wound is almost entirely cicatrizated; the
eschar of the leg is detached; it includes the entire thick-
ness of the skin. The tenon of the peroneus longus
muscle is detached, as well as a part of that muscle itself.
The foot is less swollen, and both wounds have dimin-
ished to almost half of their original size. The orifice of
the wound, which is in the centre, is at least fifteen millimetres
in diameter (one four-fifths of an English inch), and at
the bottom at a depth of one centimetre (two-fifths of an
English inch), some dark clots may yet be perceived.
There is no suppuration, but an oozing of blackish blood.
The tumour is still a little soft at its centre, and feels as if
it still contained some fluid blood. There is a little
swelling in the popliteal space. Following the axis of
the limb I made a large incision of ten centimetres long
(four English inches); then this wound was dressed with
charpie soaked in tincture of walnut leaves. A tent impregnated
with the same is introduced into the canal which runs
close to the femur.

30th: Within the last three days the aneurismal sac has
diminished. A large quantity of dark blood mixed with
pus is discharged from the wound. On introducing the
finger we immediately arrive at a large circumscribed subcu-
taneous cavity, which extends deep into the muscles, close
to the femur, which is not detached. There is a little
swelling in the popliteal space. Following the axis of
the limb I made a large incision of ten centimetres long
(four English inches); then this wound was dressed with
charpie soaked in tincture of walnut leaves. A tent impregnated
with the same is introduced into the canal which runs
close to the femur.

10th July: The tendon of the peroneus longus lateralis
has exfoliated, and is cast off. The aneurismal wound
looks well. After five days an enormous fibrinous clot,
which filled the aneurismal cavity, is detached, and was
extracted from the wound. Since then suppuration has
very much diminished, and cicatrization proceeds rapidly.
General state good. In the beginning of September the
wounds were closed, and the patient able to sit up.

On the 1st of October he began to walk, and support himself upon the limb. The movements of the articula-
tions are very free. There is a little oedema of the ankle-
joint. On the aneurismatic surface there is a long depressed
cicatrix adhering to the bone.

Remarks.—In the history of this case many important
and peculiar circumstances present themselves to the
mind. In the first place, the formation of aneurism in
this way is very of rare occurrence. A man receives a
kick from a horse at the inner part of the thigh. All the
fleshy parts, muscles and femoral arteries comprised
between the femur, which is not fractured, and the extremity
of the horse-shoe, are divided. The skin alone, thanks to its
clasticity, escapes unbroken, yet at this point it is so con-
tused that after a short time it becomes stricken with
sapheculus. Without dwelling further on the development
of the tumour which I have already sufficiently described, we arrive at the chief point of consideration—that is to say, the treatment. When I saw the patient for the first time, the tumour was so voluminous, it increased so rapidly, and the limb was so much tunnelled, that I considered it necessary to act, and to act in a manner at once the most prompt and efficacious. Three ways at once presented themselves for consideration:—

1st. Compression of the artery in the groin.

2nd. Opening the sac and placing a ligature on the proximal and distal ends of the artery.

3rd. Creation upon the artery above the aneurism, after the method of Anel. Compression could not be borne by the patient. I tried several times to compress the artery in the groin with the finger, and at each time the patient complained of intense pain. Besides, this region was now infiltrated with blood, and much swollen. Now, under such conditions, compression would infallibly promote gangrene of the tissues, or at least, mortification of them. Moreover, if the preceding considerations had not caused me to reject such treatment, I should not have employed it with this patient, not that I for a moment question, or refuse to acknowledge the positive efficiency of the treatment by compression, or that in a great number of cases it possesses a marked superiority over other means employed for the cure of aneurism, I regard it as a method incomparably inapplicable in country practice. When one is many miles away from his patient, whom he can only see at rare intervals, how can he be attentive to compression? How can he practise it in a methodical and skilful manner? and I speak here only of compression with the compressing instrument, for nobody could dream for a moment of digital compression under such circumstances. Can precaution be taken out of the question, nothing more remaining but to open the sac, or tie the artery after Anel’s method. The opening of the sac in this case appeared to us to be positively contraindicated.

In fact, the artery was situated too deeply; it would be necessary to look for it at the point where it passes round the femur, to become the popliteal (‘fémoral postérieure’). Would anybody of one of finding both ends of the vessel in this immense focus, in the midst of a mass of dead and disorganized animal matter? Would not one run the risk of opening the femoral vein in the course of these searches? In short, the excoriation which existed at the summit of the aneurismal tumour appeared to be superficial, and nothing would lead one to suppose for a moment that the aneurism should necessarily give way at any point. We would merely place in the midst of all possible chances of resorption of the tumour, and place in contact with the air a large cavity infiltrated with blood, and the inflammation whereof would spread to remote parts and cause the death of the patient. Anel’s mode of operation, which we preferred, enabled us to avoid some of the dangers of the old method, and the results happily conformed our anticipations.

Resorption commenced. A process set in, the effusion of the joint disappeared; and, when the aneurismal cavity became exposed by the casting off of the eschar, and that we were obliged to cut into the aneurismal sac, the tumour had already become much diminished, the neighbouring parts were less exposed to the spread of inflammation, and we had a suppuring surface much less extensive than we should have had at first. Drainage was very easy. We would tincture of walnut leaves, which, I consider, all the same, appears to have had in this case a most happy influence in promoting the cicatrization of the aneurismal cavity, preventing the putrid ramollissement of the effused blood, stimulating the wound, and, at the same time, promoting a healthy suppuration and the development of fleshy granulations, which have already furnished the formation of the soft parts of the thigh. I think it still useful to direct attention to the gangrene which became developed along the course of the fibula during the few first days after the application of the ligature. This spachelas, owing to the whole weight of the limb constantly bearing on the same points where the capillary circulation was diminished by the effect of the ligature, and by the action of the aneurismal tumour itself might have been, I think, avoided if we had taken the precaution of changing the position of the limb often during the day. Be that as it may, this accident has not had any influence upon the happy issue of the disease, and, our patient now perfectly cured, has recovered the use of his limb.

Reviews.


The great reputation of Professor Trousseau as a practitioner and teacher of medicine in all its branches, and more particularly in those relating to the nervous system, renders the present appearance of his Clinical Lectures in an English form particularly welcome. These discourses are the more useful to the British practitioner, because they are eminently practical, the aim of Professor Trousseau having always been to cure or alleviate disease, as well as to describe it.

The contents of this first Part relate entirely to diseases of the nervous system. A few of the Lectures may be already familiar to our readers, as they formed part of the first edition of the French original; but most of them are devoted to perfectly novel subjects, among others, those on Aplasia (loss of speech), Progressive Locomotor Ataxy, and Glosso-Laryngeal Paralysis.

The Lecture on Aplasia, or, in the author’s own words, on the loss of the faculty of expressing one’s thoughts by speech, and in most cases, also, by writing and by gestures, may be justly regarded as a model of clinical teaching. Never, we believe, has the peculiar talent, which Professor Trousseau possesses, of clearness of exposition, logical reasoning; and accurate observation, been shown to greater advantage. The symptomatological history of this singular affection, its varieties (whether accompanied or not by hemiplegia, and the side of the body which is affected), the post-mortem appearances found in several fatal cases, the conclusions deducible therefrom as regards the localization of special faculties in particular and determinate parts of the brain, and the psychological aspect of the question, every point is examined and discussed in all its bearings and details. We would draw the attention, therefore, to this able exposition of a most interesting subject, interesting alike to the physician and the psychologist. Perhaps no cases of this affection are so striking or so interesting as those in which the aphasia is transitory, of a few days’ duration only, and is unaccompanied by paralysis. The following case, given by Dr. Trousseau, is an excellent instance in point:—

"Some of you may recall a young mechanic, about twenty-five years old, who occupied bed No. 2 in St. Agnes ward. He had walked to the hospital, he was not lame; he used both his hands perfectly, his face was full of intelligence, and yet he was not able to answer any of my questions, although his tongue was very mobile. He heard me well and looked at me whilst I questioned him; his gestures, his looks, showed that he understood all I said; it seemed as if his mind were full of thoughts which he could not express in words. He knew how to read and write, and yet when I gave him a pencil and some paper and asked him to write his name down, he held the pencil properly, but only wrote meaningless letters, and then threw away the pencil in a fit of impatience. He, however, remembered a few words which he kept constantly repeating, showing at the same time that he understood how little these words expressed his meaning. His illness had set in suddenly after certain excesses. . . . Before a fortnight had elapsed..."
the young man recovered completely, without having been submitted to any treatment, and was able to leave the hospital.

As to the question whether aphasia depends on a lesion of the posterior portion of the brain, as first suggested by Dr. Dax, we must refer our readers to Dr. Trouseau's work for the cases and arguments showing the untenability of either of those views. For our part we fully endorse the author's opinion that aphasia may coexist with left hemiplegia, although, in the great majority of instances, the paralysis, when present, affects the right side of the body.

Progressive locomotor ataxy is an affection to which prominent attention has only been given of late years. The late Dr. Todd had noticed that in certain cases of paraplegia the faculty of coordinating voluntary movements, was principally, if not alone, at fault, and that in such cases the posterior columns of the spinal cord were, after death, found to be disorganized. But Dr. Todd only said a portion of the truth, and by retaining this affection in the group of paraplegia, he clearly showed that the other phenomena, indicating progressive locomotor ataxy to be a distinct form of disease, had escaped his notice—namely, the implication of some of the cranial nerves, chiefly those of the eyeball, and the extension of the ataxy to the upper limbs. Dr. Duchenne and Dr. Cabanis respectively deserve the credit of having been the first to give a complete and accurate clinical account of this malady. Romberg's description of tabes dorsalis evidently refers to the same affection, although it is inacurate in some respects, and notwithstanding the grave error made by the great German neurologist with regard to the actual motor power of the patient. Be this as it may, Dr. Trouseau's Lecture on Progressive Locomotor Ataxy will be found to contain the best and fullest account of this affection, taken in conjunction with the Appendix added by the Editor, who has put on record a highly interesting series of cases of this disease which came under his observation at the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic.

These cases, which have been carefully observed by Dr. Bazire, and are fully reported, will well repay perusal. The most characteristic symptom of progressive locomotor ataxy is the peculiar gait of the patient, which, when seen once only, can never be mistaken. The description of it by Dr. Trouseau is so good and so truthful that we cannot resist the temptation of quoting it—

"If you ask an individual suffering from ataxy to walk, he staggers, makes great efforts to maintain his equilibrium, and, feeling that his muscles do not respond to the influence of his will, he seeks for a point of support. It is commonly at starting that this difficulty in maintaining the equilibrium of the body is remarkable. When once started, the patient is able to walk, although he does it badly, and throws his legs and arm to the right and to the left. Occasionally he loses his equilibrium entirely and falls down, unless he be supported, especially when he turns round. Formerly a man whose gait was uncertain, whose legs were thrown to the right and to the left, was set down as suffering from paralysis, and if no serious impairment of the intellect were present, the disease was localized in the cord, and called paraplegia. No physician before Dr. Duchenne (de Boulogne) ever thought of testing the muscular power of these so-called paralytic patients. The idea first occurred to this sagacious and ingenious physician to determine what their muscular strength was considerable, and that they only lacked the faculty of coordinating their movements. . . . Whereas in true paralysis the leg is slowly lifted off the ground, and is dragged along; in ataxy the foot is thrust forward in various directions, and comes down suddenly. Instead of the measured flexion of the knee-joint, which obtains normally, the flexion is sudden and followed by forcible extension."

Glosso-laryngeal paralysis is an affection about which very little is known, and for the little we know we are indelicted to Dr. Duchenne and Dr. Trouseau. It is still a question whether or not, however, whether it should be regarded as a distinct affection or merely as a variety of that obscure disease, progressive muscular atrophy, so often improperly called wasting palsy. A case detailed by Dr. Bazire, in which glosso-laryngeal paralysis coexisted with progressive muscular atrophy of the muscles of the limbs, and even of some of the muscles of the trunk, would lead one to believe that paralysis of the lips, tongue, and soft palate, is only a complication, although a rare one, of progressive muscular atrophy.

Dr. Trouseau's views with regard to epilepsy, and the service which he has rendered to practical medicine by calling attention to nocturnal epilepsy, and to that peculiar modification of the disease which has been aptly called vertigo, and is better termed petit-nuit, in contradistinction to the violent convulsive seizures or grand-nuit—the epileptic fits proper—are too well known to require more than being adverted to. The remarks on treatment are sensible and practical, the importance of the mode of administering belladonna, which the author regards as the sheet-anchor in the treatment of this dire disease, is fully dwelt upon, and deserves the consideration of every practitioner. Of late years a new remedy, the bromide of potassium, has come into vogue in the treatment of epilepsy in this country, and from the statements made by the Editor in an Appendix on the physiological and therapeutic effects of this drug, and on the results which he has obtained at the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, we may feel inclined to indulge the hope that this remedy will not, like so many others, be put by and laid on the shelf, and that we may at last have found a drug capable, if not of curing, at least of diminishing the frequency and severity of epileptic seizures in general.

According to Dr. Bazire—

"The therapeutic effects of bromide of potassium are manifested within a short time. It has a decided and marked power of checking the fits, and short of averting them, of diminishing their severity and their duration. Under its influence they become less frequent and severe, the intervals between them more and more prolonged, so that patients who used to have a fit every day, and sometimes several fits in the day, are free for any seizure for a week, and for two, three, four weeks, and more. This influence is extremely marked in recent cases of epilepsy, and seems to diminish in proportion as the disease has extended over a long period of years. In the first class of cases, the intervals between the paroxysms go on increasing in length, whilst in the second, but only sure effect obtained by the administration of the medicine, is a diminution in the number and severity of the fits."

The first Lecture contained in this Part—namely, that on "Venesectorium in Cerebral Haemorrhage and Apoplexy," is of the highest importance in a clinical point of view. There has been, of late years, a growing dislike to the use of the lancet in the treatment of disease, and whether or not disease has really undergone a "change of type," certain it is that we find it advantageous to bleed now-a-days infinitely less than our predecessors did. We feel sure, therefore, that Dr. Trouseau's rejection of bleeding in any shape, in cases of apoplexy, will meet with the concurrence of many practitioners in this country.

We have only to state, in conclusion, that Dr. Bazire has most ably performed his part of the work as Editor and Translator. Himself a pupil of Professor Trouseau, and now carrying on in London the same species of investigations as those which have long engaged the attention of his distinguished teacher, Dr. Bazire has added a number of notes and appendices, which, while they in no way interfere with the text, often amplify and corroborate the views advanced in the Lectures, and prove in no ordinary degree his own talent for original observation and research.
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

It would be dishonest, even on the part of the Medical Profession itself, to over-rate or exaggerate the powers of Medicine, to pretend that it holds the balance between life and death for the human race, or that it has found a remedy for all diseases. While this allowance must in fairness and truth be made in the case of certain accidents and maladies of pretty frequent occurrence, it must also be made, although in a somewhat modified degree, in relation to most epidemics, and in a less degree still, to the whole tribe of what are now generally known as zymotic affections. It is the province of quackery to pretend that human skill has discovered a remedy for the dissipation of a cancerous tumour, has invented a medicine for the solution of a cataract, has devised drugs which can cut short the paroxysm of a fever, or has hit upon a panacea which shall arrest an epidemic of cholera. Legitimate Medicine is not ashamed to confess that her weapons are powerless in certain cases, and that all she can hope to do in many instances is to avert present suffering, and per chance to smooth the passage to the grave; while quackery, on the other hand, holds out hope where there is no hope, and what is worse, extorts from the credulous patient large sums of money which the honest practitioner would refuse to accept.

In reference to the class of epidemic and epizootic maladies, to which our present remarks are intended particularly to apply, the difficulties encountered by legitimate Medicine are avowedly very great. It is true that there is nothing impossible in the idea that a cure may hereafter be found for an attack of Asiatic cholera, just as an antidote may one day be discovered for a large dose of prussic acid. Death in both cases is caused by the presence of a poison in the human body, and if this poison can be eliminated or neutralized, health may be restored; but in the present state of our knowledge it must be confessed that, in either case, the medicinal substance has not yet been discovered which can overcome the subtlety and the rapacity of the morbid agent. In a less degree than in the case of cholera or of poisoning by prussic acid, the march of some of our more common indigenous maladies, such as typhus and small-pox, sometimes defies the powers of Medicine, and casts a kind of opprobrium, however undeserved, upon the professors of the healing art.

The observations we have made are, we conceive, particularly appropriate at the present time, when, both abroad and at home, we have been visited, and are still visited, by some of the most fatal scourges, in the form of epidemics, that the world has ever known. On the great continent of India, cholera, instead of being, as with ourselves, an occasional intruder, is a constant, though most unwelcome, guest, and the same epidemic, spreading from the plains watered by the Ganges and the Indus, has extended by rapid marches to the shores of Europe, and has not only threatened, but actually attacked, our own land. Whether our recent experience of this malady has shown that it has touched us only slightly, or whether its transient ravages are really the forerunners of a more dreadful visitation in the ensuing spring and summer, are problems only to be solved by the progress of time, and their contemplation should teach us neither to allow ourselves to be lulled into a false security, nor to abandon ourselves to needless despair.

In the meantime, however, we have among us the plague among the cattle and typhus among ourselves. In the case of the former, no remedy has yet been devised on which any reliance can be placed, and as for the latter, Medical Science has often been baffled in its treatment. It is no part of our duty, any more than it is our inclination, to pretend that we possess a cure for the rinderpest, or that by the administration of drugs we can stop an attack of typhus, or protect communities from its infection. But what we do know is, that by measures of prevention we can preserve the healthy from contamination from the sick, and that it is mere waste of time to delay such measures while we are discussing the merits of some useless though much-boasted nostrum. Even in the case of cholera in India, where the disease, as is well known, is seen on a very extensive scale, the fatal results may, in a great measure, be averted by timely precautions, and just as the rapidly falling barometer at sea warns the mariner to steer his vessel beyond the circumference of the cyclone, so the occurrence of a few cases of cholera in the Asiatic plains may warn the general to remove his troops as fast as possible from the centre of infection to a more salubrious locality, and thus to save hundreds or thousands of lives.

Typhus, although it may be allied to cholera, is certainly not produced by the same identical causes, and is not amenable to exactly the same laws. We have never heard of typhus fever attacking an army on the march in the open plain; nor have we ever heard of cholera being perennially located in Bethnal Green or in the St. Pancras Workhouse. There is much reason to believe that while cholera is generated by certain undefined and mysterious conditions of the atmosphere, and travels over large tracts of countries, seas, or rivers, typhus, on the other hand, is produced, or it might even be said, manufactured, by well-known endemic causes, as over-crowding, bad ventilation, poverty, and dirt. Experience has certainly shown that the last-named conditions are the fertile sources of typhus, and that when they are removed, typhus ceases to exist. Cases in illustration have of late been so common, or rather
they have lately been so prominently brought before the public through the medium of coroners’ inquests and the industry of the press, that it is almost unnecessary to dilate upon the relations between cause and effect, which these revelations are daily developing. As medical writers, we have known all these truths long ago, and our brethren have repeatedly represented them to the local authorities, but hitherto without avail. Now, however, the eyes of the general public are opened, and the fearful consequences of local mismanagement and local jobbery are made manifest. Now, it is shown that parochial Vestries have been guilty not only of ignorance and apathy, but that some members of those bodies have resisted sanitary improvements on mere selfish and sordid grounds, and because their own interests were concerned in the retention of existing nuisances. Now, it has been shown that the Medical Officers of Health, appointed expressly for the purpose of guarding over the public health, have been compelled to ignore the existence of death-producing causes, because their representations might have compromised their salaries. Now, it is likely that Legislative interference will compel the Vestries and the so-called Guardians to fulfil the trust which they have shamefully and almost criminally betrayed, or to resign their power into other and more competent hands. The ignorance and the vanity of the local Boards have at last been exposed, and there is now a glimmering of hope that sanitary science and the principles of preventive Medicine will have a chance of being understood, at least by those who exercise the supreme control over public affairs, but who have hitherto, from a false feeling of non-interference, allowed the principle of local government to run into unwarrantable excess. It is this principle, which, though good in itself, has enabled a few demagogues and upstarts in the city parishes to turn a deaf ear to the teachings of science and even to the voice of humanity, to sacrifice the health and comfort of the poor, to insult the Medical Profession, and finally, to bring disgrace upon the system of which they themselves are the administrators.

NOTES ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE HUNTERIAN LECTURES AT THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Professor Huxley is now delivering the annual course of Lectures on Comparative Anatomy in the theatre of the College, his present subject being the structure of the Cetacea, a class of animals in which John Hunter took a very great interest, and many specimens of which are contained in the College Museum. These curious, and, in some respects, paradoxical animals, the mammalia of the sea, are divided into two groups by modern zoologists, one termed the Sirena, and comprehending only two genera, the haliorn, or dugong, and the manatus, and the other group comprising the true cetacea, as the whales, dolphins, and porpoises. The largest of these creatures, as is well known, is the whale or beluga, and this again is divided into two species or rather genera—namely, the Northern and the Southern whale, called respectively the Balena mysticetus and the Kalaena (or Eubalaena) Australis. Of the former the Museum of the College now possesses a magnificent and complete specimen, which has only very lately been fitted up in the large hall of the Museum, where it forms the most conspicuous and imposing feature of the collection. As this is the only complete specimen of the Northern whale yet exhibited in this country, all lovers of Natural History and of Comparative Anatomy should not fail to visit it. Besides its enormous bulk, it illustrates many interesting points in morphological anatomy, which are carefully displayed by Mr. Flower, the Conservator of the Museum, under whose able superintendence the huge monster of the deep has been placed in close quarters. Among these points we may notice the hyoid bone, forming with the detached styled processes, and the petrous portion of the temporal bone, a ring of bony and fibrous tissue, for the passage of the trachea and esophagus; and the curious rudimentary pelvic bones, with their dwarfed femoral bones, representing the pelvis and lower extremities of the terrestrial mammals. The Balena mysticetus is the whalebone of the North Seas, and the head is exceedingly large, the great space between the upper and lower jaws being enclosed by the layers of whalebone, the interstices of which contain the small soft and semi-gelatinous animals abounding in myriads in the Northern and Southern Ocean, and forming the natural food of the whales.


The change of opinion that has occurred in the public mind on the subject of the cattle plague has been most remarkably exemplified by the proceedings in the Houses of Parliament since they began their sittings, and more especially by the acrimony with which the House of Commons has been pushing on the Bill proposed by Sir George Grey. It is only due to the Cattle Plague Commissioners to state that in October last they recommended, but in vain, the very steps which are now being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. At that time, public opinion, followed and encouraged by the Solons of the Times, ridiculed the fears expressed by scientific men, denounced their recommendations as impracticable, and encouraged the quacks to waste precious time in the trial of their pretended panaceas. The consequences have been even more disastrous than were contemplated, and the disease has extended so rapidly that universal alarm has at length compelled the public to take measures of safety, and has aroused even a slumberous Government into activity, if not energy. So great is now the excitement throughout the country, and in consequence, among the members of both Houses of Parliament, that their zeal for repressive measures outruns that of the Ministry, and the latter were actually beaten on Thursday night on an amendment which proposed that all traffic of cattle should be absolutely stopped. The Government, in their Bill, had rendered this step permissive only, but the amendment made it obligatory, and as we have stated, the Ministry was defeated. So rapidly is the Bill, with its stringent amendment, passing through committee, that it is not improbable it may be the law of the land before the present number of this journal is in the hands of our readers. The chief features of the measure will, no doubt, be the slaughter
of the infected cattle, the isolation of those in contact with the disease, the absolute stoppage of transit of the beasts, the establishment of dead meat markets, and the slaughter of foreign cattle at the port of debarkation. There will necessarily be some inconvenience to the buyers and sellers, and perhaps to the consumers of meat, but the steps to be taken are imperatively required, unless greater evils are to be brought upon us by our apathy and negligence.

NATURAL SCIENCE AT CAMBRIDGE.

Some important changes are in progress at Cambridge in reference to the cultivation and encouragement of Natural Science in the University. Dr. Clarke, who has for a long time held the appointment of Professor of Anatomy, has sent in his resignation, and it is expected that Dr. Humphry, who has for some time most ably performed the duties of the Professorship, will be elected to the vacancy. A Demonstrator of Anatomy is also to be appointed at a salary of £100 per annum, and a new Professor is to be formed of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, at a salary of £500 per annum. We understand that the competition for the last named post is open, the candidates not being required even to be members of the University.

THE SPHYGMOGRAPH.

Dr. B.W. Foster communicated last week to the Midland Medical Society a paper on the investigation of the pulse in disease by the sphygmograph, which, as far as we know is the first systematic treatise on the subject, which has been laid before any English Society. We hope to give the paper in abstract in a coming number. The paper was illustrated by a large number of pulse tracings which the author had taken from various cases of heart disease and other affections. Dr. Foster pointed out the manner in which the use of the instrument afforded not only valuable aid in diagnosis, but also in prognosis.

DEFICIENT BRAIN SUBSTANCES IN THE MORALLY INSANE.

We understand that the brain of Mr. Windham, the notorious amateur footman and coxey, has been subjected to examination since his death, and that the result goes to prove that the depravity of mind which he displayed during life was at least coincident with smallness of brain. He died of embolism of the pulmonary artery. We need not mourn for his loss, for his vices were even more ruinous to public morality, as an example to young men, than they were to himself, his fortunes, and his family.

THE PROFESSORSHIPS OF HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AT CAMBRIDGE.

A CONGREGATION was held on Thursday last, when motions were submitted having for their object the adoption of the report of the syndicate appointed to consider the best mode of providing for the teaching of anatomy and zoology in the University. The first proposed that the Professor of Human Anatomy and Physiology be appointed, separate from the other departments, and that the sum of £300 per annum be continued to him on certain conditions, this was carried by 152 places to 15 non-places. The second proposing the appointment of a Demonstrator in Anatomy, at a stipend of £100 per annum was unopposed.

The third proposing the appointment of a Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, who should arrange with the Professor of Anatomy, the lectures so as to be mutually dependent, and serve the medical as well as the natural science students, the salary to be £300 per annum, was carried by 165 places to 17 non-places.

QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Editor of the Sporting Times takes the credit which is justly due for refusing the income which his contemporaries derive from quack advertisements. It is hardly in the power of the medical profession, by its patronage of the Sporting Times, to recoup the loss; but we have no doubt that the public are not without appreciation of such a sacrifice of personal interest. We are aware that a large number of medical men have transferred their orders from the Daily Telegraph to the Standard and Morning Herald, feeling themselves, though in many instances, not concurring in politics with these latter journals, bound to support the right of conscience against the might of pocket.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

February 21, 1866.

In Birmingham, as many of the readers of The Medical Press and Circular are doubtless aware, there are two Medical Schools—the Queen's College and the Sydenham College. The first mentioned of these institutions has been developed out of the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery, and was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1843. For some years it enjoyed great success, but for the past ten years or so it has by no means advanced. Scurvey a year has passed over without some resignation in the staff; many have seen an almost wholesale retirement of the Medical Professors, and on each occasion the public press of the town has been favoured with the full details of these squabbles. In this way the College has pursued its declining path, ever mindful "to wash all its dirty linen outside its own doors," till at last its continued existence as a Medical School has become a mystery to some, and to others the strongest proof of its inherent vitality. Under the guidance of its present Principal, the Earl of Lichfield, the College has reached that haven, the Court of Chancery, to which all such institutions drift sooner or later in the endeavour to find some mode of reformation; and only a few days back the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Attorney-General held a Court at the College for the purpose of receiving suggestions as to the scheme to be proposed for the future regulation of the institution. The meeting was not a large one, for the public of Birmingham have become very weary of hearing of the College and its affairs. The College debts were stated to be about £10,500, and several schemes were suggested whereby the sum might be raised. Some few unimportant proposals were also offered for the future management of the Medical School; but, strange to say, no mention whatever was made in favour of the only scheme on which the restitution of the College can ever be thoroughly realized—viz., the amalgamation of the Sydenham and Queen's Colleges. Some few months back, before the case of the Queen's College had been certified to the Attorney-General, an attempt was made to bring about this most desirable of all reforms, but without success. This fusion
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of the Medical Schools would, however, if accomplished, yield such great results, that one wonders that a single failure under very exceptional circumstances should be accepted as decisive. Birmingham, with its two large General Hospitals and its special institutions in addition, its almost unrivalled material for the surgeon, and its central position in the midst of perhaps the most populous district in England, might have by the united energy of its medical men the best School of Surgery in the Kingdom, and the most flourishing Medical School in the Provinces. The existence of two Medical Colleges is fatal to the great success of either, and it is to be hoped that the scheme of the Attorney-General will include some arrangement whereby the Physicians and Surgeons of the General and Queen's Hospitals may be united in the work of a single Medical School. Any plan that can secure the cooperation of the staff (or even a majority of them) of both Hospitals in one College, must necessarily lead to the construction of one flourishing School from the materials that now support two of moderate size.

At the Midland Medical Society two interesting meetings have been held this year, and some remarkable pathological specimens have been exhibited before the reading of the papers. By a law of the Society it is arranged that the first three-quarters of an hour of each meeting be devoted to the presentation of pathological specimens; by this means the meetings have been rendered much more popular and instructive. At the first meeting of the year Dr. Casey of the General Hospital brought before the Society a remarkable specimen of acute necrosis of the tibia and femur. This affection has recently been described by Dr. Roser (Archiv der Halskunde) under the name of "Pseudo-Rheumatic Ostitis." The case from which the bones were exhibited had been admitted into the General Hospital, suffering apparently from acute rheumatism. Symptoms of severe periostitis and suppuration about the joints supervened, and after death the tibia and femur on the affected side were found in a state of acute necrosis. The specimens excited much interest. At the same meeting Dr. Wade read a paper on "A Peculiar Form of Alcoholism" observed by the author in young women. The patients were usually found in a state of complete insensibility; no smell of alcohol on the breath, no stertor was observed, and no symptom of hysteria was detected. Dr. Wade had doubt about the cause of these appearances for some time till he had the opportunity of tracing the symptoms to the effect of alcohol. The paper was ably prepared, and excited much discussion among the members.

At the last meeting of the Society, Dr. Foster read a paper on "The Investigation of the Pulse in Disease by the Sphygmograph." The paper was illustrated by numerous pulse-tracings collected by the author.

Much remark has been excited here by a review which appeared in a late number of the Lancet on a book by Dr. Earle of this town, "On Flooding after Delivery." The Medical Times and Gazette, the British Medical Journal, and the Medical Circular had previously each contributed their share of approbation to the work, when it attracted the notice of the Lancet reviewer, and at the same time his severe criticism. It is not the place here to enter into the merits or demerits of the book in question. We can only mention the treatment Dr. Earle has received as indicating a very bad state of medical criticism. Three papers of acknowledged standing notice the work favourably, and then an unfavourable notice appears in the leading medical journal. There are many obstacles to the improvement of the present state of medical criticism, but we think they are not insurmountable ones. Its chief fault is less often its severity than its laxity, and until a more searching style of criticism is adopted reviews cannot be esteemed for much. In The Medical Press and Circular justice will, we trust, always guide the pen, severity will appear when needful, partiality never.

MESSRS. MAW’S CATALOGUE.

MESSRS. MAW and SON have just issued a new edition of their Catalogue of Surgical Instruments, Air and Water Beds, Pillows and Cushions, Bandages, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Inhalers, Galvanic Apparatus, and other appliances used by the profession. The work is very handsomely got up, and abundantly illustrated with engravings of the various appliances described, and, independently of its utility as a guide to the Messrs. Maw’s repertory, it may be said to form a complete epitome of the armamentarium of the physician and surgeon, the instruments themselves not only being figured, but, in some instances, the mode of using them being also delineated. We understand that Messrs. Maw’s instruments may be obtained from most respectable chemists throughout the United Kingdom on the same terms as if purchased direct from the London establishment.

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

An able letter from Dr. W. D. Moore of Dublin appears, rescuing his personal friend, the great physiologist, Van der Kolk, from a series of heterodox views ascribed to him recently in a leading London Review, the fact being, as stated now by Dr. Moore, that in place of such materialistic ideas, the great Dutch anatomist opposed these views, and in place of the assumption of our Fortnightly Review of a voluntary will or mind, even in the spinal cord, Van der Kolk looked on it as an absurdity, "the nervous system being arranged as a perfect minister of the soul and will."

Considerable discussion has taken place and continues in the Times as to the first demonstrations in London of the nature of trichina in pork. A preparation in Guy’s of 1828 seems to be the earliest*, while the Athenæum, in the well-known and admirable book notices ascribed to Dr. Lankester, gives nearly all the credit of what has been since written by Virchow, Altman, Kchenmeister, &c., to an entirely different writer of the German school.

The French claim for Pinel the merit of establishing the non-restraint system in lunacy, and to Flourens is due the first use of chloroform, copied subsequently in Edinburgh. So it is of interest to know, en revanche, that all the glory of trichinisation is not French or German.

An interesting practical fact, enunciated in the late Hastings Prize Essay, seems to be of more or less importance in these days of "Health of Towns" dissertation—viz., that sulphate of zinc and sawdust is the best combination as a deodorizer, especially where it is necessary to make post-mortems or preserve bodies in private houses. Tar and chlorine are not pleasant, as they have well-known and not agreeable odours of their own. We

* Dr. Jacob, the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in the year 1814, observed and called the attention of Professor Colls to a subject in the dissecting-room, the muscles of which were affected with trichinous disease.—Ed. M. P. & C.
DEATH OF PROFESSOR BRANDE.  
February 21, 1866.

The Medical Press and Circular.

have seen charcoal also used in St. Bartholomew's and other dead-houses in London with considerable success.

To those curious in hospital statistics perhaps mention may be made here of some of the resources, startling, if not luxurious, of our London hospitals. St. Bartholomew's hospital has 600 beds; each bed is occupied ten times a year by a new patient, equivalent, of course, to 6000 patients a year. It has 30 "Sisters" or head nurses, divers of whom would "put up" a fracture or pick out the appropriate splint better than any of the students, besides 100 ordinary nurses, and its income from capitalized receipts of sale of lands given by Parliament is £20,000 a year! Fifteen pipes of port wine alone a year is given to the patients, with innumerable other cordials and vinous tonics. Epsom salts are, we suppose, bought by the ton, castor oil in hogsheads. £500 worth of quinine has been purchased at one order. There are four apothecaries, and a steam engine grinds the drugs.

In some excellent clinical remarks one day this month by Sir W. Fergusson, on two cases of inflammation of bone and necrosis, a somewhat bold practice was advocated, that of early search for the dead bone, whether loose or not, as when the bone is loose, the spectreum is easily removed, giving much care to the patient; and when the bone is not yet loose a tissue, soft like lead, is cut through, and leaves the subsequent issue of the dead bone easier often preventing amputation being had recourse to, though there are conceivable uncertainties as to the time that dead bone in reality separates.

We have had a remarkable case of Casuarina section at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The child was saved, but the shock to the poor mother was too great for her to survive. The Chemical Society has had an able lecture and debate on the often vexed question of town sewage, the general conclusion being that the liquid sewage is only applicable to irrigation of grass crops, when the yield of grass is increased three or fourfold. This does not square with the view of our learned contributor, that we should have no sewage or sewers. Of other points of less or more physiological interest it may be noted that the Pathological Society has been improving the occasion of the debates on Jamaica to send at their own expense a special ethnological commissioner, Mr. Pritchard, to that island to report on the peculiarities as to races, which have been the ultimate causes of the late negro outbreak. The long expected and capital work of Gangee on "The Cattle Plague," published by Hardwicke, has this week seen the light. This and the book of Marion Sims, and one half-printed by Baker Brown on "Epilepsy," prove to be the most interesting of the season. A new work, by Professor Roon, on "Fishes and Reptiles" also engages attention as on the great question of Darwinism or development, the ex-curator of Lincoln's Inn Fields still seems to take rather with Lanarck than the red-hot Huxley school.

DR. PATTERSON AND THE PRITCHARD CASE.  
FROM AN AUSTRALIAN POINT OF VIEW.

Having just received the Australasian Medical and Surgical Review for November 1st, 1865, we make the following quotation from it for the purpose of showing that, although doctors are proverbially said to differ, we are at one all over the world in repudiating the idea over which Dr. Patterson so complacently glories, that he, Dr. Patterson, had done all in the power of an honourable man to do, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and had successfully shifted the burden of disgraceful concurrence in the Pritchard crime from his own to the Registrar's shoulders:

"Whether Dr. Patterson would have saved Mrs. Pritchard's life, had he told Pritchard that he was no such medical man, and warned him more distinctly that if he had not killed himself with sufficient proof of the existence of the disease which he had enabled him to put a stop to what he knew was going on, especially as he had seen another person die in the house under similar circumstances. It must, no doubt, be a subject of deep regret to him now that he allowed hischivalrous feeling to over-ride his judgment, and, in a second sentence, to the medical profession.

When the writer comes to read the self-glorifying speech delivered in Glasgow on the 21st of December ult., he will perceive with sorrow that Dr. Patterson is still too full of self-conceit to permit as yet the entrance of any of those feelings of deep regret at his ill-advised conduct, feelings which must sooner or later make themselves felt, or he must be something—at least different—from ordinary men.

PROFESSOR W. T. BRANDE, D.C.L., F.R.S.L. & F.

We have to record the death of this well-known chemist, who, although never in actual practice, was a member of the Medical Profession. He was born in 1786, and was grandson of a physician who came from Hanover with George III., and was that King's physician. After an education at Westminster he was sent to Hanover, but in 1803, on the panic of Bonaparte's invasion, he returned home and entered at St. George's Hospital, attending the lectures and the dissecting-room, and communicating several papers to Nicholson's Journal—notably one on guaiacum, which was read before the Royal Society. In 1808 he examined the calculi at the Hunterian Museum, and lectured on chemistry at Dr. Hooper's in Cork-street. Then he became connected with the new medical school in Windmill-street, and fairly embarked as a teacher and demonstrator of chemistry. In 1809 he became F.R.S., received the Copley Medal in 1813, and from 1813 to 1829 was Dr. Wollaston's successor as senior secretary to the society. In 1812 he became Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica to the Apothecaries' Company, and in 1815 was elected Master. In 1813, on Sir H. Davy's recommendation, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, and delivered lectures for many years in conjunction with Mr. Faraday, who was associated with him as editor of the Quarterly Journal of Science for many years. In 1825 he was appointed superintendent of the dye department of the Mint; in 1856 Fellow, and in 1848 Examiner on Chemistry at the London University. Besides Professor Brande's famous "Manual of Chemistry," which has been translated into many foreign languages, he was author of "Outlines of Geology," "Dictionary of Science and Art," &c. In 1818 he received the honorary degree of D.C.I. from Oxford University.

Although Mr. Brande had attained a somewhat patriarchal age, he was until very lately in the enjoyment of excellent health, and died of an attack of chronic bronchitis, after only a few day's illness. His death has severed another link between the present and the past, as he was fellow-lecturer with Sir Humphry Davy at the commencement of the present century, and at the time of his death was preparing another edition of his work on "Modern Chemistry." Mr. Brande will long be remembered by a large circle of pupils and friends as one of the best lecturers on chemistry of recent times, his delivery being clear, fluent, and graceful, and his experiments uniformly successful. He was an excellent speaker and a ripe scholar, the present century, and at the time of his death was preparing another edition of his work on "Modern Chemistry." Mr. Brande was a man of sound and extensive scientific attainments, and the reputation of the Royal Institution as one of the most distinguished schools of chemistry in this country lost nothing while he held the position of one of its Professors.
NETLEY EXAMINATION PAPERS.

February 21, 1866.

I. MILITARY HYGIENE.—Prof. E. A. Parker, M.D., F.R.S.

1. Give an account of the present system of ventilating barracks on home service. State what amount of air must be supplied to maintain proper purity of air, and how you would ascertain that the air of a room is pure, and is being supplied in proper quantity.

2. What is the evidence that cholera may be produced by impure water? How would you detect organic impurity in water, and how would you remove it?

3. Give a brief account of the amount of sickness and mortality on home service and in the West Indies, and state what preventive measures you would adopt against typhoid fever at home and yellow fever in Jamaica.

Thursday, February 1, 1866.

II. MILITARY MEDICINE.—Prof. W. C. Maclean, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.

1. Give a general description—
   a. Of the symptoms of yellow fever.
   b. The geographical limits within which it can be propagated; the temperature necessary for that propagation; the elevation above the level of the sea to which it is usually restricted, and any remarkable exception to the rule of elevation with which you are acquainted; state whether it is a form of malarial remittent, or whether it is specifically distinct.
   c. What are the conditions which most favour its propagation?
   d. What advice would you give to the officer in command of troops in a town or garrison attacked or threatened by the disease? describe the arrangements you would make for treating the sick, should the disease establish itself among the troops.

2. Give a definition of cirrhosis of the liver; its cause, its consequences, and its final results, with an account of the management of a case,—
   a. In the early, and
   b. In the later stages of the disease.

3. What are the causes that appear to excite heart diseases in the army? What are the signs of mitral disease? Describe the phenomena in their natural sequence which lead in this disease to a fatal termination, and the best methods of mitigating their effects as they arise.

Friday, February 2, 1866.

III. MILITARY SURGERY.—Prof. T. Longmore, Deputy Inspector-General.

1. What are the characteristic features of wounds inflicted by bayonets? Name the chief points to be attended to in the treatment of a stab by one of these weapons.

2. Describe the various kinds of wounds of the bladder which result from musket balls, the complications which occasionally accompany them, and their treatment.

3. What are the optical effects produced by removing the crystalline lens? Describe the operation for cataract, according as the eye operated upon has been previously emmetropic, myopic, or hypermetropic?

B. PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th February, 1866.

I. MILITARY MEDICINE.

Make an examination of the case of—

You are required to write, concisely, a history of the case, your diagnosis, prognosis, the probable effects of the treatment, and the influence of the disease on the man's fitness for service as a soldier.

Written notes may be taken.

Twenty minutes allowed for the examination, thirty for the description.

II. MILITARY SURGERY (no Clinical Cases available.)

Write a description of any one of the preparations which you choose to select out of the four placed upon the table, and indicated by the letters A, B, C, and D. Describe the surgical injury which the preparation illustrates, and state any facts with which you are acquainted in reference to it, bearing upon diagnosis, the pathology of repair, or treatment. Twenty minutes allowed for observing the preparation, and one hour for writing your remarks upon it.

III. MILITARY HYGIENE. (Three hours allowed.)

1. Chemical examination of various specimens of water.

2. Examination, for acidity, of a sample of vinegar.

3. Microscopic examination of a sample of adulterated mustard.

IV. PATHOLOGY. (Three hours allowed.)

1. a. Name each of the parasites in the jars marked respectively A, B, C, D, and E;
   b. State what parts of the bodies of men or animals these parasites inhabit;
   c. Mention the probable source whence each may enter the body of man.

2. Examine microscopically, by section or otherwise, the portion of tissue in the gallipot before you.

3. What are the lesions shown in the preparations numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3? Mention the diseases of which they are the results, and the probable stage of the disease to which they correspond.

4. Determine the magnifying power of any one of the four microscopes marked 1, 2, 3, and 4; append the magnified image of the scale used.

Saturday, February 3, 1866.

IV. PATHOLOGY.—Prof. W. Attken, M.D.

1. Describe the lesions which are peculiar to typhoid or enteric fever and characteristic of that disease. Describe them as regards—
   a. Their anatomy;
   b. Their progress and development in relation to the progress and duration of the fever;
   c. The modes in which the lesions heal or prove fatal.

2. Mention the normal temperature of the human body at completely sheltered parts of the surface (say axilla), and give a concise account of the pathological significance of records of temperature, taken daily, in cases of acute diseases, and the precautions to be observed in taking the observations.

3. Describe the prominent lesions seen at the post-mortem examination of Private James O'Connor, who died January 14, 1866, and whose body was examined on January 18th. He had completed one year and four months service, and was 21 years of age. His service had been at home, and Malta. When at Malta, in August, 1865, he was attacked with continued fever, which was followed by rheumatic fever, cardiac pains, and endocarditis. A permanent aortic bruit followed on this last illness. On admission here in December last he was exhilarated, his face was pale, and his ankles were edematous. He had frequent attacks of dyspepsia, with harassing cough. The cardiac bruit was loud and systolic, and heard loudest at the base and along the course of the large vessels. Describe
   a. The lesions seen in the heart and pericardium;
   b. The condition of Peyer's glands;
   c. The condition of the spleen;
   d. The condition of the kidney.

Give a pathological summary of the case, and state the probable immediate cause of death.

Correspondence.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest your able article in this week’s issue regarding the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons, and I have no doubt it expresses the feelings of the great majority of the Licentiates on the subject. When we consider the small number of gentlemen, and their status in the profession, who have obtained the Fellowship since 1844, it is evident that a reform in the bye-laws is needed
CORRESPONDENCE.

Robertson, Lipscombe, Norris, Davison, Salter, Nevin, John Clark, Cheeseman, Tвещдłe, Barker, grace the Berkhamstead, 5s.; 5s.; 5s.; Wycombe, Raymond, B., Pritchard, eundo, King, their House various cannot of lieddrop, A Ripon, 5s. 5s.; Pilkington, A., Cooper, kang, L.-^.

We cannot concur with our correspondent in advising the Council of the College to abolish the restriction on the selling of drugs or the establishment of another year of grace. A line must be drawn somewhere, and we think the admission of persons not qualified to compete for the honour at other times by the expedient of a year of grace is alike unjust to those who have gone before and who come after.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion to the following letter from the Poor-law Board. I strongly advise the Poor-law Medical Officers to forward their subscriptions, as it is quite possible we may yet have to fight the battle in the House of Commons, and therefore shall have need of funds. I am preparing a pamphlet explanatory of the various Clauses in the Bill, otherwise the Members of the House of Commons may be deceived, as the Select Committee were on a recent occasion.—I am, &c.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, Feb. 10, 1869.

Mr. Prowse of Amersham, has received the following:— Barker, Mr. Aldershott, 10s.; Bywater, F. E. G., Pontefract, 10s. 6d.; Meymott, H., Ludlow, 5s.; Pink, G., Petersfield, 5s.; Knaggs, S., Huddersfield, 5s.; Davies, F., Pershore, £1 1s.; Reidrop, J., Tiverton, 5s.; Norris, H. E., Braport, &c., 5s.; Weston, R. P., Wellington, 10s.; Thomas, J. H., C'arnarthen, 5s.; Hulton, C., Stoke-on-Trent, 5s.; Pearson, J., Cockermouth, 5s.; Morgan, W. W., Newport, 10s. 6d.; Jennings, O. C., Newport, 5s.; Harday, G., Rugby, 10s.; Raymond, R. L., Bromsgrove, 5s.; Rhodes, G. W., Huddersfield, 10s. 6d.; McLachlan, R., Halifax, 10s.; Savory, J. T., Wycombe, 5s.; Spurgeon, C., Salford, 5s.; Few, W., St. Ives, 5s.; Muriel, J. S., Cosford, 5s.; Leech, H. P., Stow, 5s.; King, E. P., Chestow, 5s.; Dean, P. T., Upper Norwood, 5s.; Atkin, H. L., Briston, 5s.; Kendall, J. M., King's Lynn, 5s.; Newington, J. W., Jordanhill, 5s.; Royie, O. N., Kendal, 10s. 6d.; Elliott, J. R., South Molton, 10s.; Whitridge, W., Mansfield, 10s. 6d.; Lipscombe, R. M., Berkhamstead, 5s.; Pilkington, W., Blackburn, £1 1s.; Norwood, W., Hackney, 10s. 6d.; Fritchard, W., East Retford, 10s. 6d.; Organ, R., Barking, 5s.; Davison, R. S., Castlerock, £1 1s.; Breach, J., Bradford, 10s.; Haynes, H., East Retford, 10s.; Cook, M., Barnstable, 5s.; Hensh, H., Whitchurch, 5s.; Jeffery, H., Worcester, 10s.; Day, R. W., Epping, 5s.; Robertson, W., Alwwick, 5s.; Foster, W. F., Isle of Wight, 10s.; Moore, A. J., Henley, 5s.; Cooper, W., Wristot, 5s.; Frankland, T., Ripon, £1; Fitch, P., Kidderminster, 5s.; Jeston, A. F. W., Malmsbury, 10s.; Saltel, G., Malmsbury, 10s.; Wheeler, G., Chipstead, £1 1s.; Francis, W., Yeovil, 10s. 6d.; Herbert, W. A., Hemel Hempstead, 10s.; Fothergill, J., West Ward, 2s.; Cooke, R. E., Southwell, 10s.; Taylor, T., Cricklade, and Woolon Bassett, 10s.; La Fargue, P. A., Morley, 5s.; Handcock, G., Hemelshop, 5s.; Hodges, G. J., Birtford, 5s.; Prosser, R., Holmfield, 10s.; Hugh, Machynlleth, 10s.; Pugh, John, Machynlleth, 10s.; Deynes, F., Newport Pagnall, 5s.; Fleming, A., Samford, £1; Elliston, W. A., Ipswich, 5s.; Edwards, G. E., Ipswich, 5s.; Manning, F., Samford, 10s.; Reynolds, R., Saffron, Walden, 5s.; Wright, A. J., Caxton and Arrington, 5s.; Brooks, T. G., Caxton and Arrington, 5s.; Stanford and Felice, Lanceston, 10s. 6d.; Rogers, G. O., Newport Pagnall, 5s.; Taylor, F., Woodstock, 10s. 6d.; White, J. G., Woodstock, 10s. 6d.; Collingwood, J. Bourne, 5s.; Gaye, George, 5s.; Clement, J. G., Newmarket, 10s.; Underhill, T., Dudley, 10s.; Clapham, J., Peterborough, 10s. 6d.; Perry, Ch., Aylsham, 5s.; Alderton, T., Aylsham, 5s.; Seerr, R. T., Bishop Stotford, 10s. 6d.; Mende, E. Tatenham and Happing 5s.; Francis, R., Felstead, 10s.; Wildish, H. C., Elmham, 5s.; Iveys, W. Meath, £1; Moree, W., Tickhurst, 10s.; Stawman, W., Barnsley, 5s.; Davies, F. C. Dolegely, 5s.; Glover, J., Atcham, 5s.; Heaton, C., Leek, 7s.; Cooper, R., Leek, 7s.; Smith, W. D., Tickhurst, 5s.; Willcock, C. M.,Amberley, 5s.; Daniel, W., Wareham, 5s.; Williams, W., Wareham, 5s.; Prowse, W., Amersham, 5s.;

Mr. Griffin has received the following:— Backnill, S. B., Rugby, 10s. 6d.; Fox, L. O., Stockbridge, 10s.; Turner, N. B., Sutton, &c., 5s.; Roe, H., Barton-on-Irwell, £1; Dorming, D., Barton-on-Irwell, £1; O'Reilly, Edward, 10s. 6d.; Bowden, J., Rugby, £1; Gaven, W., W. F., New Forest, £1 1s.; Rencraft, H., Southampton, 10s. 6d.; Cheeseman, G., Southampton, 10s. 6d.; Griffin, R. W. W., Southampton, 10s. 6d.; Lawrence, L. A., Southampton, 10s. 6d.; Bidlin, T., Southampton (not union), 10s. 6d.; Tweddle, J., Cockermouth, 10s. 6d.; Nason, T. H., Stratford-on-Avon, 10s. 6d.; Nevin, J. B., Liverpool (not union), 10s. 6d.; J. W. F. W., Taylor, H., Guildford, 10s.; Foster, O., Hitchen, 10s.; Colburn, W., W., Chippenham, £1 5s.; Crisp, J., Chippenham, 5s.; Ludlow, C., Castlecombe, 10s.; Mackie, J., Darlington, 5s.; Clark, H., Jordanhill, 5s.; Clark, D., Durham, 5s.; Lizard, H., Weymouth, 10s.; Brown, F., J. M. D. (not union), Rochester, £1 1s.; Shillit, R. R., Hitchen, £1; Wilkin, J. F., Cranbrook, 5s.; Herman, R., Tavistock, 5s.; Pearce, T., Tavistock, 5s.; Norbury, W. C., Tavistock, 5s.; Reeves, W., Carlisle, 5s.; Dudge, J. G., Tavistock, 6s.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE POOR-LAW BOARD.

Poor-law Board, Whitbail, 5th February, 1866.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Villiers to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., together with the draft of a proposed Bill "For the Better Regulation of Medical Relief to the Poorer Classes in England and Wales," and I am to inform you that the provisions contained in the Bill shall receive the consideration of this Board.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

Richard Griffin, Esq.

ANDERSON'S UNIVERSITY.—A PROVINCIAL meeting of the Trustees of Anderson's University was held on Tuesday in the Philosophical Society's Hall, when, out of the eighty-one, the whole number of the trustees, sixty-two were present. The object of the meeting was to appoint a Professor of the Practice of Medicine, in the room of Dr. J. B. Cowan, now Professor in the Glasgow University. The candidates for the chair were Dr. Thomas McCaul Anderson, a relative of the founder of the University, and P. A. Simpson, M.D.—Mr. William Euing, President of the Managers of the University, on taking the chair, announced the object of the meeting, and read a letter from Dr. Simpson, who in deference to the high professional talent of the other candidate, and the fact of his being a relative to the founder, requested that his name should be withdrawn from the ballot. The announcement was received with applause. Mr. Smith, of Jordanhill, then in warm terms proposed the appointment of Dr. Anderson, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Craik in a highly eulogistic speech. On a ballot being taken, Dr. Anderson was unanimously elected.
REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE APPOINTED OCTOBER 18th, 1864,
TO INQUIRE INTO THE
TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE ARMY AND NAVAL

We learn from the Lancet, that the report of this Committee upon that part of its instructions which has reference to "any practical rules which the Committee can suggest to the military and naval authorities to diminish the frequency of the cases of contagion, and which are capable of adoption in the daily life of the ship or barracks," is now in the hands of the authorities, and has been privately circulated amongst a few of those persons who show an interest in the important subject. The loss of service arising from these diseases is so great, that it is felt that much damage in health cannot be expressed in figures. Communications appended, from Sir Henry Storks and others, show that eminent success has attended preventive measures in Malta and in the Ionian Islands. The Committee find that the Conflagration Prevention Act has in several important particulars been eminently successful. The unfortunate women with whom it has to deal are far from opposing its operation: they appear to appreciate its value, and magistrate interference has been the exception. Out of sixty-two witnesses examined, the first four declared that the Act "did not go far enough," the remaining eighteen having no information on this branch of the subject. Sir Henry Storks showed that in the Ionian Islands, as the result of "careful and periodical inspection," the disease may be said to have almost disappeared, and better results as to other places.

The Committee recommend—the periodical inspection of all known prostitutes in the garrisons towns placed under the provisions of the Act; the appointment of a surgeon for this purpose vested with all necessary powers; punishment for infringements of the Conflagration Prevention Act; extension of its operation to all garrisons and seaports towns in the kingdom where troops or ships of war are stationed; the prohibition of the residence of public women in beer-shops; that the Lock hospitals should be placed under Government control; and that the police superintend over the women in the streets of such towns be more stringent. They propose these amendments in the interests of public health and of the women themselves. They then consider the difficult subject of the peep-hole—"a large enough aperture to enable the competent person to see in the street without interfering with the vision of other persons, and without causing the person examined to suffer inconvenience or annoyance."

We regret to learn that Sir James Simpson has lost his daughter, aged 17, Miss Simpson, died on the 13th inst. Since his baronetcry, barely a month ago, death has been Professor Simpson's lot. In that short time he has had to mourn the untimely demise of his eldest son and this young daughter.

THE PISTOLERO.—Under this name Mr. Skaife of Pall Mall, London, has designated an instantaneous method of taking photographs on glass, and which are suitable for being worn in a brooch or locket. The likeness is taken by means of the magnifying glass, although this mode of illumination is not indispensable, and the resemblance to the original, as in photographs in general, is perfect.

THE SPECIFIC FOR CATTLE PLAGUE.—Mr. Maurice Worms of Ceylon has introduced a new cure for the cattle disease. It consists of shalot, garlic, ginger, assafoutida, and rice-water, and is said to have been tried with success in Lord Leigh's and Sir A. Rothschild's herds.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A contribution of £50 has been received from Mrs. Bishop, and another donation of £50 from Mr. Nathaniel Gould.

A PRIVATE letter from Hong Kong states that the immense mortality of the 11th Regiment, 82 dead and 209 invalided, was caused by the fact that the 11th, on their arrival at Hong Kong, were put in an old hulk, the Hercules, and then into sheds at Kaoloon, on the swampy mainland opposite Hong Kong. The 9th Regiment, however, who were in good barracks, also lost a great number. The disease which causes such frightful inroads there is called cholera fever. Many civilians died of it during the winter months.

CHOLERA.—Cholera still lingers in Guadaloupe, and it is stated that one-fifth of the entire population of Basse-terre have fallen victims to the pestilence.

At the meeting of the Pathological Society of London, on the 6th inst., a most valuable collection of morbid specimens was exhibited.

MENTONE.—During the last five weeks the weather has been extraordinarily fine and mild, even for that favoured locality, old inhabitants bearing testimony to the unusual fineness of the season. The sun has shone day after day increasing in brilliancy, and the air has become so soft that even the most delicate individuals have been able to relax.

THE CHOLERA CONFERENCE.—This Conference was opened at Constantinople on the 13th inst., with an address from Aali Pasha. The regular sittings will begin on the Monday after the Bajram.
MEDICAL NEWS.
February 21, 1856.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—A valuable and painfully-interesting collection of original drawings by the late Sir Charles Bell, which his widow has just presented to the country, through the Minister of War, is now on view in the library of this Institution, by permission of the Council, before being forwarded to the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. They are 17 in number of his large class drawings, illustrative of the terrible effects of war as exhibited in the soldiers wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and who had been taken into the churches and hospitals at Brussels, to which city Sir Charles Bell repaired and offered his professional services as soon as intelligence of the great victory reached England; and it was during his attendance on the wounded, French as well as English, that he had time to make those drawings of so much value to the medical officers at our great military hospital at Netley, to which establishment they will be sent in the course of a week. By a singular coincidence, Mr. Wormald, the President of the College, has just discovered another series of 17 original drawings of actual cases, made by Sir C. Bell, which are to be presented to the library of the College at the last meeting of the Council, and at the same time Sir William Ferguson presented another by John Bell, showing the nature of the wounds at the battle of Camperdown. The Council of the College of Surgeons has just prescribed to all the recognized public hospitals possessing libraries sets of the valuable illustrated catalogues of the museum, of the collective value of £600. The metropolitan hospitals and many learned and scientific societies, both at home and abroad, had previously expressed a similar desire for a similar set of collegiate library.

SICKNESS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—Accounts from Bhootan report that the troopers are very sickly in their present quarters. The 9th Native Infantry had 100 in hospital out of 600, after some weeks at Dewangari, and the rest in proportion. Yet it is stated that these head quarters of dysentery are to be made a permanent infantry station.

THE POWERS OF THE CORONER.—Dr. Lankester has been astonisihing the London police authorities by a brief exposition of his powers as a Coroner. This points, as it is said, as extensive as those of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and in several points more so. An Inspector, under instructions from his Superintendent, who, in his turn, had been advised by the Chief Commissioner, refused to protect a scourge who was making a nuisance of himself under the Coroners' precept. Dr. Lankester told the Inspector that if he so offended again he should commit him to prison; and he explained that he had power, not only to command the service of the police, but, if he found it necessary, to call out the military. His ordinary warrant, he said, was addressed to "all constables and others;" it was signed in the name of the Queen; and any subject of the Queen, excepting some few of the higher Officers of the State could be called upon to assist in executing it.

POOR-LAW BOARD.—Dr. Edward Smith has been appointed Medical Officer of the Poor-law Board, in addition to his duties as a Coroner. This point, it is said, will not be of small importance, and may be looked upon as evincing a desire, on the part of the Mr. Villiers, to introduce the medical and sanitary element at the Board over which he presides. There was much need for an amendment, but its value will really depend upon the degree in which the Poor-law Board avail themselves of it. At present the duties will probably be such of a medical and sanitary nature, as the Board may think fit to refer to the medical officer; but in due time the office will be of considerable importance, and it may occupy a position of both usefulness and prominence.—Lancet.

ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—A fresh outbreak of fever has occurred in this workhouse; four patients have been removed to the Fever Hospital.

TESTIMONIAL TO A SURGEON.—A public meeting was held on the 25th ult., at Milford, to present a testimonial to Mr. H. Byers, a surgeon of that place. Mr. Byers had been upwards of fifty years in practice in that town, and had won the esteem and gratitude of all classes of persons. The testimonial consisted of a richly ornamented flower vase and a purse of one hundred sovereigns. There was a dinner in the evening, which was attended by a great number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the chair being occupied by Colonel Greville.

THE CHOLERA CONFERENCE.—Since our last the following further appointments to the approaching Cholera Conference have been announced:—Dr. Goodeve, to be the English medical colleague of the Hon. W. Stuart; Salih Effendi, director of the Medical School at Koombharan; and Dr. Hort, member of the Ottoman Medical Board, to represent the Porte; Drs. Pelikan and Bykov, Professors of Medicine, at Lintz to represent Russia; Drs. Grissingen and Horch to be the Prussian representatives; and Dr. Salvatore, with the Chev. Vernoni, first dragoon of the Italian Legation, to represent Italy. Dr. Goodeve, 32, own medical representative, has had great experience in India, and was strongly recommended to Lord Clarendon by the India Office as of exceptionally high qualification for this mission. He is expected to reach Constantinople by the Trieste steamer of February 13th, Captain Lefland, the French representative, arrived by the Marseilles packet of Sunday. The precise time for the opening of the Conference has not yet been fixed.—Levant Herald, Jan. 24.

DUTIES AND DEATHS Registered and METEOROLOGY during the Week ending Saturday, February 19, 1856, in the following large TOWNS:-

Boroughs, &c.

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At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.624 in. The atmospheric pressure rose to 29.71 in. on Sunday; and fell to 29.53 in. on Wednesday. The general directions of the wind was S.W., W., and S.W.

The average weekly numbers of births and deaths in each of the above towns have been calculated, for the purpose of population from the middle of the 10 years 1845-60 to the present time.

* Registration did not commence in Ireland till January 1, 1881, therefore the weekly average numbers of births and deaths in Dublin are calculated on the assumption that the birth-rate and death-rate in that city were the same as in 1881.

† The deaths in Manchester and Bristol include those of paupers belonging to these cities who died in workhouses situated outside the municipal boundary.

‡ The mean temperature at Greenwich during the same week was 29.71 deg.

MEDICAL DIARY OF THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

ROYAL College of Surgeons of England.—4 p.m. Prof. Bukley, "On the Classification and Structure of the Mammalia."—Humphry. Society.—2 p.m. Mr. Hutchinson, "Of Compression of the Brain."—Turcurn.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Professor Sydall, "On Insomia."—Turcurn.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.

ROYAL College of Surgeons of England.—4 p.m. Prof. Bukley, "On the Classification and Structure of the Mammalia."—Turcurn.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—6 p.m. Mr. William Fergusson, "On Kent's Gout, Porphyry."—Turcurn.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—5 p.m. Prof. Waddesdon, "On Art Education, and how Works of Art should be viewed."
MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

[The Editors will feel obliged by receiving information respecting appointments as soon as possible after their being made.]

Bland, Mr. W. G., has been appointed Assistant to the House-Surgeon and House-Physician at Agincourt, Ayrshire.

Brennan, R., M.R.C.S.Eng., has been appointed Resident-Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Counties Lying-in Hospital and Dispensary for the Diseases of Women and Children, New Street, Birmingham.

Bird, W. V., M.D., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Bootle (Hampshire) Dispensary.

Foster, Ralhaazar W., M.D., R.C.P.L., has been appointed Physician to the Birmingham General Dispensary.

Gregson, Mr. N., has been a Member of the Anthropological Society.

Hawkins, Edward, M.R.C.S.Eng., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Wallasey Dispensary, Wirral.

O'Flaherty, John, M.D.Edin., has been appointed Junior House-Surgeon and Assistant Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

Pocock, Gavis E., M.R.C.S.Eng., has been appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the Brightling and Howe Dispensary.

Dawson, W. J. Octavious, M.D., L.M., has been appointed Lecturer on Mental Diseases in University College, London.

Knox, J., M.B., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.I.M., has been elected Physician to the Royal Infirmary and Surgeon to the Bakewell Dispensary, and Surgeon-Annexee to the Ladies' Charity, vice J. Knox, M.B., resigned.

Mapleson, H. T., M.R.C.S.Eng., has been elected Medical Officer in Ordinary to the St. Marybone Provident Dispensary, Duke-street, Portland-place, vice G. Jayleard, M.R.C.S.Eng., resigned.

Mouat, M., M.D., has been elected a Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.


Anderson, T. McCull, M.D.Glasg., has been elected Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine in Anderson's University, Glasgow.

Newman, T., M.D., L.M., has been elected House-Surgeon, and Superintendent of the Belfast General Hospital.

Kerans, J., M.R.C.S.I., has been elected Public Vaccinator, and Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the Banagher District Dispensary of the Parishon Town, King's County, vice W. I. Taylor, M.D., resigned.

Lever, J., M.D., has been elected Medical Officer to the Workhouse of the Ballyfureen Union, County Cavan, vice J. Taylor, L.R.C.P. & S. Ireland, resigned.

Thorn, H. M., consulting Physician to the Donegal District Lunatic Asylum, has been elected Medical Officer to the Letterkenny Union Workhouse, County Donegal, vice W. F. Gruyer, M.R.C.S.Eng., deceased.

FOOD-LAW VACANCIES.—RESIGNATIONS.

Alicy Union.—Albury District; area, 16,423; population, 2,080. Salary, £80.

Foreword Incorporation.—The Fourth District; area, 761; population, 2,129; salary, £125.

Sheffield Union.—North District; population, 2,923; salary, £125.

Nuneaton Union.—Bellon District; area, 850; population, 1,571; salary, £127.

Totten Union.—Dartmouth District; area, 200; population, 1,512; salary, £75.

Waltham Union.—Talkeham District; area, 2,639; population, 1,699; salary, £80.

North Staffordshire Infirmary.—Office of Physician, vice Dr. Gooday, elected, March 28th.

Candidate must be an M.D.

Governor's Involuntary.—Assistant Medical Officer, Salary, £100, with board and residence. Election, March 1st. Candidate must speak Welsh.

Holyoake Dispensary.—Assistant Medical Officer, Salary, £90. Election, February 28th.

Christ Church Dispensary.—House-Surgeon. Salary, £90. Election, March 20th.

Lurgan Union.—Main Dispensary. Salary, £75. Election, February 28th.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Edinbarr.—We understand from very good authority that there is no truth in the statement (at least in the sense intended to be conveyed), that ten per cent. of the Chillers of the establishment have been sent to the Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum. It is true that something like that proportion were told off some years ago to work as artificers at the construction of the buildings at Broadmoor, but they were not sent as lunatics of the asylum, and the whole statement is therefore a sanguine falsity.

X.—We have not heard the names of any gentleman eminently in the science as candidates for the appointment.

A Vestryman.—We conceive that the Medical Officer of Health only fulfilled his duty in making the report alledged to.

Dr. R.—In the case of some one medical man is sufficient, but an examination by a magistrate must also be gone through.

Mr. G. D. G.—The subject is mentioned in another place.

Mr. Augustus S. Maygan is thanked for the copy of the paper on the cattle plague, which, however, we have not room to insert. Many of Maygan's views are facts, but we doubt the correctness of several of his inferences.

J.R.C.P. & B.I.—The letter has been received.

Mr. W.—The subject is under consideration.

Dr. J. T.—The paper has been received.

A Fellow.—There will be two vacancies at the next annual meeting.

BIRTHS.

Ashworth.—At Market Overtown, the wife of G. M. Ashworth, M.D., of a daughter.

Davie.—At Croydon, the wife of Theodore Davis, jun., M.D., of a daughter.

Elston.—The wife of Dr. R. Elston, M.R.C.S.E., of a daughter.

Hamilton.—At Liverpool, the wife of Robert Hamilton, F.R.C.S.Eng., of a daughter.

—At 53, Queen Anne-street, London, the wife of Edward Lewing, M.B., of a son.

Sibley.—At 12, New Burlington-street, London, the wife of Septimus Sibley, M.D., of a daughter.

Taylor.—At Evening-street, the wife of Theophilus Taylor, M.R.C.S.Eng., of a daughter.

Thompson.—At Westerham, Kent, the wife of Charles R. Thompson, M.R.C.S.Eng., of a son.

Williamson.—At 8, Queen-street, Edgbaston, Staffs., the wife of J. N. Williamson, M.D., of a daughter.

—At Stratton, N.B., the wife of Elenguin Fleming, M.D., of a daughter.

—At 38, Great Portland-street, Westminster, the wife of J. R. Williamson, M.D., of a daughter.

—At 28, Queen Anne-street, London, the wife of Edward Lewing, M.B., of a son.

—At 38, Great Portland-street, Westminster, the wife of J. R. Williamson, M.D., of a daughter.

—At 38, Queen Anne-street, London, the wife of Edward Lewing, M.B., of a son.

DEATHS.

Brown.—Gates.—At Manchester, Alfred G. Brown, M.R.C.S.Eng., to Emma Hodgson, only daughter of Charles Gates, Esq.,

Goneal.—Geet.—At Warrington, John H. Gonnal, M.R.C.S.E., to Frances, only daughter of the late Alexander Gates, of Walton, near Manchester.

Hawks.—Hicks.—At Harpurhay, Manchester, Thomas Henry Hawks, M.R.C.S.E., to Mary, daughter of the late H. Hicks, Esq., of Harpurhay.

Hawks.—Benson.—In Hereford Cathedral, Edwin J. Miles, M.D., to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of John Bolese, Esq., of Hereford.

Wynne.—Wynne.—At 10, Bickerstaff-street, N.W., the wife of Rev. E. Wynne, to Fanny Olivia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. Wynne.

Davidson.—Cannell.—At Edinburgh, Robert H. Davidson, M.D., late Inspector General to the Wagon Train, to Bridget Cannell, second daughter of Arthur Cannell, Esq., of

MARRIAGES.


Gonneal.—Geet.—At Warrington, John H. Gonnal, M.R.C.S.E., to Frances, only daughter of the late Alexander Gates, of Walton, near Manchester.

Hawks.—Hicks.—At Harpurhay, Manchester, Thomas Henry Hawks, M.R.C.S.E., to Mary, daughter of the late H. Hicks, Esq., of Harpurhay.

Hawks.—Benson.—In Hereford Cathedral, Edwin J. Miles, M.D., to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of John Bolese, Esq., of Hereford.

Wynne.—Wynne.—At 10, Bickerstaff-street, N.W., the wife of Rev. E. Wynne, to Fanny Olivia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. Wynne.

Davidson.—Cannell.—At Edinburgh, Robert H. Davidson, M.D., late Inspector General to the Wagon Train, to Bridget Cannell, second daughter of Arthur Cannell, Esq., of...
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Original Communications.

CASES OF INJURIES OF THE PELVIS:

WITH REMARKS.

By CHRISTOPHER FLEMING, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
SURGEON TO THE RICHMOND HOSPITAL, AND VISITING SURGEON TO STEVENS'S HOSPITAL.


Case 1.—A little boy, aged 2 years, was crossing a roadway, when he came in contact with a dray and was thrown down. It was stated that one of the wheels passed over him, but his exact position at the time of the accident could not be ascertained; he got up, attempted to run and immediately fell, when he was carried to the hospital. No injury of the extremities could be detected, neither was there any injury of the trunk discernible. Next day the child was again brought to the hospital, when considerable ecchymosis over the pubes, into the scrotum and the perineum, attracted attention. The accompanying swelling was of considerable extent, palpable, especially over the site of the symphysis of the pubes. He passed water with pain, and with much difficulty, and it was free from any stain of blood. His bowels had also been spontaneously freed since the accident. He now lay heavy and listless in his mother's arms, had much fever, and could not tolerate the slightest movement of the pelvis or lower limbs. The tenderness over the pubes was extreme for some days, and in proportion to its subsidence and that of the ecchymosis, a distinct sulcus or inter-space, with unnatural mobility, was traceable in the site of the symphysis. About this period also, a remarkable crepitating feel over the seat of the extravasated blood was communicated to the fingers on pressure of the integuments around; this condition quickly subsided with the other symptoms, and the ordinary antiphlogistic treatment. A pelvic bandage was subsequently applied, and after a fortnight the boy could not be prevented from moving about the ward, but it was yet obvious that his gait was shuffling and unsteady. Within a month, however, he had perfectly recovered from the accident and was brought home.

Perhaps the most instructive features connected with this case are, the extreme youth of the child, the presence of the peculiar emphysematous crepitation to which attention has been elsewhere directed, and the rapidity with which the effects of the accident passed off.

In the adult, the symptoms of such injury are to a certain extent equivocal, yet attention to details will enable the surgeon to form a tolerably accurate estimate of them. In the following case of displacement of the bones of the pelvis occurred at the symphysis pubis, and at the left sacro-iliac synchondrosis.


Case 2.—A countryman, about 20 years of age, was assisting in pitching up hay on a large rick, and was the uppermost man, with his back to the rick, on a ladder used on such occasions, when, in the act of throwing up the hay, by some awkward movement he lost his footing, and fell on the pavement below from a height of twelve or fourteen feet. According to the account given, he fell obliquely, striking his left buttock in particular against the ground. He was crippled up, and was unable to move, was carried home, and next day brought to the hospital in a cart. He had not passed water since the accident; he said he had some bleeding from the urethra, and complained of great tenderness and uneasiness about the left hip and the corresponding thigh and leg. He had also general febrile disturbance. On placing him in bed for the first examination was that the left femur was fractured in some portion of its upper end, when, whilst endeavoring to adjust the pelvis for accurate measurement of the limbs, the unnatural mobility of the left os innominatum attracted attention. There was tenderness and considerable ecchymosis in the region of the pubes, and also over the tuberosity of the left ischium and corresponding side of the sacrum, but there was no crepitus nor any defect of movement in the general portion of the right hip on the pelvis. When lying steadily recumbent on his left side he was free from uneasiness, but was intolerant of any disturbance of the pelvis. A yielding of the os innominatum on the left side, in the antero-posterior direction, was perceptible when pressure was made on the front of the bone, whilst pressure on the tuberosity of the ischium caused it to move in the vertical direction. At the symphysis there was some ecchymosis, and tenderness on pressure, and separation of the bones of the pubes; but there was so much pain on pressure that an accurate examination was impossible. The bladder was relaxed, and as much steadiness of the pelvis was secured as could be accomplished with ease to the patient. The urine was free from blood. About the third day from the occurrence of the accident, the boy was allowed to take a few stiff crutches. His condition, however, with the attendant fever, gradually subsided, the bladder quickly recovered its functions, the bowels acted satisfactorily, and after two months' confinement with a pelvic bandage, and with the limb adjusted in the extended position as for fractured thigh, the man was removed from the hospital with every prospect of complete recovery, being at the time enabled to go about in crutches. With their assistance he could then move with tolerable freedom, with no appreciable displacement of the left side of the pelvis being traceable, nor any alteration in the position or direction of the limbs being perceptible.

The opportunity afforded for ascertaining the effects of the absolute injury inflicted in the following case renders it worthy of record; and this is, perhaps, the more desirable, as the causes of such mischief are now comparatively infrequent.


Case 3.—A labouring man, beyond 60 years of age, employed in undermining one of the side walls of a house in the neighbourhood of the Richmond Hospital, when, in the act of stooping forward, the wall gave way, and he was crushed beneath it. He was, with much difficulty, removed from under the rubbish, and was brought to the hospital some hours afterwards, sick and faint, groaning with agony, and totally powerless. When undressed, extensive ecchymosis was visible over the regions of the pubes and sacrum; blood was flowing from the urethra, and was effused under the integuments of the penis and scrotum, and, moreover, distended the left inguinal canal, so as to resemble a hernia in that situation. Every, the slightest movement, of the lower limbs gave pain, but the principal suffering was referred to the region of the bladder, and to the symphysis of the pubes, in the lower extremities, the tension was so extreme that the slightest pressure could not be borne. The symmetrical relations of the pelvis and the lower extremities were, as far as could be ascertained, unimpaired, and their motor powers and tactile sensations were tolerably perfect. The immediate treatment had reference chiefly
to the state of collapse present, and to the allaying of pain. Subsequently, it became necessary to relieve retention of urine by the introduction of a catheter, which, after some slight obstruction about the region of the bulb, reached the urachus and gave exit to urine in amounts about four ounces, and perfectly free from any tinge of blood. The lower region of the abdomen gradually became swollen and tympanitic, the ecchymosis increased in extent, and crepitation of air was distinctly traceable under the surrounding integuments. Any attempt to change the poor man from the horizontal posture on his back produced agonizing pain, and he could not bear the slightest movement of his limbs on the pelvis. Reaction was never restored; his restlessness increased; his countenance became pallid and haggard, and he sank with all the symptoms of internal hemorrhage in about forty-eight hours after the accident. A post-mortem was obtained with much difficulty, when the ecchymosis, tympanitis, and emphysema noted in the history of the case were found to occupy the hypogastric, the iliac, and the inguinal regions, and to extend to the left inguinal canal. On the left side of the symphysis pubis a distinct projection was felt, the point of the fingers sinking into a hollow along its inner margin. The walls of the abdomen being perforated in the hypogastrum, a quantity of air devoid of any fecal odor escaped from its cavity being opened, the fat intervening between the walls and the peritoneum in that region were found to be largely infiltrated with blood. There was also traceable between the muscles, especially near the symphysis pubis, and was continuous with that effused into the left inguinal canal, and into the cavity of the pelvis. There was a distinct separation of the bones of the pelvis at the symphysis pubis, the left horizontal ramus being on a plane considerably above and behind that of the right, and a thin scale of bone being detached from it—firmly adherent to the intervening fibrous structure. There was a deep sulcus stained with blood between the true ligaments of the bladder, particularly along the anterior wall of that viscera, a vertical rent was found in it, somewhat about a quarter of an inch in extent, anterior to the reflexion of its peritoneal coat; the edges of the rent lying so closely applied to each other, that it was only discoverable by the escape of bubbles of air from within the cavity of the bladder, when it was compressed. The bladder contained, in the amount of three ounces of urine, untinged with blood; but around it, and towards the rectum, there was a great amount of blood effused external to the peritoneum. The ecchymosed and lacerated state of the perineum and scrotum rendered it utterly impossible to insulate the urethra, it being apparently torn across in its membranous portion. On proceeding to remove the pelvis, the additional lesion of a partial separation of its bones was found at each sacro-iliac synchondrosis, and also a vertical fissure extending through the right side of the body of the sacrum. The bladder and the pelvis were removed, and in the accompanying excellent delineation, by Mr. Oldham, the separation of the symphys pubis, the consequent disarrangement of its bones and its arch, the disjunction of the sacro-iliac articulations, and the fracture in the bone alluded to, are each distinctly shown. The occurrence of retention of urine, and of the wound in the bladder, without the presence of hematuria, are not the least interesting features connected with the case; the latter of which may perhaps admit of explanation on anatomical grounds, from the peculiarity of distribution of the arterial supply to that viscera. There was no trace of inflammatory action in the peritoneum, or elsewhere.

With reference to injuries of the pelvis in general, it may be remarked that the diagnosis of the special lesions which its several parts may have suffered is frequently involved in obscurity, and that the attempt at too accurate an adjustment of their relative displacements is often extremely questionable. As in certain cases of fractures of the ribs, mechanical compression of the thorax cannot be tolerated, so likewise in fractures or other injuries of the pelvis, the agency resulting from the adoption of any constrained provision for adjustment is frequently extreme, and its advantages are very disputable. In such cases, I believe that if attention be paid to the proper position of the pelvis, measured by its symmetrical relations to the lower extremities, all that is desirable in local treatment will be accomplished. Too much anxiety to detect the crepitus of fractures on the one hand, or, on the other, to remedy any accompanying deformity, may be followed by consequences of a fatal character—such, for example, amongst the immediate symptoms attendant on the more severe of those accidents involving the bladder or urethra, and hence the very great hazard attending them. In many such cases, however, the areolar tissue surrounding the seat of the lesion becomes almost instantaneously injected with blood, and thus a protection is, as it were, given to that tissue; the relations of it to the rent in the bladder or the urethra are, moreover, altered, and so the injurious effects of the urine, which may happen to have been extravasated, are materially modified. The satisfactory issue of accidents, where, undoubtedly, urine had escaped through the torn urethra, is by no means an unfrequent occurrence, and that of the torn bladder, is most instructive. It is important to bear in mind the possible complication of laceration of the urethra or of the bladder with such injuries, and the deceptive characters of the accompanying symptoms; the most accurate diagnosis, both absolute and
differential, is hence required, whereby the surgeon will be prepared for the perplexing contingencies which he may have to contend with. In many of the periodicals of the past and the present day most complicated cases of that class are recorded on unquestionable authority, where favourable results have ensued which never could have been calculated upon. The extensive extravasations of blood so often present, the varied periods at which such extravasations may manifest themselves, and the occasional peculiarities which may accompany them, are not unimportant practical considerations for the surgeon, and are well deserving his attentive investigation.

ON CHOLERA AND CHOLERAIC DIARRHEA.

By J. R. GREENWAY, L.R.C.P.Ed., Sandy, Bedfordshire.

Diarrhea of a severe character, and in several instances attended with choleric symptoms, prevailed to a great extent in this neighbourhood during the latter part of August and the month of September last. The majority of cases were in adults, residents of the district, which is badly drained. One case of cholera, and the only true case of this disease I am aware of, that occurred within a few miles of the same locality during the epidemic referred to, I would specially mention. Other cases reported to be such came under my notice, but since the very name of cholera carries it with it, I fear this fact has too often been given to the trade name of such cases, when no anxiety (I presume) to establish a reputation, calling disease by the name, yet wanting all the severe characteristics of this dangerous malady. I regret to say that in several instances I have found such to be the case. Early on the 28th of August I was summoned to visit a farmer, distant four miles in the country, by the message, "come immediately, he must have the cholera and is dying." Not being a stranger to such a message during the epidemic, I questioned in my own mind the gravity of the case; but on reaching the patient I at once marked his ghastly aspect, extreme restlessness, livid and clammy skin, and the peculiar effulvia arising from the body. The patient was 31 years of age, had previously enjoyed good health, was a well-developed muscular man, and had led an active industrious life; he had not recently been away from the district. On the night preceding the day I saw him, diarrhoea symptoms were troublesome, and these gradually increased in severity; the pain which ushered in the attack subsided, but violent cramp in each extremity ensued, attended by retching and vomiting, and alvine evacuations more and more constant and profuse, in appearance resembling rice water; the extremities were cold and cold, but the patient complained of being oppressively warm; the pulse was slightly perceptible, but could not be counted; the tongue dry and covered with a brown fur, thistex excessice and constant, the pupils dilated, urine suppressed, a low hoarse voice, and restless uneasiness, made up the state in which I saw the patient. There could be no mistaking this man to be stricken with cholera in the full force of its visitations on the district.

The objects I had in view, and the treatment I carried out to fulfill these objects, I shall briefly state, in order that should such stand the test of experience it may be useful to others; if not, these remarks will not have been lost should they call forth that criticism the treatment of such diseases justly demands.

1. In all cases of cholera, choleraic diarrhea symptomatic of a poisoned blood condition, by which symptoms nature is manifesting every effort in her power to get rid of the enemy, but in the above-named case was well nigh exhausted in the struggle—I at first endeavoured to relieve, if possible, the more urgent symptoms of the case viz.,—

1. To rouse the vital powers from their collapsed condition.

2. To check the retching and vomiting, and the incessant constant action of the bowels.

3. To relieve the cramp and spasm, in my opinion the reflex symptoms of an irritated intestinal canal performing excessive functions induced by the deprived blood condition.

I prescribed the following treatment, waiting a time with the patient, and ordering him to remain in bed. Strong brandy and water was given and rejected. The patient was surrounded by blankets; bottles of hot water were applied to the feet, bags of hot bran to the inside of thighs, hot bran poultices sprinkled over with turpentine to the bowels and cardiac region, and these applications frequently renewed. The following mixture I prepared before visiting the case and took with me:—


One tablespoonful to be taken in as much water, as often as directed.

If vomit was first discharged; after a few minutes another dose was given and retained; the medicine was then directed to be given every hour, but in case the vomiting returned a dose to be given a few minutes afterwards, and so repeated if necessary.

Nourishment and stimulants being indicated, they were given, as soon as they could be borne, in the following manner:—Two tablespoonfuls of brandy to be mixed with half a pint of cold water, to be taken by spoonfuls as often as agreeable, to relieve the patient's distressing thirst; a larger quantity or stronger preparation invariably induced a return of the vomiting. After a few hours the vomiting was much less frequent, but the other symptoms had scarcely improved. Taking advantage of the improving gastric condition, milk thickened with corn flour, to which was added a little rice, was frequently administered by spoonful doses. By nine p.m. all remedies exhibited were retained, except upon one occasion, when the patient also vomited about two ounces of a dark coffee-coloured fluid, and afterwards seemed less restless, and the cramp was less constant and severe. He still complained of insatiable thirst, which, no doubt, I could have relieved had it been procurable, though I consider it might prove a very depressing agent in the early stage of the disease. Raw eggs were ordered to be beaten up with warm milk and a little brandy added.

August 29th: This morning the aspect of the patient indicated improvement. Retching and vomiting had ceased, alvine evacuations much less constant, pulse rallying, and symptoms generally improving. Plenty of albuminoid food, in the form of eggs beaten up with warm milk and a little brandy added.

30th: The patient has slept a short time during the night, and early this morning passed a small quantity of urine abounding in phosphates; the lividity of skin disappearing; bowels open only four times during the day and night; pupils contracting; pulse very frequent and feeble; throat less troublesome; temperature of body increasing; cheeks flushed. The patient says upon the whole he feels comfortable, but still feels faint, and is occasionally troubled with fits of cramp. Diet to consist chiefly of farinaceous articles made up with raw eggs, beef-tea to be given twice during the day, the brandy-and-water to be made weaker and administered less frequently. On the 4th and following days the bowels were carried on; the symptoms were more of a typhoid character. Strong beef-tea and the farinaceous food, as before described, with the addition of brandy, was ordered to be frequently administered in small quantities, and the following mixture prescribed:—


Two tablespoonfuls to be taken three or four times a day.

which was given till the patient was able to resume his usual duties, who continued henceforth daily improving, and walked out of doors on the eleventh day, though contrary to my injunctions.

In several cases of severe diarrhoea with choleraic symptoms, as cramp, clammy skin, prostration, vomiting, and profuse evacuation of a watery and mucus; the mixture containing a quantity of chloroform, &c., checked the sickness and diarrhoea, and relieved the patient of the distress and lividity of the skin, with a speediness and certainty which has been very remarkable. In two cases there was absence of lividity of the skin, but the pulse was distinct though feeble, and there was pain more or less severe in the bowels; the aspect and effluvia peculiar to cholera cases were wanting; the urine was not suppressed; thirst less distressing, and reaction commenced after a few hours, and the symptoms rapidly improved until the patient was able to take a rice-water mixture, and to sit up on his bed. In the cholera case, modified according to the severity of the attack. In all the cases disinfectants were supplied to be exposed in each patient's room, and the least objectionable and most serviceable preparation of this character that was used was the "deodorizing powder," prepared by the General Apothecaries' Company, Bertie's-street, O'Connell-street. After the disease of any of the patients was over, the patient was advised to change his room and bedding, and everything belonging to the sick rooms was exposed out of doors, and, when practicable, washed or cleansed, and the room left open to currents of air for two or three days; and in no single instance did any serious attack of gastric or intestinal derangement affect any of the patients in the hospital.

In the majority of cases in which I was consulted during the epidemic, the mixture containing calx, seccarum, sp. chloroform, &c., checked the sickness and diarrhoea after two or three doses had been exhibited, and effected a cure in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and no death came under my notice. In a few cases presenting an attack of chiefly vomiting that was attended with considerable prostration, the mixture, containing a periternine of iron and chloroform, seemed very beneficial in restoring the patient's strength. In most cases, after the first twenty-four hours, the bowels were constipated for two or three days, but acted naturally after that time without the aid of aperient medicine.

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HAIVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. TYLER SMITH, President.

DR. DRYSDALE exhibited to the Society

A CASE OF SYPHILITIC IRITIS,

which had been treated with the simplest means and without specifics. The patient, a young man, aged 20, had come to the Farringdon Dispensary on January 1st with a bad attack of iritis in the right eye. He was covered from head to foot with a papular syphilitic eruption. There was at that time circumorbital pain, pink zone around the pupil, great effusion of lymph and irregularity of the pupil, with complete absence of vision. A drop of solution of sulphate of atropia (gr. 1, ad. 3) was directed to be dropped into the eye twice a day, and he was told to take a purge in the morning. No shade for the eye nor any other specific treatment was ordered. In about a week the lymph was absorbed, and at the end of the third week (although contrary to Dr. Drysdale's orders) the patient worked at his occupation as a printer. This case was one of several he had successfully treated in a similar manner. Williams of Boston, Carmichael of Dublin, Hughes Bennett, and J. Z. Laurence, had shown how needless the injection of mercury or salivation was in such cases, as in all other inflammations.

Mr. de Méric observed that many persons who treated syphilis without mercury had observed that the eye disease bore a great resemblance to the skin eruption, and was therefore as likely to be cured, as it is without the mineral. He thought that the experience of the past as to the value of mercury in iritis ought not to be disregarded, and believed that, although this case was successful, it might have turned out quite the reverse, and thus we were not justified in making experiments in hospitals and dispensaries when the chances were against us.

Mr. James Laine thought that there was great variety in cases of syphilitic iritis, and that each particular case should be treated on its own merits. Thus in some cases mercury was not required, whilst in others it was a valuable agent, although he thought that its use had been too much erected into a dogma.

Dr. Drysdale said that Mr. de Méric's argument was one of the order of oratorical or ad captandum appeals: it did not touch the question. Of course any medical man would treat a poor patient differently from the way in which he would himself desire to be treated, was unworthy to carry on his important social functions. The question was not to be evaded by such fallacious appeals to popular prejudices, but must be met by facts such as these, but just brought before the Society. He did like before long that many of the ophthalmic specialists of London and elsewhere would try to do without so empiric a treatment as mercury in iritis. By so doing they would, he believed, advance medical science, and do more good to persons with iritis.

Mr. de Méric read a paper on syphilisation,

in which he combated the practice. The chief aim of the author was to show that the rationale of the numerous inoculations to cure syphilis was defective, that this peculiar method of treatment was not superior to those already known, and was fraught with extreme inconvenience. To render the subject quite intelligible, he attempted a historical sketch of the rise and progress of the practice, dwelling especially on Auzias-Turenne, the originator, and Sperino and Boeck, the warm promoters. He then con-
tended that the term syphilisation was erroneous, as the patients were already syphilised by the constitutional complaint, and endeavoured to show that the improvement noticed was quite independent of the inoculations, which latter he considered cruel and useless. After alluding to the unfavourable effects of the practice upon the moral tone of the girls experimented upon, he agreed that the trials lately made at the Lock Hospital were quite in the spirit of fair play, and regretted that Auzias had met with denial at Paris when he wished to try his method in the hospital for female delinquents. Mr. de Méric concluded by complimenting all those concerned in the art of moderation and forbearance that had hitherto marked the discussions on the subject.

Mr. Gascoyen said it might have been conjectured that, in bringing forward the subject of syphilisation at the present time, Mr. de Méric was animated by a desire of giving an opportunity to those who had taken an interest in the subject of producing their experience; but there was no mistake in the intention of the present paper: it was an attack on the practice of syphilisation. Now, although the short time elapsed since its introduction into this country did not seem to warrant any strong expression as to the success of the method, yet there had been more than time enough to form an opinion as to the amount of reliance we should accord to the teaching of the French school when syphilis, and especially syphilisation, is its theme. It is to be remembered that the latter subject had been mooted in Paris, and what do we find in the most recent productions of the French press concerning it? Nothing but a repetition of the most wilful misstatements and the vilest caricature. First in order stands that stupendous assertion that matter from soft chancre is inoculable ad infinitum. In the expression as Mr. de Méric is pleased to call them, under progress at the Lock, the method has carried through a series of 8 to 12 generations, more rarely as many as 20, and only once has a series of 30 been obtained. It is true that in his large range of practice at Christiania, Dr. Boeck once got 83 from matter of an uncommon character and quality. Opposed to this evidence in every modern French treatise on syphilis, Dr. Aimé Martin's Manuel and the latest work on the subject, that of M. Rollet, we find repeated the same idle tale of a German physician who inoculated himself with 2200 chancre, and after this he ceased to count, but still went on inoculating for ever and a day; the body of the poor man was scarred with scars, and his syphilis was unrelieved. Now, this story is a mere fable, but as it seems to suit their purpose those who embraced Boeck to the good reason for believing that when Ricord framed this dogma of the perpetual inoculability of the soft chancre, he only knew of a series of eight having been obtained, but subsequently, as he affirms, he inoculated 1900 chancre on the body of one of his students, without witnessing any change in the character of the inoculations or condition of the patient. This practice is equally incredible with the other, and only possible if, as most likely in the case, Ricord blotted out the inoculations with caustic soon or immediately after they had been made. Dr. Boeck, who cordially admires the man, says it was not openhearted of Ricord to publish the fact without divulging the method, and the speaker certainly thought so too. In discussing Dr. Boeck's practice, among other mistakes, M. Rollet restricting the practice to the use of matter from soft chancre, goes on to say that such treatment is not isopathic, but indeed in a high degree antagonistic. M. Rollet carries dualism as far as that. Well, if that be so, if it be really antagonistic, there is a rationale of treatment at once; but no advocate of syphilisation ever ventured on so bold an explanation as this of M. Rollet. These men are blinded by their creed and the judges and so far lost to reason. The speaker then quoted Victor Hugo, as to the influence of French thought in Europe, and how the French prided themselves on such conquests; if, the speaker said, they wished to make their
conquests permanent they must keep themselves allied with truth. There was no more disgraceful page in the history of science or of society, than the treatment of Mesers. Auziás and Sperino by the Academies of Paris and Turin, in support of certain inoculation preponderant in their cities in the interest of the plague. These two gentlemen have made the subject of the greatest columns and misrepresentations. In the present hour there is no one who does not accord to them the title of honourable men. But who is to make them amends for the past? What was the crime of M. Auziás-Turenne? No other than that he succeeded in doing that which the preventive people, and none can fathom anything—viz., the inoculation of chances on the brute creation, now received as an acknowledged fact in science.

When M. Auziás had further observed that these inoculations were limited in the individual, both as to number and significance, there arose out of this discovery suggestions of the most obvious application and character, which were the property of that highly experienced and most experienced as he was in the treatment of syphilis, availed himself of the discovery simultaneously with M. Auziás, and quite independently of him. In both instances, however, the most violent persecution was brought to bear against the pursuit and development of science, originally in Paris, and afterwards in Turin, in humble imitation of Paris. At least, it seems to the writer that no other man has been so lucky. It is a significant fact that only within a few months have we in London known anything about syphilisation. Dr. Boeck's visit to England was not, perhaps, strictly of a voluntary and extemporised character. He lived under the impress of great truths which are vital to the well-being of our community. Like many foreigners, he seems to have entertained the idea that we are a practical people, and not susceptible to personal merit. In London it is certain his success has not been great. After he had resided here for three or four months, two or three assistant surgeons of hospitals began to have a little faith in the treatment and some inking as to the merit of the introducer, but as this feeling was not supported by any amount of attentive observation or strengthened by reflection and inquiry, the strong and righteous Sperino, a very first difficulty, and now there is only one small hospital in the suburbs where the treatment is continued. There is little excuse, therefore, to sound the alarm. In the paper we had listened to there was a certain show of argument with a strong admixture of wit. A clever pen would handle any subject in that manner. We see enough of that.
part of the inquiry he (Mr. Lane) still maintained a neutral position. The lapse of time and continued patient observation could alone lead to trustworthy conclusions. It was a practical question, in the settlement of which epigram and satire would avail but little.

Dr. C. Drysdale thought that Mr. de Méric's remarks were two a priori in their character. For his own part, before conversing with the learned Christian Professor, and witnessing his Lock Hospital practice, he had, like Mr. de Méric and others, thought that syphilisation was only one of the whims into which enthusiasm will sometimes drive great men. But in the Lock Hospital he had seen remarkable phenomena resulting from inoculations made on persons suffering from secondary syphilis. In the first place, it was an undoubted fact that in almost every case such an one fell below the standard of health after ten or fifteen generations; and, again, in two cases of old and severe tertiary syphilis, which had been inoculated by Dr. Boeck, there had been no result until the inoculations had been repeated perhaps a dozen times, with fresh matter each time, and then— but not till then—they began to take, and ulcers arose. Such facts were more curious, and contradicted Mr. de Méric's opinion that a person with ordinary secondary disease being saturated with this virus, Boeck's plan was to saturate the system with the poison, in order that the disease might, like scarlet fever, &c., run through its phases more rapidly, and finally quit the system altogether, and without any change of relapse. For his own part, after seeing this practice and Ricord's plan, he must say that he would infinitely rather have the latter if there was no fault to look for the cure of syphilis to undergoing a long, perhaps a six months' course of slow poisoning by mercury, even under the auspices of such eminent mercurialists as Messrs. Ricord, de Méric, or Acton. A little pain was not to be compared, in his humble opinion, with the terrible effects he had so often witnessed from that detestable mode of treatment. He had not shrunken from the trial, and said in almost every case of syphilis he had himself treated, or seen treated, without mercury, and by sound principles of good rational therapeutics, he had not seen any necessity for resorting to syphilisation. Patients in almost every case did admirably with care, good diet, external appliances when required, and vapour baths for the eruptions. It was true, in those extremely rare cases, where the disease is from nature rarely cured, that a rapid change by forced medication was most desirable to see syphilisation tried. Were such a case to come under his notice soon, he thought he would recommend syphilisation to be tried. It could, at least, do no great harm; whilst mercury made such cases nothing short of fearful calamities. He congratulated Mr. de Méric on the way he had spoken of the non-mercureal treatment of syphilis, since he had confessed that it was a very good method of treating the disease, and also that he was at that moment treating indurated sores without the mineral. From the rapid progress recently made by Mr. de Méric, Mr. J. Lane, and other eminent mercurialists, towards abandoning their old love, mercury, he fondly hoped to see both of them, and also the majority of the practitioners, who are converts to the sound doctrines of Preece, Syne, John Thompson, and others, to make the illustrious band of anti-mercurealists. Then at last should we get rid of the great opprobrium of modern medicine, and be able to frame a rational practice of the great healing art. The day was, he was convinced, fast approaching when mercury, as an internal remedy for any disease, would be looked on as a thing of the past; but syphilisation was perhaps a great discovery and an important therapeutic agent. At any rate, it was a way of kick ting out mercury.

Dr. Cleveland had hoped that Mr. de Méric would have brought forward some facts this evening to oppose to the practice of syphilisation. As to the arguments he had used, he protested against them. To say that a mode of treatment was disgusting and immoral was not saying anything to the purpose. What he wanted to have heard was some reasons derived from observation, not from appeals to prejudices.

Mr. Gascoyen, without wishing to be included in the ranks of the syphilisists, and, for the present, withholding any opinion as to the merits of syphilisation as a curative treatment, yet thought it was a practice which ought to be tested by us in consequence of the very high evidence of its favour adduced by its advocates, and more especially by Dr. Boeck, whose statements we are always at liberty to receive until they are disproved, and which our personal knowledge of the Professor further compels us all, and even Mr. de Méric, to accept. Dr. Boeck's statistics show that syphilisation possesses a great superiority over all other therapeutical measures in the permanency of its effect and success. It was our duty to the profession and to the public to make a due inquiry into this subject, and to determine upon it particularly so when we were offered the advantages of the Professor's superintendence and experience. Although much prejudiced against the practice before seeing it, I must now admit that the process, though by no means a pleasant one, is not nearly so painful or objectionable as I had expected; and I am quite sure that, if we can successfully oppose our patients a lasting cure, so that they shall never be troubled again with an attack of their constitutional disease, numbers will willingly give up the requisite time and cheerfully submit to the inconveniences of this method of treatment.

Mr. de Méric has alluded to a very brief paper on this subject by Mr. Holmes Coote, in a recent number of the Lancet, as substantiating the objections urged against the practice; but I do not think that much support, whether given or not, can be derived from the communication based upon the observations of only three incomplete cases. The very interesting paper we have just heard seems to me somewhat inconsequent, since the truth of Professor Boeck's statements is admitted by the author; for whilst urging us to adopt the method of treatment which offers the best results, he condemns in toto the exclusive use of syphilisation; as, he says, the abovementioned tables, is most successful in preventing relapses. The cases now in the Lock Hospital prove that attacks of constitutional syphilis will get well either in consequence of, or in spite of, syphilisation; but this can be claimed for various other modes of treatment. The advantage which this method is said to possess over all others consists in its power of offensive operation, for this time alone can prove, and with our present knowledge of syphilisation, we are not yet in a position to give a definitive opinion as to its value, or the reverse.

Mr. de Méric, in reply, said it was quite evident to him that anything he could say against syphilisation would not avail at present, since every speaker at the Medical Society and this evening seemed in favour of the practice. He confessed to being a partisan against the treatment, and as it was pretty clear, from what was going on in the medical profession, that some kind of revolution was impending, he was endeavouring to act the part of a "drag," to prevent the vehicle running down the hill too rapidly. When he found proofs of the value of syphilisation he would give in, but in the meantime he thought it a good thing to oppose it as a new and unknown, the other side prove its tenets. With regard to what his friend, the honorary secretary (Dr. Drysdale), had said of his seeming tendency towards the non-mercureal treatment of syphilis, he merely used the arguments of the non-mercurealists to combat the syphilisers, he agreed with them.
Hans Jørgen Hansen, an inmate of the prison at Christiansia, nearly 28 years of age, a working glazier, who had undergone a previous imprisonment of eight months in 1860-61, was condemned, on the 10th February, 1864, to be again imprisoned for a term of two years and eight months. Of a sound constitution, he had always enjoyed good health, and at the time of his committal had no ailment to complain of. His employment in prison during the last five months of his life consisted in ornamenting little caskets and such like with compressed plaster-figures, and covering the whole afterwards with thick shellac varnish. In the beginning of July of the same year he began to experience a sense of weight and oppression in the cardia, accompanied with a kind of spasmodic intermitting pain and oppression in the hypochondria, intermixed with a lack of appetite, with pyrosis, and occasional nausea. In the latter part of July a hard bulky tumour could be felt in the pit of the stomach, extending from the left side of this region to about the median line, as well as we could ascertain. The patient meantime continued quite able to perform his work, and also to eat his food without any painful impediment. Vomiting occurred occasionally, and he continued to suffer from the pains as above stated, which, however, were not very violent in character; and although he became by degrees somewhat paler, he did not appear to undergo an appreciable loss of flesh. On the 16th October he was obliged to go to bed, as he was unable to remain upright without feeling an over-coming sensation of faintness and vertigo with an inclination to vomit. His appetite declined, the quantity he was able to consume at this time being about one-half the diet allowed by the prison diet-regulations for the sick. After meals he invariably felt an oppression in the epigastrium, as if he could not rightly get the food down. On a careful examination of the tumour, an operation which was always performed at night, the mass was observed to extend downwards from the left side to about the corresponding part at the right, while from above downwards it extended from half an inch below the point of the ensiform cartilage to about half an inch above the umbilicus. The left extremity of the tumour was concealed beneath costal cartilages, but its complete extent in this direction could not be determined, while the right end appeared somewhat capable of being defined just beneath the borders of the cartilages, at about that of the eighth rib. The inferior free edge of the tumour was rounded, smooth, of considerable thickness, could not be undermined by the fingers, and appeared to extend deeply into the cavity of the abdomen. Percussion elicited a dull sound which, towards the left side, extended a little beyond a perpendicular line drawn downwards from the nipple; but towards the right the dull sound ceased at that place where the right limit of the tumour was felt, and there suddenly gave place to a clear or intestinal sound. The tumour felt as hard as wood; it yielded the pulsations of the aorta, but we could not discern that it was otherwise. In short, nothing at all could be said in favour of it as a malignant tumour. To meet the several indications of treatment which presented themselves in this case, calomelative measures were employed, internally and externally; also local abstractions of blood, and derivatives. The vomitings, which took place from time to time, contained nothing unusual; they were rather copious, and consisted in general of sticky bitter fluid, mingled with some remains of food.

On the 30th October he felt quite well throughout the whole day, and during a portion of the day even better than usual; the nausea was less urgent, and only once a slight ineffectual effort at vomiting occurred. At 9 p.m. he was, without any assignable cause, suddenly seized with a violent pain in the epigastrium, of a powerfully constraining character, which passed directly backwards toward the spine, and also laterally in the direction of both hypochondria, but was most severe and persistent in the left side, whence it extended through the breast to the shoulder and around the right shoulder and arm succeeded also, but in a slighter degree. The pain which at the commencement made the patient cry out, were particularly urgent during the respiratory and other movements of the body, which induced him to lie very still and employ the very slightest possible efforts at breathing. There was some degree of tenderness on pressure, gradually extending itself over the whole abdomen; muscular walls rigid; no distension. These pains were not accompanied which had not been first, but after a couple of hours he had slight vomiting; the ejected matter consisting, as before, of sour fluid with some food intermixed. Pulse small, not frequent; face and extremities cold. The treatment consisted of venesection, and the application of leeches followed by a large poultice, while boracic acid and landanum were administered internally. The vomiting continued, nausea and pain extending to the limbs with a large swelling of the left leg, which remained nearly unchanged, and on the 2nd November the report states that the uneasiness had very nearly disappeared; no nausea or vomiting during the previous twenty-four hours; a thin scanty evacuation from the bowels on last evening; pulse 92. On examining the abnormal tumour in the epigastrium, it was found to be not so tender as previously, while its borders corresponded to downwards a full half inch, the superior border of the swelling being in this time situated more than an inch below the point of the xiphoid cartilage, and in the same way the inferior boundary had become depressed to the level of the umbilicus. On this day it was found also that the coverings were separated from the subjacent tumour, by an intermediate collection of air mixed with a little fluid, to about half an inch in depth, although no new vessel was discovered, or viously observed. On the following day this collection of air was hardly to be perceived, and it soon disappeared altogether.

Matters continued now to go on favourably until the 10th November, when, at about nine p.m., a violent rigor came on; this lasted for a whole hour, and was succeeded by a violent attack of vomiting, which at last subside, and a feeling of soreness and numbness over the entire body. Next morning at four o'clock he was seized with nausea and some vomiting, but the nature of the matters ejected could not well be discerned in the tub of water into which he had vomited. Soon afterwards severe pain was felt in the epigastrium, of the same character as that described in the former attack, but not quite so violent. This pain continued with unaltered activity, and extended gradually in the course of the day over the entire abdomen. In the afternoon his appearance was dull and lethargic; the skin cold and clammy, especially on the hands and feet; the face, and even the tongue, cold; occasional hiccup. On the 12th the same state continued, but in an aggravated degree. The pain was scarcely to be felt. During the last two days no urine was passed, except once, which the patient brought off from a catheter on two occasions daily scarcely two spoonfuls of reddish turbid urine came away. He died on the 12th at 7-0 in the evening.

At the necropsy, which took place thirty-eight hours after death, were found signs of inflammation extending over the whole peritoneal surface, with considerable exudation of serous and gelatinous fluids, and the tumour which had been felt during life in the epigastrium was found to be within the stomach. On account of this peculiarity in the case, the whole of the alimentary abdominal tract was removed, ligatures having been previously applied at either end, and was transmitted to Professor E. Winge, who has been kind enough to exhibit the preparation to the Medical
Society of Christiania, together with a description thereof, as follows.- The stomach was dilated to such an extent that this organ might almost be correctly described as a pouch. Its form was natural, with an opening or perforation on the lesser curvature of more than an inch in diameter. This organ was felt to be as hard as bone or wood, and yielded in several places a crepitating feel, which was most remarkable near the fundus at the anterior wall. After it was cut open it was found to enclose a brown mass, the character of which was such that it, so to speak, adhered to the stomach wall without adhering to the walls at all part, although everywhere in contact with them. On the outer surface of the mass, where the crepitating sensation was observed, were found several smooth laminae of the same substance partially adhering to the subjacent mass; and at the place corresponding to the perforation of the stomach, a broad prominence, about half an inch high, terminating in a sharp point. In other respects the surface generally was smooth, but marked with striae of undulated form, such as a coagulating mass in the process of forming a cast of the lining membrane of the stomach would exhibit. It had no opening, either on the sides or at the parts corresponding to the pylorus and the cardia; it floated in water, although somewhat more easily than that of the stomach. It was a singular case, which is perhaps unique in the annals of medicine, that the circumstances of the patient should have been such as to allow the stomach to fill itself up with liquid, and yet not to form any cavity, or might consist internally of layers with air interwoven. It weighed two pounds ten ounces. On subjecting it to chemical examination it appeared to contain of an organic substance, easily soluble in warm alcohol, burning with flame and a distinct odour of shellac, and leaving behind only a small quantity of a light ferruginous ash, probably from the admixture of gastric fluids (acid and mucus). The mass then consisted of shellac or of a resinous matter resembling it. The stomach exhibited, in addition to the perforation above mentioned, a superficial erosion on the anterior wall. On the serous surface, as on that covering the other portions of the abdominal organs, were found traces of the peritonitis, which had been the immediate cause of death, occasioned by the sharp prominence which had eroded a hole in the wall of the stomach. This surprising case, which is perhaps unique in the annals of medicine, derives an easy explanation from the information afforded by the circumstances which attended the patient. His employment in the prison was in fact to varnish toys, &c., and for this purpose he made use of a thick shellac varnish; of this he had been doubtless for a long time consuming considerable quantities, probably as a substitute for other inebriating liquors; the shellac had settled as a deposit in the stomach, while the spirit was absorbed, and thus by degrees this singular concretion became formed. It is particularly worthy of remark, that the process of digestion appears to have gone on without much difficulty, as is shown by the patient's good condition; also the fact that the symptoms, on the whole, had been so very slight, previously to the superimposition of the fatal perforation.

With respect to the general conduct of the deceased while in confinement, the prison director certifies that it was always irreproachable; he was a diligent and orderly prisoner, who worked with zeal and intelligence, and always appeared to be careful and prudent with anything that he had in hand. Before his imprisonment he had been addicted to drink, but while in the prison no one had ever observed that he was tipsy at any time, or even had smelled of spirits. If this latter had been remarked, however, it could easily have been assumed that he was continually inhaling the vapour of the varnish that he employed. The attendant who had the immediate care and inspection of his work had remarked truly enough that there was a very large quantity of shellac varnish expended, but with regard to this the prisoner declared that, as the peculiar fluid which the varnish was applied were blaster ornaments and wood, there were many times, and perhaps, in addition, so much of the material that the apparently excessive expenditure thereof could be explained in that way; and, as this kind of work had never been previously performed in the prison, no one was able from experience to ascertain the probable waste of varnish which had thus occurred. The varnish which had been employed contained about five and a half ounces shellac to one quart of spirit (Norwegian sp. of 14°), and was of the consistence of ordinary syrup. The lump found in the stomach weighed, as already stated, two pounds ten ounces, or forty-two ounces, of which only an insignificant portion by weight consisted of other substances than shellac. Assuming it probable that the concretion then contained forty ounces, which, according to the proportion of resin in the varnish above given—five and a half ounces to the quart—may be about equivalent to the contents of seven and a quarter quarts of varnish. This, then, is the quantity which the deceased had swallowed during the five months, or 150 days, he had this material in his hands; and in order to drink these seven and a quarter quarts, which, estimated by the volume of a spoonful, would amount about 161, he must have taken somewhat more than three spoonfuls daily; of which portion, insignificant when considered with reference to the quantity of work which he delivered, it was hardly possible to keep an account.

ON THE PATHOGENY OF CYSTOID KIDNEYS.

By W. Koster.

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The circumstances under which cysts become formed in the kidneys are very various. In general, however, the occurrence of cysts may with great probability be referred to changes in the tubuli unirinalis.

Every gland which contains closed tubes or tubes has in its structure a tendency to the formation of cysts. The thyroid gland, the ovary, and the kidney may in this respect be taken as types. In a tubular gland, such as the kidney, obstruction to the efflux of the secreted fluids will produce dilatation of the tubes. If other circumstances be favourable, the foundation of the formation of cysts is laid.

This view is so simple, and so much in accordance with the process of development of cysts in other places (excretory ducts of larger glands: salivary, mammary glands, &c.), that we are naturally led to explain the occurrence of renal cysts in general in this way. Anatomical investigation has already brought to light many facts in confirmation of this opinion.

But if we study the pathogenesis of renal cysts more closely, a number of questions suggest themselves. Thus the consideration immediately arises, and it is applicable to all other cysts—can they be developed ab initio, or do they spring always from a normally existing cavity with a proper wall?

Moreover, we meet with renal cysts in very different alterations of tissue of the kidneys. Sometimes they have no remarkable influence on the function of the organ, they are discovered casually in the course of post-mortem examinations. In other cases the development of cysts is evidently the morbid process, which must be looked upon as the proximate cause of the deranged vital phenomena and of death. Sometimes we can find no distinct predisposing cause of the occurrence of the cysts; sometimes the primary morbid process is distinctly demonstrable. At one time many large cysts co-exist with slight alterations of tissue; at another a kidney exhibits no cysts in the midst of very important degenerations.

But, as the title of my essay indicates, my object is not
to treat of the whole extensive range of the pathogeny of renal cysts. I would only contribute something to our knowledge of the occurrence of a definite form in which renal cysts appear, while some of the questions alluded to come now and then incidentally under consideration. To explain the nature of my subject, a short review of the forms in which renal cysts occur is necessary.

To find very small and larger cysts to the number of twenty three, the whole kidney is changed into a great quantity of partly coherent, partly wholly closed sacs, filled with serous fluid, which assemblage of cysts may occupy a great space. Here we have to deal with no accidental development of cysts occurring with other processes; the entire kidney is changed into cysts; the occurrence of the latter is the characteristic of the process.

The development of cysts may be distinguished by the name of cystoid kidney, or cystoid degeneration of the kidney. It forms a characteristic independent morbid process, which may occur in fetal life, as well as in adults, but in the latter it is met with in general in advanced age.

In order to avoid repetition, and to place before the reader some sketch of the change of the kidney in question, with the present position of our subject, I shall refer to Forster’s accurate description (in his Handbuch der pathologischen Anatomie, Th. ii., p. 497), and shall copy a part thereof: “Much more rarely than the isolated cysts, we sometimes meet with such a massive formation of cysts that the whole kidney is destroyed by it: cystoid degeneration of the kidneys, the change always affects both sides, being sometimes less extensive on one side than on the other. In the most perfect cases the kidney is considerably enlarged, sometimes to the size of a child’s head and more; its surface exhibits small and large cysts closely compressed together, between which not a trace of normal substance is visible. If the kidney be cut through in the usual manner, we see on the surface of some parts how the normal tissue, renal pelvis, pyramids, division into pyramids and cortical substance, which placed close together, allow to be seen between them only decbris, consisting apparently solely of connective tissue and vessels.” Further, the composition of such a cystoid kidney of larger and smaller, sometimes microscopic vesicles, is described, while the discovery of dilated tubuli urinaries, the so-called portio interstitialis substance which still remains, indicates very distinctly the origin of the cysts. But whether in all cases, Forster continues, “of cystoid degeneration, particularly in adults, the cysts are formed in this manner, is still uncertain; I have in no case been able to refer their origin to the connective tissue cells of the renal stroma. Beckmann thinks he has observed such a case, but his results are capable also of another explanation. The renal calyces are for the most part the litterators of the cysts:”

In this description of Forster’s the leading points of what is known respecting the pathogeny of cystoid kidneys is comprised. Probable development of the cysts from altered tubuli uriniferi or Malpighian corpuscles, in the cortical substance of the kidneys; absence of the Malpighian pyramids, and of the renal papilla in the fully-developed cystoid kidneys; occurrence of the degeneration at any age, even in fetal life—constitute the few data which are available for an account of the origin of the cystoid change. Of the alterations of tissue in place of the kidney but Forster does not speak—between them sometimes more normal tissue is preserved.

To his statement also, that the disease occurs at every period of life, we must again revert. The numerous and admirable investigations of O. Beckmann have very much extended our knowledge of the origin and further changes of renal cysts. But in consequence of the nature of his work, he has not treated of the development of the cystoid kidney as a distinct process; but has spoken of the formation of the contents and walls of cysts in general, the metamorphoses of their contents, their origin from newly-formed or already existing morphic elements, &c. The application of his results to the metamorphoses of the distinct cysts in cystoid degeneration is easy; but the consideration of the latter as a process, the tracing of the nature of the degeneration, and of the process pathogenetic element, is uncertain.

Under these circumstances it appeared to me not unimportant to communicate the results of my investigation respecting two kidneys, which were in an early stage of cystoid degeneration. Probably it is to be attributed to the want of a special pathogenetic consideration of the cystoid degeneration of the kidneys, that we rarely meet with in the clinical literature cases such as those represented by Bayey and Lebert, who quite agree with a preparation in the anatomical museum in Utrecht. I shall first give a short case, with a description of the renal changes found after death, and shall then proceed to make some remarks on other cases in connexion with mine, concluding with an attempt at a pathogenetic explanation of the same.

a.—History and Anatomical Examination of a Case of Cystoid Degeneration of the Kidneys.

On the 12th of January, 1864, N. W., a married woman, aged 51, was admitted into the Hospital of Utrecht. From the notes kindly given me by Dr. Inians, the following appears:—The patient had previously in fact enjoyed good health; but in the course of ten days before her admission she had, according to her statement, “a nervous attack,” after which she continued to feel pain throughout her whole body, and was rigid in her movements. On her admission consciousness was unimpaired; she complained of universal pains, had a gastric loaded tongue, and a quick pulse. The following day she suffered from nausea and diarrhoea. On the 14th she complained of difficulty of breathing, and on physical examination some infiltration of the lower lobe of the left lung was discovered. In addition, slight convulsive spasms of the muscles were observed, especially of those of the face.

* Conf. on this subject, anatomico-pathological works, and the essay of Gildeemeester: On Morbus Brightii and Albuminuris in the Neder. Tijdschr. tot beyvord. der geneesk. 1st Jaarg., p. 370.
† Paget, Chirurgical Pathology, II., p. 84.
‡ The literature of renal cysts is to be found in any manual of pathology. Among the later essays those of O. Beckmann, in Virchow’s Archiv, Bd. ix., p. 221, may be named.

* Virchow’s Archiv, Band xi., pp. 50 and 121, and elsewhere.
† Maladies des reins, Atlas, pl. xxvi.
‡ Anatomie pathologique, t. iii., pl. 138.
At night she was restless and began to rave. On the 15th the convulsive movements increased, without, however, the occurrence of decided fits; in the evening the woman fell into a semiconscious state. On the 16th she was very much collapsed, comatose, cyanotic, had cold extremities and an exceedingly quick pulse. Under these symptoms she died at two o'clock in the morning, without a diagnosis having been made. The only thing which might have led to the otherwise wholly undefined idea of renal disease, was the very small quantity and extremely dark colour of the urine voided, in which, however, no other peculiarities were discovered.

The post-mortem was performed on the following day. The membranes of the brain were highly congested, the cerebral substance also on section exhibited many points of blood. The upper part of the medulla spinalis, which could be examined, exhibited no morbid changes.

The thorax was badly developed, flat and slightly compressed in the middle. The thoracic organs occupied their usual situations. The heart and the right lung were normal. The left lung contained much fluid—in the upper lobe mixed with air and yellowish, in the lower lobe thicker and of a brownish-red colour. Moreover, the lower lobe contained air only in the air-tubes, while the proper pulmonary tissue was jelly-like, and was of a reddish-brown colour.

In the abdomen a peculiar spot on the upper surface of the right lobe of the liver, close to the suspensory ligation, at once caught the eye. There were there numerous little cystic masses, of grains of mustard, and of hemp-seed, the two or three largest being as large as a pea. All these sacs contained a clear light-yellow albuminous serum. The surface of the liver, on which these vesicles were situated, or in which they properly lay, was of a whitish colour, and was formed of a layer of connective tissue two or three millimetres (about one-tenth of an inch) in thickness, which passed, without defined boundaries, into the hepatic substance. The liver had quite the appearance of an incipient cirrhotic liver. Beneath the spot with cysts just mentioned, and where the tissue was again of a brown colour, an extraordinary quantity of connective tissue was found, while the hepatic cells were atrophied: the peculiar lobular arrangement of the latter had disappeared; they lay irregularly scattered. There was, especially on the right side, a number of the right, numerous small cysts projected. The number of these amounted on the right side to about sixteen. These cysts, of the size of hemp-seed and of peas, all contained a serous fluid.

Of the other abdominal viscera, with the exception of the kidneys, there is nothing to remark. The kidneys occupied their normal situation, and could easily be removed. The renal pelvis, the ureters and bladder exhibited no trace of morbid change. The extraordinary quantity of cysts, with which both kidneys were uniformly covered over their whole surface, immediately caught the eye.

The kidneys were remarkably larger than usual. On section it appeared that neither were the cysts wanting internally. Nevertheless, a very large portion of the renal substance was destroyed. This was of a greyish, dark-red colour, and was loaded with blood and serum. The cortical substance contained very many cysts, and was, therefore enlarged; here and there the colour was more marbled. On the surface of section of the Malpighian pyramids only a few very small cysts were seen. Most of the cysts projected, as I have already said, on the surface and from the convex margin of the kidneys. They were of very different sizes, varying from that of a hazel nut to that of a pea and less. The wall of the cysts was formed in great part by the tunica albuginea. The largest had, moreover, a distinct independent fibrous wall, with an epithelial layer. The smaller, on the contrary, were bounded only by a smooth extremely thin layer, which could scarcely be looked upon as an independent membrane.

Most of the cysts, particularly the largest, were filled with a clear, serous, albuminous fluid. The smaller ones, on the contrary, contained a light-brown or dark-coloured fluid. In the clear serous fluid microscopic examination exhibited no remarkable cellular or morbid changes. In the light or dark-brown viscid fluid, on the other hand, all kinds of forms were visible, and indeed the same in both; only the dark, nearly black mass, contained more irregular and very dark-coloured granules. The morphic constituents were, in great part, peculiar, brownish bodies, the contents of which, converging, as it were in rays, from the different portions of the contents of the body, were divided into conical portions. Each of these portions contained a small dark point. The contents were otherwise slightly granular. Their diameter was from 1-50th to 1-100th mm. Other cells, of round or oval shape, with a very thin wall, contained two, three, or four smaller cells. The enclosed cells quite agreed in size and appearance with the innumerable smaller cells which floated around in the field of vision. Their contents were slightly granular or clear; only in a few was a small nucleus seen. A third peculiar cell form was met with; these were mere oval cells, whose wall consisted of concentric layers, somewhat smaller than the large bodies divided into conical segments. Between these forms, moreover, irregular light-brownish granules and larger masses were met with. It was remarkable that the larger irregular granules, and some of the smaller, were of the hue of the white of an egg, and in addition of Schulze's reagent. The proper morphic constituents were not altered, while the change of some of the concentric cells was doubtless.*

The appearance of the Malpighian pyramids was very peculiar. Their size was rather diminished than enlarged. Their colour was less red than that of the cortical substance of the kidney, it was more brown, like that of healthy renal tissue. With the exception of some peculiarly white streaks running from the base to the top of the pyramids strongly contrasted. At the base of the pyramids the streaks were more diffuse, yellowish; towards the papilla they became more distinct, white, and with some of the papilla they even wholly coalesced. These papilla were at the same time small, firm, as it were atrophic. (See Plate II., Fig. 1.) Only three or four of the papilla in the left kidney had retained more brown-coloured tissue, and were merely streaked with white.

The nature of the changes in the pyramids and papilla was rendered evident by microscopical and microchemical examination of longitudinal and transverse sections. Fig. 2 gives a representation of a longitudinal section of a

* It was at first my intention to have treated still more fully of the contents of the cysts, and to have illustrated the forms described with drawings; but on referring, for the purposes of my essay, to the investigations of O. Beckmann, it appeared to me that he had seen and represented all the above-mentioned forms. Virchow, too, speaks in different places of the peculiar concentric bodies, and of those divided into segments, without giving an explanation of them. The amyloid reaction of some constituents of the cystic fluid I did not positively examine, so I leave it in this instance to you. In view of my weak health and repeated illness, I shall therefore confine myself to what I have stated respecting the contents of the cysts, and treat more in detail, and illustrate by drawings, only the peculiarities in the anatomical alterations of the kidneys, which are more distinctly met with. If I might venture a conjecture as to the significations of the peculiar morphic constituents, I should think that the bodies divided into segments are altered, but still very strongly coherent epithelial cells of the tubulur uziniferi. Their approach, in view of these facts, to the reverse section of the uniseriferous tube in the cortical substance. Some of the cells degenerate into the amorphous masses, and undergo chemical changes, whereby, among others, in many the amyloid reaction arises. Others continue to live under modified circumstances and produce the parenchymatous papilla, met with in the contents of the cysts, while from them the many small cells might easily be derived. Only the origin of the cells with concentric layers is more difficult of explanation.
REVIEWS.

February 28, 1866.

THE HOUSEHOLD: a Magazine of Domestic Economy and Home Enjoyment. No. I. 1866. London: Groombridge. This is a new magazine, devoted, as its title implies, to matters connected with the cares and duties and enjoyments of home. Thus we find among the subjects discussed such matters as the ordering and arrangement of dinner parties, medical memoranda for the household, cheap cookery for dear times, the cultivation of tea, and many other such topics, which are all treated with considerable ability, and in a popular and agreeable style.


"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEV.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

RATIONALISM AND EMPIRISM IN MEDICINE.

Every honourable Practitioner of Medicine or Surgery must often ask himself the question how far his treatment of accidents or diseases is founded upon scientific doctrines, and how far it is guided by experience or routine. Important as this question must have been to thoughtful physicians in all ages, it is still more important in the present age, when ardent minds, both among the Profession and among the general public, are exerting themselves to solve the great problems involved in the mysteries of life and death, of health and disease, with a view of determining the best and surest methods of applying remedies for the maladies incidental to human beings. It is natural, too, that the mind, surveying the magnificent but awful spectacle presented by the creation around it, should attempt to fathom the design everywhere apparent, but not always definitely understood, and should moreover, when wondring at the results already achieved by human reason, aspire to know still more of causes and effects, as they are linked together in the great scheme of nature.

The truths developed by the sagacity of mankind in different ages and countries are so startling by their novelty, and so brilliant in their generalisations, that the conclusion is not unreasonably suggested that diseases and their treatment ought to be amenable to the same laws of induction as any other physical conditions in the universe around us. The laws of attraction, for...
instance, explain satisfactorily and universally many of the most obvious phenomena in nature, from the fall of a stone to the earth up to the flux and reflux of the tides and the motions of the heavenly spheres, and why, it may be asked, has some similar law not yet been established to account for the phenomena of disease? or why has not some constant ratio been yet discovered between the morbid states of the human body and the agencies which restore health? Unsatisfactory as the answer may seem, it is nevertheless true that theories of diseases and their treatment have all been condemned, and justly condemned, as inadequate to satisfy the demands of intelligent inquiry, while a rational empiricism, if such a term can be allowed, appears to form the only basis of sound and successful practice.

It may, however, be asked what is meant by rationalism and empiricism in Medicine, and whether these two principles are antagonistic to, or may be made harmonious with, one another. Now, as an instance of rationalism, we may cite the well-known homoeopathic dogma, *similia similibus curantur*, which is the shibboleth of the disciples of Hahnemann, and which posed to be in opposition to another dogma (which, however, has no existence) ridiculously termed allopathy. The dogma of the homoeopathists has the great merits of simplicity and intelligibility, for there is nothing absurd in the idea that one disease may cure another, just as two waves of sound coming in opposite directions may produce silence, or two waves of light coming in opposite directions may produce darkness, or two moving forces coming in opposite directions may produce rest. The only objection to the doctrine of Hahnemann is that it is not true, or at least that it is true only in so small a number of cases as to forbid us to elevate it to the rank of a law of nature. There is no exception whatever to the law that darkness may ensue from the meeting of two opposing waves of light, that silence may result from the meeting of two opposing waves of sound, or that rest may result from the meeting of two moving forces, but the exceptions to the law that one disease cures another are so overwhelmingly numerous as to annihilate the law altogether. So, again, we must admit that the doctrine or the dogma, once entertained and acted upon, and often verbally expressed, that blood-letting was the remedy for inflammation, is equally fallacious, because inflammation may be and is cured without bleeding at all, and, what is more, will often be cured better without the supposed remedy than with its aid.

It is needless to run through all the theories of Medicine which have been invented from the time of Hippocrates and Erasistratus down to that of Brown and Broussais, for they are all alike unsatisfactory, and we are at last driven to the conclusion that the only true Rationalism in Medicine is that which derives its origin from a careful examination of healthy and diseased structures. This method of viewing the matter is very well put by Celsus in his first Book of Medicine, when, after reviewing the theories proposed by the Rationalists of his own and former times, he puts into their mouths the most stringent arguments for the study of anatomy. How, they say, can those who are ignorant of the structure of the human body be able to apply remedies for its diseases, and how can a person know the treatment of an internal malady when he does not understand the cause of the symptoms he observes? The knowledge of anatomy and physiology is, in fact, the only true rationalistic theory of disease; without this knowledge all systems of Medicine are but groundless fancies, and even with it there is still very much for the most accomplished anatomist and physiologist yet to learn.

In the employment of the word empiricism at the head of this article, it will be at once understood that we do not regard it as synonymous with quackery, but rather in its etymological signification, as indicating the knowledge gained by experience; and in this sense it will be found that the most illustrious practitioners of our Profession are really empirics. For, again, to quote Celsus in his exposition of the empirical doctrines of his time, the best physicians would be the philosophers and the students of abstract knowledge, if Medicine were based solely upon reasoning; but just as a farmer or a pilot obtains his knowledge from practice, so does a physician or a surgeon become skilful in proportion to his acquaintance with the phenomena of disease, and with the results of the treatment he has seen adopted in different places and at different periods.

We therefore come to the conclusion that the best guide to successful practice is a modification of rationalism with empiricism; the first consisting, not in ingenuous though probably groundless hypotheses, on the nature of health and disease, but in a careful and conscientious study of healthy and morbid anatomy, of physiology and pathology; and the second consisting in a patient investigation of disease in the living subject, under all conceivable diversities of time and place, and under all varieties of constitution, and all results of treatment. To arrive at any consistent and faultless theory of disease, or any perfect system of therapeutics, appears to be a task beyond our present powers; but the path of laborious investigation, however toilsome, is the true road to successful practice, and the only one which can yet be trodden with safety.

**TESTIMONIAL TO DR. J. SEATON REID.**

The medical man's remuneration for his services is not to be measured solely by his fee; he looks for gratitude and appreciation from his patients when his work has been done well and conscientiously; and such reward is the best incentive to his exertions. We observe with pleasure that a handsome address which appears in our journal to-day and a valuable presentation has been made to Dr. J. Seaton Reid, of Belfast, by a large number of his friends, including many of his professional brethren, and we heartily congratulate Dr. Reid on the cordial feelings which the donors expressed.
THE REPORT ON THE RANK, PAY, AND POSITION OF ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the whole question of the Rank, Pay, and Position of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy has been printed.

For the Army the Committee recommend—

1. That at all boards upon which Army Medical Officers may be summoned as members, they should sit and take precedence according to their relative rank, and should preside, if senior in relative rank to the combatant officers, with the exception of courts-martial and courts of inquiry on military offences.

It is, however, suggested, for the consideration of the authorities, whether it is not advisable to establish regulations for referring all necessary questions to Medical Officers for their opinion and report, and to discontinue the system of mixed boards.

2. With the view of preventing misunderstanding as to relative rank at mess:

That invitations sent by the colonel, or officer commanding, in the name of himself and the officers of a regiment, be considered official, and that the senior combatant officer present should always preside; and

That where a second position is formally assigned on such occasions, such position should be determined by relative rank, as defined by the Queen's Regulations and Warrants.

3. That in the Monthly Army List, the names of the Medical Officers of each regiment be inserted above those of the other regimental staff, with a heading of "Medical Officers."

Also, that a general list of all Medical Officers in the army be inserted in the Monthly Army List, and that in such list the relative rank of each class of Medical Officers with the corresponding rank of combatant officers should be clearly stated; thus:

Inspectors-General of Hospital (ranking with major-generals).

Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospital (ranking with colonels), &c.

And that opposite the name of each officer should be the number of his regiment or the station on which he is serving.

That Medical Officers be replaced in the list of the regimental staff in the classification of officers in the Queen's Regulations; and it is submitted for consideration whether the Medical Department should not be placed immediately after the lists of combatant officers in the Army List.

4. That Medical Officers, ranking with field officers and being allowed forage, should be ordered to provide a charger and to appear mounted on parade.

5. That increase of pay and earlier retirement be granted, as defined in paragraphs Nos. 9, 10, and 11.

9. In view of the proper requirements of the service in this regard, and in order to encourage the coming forward of a larger number of the most eligible class of candidates, and thus to render the competitive examination really worthy of that name, and such as was contemplated upon its establishment, the Committee, from the information before them, and supported by the deliberate opinions of gentlemen of the highest professional attainments and experience connected with the Medical schools of London, who have been examined, consider that, besides the removal of the alleged grievances of Medical Officers above referred to, a certain increase of pay is absolutely called for; and with this view, and after full consideration, they recommend that an increase of pay should be extended to the Medical Officers.

### SCALE OF PAY PROPOSED FOR ARMY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

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<th>RANK</th>
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<th>Above 20 years' service</th>
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* Or on promotion.

A proposal to increase the pay of the inspectorial ranks was made, but the Committee, being divided in opinion, do not make any recommendation.

10. The Committee also consider that the prospect of optional retirement at an earlier period than at present permitted would prove a further inducement to young Medical men to enter her Majesty's service; they therefore recommend that Army Medical Officers should be permitted to retire after twenty years' service on full pay; but at the same time, with a view to guarding the interests of her Majesty's service, they are of opinion that the rate of half-pay awarded to officers so retiring should not exceed five-tenths of their full pay, and that officers with this service should be permitted to retire on the present half-pay of their rank, if, after one year on half-pay, they are reported by a Medical Board to be permanently unfit for further service.

11. The Committee further recommend that, as a special reward to officers of long and good service, who, owing to the comparatively small numbers of the inspectorial ranks, have not been promoted to any higher position than that of surgeon-major, such officers, of the rank of surgeon-major, as have served for twenty-five years on full pay should, on being compulsorily retired at fifty-five years of age, receive the half pay of £1 a day, but such officers retiring voluntarily under fifty-five years of age should receive only seven-tenths of their full pay.

For the Navy the Committee recommend—
1. That Staff-Surgeons be placed on a separate list, and considered as a distinct rank, and that promotion to that rank (although twenty years on full pay may not have been completed) should be open to officers for distinguished or special service.

2. That the whole time an Assistant-Surgeon serves on full pay should be allowed to qualify for the rank of Staff-Surgeon, provided he passes his examination for Surgeon before he completes ten years' service.

3. To compensate the Naval Surgeon for loss of time, by his being placed on half-pay, and unable to obtain employment, the Surgeons' and Staff-Surgeons' full pay should increase by periods of four years, instead of five years as at present.

4. That Naval Medical Officers be granted the same allowances at hospitals at home and abroad as the Army Medical Officers, in respect to servants, fuel, furniture, or pecuniary allowances in lieu.

5. That the scale of travelling allowances, extra pay, lodging money, and compensation for losses, be fixed for Naval Medical Officers according to relative rank.

6. With respect to the question of prize money, the Committee, owing to the present principle on which the Prize Proclamation is drawn, are unable to agree upon a special recommendation, but are inclined to the opinion that the share of Medical Officers should, after the officer in command of the ship, be regulated by relative rank.

7. That in regard to cabins, while the requirements of the service render it necessary that the senior executive officer and the staff commander or master should have the cabins placed most advantageously for their special duties, Medical Officers should after them have cabins more in accordance with their relative rank in the service, and that cabins for all Assistant-Surgeons should be specially ordered, to prevent future difficulties or neglect of the existing Admiralty Order.

8. That a Staff-Surgeon, ranking with commander, be allowed a servant.

9. That a Staff-Surgeon should be appointed to all flag ships bearing the flag of a commander-in-chief on foreign stations, with an allowance of 5s. a day in addition to his established pay.

10. That the periods of retirement by age be fixed for Staff-Surgeon, Surgeon, or Assistant-Surgeon at fifty-five years; Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General at sixty-five years; but this regulation should only apply to new appointments.

11. That Naval Medical Officers be considered equally eligible to honorary distinctions as army medical officers.

12. That they should have equal consideration for Greenwich Hospital pensions with other officers of the service.

13. That Assistant-Surgeons, after completing their time for examination for the rank of Surgeon, be granted two months' leave of absence on full pay, on the condition of their resuming their studies at a medical school or hospital.

14. That in order to place Staff-Surgeons on an equality in rank with Surgeons-Major in the army, they should rank with commanders by date of commission.

15. That the pay of the Naval Medical Officers be increased.

**SCALE OF PAY PROPOSED FOR NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

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<th>Rank</th>
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* Provided he passes his examination before 10 years' service.

* Or on promotion.

16. That, as a prospect of optional retirement at an earlier period than at present permitted would prove a further inducement to young men to enter her Majesty's service, Naval Medical Officers should be permitted to retire after twenty years' service on full pay; but at the same time, in order to guard the interests of her Majesty's service, the rate of half pay awarded to officers so retiring should not exceed five-tenths of their full pay, and that officers with this service should be permitted to retire on the half pay of their rank, if, after one year on half pay, they are found on medical survey to be permanently unfit for further service.

17. That, as a special reward to officers of long and good service, who, owing to the comparatively small numbers of the inspectorial ranks, have not been promoted to any higher position than that of Staff-Surgeon, such officers of the rank of Staff-Surgeon as have served for twenty-five years on full pay should, on being compulsorily retired at fifty-five years of age or retired on medical survey, receive the half pay of £4 1 day.

The Commission further recommend that competitive examination for admission of Medical Officers into the navy be established at Greenwich Hospital, after the plan adopted in the army, at Chelsea, and that professional instruction by a course of lectures and attendance at Haslar be given to Medical Officers on first entry, in some measure on the system adopted at Netley Hospital.

Some of the medical witnesses have stated that it is desirable that naval boards of survey should be made purely Medical Boards as they are in the army; on this
question, however, the Committee are not agreed, and therefore offer no opinion.

The Report is signed by Alexander Milne, H. B. Phillimore, Douglas Galton, W. O. Markham, James B. Gibson, D.G.; George Busk, and A. Bryson.

Sir James Gibson protests against the greater favour shown to the navy by the above recommendations.

Correspondence.

QUACKS AND QUACKERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

"Quisquis qui velit intentat nites."—Horace.

Sir,—In your leading article a few weeks ago are many hints thrown out on the above subject deserving the serious and immediate consideration of every member of the medical profession as to "Who is a Quack?" I think in the abstract most medical men are agreed, although the definition is not so easily expressed. To my mind Walker's ("Dictionary," 1832) is a good one—viz., "Quack.—A boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physic; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in public places; an artful, tricking practitioner in physic." But as it is not my intention to endeavour to arrive at a perfect definition, I shall say no more on this point, but venture to offer a few hints as to the mode of dealing with these vile pretenders, and believing precept and example should always (if possible) be combined in argumentation, I trust you will forgive me adding a few examples to prove the truth of the following statements relative to the above subject:—

1st. Regarded in a medical aspect.

2nd. As regards the public in general.

I have known a legally qualified (not Irish) medical man see a patient who had been, and was during treatment at his hands, at the same time, consulting and allowing himself to be "treated" by a notorious quack, the above alluded to doctor never attempting to dissuade his patient from doing so, although knowing the circumstances well; but I assure you whatever lapsus memorie he displayed on this point he did not forget to take his fee regularly. To my mind the above conduct was nothing more or less (though covertly) than consenting to and approving of quackery; but between them the damage done to the patient by the one was rectified by the other, and both were benefited in pocket, so neither complained. Again, I have heard of a village practitioner, when asked why he permitted a "quack" in his neighbourhood without cautioning his patients, &c., stated that, were it not for the same worthy, he would have very little to do in the way of practice, and what good would come to him by denouncing the quack and thus losing his patients.

When attending lectures in this city, I knew the case of a fellow-student who contracted lumbornia, and consulted a quack at that time (1859) well known in the advertising columns of the morning papers, and gave him five shillings. The visit was repeated twice in an interval of a week, but the disease went on unchecked (nothing to be wondered at, the treatment being some "stuff" taken internally and a "wash" to the external parts, which the "Professor" stated to be most potent). But Hygeia refused to be wooed by the bland "Professor," and my friend, having "invested" fifteen shillings, bethought himself of better advice, and disclosed the transaction to a fellow-student, who, being "a third year's man," effected a cure without much difficulty. But my friend, lamenting over the loss of his money struck on a happy idea, which was no more or less than another visit to the "Professor," demanding his money back, on the principle, "no cure no pay." I need hardly state the threat of exposure contained a more potent spell than all the medicine of the unfortunate "Professor," who, on the departure of my friend, found himself minus £1, which he very reluctantly handed his late patient on a promise from him of no further annoyance.

Now, Sir, when the profession, qualified and unqualified, patronise (however indirectly) this wretched class, is it not time for us to look to our ranks and prepare for a war of extermination to purge our land of these pests? And as Government and the new Medical Act have done nothing in the matter, would it not be advisable to inaugurate a meeting of the profession in this city to consult as to the best means to be adopted to have some legislative enactment enforced to put an effective stop to quackery, by imposing heavy penalties on those convicted of practicing without legal right to do so.

2nd. As regards the public in general, the question at issue is very extensive indeed, so that I shall only glance at it briefly at present; and firstly, as to the means by which these impostors make themselves known, it is obvious to any one glancing at the columns of the morning papers. Now, as these papers are for the use of, and supported by, the public, the remedy—to have this class of advertisements expunged—is in the power of the readers. Let them demand the exclusion of all such advertisements, and if not complied with by the editor, the way is clear—to exchange for a paper not admitting these obscene articles; and no doubt the desired end will be soon conceded, and all objectionable matter rejected. But however practicable this appears on paper, I fear the public in general would be slow to adopt it, so that perhaps a better mode would be to make an enactment rendering any person putting such advertisements in any public journal liable to heavy fines.

As the newspapers containing these "traps for the unwise" cannot be supposed to come into the hands of every person (and the quack knows well that small pay will not succeed except combined with large custom), the next mode employed is the publication of "a system invented and practised by the Doctor," by which a speedy cure is guaranteed, failure being impossible," and these execrable little books are hawked about the public streets and thrust into the hands of every one willing or not to receive them. While passing through Stephen's-green a few days since I obtained no less than eight copies of one of these publications, emanating from an "Accoucheur, Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology &c. 23th Edition." This sapient work contains the following.

"N.B.—S. L. cautions the public against the numerous quack pretenders in Dublin. They should be cautious before placing their lives in the hands of such impostors.

Warning others, in order to inveigle them into their own net and fleece them at leisure! How long will such things be tolerated? What obstetric hospital, we should like to know, can have given its diploma to such a character, and allowed him to parade it for the purpose of alluring erring mortals to inevitable ruin? Now, Sir, if a young gentleman possessing the mental ability and amount of education in the case I allude to was duped, what effect must such vile publications as the ones referred to be supposed to have over the mental feelings of ignorant and susceptible youths? Some time since I had the curiosity to watch one of these "dens," and I venture to assert few would believe the numbers observed entering during one half-hour; but what struck me forcibly was the amount of "caution" and "watching" practised by the wretched visitors, fearing any one should see them. In one case especially, where a cart drew slowly up to the door, but did not stop till a few doors further up the street, then a respectable-looking farmer and his son (I suppose)—a pale, emaciated, spiritless-looking youth, of about 20 years of age—descended, and whilst the boy secured the horse, the old man cautiously approached the "Doctor's" door,
CORRESPONDENCE.

February 28, 1866.

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and, after pouring in for a few seconds, entered, and in about three minutes, again coming forth, led in the young man when the "coast was clear." As to their deliberations, we may suppose they were satisfied—at least to the "Doctor"—as, after the same amount of inspection, the two soon emerged and drove away. Now, Sir, I think the above statement of what I observed on this occasion clearly proves the "victims" in this case knew the "Doctor" was not a legitimate one, and, in addition, shows the disinclination (which I have frequently observed) these unfortunates have to make known their complaints, brought about willfully by themselves. This is the very cause of these quacks having so many victims; they terrify the unfortunates in the public prints by their obscene publications, then, by promising a speedy and secret cure, allure them blindly to their ruin.

Very many instances I could readily relate in proof of the above, but I fear I have already trespassed too far on your valuable space, so will merely draw the following conclusions which I think may be deduced from the above:

1st. No journal is deserving of public support which deliberately and wilfully inserts articles emanating from quacks.

2nd. All parties distributing obscene pamphlets in the public thoroughfares are to be reported to the authorities and punished according to law.

3rd. An hospital, or portion of one, to be set apart for the treatment of the class of diseases for which these eruptries are in general consulted.

Hoping, Sir, that (in conjunction with the statement so ably put forth by you in a late leading article) the few facts—and they are a very few in comparison with all that could be said, even by one comparatively a novice in the profession—so imperfectly recorded above may awaken the medical profession (especially in this city) to take immediate and effective steps to have "Quacks and Quackery" for ever exterminated, and thus terminate this evil, too long an insult to our profession and a disgrace to humanity,—I remain, Sir, very faithfully yours,

JOHN S. A. CUNNINGHAM, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I.
Rathmines, February 27, 1866.

THE RINDERFEST OR CATTLE PLAGUE—ITS CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—I have carefully read over the different reports of the English Commissioners and others who have written on the nature, pathology, and treatment of the cattle plague. I am not satisfied with any treatment proposed. It certainly is a contagious and infectious disease affecting the mucous membrane and skin, closely allied to variola, but vaccination has no effect in the prevention of the disease as in small-pox. This cattle plague is essentially a disease of debility, with sinking of the vital powers at a very early stage of the disease, which, if not checked, would soon destroy the animal.

I have had very considerable practical experience in the treatment of the various endemic and epidemic diseases incident to cattle in this and neighbouring localities for the last twenty-five years and more, and have very little doubt, if the remedies which I consider appropriate are judiciously administered—of course, with modifications as to quantity, and according to age, strength of the beast, and other matters, and the stage of the disease considered—that this disease, hitherto so formidable, can be checked, and eventually cured. Now, as to the treatment, I propose to give the following tonic and stimulant dose every four or six hours as required:—

Take of powdered cinchona bark 1¾ to 2 oz. infused in 1 quart of boiling water for two hours, and when cold add fresh powdered carbonate of ammonia, ½ oz.; spirit of camphor, ½ oz., or whisky or rum, 1 glass; porter or ale on draught, 1 pint; all mixed well together. After these remedies have been administered three or four days, according to circumstances, the animal should get every third or four hours one pint or more of the following mixture:—

Very strong infusion of gentian and cascarilla, each 1 pint; dilute nitro-muriatic acid, as much as will make these infusions slightly acid.

Should the animal labour under diarrhoea, the following dose will check it:—

Prepared chalk, 2 oz.; powdered catechu and kino, each ½ oz.; powdered ginger and extract of logwood, each ½ oz.; powdered opium, ½ dr., to be given in 1 pint of warm milk in which a few spoonfuls of fine flour have been blended, and repeated occasionally.

If an aperient or mild purgative is required, give the following:—

Epsom salts, 8 to 12 oz.; flor sulphur, 2 oz.; ginger powder, ½ oz.; treacle, 4 oz.; all mixed in two or three pints of warm water.

The animal, in addition to these remedies, properly administered according to circumstances, should be covered with a blanket or horse-rug, and should get chloride of soda or lime in suitable doses, at proper intervals, in the common drink. The house in which the sick or infected animal is kept should be scrupulously clean; the temperature should be warm, say from 75° to 80° Fahr. The animal should of course be well supported with nutritive diet, gruel of oatmeal, linseed, and white flour, mixed with milk if possible. Chloride of lime should be very freely sprinkled about the sheds.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BURKE, M.D.,
Medical Officer to Scariff Workhouse.
Scarf, February 16, 1866.

CORONERS AND THEIR COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—I see by your last edition an extract from the Medical Times and Gazette, in which it is reported that Dr. Lankester, Coroner, in the holding of a certain inquest incurred the displeasure of a body of men termed "the Vestry," and also a "member of his own profession," so much so that he was attacked by the Vestry as he seemed to throw all the blame on them for their want of energy, and that by none was he assailed so vehemently as by a member of his own profession." Now, to any one who has read the several reports of inquests at which Dr. Lankester so ably presided, or that was aware of his public usefulness, it should be apparent that there is not a more painstaking, forbearing, and valuable public officer than Dr. Lankester, and I am satisfied that in those cases in which the several suggestions and advice that emanated from his Court were practically adopted, crime was arrested and life was saved, therefore any impartial reader must regret that an angry Vestry and a member of his own profession must have "vehemently assailed" the should-be respected coroner. But in my opinion, this "Vestry" and this Medical should have been made understand that a Coroner's Court, which takes precedence in years and in importance before any other, must be respected. I speak not now on the issue dicēd of any unformed person as to the respect which the law insists must be paid to the Coroner and his Court, but I speak on the authority of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. I would refer the members of the Vestry and the "medical," to read at their leisure (and as corroboration of my assertion) the report of the famous trial in Dublin in 1854 viz., "The Attorney-General versus Orr." It was an application on the part of the Crown to remove Mr. William Olliver Orr from the office of Coroner of county Tyrone, and was made on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Torrens (then going Judge of Assize), who represented to the Government that the respondent was not a proper person to fill the office. Certain charges, apparently of a determined and summary proceed-
ing, and as not having been warranted under the circumstances, were set forth against the Coroner. Amongst these charges was his (Coroner) having ordered the police to take into custody a Dr. B——, who attended professionally at an inquest at which Mr. Orr presided.

The Attorney-General stated the case at length, and Sergeant Christian replied on part of the respondent.

The Lord Chancellor, in a full and able speech, delivered judgment, from which I extract the following passage, verbatim —

"A Coroner has a duty to perform to everyone who comes before him, and must preserve order in his Court, and if he allowed it to be disturbed he would be more unfit to hold his office than a person would who, over sensitive, perhaps, to the dignity of his Court, reserves with too strong a hand what he conceives to be a gross contempt. In this case provocation was given. Dr. M—— behaved in an indecent and improper manner to the Counsel, and to the Judge, and merited a strong expression of rebuke from the latter. In fact the accusation made by him was only amounting to corruption, and if the Coroner had ordered his instant removal to fail the facts would have warranted him.

It may be that Mr. Orr is not altogether free from infirmity of temper, but this is a freehold office, conferred by freetholders. Therefore, under the circumstances, giving all deference to the opinion of Judge Torrens, I feel I am but discharging my duty by telling Mr. Orr to return to the duties of his office, the petition therefore should be dismissed."

If the above extract should happen to come under the notice of the members of "the Vestry," and of the Doctor who so "vehemently assailed" Dr. Lankester (Coroner), I hope that before they would again do so they would be induced to chew a toothpick or runinate a little. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant, An Irish County Coroner.

NOTES ON THE CURRENT TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

RECENT RESEARCHES ON THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

The difficult question as to the antiquity of man in relation to the hitherto received views of modern geologists, is still earnestly and industriously agitated in this country and on the Continent. Among the evidences that human beings existed upon the earth at an earlier period than that assigned by most geological writers, are the remains obtained by the investigation of several caverns in this country, especially in the county of Devonshire. At the meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain on Friday evening last, Mr. Pengelly of Torquay delivered a very eloquent and interesting lecture on some recent researches carried on by himself and a committee appointed by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the contents of Kent's Cavern, an excavation in the rocks near Torquay. This cavern has for a long period been the scene of many interesting geological discoveries, and it has been even reported, on apparently good authority, that the bones of man have actually been seen there in conjunction with those of animals now extinct. The late exploration, which formed the subject of Mr. Pengelly's lecture, has not at present confirmed the statement as to the existence of human bones in the cavern; but the flint implements, now so generally believed to have been constructed and used by man, have been found in abundance, and were exhibited to the audience, together with the teeth and bones of recent and extinct forms of mammalia, as lions, bears, elephants, stags, hyenas and others. The examination of this cave has revealed the presence of distinct strata, differing both in their mineralogical character, and in their organic and other remains; the upper layer exhibiting articles indubitably of human workmanship, as rings and clasps, and the lower layers abounding in the flint implements, in juxtaposition with the animal remains to which we have just referred. Many very interesting problems are suggested by these strange discoveries, and the presence of human implements with the bones and teeth of carnivorous animals, especially those of the hyenas, seems to imply that man and his carnivorous antagonists inhabited these caverns alternately, as they could not have lived there together, and the crowded condition of many of the bones appears to show that they have been gnawed or crushed by animals using them for food. The point in which many of the public are still doubtful is, whether the so-called flint implements were really fabricated by man, or were produced by natural causes; but the presence in Kent's Cavern, of one layer containing remains of undoubtedly human art, and of other and older layers containing the flint implements, together with the appearance of the implements themselves, all seem to prove very clearly the agency of man, although human bones are still the desiderata of the geologist.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

This law on the Prevention of the Cattle Plague has not yet come into operation, owing to the fact that, although the Government Bill has passed, and has received the Royal assent, another Bill, proposed by Mr. Hunt, has not yet passed the House of Lords, and it will be necessary to harmonize the provisions of the two Bills before they can become the law of the land. In the meantime it would appear that the disease is not making such rapid strides as it has recently done, but no definite opinion can be at present formed on the subject, as it is said that the returns are imperfect. Dr. W. Farr, the eminent statistician, predicts that the disease will soon come to an end, and he states that the relative weekly number of cattle attacked shows a diminution in comparison with the early periods of the epidemic. Whether the disease is really on the decline, or whether the statements in the papers are fallacious, we cannot decide, but it would seem that more of the cattle are recovering than was formerly the case. As for the specific said to have been discovered by Mr. Worms, of Ceylon, and consisting of several anti-spasmodic substances, we know nothing of its supposed power of checking the disease, and we doubt its efficacy. Our contemporary, the British Medical Journal, very properly ridicules the notion that a specific fever can be arrested by swallowing leeks or wearing a collar of onions; but we find a correspondent in that journal of the present week informing the Profession that he can cure the severest forms of acute rheumatism in a period varying from four to seven days. It would be unfair not to state that the treatment said to be so efficacious in cutting short a disease which usually lasts five or six weeks consists in giving a generous diet, administering quinine and opium, and applying counter-irritation to the spine. If acute rheumatism can be cured so speedily we must not despair of finding a remedy even for the rinderpest.

A NEW MODE OF SUPPLYING LONDON WITH WATER.

An eminent civil engineer, Mr. Bateman, has lately published a pamphlet in which he shows that the supply of
water to the Metropolis is rapidly diminishing, while, in consequence of the continual increase in the population, the demand is constantly increasing; and he proposes to form a reservoir near the Welsh mountains, from the sources of the River Severn, whence the water is to be brought by an aqueduct to London. The distance being a hundred and seventy miles, the plan appears at first sight to be startling from its magnitude, but as money and engineering skill can accomplish any task, the difficulties are by no means insuperable. The proposal, however, has already met with opposition on various grounds, but chiefly from the enormous expense which it would entail, and the difficulty of raising money enough for the double purpose of completing the engineering works and of compensating the existing water companies for the loss they would sustain. Another source of expense would be the compensation necessary to give to the manufacturers and others on the banks of the Severn who would be injured by the withdrawal of the waters of that river. It is stated, moreover, that the scarcity of water in the present metropolitan watershed has been exaggerated, and that the late deficiency in the supply has been due to only temporary causes.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

We publish in another part of the Journal an abstract of the Report lately made by the Committee sitting on the subject of the position, pay, and relative rank of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy; but in doing so we add a caution that the recommendations contained in the report have not yet been sanctioned by the authorities, and must not therefore be considered as definitively adopted. Under these circumstances we should not have published the Report if that course had not been already taken by one of our contemporaries; but this having been done, we have no choice in the matter. We can only hope that the liberality shown towards our brethren of the Naval and Military Services may be substantiated by the heads of those Departments, and that the ill-feeling and irritation so long existing may now be appeased. To ourselves the concessions proposed in the Report appear to be likely to satisfy the just demands of the Medical Officers, and we should have great cause for rejoicing if our brethren of the Poor-Law Medical Service had anything like a similar measure of justice dealt out to them.

MR. WORM'S TREATMENT OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The third bubble which the Times has blown respecting the cure of the rinderpest has burst, and, while it has left no good result behind, it has doubtless done much injury to cattle owners, who have been several times diverted from the prophylactic remedies of the disease. Lord Granville reports that he had sent down an inspector (Mr. Symonds, the veterinary surgeon) to Baron Rothschild's farm, for the purpose of examining Mr. Worm's systematic treatment. Mr. Symonds reports as follows:

"Veterinary Department of the Privy Council.

I have the honour to inform you that I went down to the seat of Baron Rothschild, for the purpose of investigating the treatment of animals affected with cattle plague, as adopted by Mr. Worms. On the 9th instant, a heifer gave indication of illness. Mr. Lepper, of Aylesbury, recognised some of the earlier symptoms of cattle plague, and as such the animal was placed as soon as possible under the care of Mr. Worms. Notwithstanding all the attention which it received, it died on the fourth day of the attack. On Saturday, the 10th instant, two other heifers were also said to be attacked with the plague, and consequently were placed under the care of Mr. Worms. The early cases were reported to me as having been cured, and the others as going on most satisfactorily. It required but little knowledge of the diseases of cattle at once to see that none of the ten animals had been, or were the subjects of any serious disease; and after giving to each of them a careful examination, I failed to detect the slightest symptom of cattle plague in any one of them."

Lord Granville draws the very strange deduction from the letter, considering that Mr. Symonds distinctly declares that none of the ten animals had been or were the subjects of any serious disease, that although the result was not conclusive it was rather favourable than otherwise.

The British Medical Journal vehemently inquires:

"Is it in accordance with anything science has taught us to believe that, when a specific fever has got possession of a man, has poisoned his whole system, has altered every globe of his body, caused his perspiration andeverything that is in business to go wrong in his belly or a string of onions about his neck can arrest the fermentative, or whatever act of process it is which is going on there? Of one thing Mr. Worms may be very sure—viz., if he can prove his case, he will have made the greatest discovery ever yet made in medicine. But great discoveries in medicine have never yet been made in this kind of way—by the importation of specific cures from Ceylon or of puceon from Canada. Great discoveries in medicine have always been made by master minds in medicine—not by village wise-women, nor amateur physick-daubers, nor Drs. Dulcamara."

THE CATALOGUE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN ENGLAND.

We have received from a correspondent the following communication in reply to a request from him for information as to the large gratuitous distribution of the College Museum Catalogue, which was noted in the columns of The Medical Press and Circular. It seems paradoxical that, if the College be in a position to present a copy of their Catalogue to every provincial hospital in England and Wales, the same courtesy should not be extended to Ireland, inasmuch as by such refusal a very large number of its own members, resident in Ireland, and who, having contributed, have a right to expect the same privileges as their brethren in England, are deprived of the knowledge of the contents of the Museum which they are entitled to visit. If the Council of the College have burned the inch they might, we think, with more advantage "burn the candle," and it would be well that the resolution should be amended by its extension to Ireland:


Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, addressed to the Curator of the Museum of this College, inquiring how you 'should proceed in order to obtain a catalogue of the Museum of this College such as is supplied to provincial hospitals,' I have to acquaint you that the resolution of the Council respecting the presentation of the catalogues of the Museum of this College, to which your attention has probably been called by an unofficial and incorrect report in some of the medical and other journals, has reference only to the libraries of all recognized provincial hospitals and medical schools in England and Wales, and that its scope does not extend to recognized hospitals and schools in Ireland. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"Edward Trimmer, Secretary."
THE NEW ANESTHETIC APPARATUS.

REPORTS say that Dr. Richardson's new refrigerating apparatus for producing anesthetic cold by ether spray has been employed with most gratifying success. It has been tried in operations for fistula in ano, phymosis, excision of a tumour, evulsion of toe-nail, and all with almost complete relief from pain, and so far no injurious result whatever. The sensation of the freezing process is variously described, some patients declaring that it was not unpleasant, others that it was sharp and burning.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.

On Friday last one of those pleasant and instructive reunions which were inaugurated some years ago, was held within the rooms of the Royal College of Surgeons, Neilson-street, where, at the invitation of the President (Dr. Dunsmure) and the Fellows of the College, a large and distinguished company assembled at eight o'clock. (Dr. Dunsmure proceeded to read his paper entitled "The Nature of Disease, as Explanatory of the Success attending various Modes of Treatment," and which shall appear in our next number. It is not so generally known as we think it ought to be, that long ago, before the present champions of what may be called the restorative treatment of inflammatory diseases had given up blood-letting. Dr. Balfour, for the first time in Britain, drew the attention of the profession to the results of an opposite plan of treatment which he had seen pursued with success at Vienna. At that time he was assailed by those who now are amongst the most energetic opponents of bleeding, as wishing to introduce a "do-nothing" plan in the treatment of inflammation; and it was said that if such a method was attended with success in Vienna, it could lead to nothing but the most disastrous consequences if adopted in this country. A mighty change has swept over the professional mind since then, and we think that some credit is due to Dr. Balfour for having been the first to have had the boldness to advocate a system which is now almost universally adopted.

The paper was listened to with the greatest interest, and the beautiful and philosophical style of the composition was thoroughly appreciated. A vote of thanks (proposed by the President of the Royal College of Physicians and seconded in an excellent speech by Lord Deas, who frequently honours the conversazioni with his presence) was conveyed to Dr. Balfour by Dr. Dunsmure; and, after partaking of refreshments in an adjoining room, the company broke up.

We wonder very much that the College of Physicians does not hold such meetings as this, which tends so much to the promotion of friendly intercourse, as well as to the acquirement of knowledge.

BETHNAL GREEN AGAIN.

On Monday week the Middlesex Coroner resumed an inquiry, opened upon view of the bodies of an infant aged 9 months, and Mary Clarke aged 26 years. The body of the latter was found in Leonard's-buildings, the home of the deceased, and the woman Clarke at No. 3, Reform-square. The jury found that the house No. 7, Leonard's-buildings, was occupied by a workman, eight or nine feet. It had been attacked with typhus fever some time back, and then crossed the black and foetid roadway of Friar's-mount to Reform-square, where a court now stands. The children, a girl and boy, were occupied by nine persons—all had the fever, and the father was dead. At the door of No. 3 stood a boy, who took off his cap and said that he had been shaved off for fever. He stated that twelve persons occupied the house, and that seven of them had typhus. In the case of the place in which she lived there would tend to accelerate death to inflammation of the lungs, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes." In the second case, George Clarke, a sickly-looking ragged man, said he was a canvasser, and that the woman White lived with him as his wife. They lived in one of the two rooms, No. 8, Leonard's-buildings, and there were a boy and girl. The room below was occupied by a man and his wife and three or four children. The water flowed into the house from the pavement of the square. The deceased returned from the funeral of his wife a week before. He was attacked by an inflammatory disease, and on the day he went for Mr. Hayrock, the parish doctor, but he could not come without an order. He went to the workhouse to get one. Mr. Arnold, the dispensing officer, had given him one, and he was told the master was ill, and he should wait for an hour. He went home and found dead seized. She used to have enough of food. Four or five persons had been taken away out of the house. The Coroner, Mr. Gant, messenged at the guardians' offices, said that he remembered the case, and coming home in the day got it o'clock in the evening. One of the relieving officer's pauper attendants told him that Mr. Arnott was out. On the brass plate on the door for applications were written from 10 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Unless the relieving officer chanced to be detained at the office no order could be got except during hours for which the officer was ordered at all could be got. Mr. John Baker, 7, Elms-terrace, Cambridge-heath, said that he was the landlord of Reform-square. He had been served with a notice from the Poor-law Board; he had to accommodate the churchwarden and other people. He had just put the place into thorough repair, at a cost of £120. Mr. F. J. Piant, pathological anatomist to the Royal Free Hospital, said that he made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, and found the cause of death to be disease of the brain. The condition of the place in which she lived would tend to accelerate death. The room in which she and another person lived contained 882 cubic feet of air; and the room underneath, in which seven persons lived, had a cubic space of 911 feet. Now, the minimum allowance consistent with health was set down at 800 cubic feet for each individual. Defective drainage, sanitation, and other defects of the stinking character of the place would produce typhoid fever. Typhus and typhoid fevers were eminently preventable diseases. Mr. George Clarke, the workhouse master, said that he was the house surgeon of Bethnal-green and the sanitary officer of the board of health that by the order of the Poor-law Board he could not attend a patient without an order. He had attended two persons on the previous Monday, and the house was infested with typhoid. He had eight cases in two houses. He inserted the facts about Reform-square in his medical relief book, and went to the out-patients' department to empty the dustbin, and a closed cupped, but nothing else was done within until the last fortnight. Dr. Burris, medical officer of health for Bethnal-green, said that he dissected from Mr. Gant as to 800 cubic feet being the unknown quantity of air necessary for health. A meeting of medical officers held decided that 900 feet was sufficient in dwelling houses. Mr. C. A. Christie, sanitary inspector, said that on the 17th of last month, while walking down Mount-street, he saw water flowing across the pavement due to defective drainage, and he sent a deputation to the committee of the district, the premises ought to have received immediate attention, and that water should be afforded to the poor in obtaining medical orders in urgent cases.

The Threatened Change in the Queen's University.—We understand that the Committee of the Graduates' Association have resolved to send a deputation to London to press their views on the Education question upon Earl Russell and Sir George Grey; and that one of the graduates of the University immediately to London to make preliminary arrangements.

Professor Symes, who has been recently confined to the house by indisposition, is again able to attend to his professional duties.
Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Feb. 19th.

CATTLE DISEASES BILL.

On the motion of Earl Granville the Cattle Diseases Bill was read a second time, and the standing orders having been suspended the House went into committee on the Bill.

The Earl of Airlie moved an amendment to the 12th clause giving to the local authorities a discretionary power to slaughter or restrain from slaughtering animals certified to be recovering from disease.

The proposal gave rise to some debate, in which the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Denby, the Duke of Richmond, and other lords took part, and ended in a division and the rejection of the amendment by 52 to 15.

An amendment proposed by the Earl of Luciefield, to the effect that the inspector should be required to assign a reason for entering a farmer’s premises prior to his inspection, and not afterwards, was also negatived, upon a division, by 22 to 21.

The Bill then went through committee, and was read a third time and passed.

FEB. 20TH.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Cattle Diseases Bill.

After some conversation respecting various points in connexion with the cattle plague, Lord Denby inquired what measures had been taken to prevent the spread of the small-pox in sheep, which had recently broken out in Northamptonshire?

Lord Granville replied that measures had been adopted which it was hoped would prevent the extension of the disease; and, in answer to further questions, he stated that at present it had not been precisely ascertained whether the disease had been imported from abroad.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Feb. 19th.

The House having gone into Committee on the Cattle Plague Bill, which relates principally to the movement of cattle, Mr. Ward Hunt explained that his object had been to endeavour to establish a code that would be sufficiently elastic to apply to every country in Great Britain. The Bill would simply prohibit the movement of cattle on all highways, railways, rivers, and canals, up to the 25th of March next— with these exceptions only, that beasts might be conveyed along a highway from one farm to another for 200 yards; where landed from a sea-going steamer they might travel on the highway for 500 yards; and in going from the farm to the slaughter-house they might traverse on the highway not exceeding two miles. Newly-dropped calves might be conveyed in carts from the place in which they were born to the farms where they were to be reared; working oxen employed in the cultivation of the soil and in harness, which was some security for their being in health, might also be moved for a distance to be specified; and to enable emigrant and other sea-going ships to get a supply of milk on board, milk cows might be conveyed to them in covered carts. By adopting these precautions he hoped the plague would be got within manageable compass by the 25th of March. From that date it would be necessary to still further relax the restrictions upon the movement of cattle. Then incoming tenants took possession of their farms, and he proposed that beasts for the stocking or restocking of farms might be conveyed from place to place during fourteen days from any quarterly-day after public notice. For the purposes of breeding, a cow or heifer might be moved with a licence for any distance not exceeding three miles, and a bull twenty miles. In like manner calves might be removed provided they were sound and not more than twenty-one days old. The consideration of the clauses was then proceeded with.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I have now in the hands of the printer the draft of a Bill containing seventeen clauses, with a commentary on each clause, pointing out the reasons for their proposition. There is also a letter addressed to the members of Parliament, bringing all the important points of the subject prominently before them. A copy will be sent to each medical officer who has sent a subscription to the Association within the last twelve months, as well as to each member of Parliament, as soon as the Bill is brought before the House. If any of your readers can assist me by naming a gentleman willing to undertake the charge of the Bill, I shall be glad to hear from him. The printer informs me he cannot keep the type standing; I therefore trust that those medical officers who intend subscribing will do so without delay, so that I may order the numbers of copies of the pamphlet actually required for them.—I am, &c.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, royal-terrace, Weymouth, Feb. 17, 1866.

List of subscriptions received by Mr. Griffin:—

Norman, W. St., Columbia, Major, 6s.; Allen, R. E., Belper, 10s. 6d.; Edgcombe, Sir R. J., Underure, 10s.; Colman, E., Westwood, 10s.; Cooke, J. W., Thehurst, 5s.; Willis, J., Summerhill, 10s.; Smart, J., Bethnal-green, 10s.; Jones, W., Wigton, 5s.; Mason, M., Sudbury, 10s.; Lezard, F. A., Carlton, 5s.; R. & T. (not Union Bank), 10s.; Dowse, J., Huddersfield, 5s.; Taylor, C., Preston, 5s.; Farrows, C. H., F., Ballygunner, 5s.; Hewson, T., Haddington, 5s.

List of subscriptions received by Mr. Prowse:—

Dundie, C., Ormonskirch, £1; Butt, G. R., Clack, 10s.; Somerville, J. H., Walsall, 10s.; Robinson, G. S., Saffron Walden, 10s.; Williams, W., Festingdon, 10s. 6d.; Roberts, R. C., Huddersfield, 10s. 6d.; Sutherland, W., Bellingham, 5s.; Barrett, J., Arlbgolding, 10s.; Moorhouse, W., Clitham, 10s. 6d.; Franklin, H. L., Letchworth, 5s.; Jones, E., Morpeth Yard, 10s. 6d.; Cooke, G. R., Dartford, 5s.; Terry, J., Tenterden, 10s.; Terry, G. J., Tenterden, 5s.; Hitchins, W., Bath, 10s.; Molmeuse, W., Wigan, 10s.; Benton, J., Hingham, 10s.; Dixon, W., Doncaster, 10s. 6d.; Grace, H., Bristol, 10s.; Grace, H. M., Cliffon, 5s.; Thompson, C. M., Godalming, 10s. 6d.; Esary, M. J., W. E., Beauchamp, 5s.; Harland, H. M., Udderkirk, 1s. 6d.; Whitaker, E. F., Witney, 5s.; Hoesdalegrave, J., Huddersfield, 5s.; Drew, S., Wortley, 7s. 6d.; Horningway, E. F., Etton, 5s. 6d.; Slater, H., Ashton-under-Lyne, 5s.; Workman, F., Reading, 10s.; Bishop, H., Tombrige, 1s. 11d.; Macnamara, G. H., Eaton, 5s.; Leete, W., Southam, 5s.; Lamb, B., Bellingham, St. Mary, 5s.; Marshall, E., Croydon, 1s. 11d.; Reid, J. G., Morpeth, 5s.; Arrows, W., Carlisle, 10s.; Smith, E., Epson, 5s.; J. J. S., Holyoake, T., Scholes, 10s.; Val, L. R., Skipwith-on-Strour, 10s. 6d.; T., Stiley, J., Hitchin, 5s.

Medical News.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR,

The Director-General of the Army Medical Department presents his compliments to the Editor of The Medical Press and Circular, and begs to enclose a list of the candidates of Her Majesty’s British Service who were successful at the Competitive Examination in August last, and who have passed through a course at the Army Medical School, showing the combined results of the examination.

Army Medical Department, February 21, 1866.

Names.          Studied at No. of Marks.
O’Reilly, J. J.  Dublin   4,485
McWhinney, W.  Dublin   4,410
Mally, R. N.    Dublin   4,308
Catherwood, W. A.  Belfast  4,290
Clarke, E. J.    Dublin   4,183
Johnston, W.    Aberdeen and Edin.  3,963
D’Arcy, E. F.   Dublin   3,934
Mount, G. B.    Edinburgh  3,776
O’Brien, H. J.  Dublin   3,680
Kilroy, B. Le F.  London and Dublin  3,480
Alexander, W.   Belfast   3,435
Lawd, T.     A. of Edinburgh  3,123
Parden, J. E.   Dublin   3,423
Connelian, E.   Cork    3,176
Mackinnon, H. W. A. London  3,054
Brodie, J. F.   Galway and Dublin  2,860

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on the 19th inst., the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary ex-
amination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, were duly admitted to practice Physic as Licentiates of the College:

- Burn, Joseph, Bourne.
- Crab, Henry, Bishop's Stortford.
- Dr. Isaiam, Hamilton, 60, Dowet-square.
- Edgeworth, George, Kensington-square.
- Jackson, George, Plymouth.
- Morrill, John, Guy's Hospital.
- Webb, John, Holborn, St. Mary's Hospital.

At the same Meeting the following gentlemen were reported to have passed their Primary Examination for the Licence:

- William Percival Macor Boyle, Guy's Hospital; Henry Cheesman, ditto; Charles Darby, The Hospital of St. John, New Town, Bermondsey; Robert Hill, St. Mary's Hospital; William George Kemp, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Watson Mackenzie, London Hospital; John William Morris, Guy's Hospital; Arthur Wadcut, Newhall, University College; John Ackenden, St. Mary's Hospital; John Robert Perkins, King's College; John James Edge, St. Thomas's Hospital; Eldred Noble Smith, St. Mary's Hospital; John Davis Thomas, University College; William James Todd, King's College; Arthur Tudor Humphreys Trevor, ditto.

**Pharmacetical Society of great Britain.**—Names of candidates who passed the Major Examination, February 21st, 1860, and received certificates of practice, on the 15th inst.:—

- Bot, Robert Andrew, Blackman-street, S.E.
- Edmonds, Charles George, Southampton-street, Camberwell.
- Thomas Fitzgerald Bulner, Preston.
- Osborn Chubb, Taunton.
- Thomas Harris, Chatham, Warrington.
- Walter Dyson, Pendleston.
- Arthur Thomas Burton, Scarborough.
- Edward Jones, Bury.
- Andrew MacInnes, Ardrossan.
- James Stewart, Kincal."
On the Nature of Disease, as Explanatory of the Success Attending Various Systems of Therapeutics.

A Lecture Delivered Before the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

By George W. Baldou, M.D., F.R.S.
Physician to the Royal Public Dispensary, Edinburgh.

Mr. President, My Lord, and Gentlemen.—There is nothing in the whole circle of biological science that appears more remarkable to the inquiring mind than the incontrovertible fact, that in different ages, and even in the same age, in the hands of different practitioners, similar diseases have been found to be amenable, and have been successfully treated, with fair average results, by therapeutic methods diametrically opposed to each other, in the principles upon which they are based, and in the subordinate objects sought to be attained by them. To the purely professional mind this fact seems even more striking, because it, of course, is best acquainted with the nature of those plausible pathological theories upon which these practices have been based, and it therefore is more fully aware of the contradictions involved even in the apparently similar amount of success found to attend each of them. Having solemnly devoted their lives to the elucidation of the questions connected with vitality for the benefit of their fellow-men, the medical profession dare not shrink the responsibility thrown upon them by this anomalous state of matters, and through the public may be contented to revile medicine as a whole, or to swear by the prevalent dogma of the day, it is the duty of the profession to eschew all such narrow-minded and time-serving sentiments, so derogatory to their own dignity and usefulness, and by testing the views of the history of the various relations of disease to life and health on the one hand, and to the various modes of therapeutics on the other, at least to endeavor to solve the problem so forcibly brought before them, and which they know to be so intimately connected with the well-being of mankind. For we know that the advancement of truth in medical science is inseparably connected with the welfare of our species, because, though men may shut the door in the face of the doctor, they cannot exclude his art. For, as Hippocrates long ago remarked in his work Προ ταχητι, "It is true that the sick are sometimes cured without the aid of a physician, but not therefore without physic. They have done certain things—they have avoided others; if they have regulated themselves by certain rules, these rules have been those of art; if they have blindly trusted themselves to chance, it has only been in so far as they have by chance approximated to the procedure of good medicine that they have been rescued from their danger. In dietetics as well as in the use of medicinal useful or dangerous methods may be followed. Both prove the stability of art; the one injures by its improper employment, the other succeeds by a proper use; but what is proper and what is improper being quite distinct, it must exist, for if it did not, the destructive and the useful would be confounded." Thus, though we may pell-mell deprive ourselves of all the advantages to be derived from the medicine of the present, we cannot wholly escape from the medical art, and in attempting to do so we can now-a-days hardly avoid falling back upon some explored theory of the past, or coddling ourselves with the rejectamenta of some extinct pharmacopoeia. We may revile the medical art as unsafe and uncertain, but in declining the services of men of learning and reputation, we act at our own especial peril, and only ensure that such medical art as we may employ shall be of a specially unsafe and uncertain character.

Within the last twenty years there has occurred in this country a change in the treatment of disease, which, from its contrariety to immediately preceding doctrines, and its wide-spread character, not less than from the fact of its having happened within our own immediate cognizance, as well as from the influence which it is yet destined to exercise upon our views of the nature and treatment of disease, has completely eclipsed in magnitude and importance all similar changes. My own immediate connexion with this change of practice has been so close and intimate as to have forced upon me in an especial manner an examination of the nature of disease in its bearings upon medical treatment, as explanatory of the success of various therapeutical methods, and I purpose now laying before you as concisely as possible the conclusions to which that examination has led. In the first place, however, it may be interesting to many of my audience who may have forgotten, or may never have known, what was the nature of medical practice twenty years ago, for me to go cursorily over this portion of medical history, so as to point out in what this change of treatment consists, and how it has been explained by others, before proceeding to give my own views upon the subject.

In 1846, then, our late revered preceptor, Dr. Alison, still continued to teach what he had published in his "Outlines of Pathology" in 1844, that in pneumonia, "uncomplicated and recognized from its commencement, the utmost confidence may be placed in general blood-lesting," and that "in such a case the treatment is of a general character, and consists in the use of an alterative medicine.—"In the case of a small local disease, which is confined to one part, the treatment is more striking, by repeated venesections,—the one, of the prognosis is the day of the disease when the expectoration is commenced, the remedy being often instituted when it is delayed more than two or three days from the decided commencement of the disease." While such was the deeply-rooted belief in the incapacity of the powers of Nature to cure disease, that even a professor of pathology chose to yield himself a convert to the curative powers of infinitesimals rather than suppose that acute diseases could result from their tainting the health. Sydenham's estimate, that the destruction of forty-five ounces of urine was the average amount required to meet the danger of a decided pleurisy, was regarded as not exaggerated, and was often far exceeded. We read of a slender young girl being bled to forty-eight ounces by a distinguished surgeon merely for a supposed inflammation in the chest, and of 192 ounces being taken from one individual, who, in consequence, was several months afterwards weak and miserable, and it appeared doubtful whether he would ever regain his health. Seventy or eighty ounces was the usual amount detached at one operation by those who were the champions of heroic practice, and from twenty to thirty ounces at once, and repeated within the twenty-four hours, was by no means above the average treatment of inflammatory attacks in both gentle and robust individuals. While such was the dread of infinitesimals, and such the faith reposed in this active mode of treating it, that, as we learn from the records of the past, patients were often placed in no small danger by the very means by which their safety was sought to be ensured. "On one occasion early in life," writes Dr. Mackintosh, an ardent champion of heroic practice, "I very nearly lost a patient from whom I had taken, at different times and in the course of 120 ounces of blood, but who recovered after the exhibition of stimulants; and I have seen several cases within the last ten years, to which I have been called in, where considerable injury had been inflicted by very large bleedings, the medical attendants having allowed themselves to be misdirected by the continuance of dyspnoea, which increased after each abstract on of blood."
Throughout the whole of these histories of the past we find ample proof that these risks were run, not by careless neophytes, but were so inseparable from the system as to be encountered even by men whose names afford the most perfect guarantee alike for their skill and for their considerable thoughtfulness. And all this risk was run that inflammations might be cured quickly, safely, and effectually? Not so. For all that the ablest authorities have claimed from the study of all diseases, that is, from the study of those diseases which are peculiar to pneumonia, is merely dispossession to a favourable termination. And yet when, in 1847, for the first time in the case of a modern British medical audience, I brought forward the opinion, based on upwards of four hundred recorded cases, nearly two hundred of which had been observed by myself, that inflammations generally, and pneumonia in particular, do not recover by this means or by means to the end sought to be attained, and to eschew all that is dangerous and superficial. But, not to waste time on unnecessary reasonings, I may state that this claim is effectually and conclusively qualified by the recorded facts; that Dr. Bennett's work on "The Pathology of Inflammation" was published in 1844, and that in his speech subsequent to the reading of my paper before the Royal Medical Society of this city in 1847, as it is reported in the Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science, of which he was at that time the editor, he stated that, "Dr. Balfour had attempted to establish the benefits of a 'do-nothing practice' from the results of statistics;" and he concluded by strongly condemning the system of practice "lately so much in vogue by Dr. Forbes and others, founded upon fallacious statistics and the ignorance in the knowledge of its pathology, a very large part of which is due to the untiring energy of our present distinguished Professor of Physiology, who have undoubtedly furthered the spread of this change of treatment, by rectifying many of the mistakes into which an unaccustomed refinement of physical diagnosis had led physicians, as well as to enable us more correctly understand the modus operandi of the treatment employed.

Another party, comprising most of the seniors of our profession, have agreed that this great change in the treatment of inflammation depends upon an equally complete change in the type of the disease; it (they say) no longer possesses the same virulent and ethereal character as formerly, and therefore no longer requires the same heroic remedies. This is to say, the diagnosis and comprehension of the solution of the difficulty that at first sight it is readily received; but the only proof our seniors have referred to in its favour is their recollection, and we all know how deceitful a thing mere memory is, and how difficult it is to recognize in some tiny streamlet the dark rolling river of our earlier recollections, and the case is not otherwise in regard to disease. Fortunately, in regard to both matters, we can test the correctness of our memory by an appeal to unchanging facts. In the one case, the actual dimensions of the bed of the flood for centuries have not required unusual; while in the other, those very symptoms in which the change of type may be profitably compared with the identical symptoms as they were recorded at a time when bloodletting was supposed to be the only necessary remedy. Now, the symptoms supposed to indicate this change of type in inflammatory disease are just the general asthenic character of the disease; and, second, the soft and compressible character of the pulse when contrasted with that. "Frequent, full, hard, firm, and quick (i.e., sharp) pulse," that velocimeter action of the heart and incompressibility of the pulse which is supposed to have characterized the pneumonia of Cullen and of Gregory— that is, of the days when inflammation was, if it ever was, most truly virulent, and when it as least bore bloodletting to the heart, and in such cases with much greater success, and at the same time a very striking example of this treatment, I may mention that quite recently an octogenarian told me that having in his younger days been assaulted and stabbed in Leith-street, he pursued his assailant along Princess-street, till he fell faint and exhausted from loss of blood, at the head of the non-royal cutters. Then he called up the distinguished surgeons of the day, the Messrs. Bell, were sent for. Their assistant was promptly on the spot, and the first thing he did to this man already faint, and exhausted from loss of blood, was to bleed him from the arm to prevent inflammation! In the library of the College of Physicians there are several volumes of MS. notes of clinical lectures, both by Cullen and Gregory, most of the cases related being very much as we find them historical. In these days, only there are a good many cases of intermittent fever, and from the absence of our modern precision of diagnosis, of course a considerable—but no ways remarkable—number of cases of inflammatory fever and catarh, none of which escape the inevitable bleeding on two or three days successively after admission, and that though they were pulse in the beginning of which might be 120, and sometimes under 100; Cullen now and then mildly congratulating himself that the case had not turned nervous fever, in which case, he adds, "the bleeding would have been pernicious." Obviously the soft state of the pulse and the asthenic character of the disease had no deterring influence upon him. Nay more, there is in these lectures one particular case, which I shall take as an example of this, and which before the present patient exhibits this even more clearly. It is a case of pneumonia, admitted and treated for fever, as many cases unquestionably were in those days, just as in our day very many still find their way as fever cases to our hospitals, though they cannot get out of them in these days of stethoscopes and pleximeters without being recognized. This case was uncomplicated of another affection, and Dr. Forbes made excellent remarks in connexion with it upon the fallibility of physicians, and expresses his regret that its true nature had not been recognized during life, that a treatment more appropriate to the actual disease might have been employed. Thus expressly stating that it was to the disease and not to the symptoms that the treatment was applied. Just the reverse of what is implied by the change of type, and just the reverse of what is argued by all the advocates of this theory. Dr. Gregory also, in a most interesting clinical lecture, distinctly lays it down as a rule that, "in pneumonia the pulse is remarkably soft, though the febrile symptoms run very high." And, again, he says: "In respect to the fulness of the pulse in pneumonia, in the beginning before the patient is blooded, it is not only soft, but small; but, commonly upon the patient being blooded, it becomes fuller, though it always retains its softness."
This simple record of facts, as they occurred at the time, is of course a surer guarantee for the actual nature and symptoms of the disease, as it was then observed, than any mere remembrances of the past by any physician however eminent, and from what I have just now curtly stated, as well as from the fuller reports of the cases treated which your time does not permit me to quote in extenso, it is obvious that the facts we possess give no support to the opinion advanced that there has been any change of type in inflammatory disease since the days of Calen.

Moreover, if a change of type be necessary to explain the success of a non-evacuant system of treatment in inflammation, it ought by a parity of reasoning to be necessary to explain the success of a similar treatment in cases of simple asthma, of parturition, and of accident by precipitation, drowning, &c., in none of which is the formerly inevitable lancet now employed.

And if the retrospect of only a few years suffices to teach us the fallacy of the opinion that a change of type in disease is the efficient cause of this remarkable change of treatment, a wider survey of the history of medicine serves to show that this must have been the case for ages. Now there have been in all ages certain medical men who have lauded bloodletting as the only remedy for every ill, and have counted their triumphs by their bleedings, there have been others also not less famous, and not less entitled to credit, who have regarded bloodletting as a source of much evil, and have sought to banish it altogether from practice; and the two classes of medical men have not succeeded in getting rid of another whole order of the tribe to sweep over the face of disease, nor has the latter class—the non-bleeders—only recently arisen, basing their heterodoxy upon the feebile and typhoid manifestations of disease in a worn-out age. No; from the earliest era of medical science there has never been a time when these two classes of practitioners have not existed side by side; so much so that at times whole cities have been divided in pantomime between the physician, the advocate of bleeding, and the physician its foe.

The followers of Pythagoras, the Cidian Chryrippus, and of Erasistratus, objected to bleeding as useless and injurious; while those of Prasagoras, Kerophius, and Galen, regarded it as the most useful of remedies. At Rome, in the second century, the followers of Erasistratus were by the very time that Gregory thought that large bleedings could alone cope with so formidable a disease; while Bouilland, then as now, placed implicit confidence in his consur-coup method of bleeding; and Alison taught that in the treatment of pneumonia, "uncomplicated and recognized from its commencement, the utmost confidence may be placed in general bloodletting, which should always be large at the very time that Gregory thought that large bleedings could alone cope with so formidable a disease; while Bouilland, then as now, placed implicit confidence in his consur-coup method of bleeding; and Alison taught that in the treatment of pneumonia, "uncomplicated and recognized from its commencement, the utmost confidence may be placed in general bloodletting, which should always be large at the very time that Gregory thought that large bleedings could alone cope with so formidable a disease; while Bouilland, then as now, placed implicit confidence in his consur-coup method of bleeding; and Alison taught that in the treatment of pneumonia, "
the organic power, is supposed to be fighting with this
personality, and the function of the physician in such an
omnipotence to the medical profession. The following apologue related
by D'Alembert:—"A blind man armed with a club, that
is the physician," he says, "comes in to settle the
difference, the first tries to make peace; when he cannot
accomplish this, he lifts his club and strikes at random;
if he strikes the disease, he kills the disease; if he strikes
Nature, he kills Nature," that is the patient of course.
The other great disease of life is disposed upon as
inconsistent with enlightened views of what disease essen-
tially is, and completely at variance in its tendency
that mode of treating disease which may be said to be
based upon these views, but which really arises naturally
out of them, and which at once approves itself to the
intellect as founded in truth. For if scientific medicine
do not affect the organs, and theoretical therapeutics
be not a fact, at least is it possible that the suppression
of such a negation of truth to what forms so
necessary and so unavoidable a part of man's existence
here—then its basis must be sought for in those relations
eternally subsisting between organized matter and those
agents which influence its condition in regard to the mani-
festation of vitality, and the key to the whole science of
therapeutics must be to be found in a true appreciation of
the nature of these phenomena which we term life, of
which health and disease are but two separate phases,
widely diverse at the opposite extremes, but inter-
mediately merging into one another.

"In all the states of life, however, man and other
animals differ from themselves in their dead state, or from
any other inanimate matter, in this property, that their
state is affected by external causes alone, as by cer-
tain functions peculiar to themselves, in such a manner
that the phenomena peculiar to the living state can be
produced." This peculiar power or property is, therefore,
as is universally acknowledged by all physiologists, the
cause of all the phenomena of life as exhibited in living
action,—of life the ψεύξ, as the ancients termed it—as it is
in no way connected with the inorganic forms of life,
the ψεύξ, a potentiality only found in connexion with
the reproductive cells derived from the first parent
or first parents of every species in the organic world," and
therefore never found apart from organized matter.

This susceptibility to the action of a stimulus is the sole
cause of living action, alike in the simplest cell and in the
most complicated organism. In its simplest form,—as ex-
hibited in animal organisms consisting solely of a single cell, the
emotions of animals of a higher type—it is ob-
served wholly unconnected with any nervous tissue; while
in its highest manifestation—thought—it is found in con-
exion with the very highest development of the nervous
system of which we have any knowledge. The obvious
and legitimate inference from this is, that its existence
is wholly independent of the nervous system, though certain
parts of that system are as unquestionably developed for
the sole purpose of giving expression to its higher mani-
festations. It is simply a mode of being of matter, the
result of the placing of the molecules in certain relative
positions by the Spiritus Ego.—Life the Psyche, whereby
that potentiality manifests itself as simple irritability in
the muscles, as a secreting power in the glands, as a
thinking power in the brain, as a volitional power in
the organism generally. It may be defined in strict accord-
cance, I believe, with all that physics teaches us, to be a diffuse
circulation of nervous, which the nervous system is created, not for the
purpose of supplying, but of coordinating in accordance with the
requirements of organic life, just as the blood is not
generated by the heart and bloodvessels, but by a diffuse
nutritive fluid found before any trace of a circu-
latory system can be observed; this system being gradually
supplied to meet the various wants of each particular
organism, precisely as the nervous system is gradually
developed and differentiated into several subordinate
centres in accordance with the requirements of each
organism as it ascends in the scale of being.

The susceptibility to the action of a stimulus depends
not, therefore, on the existence of a nervous system, but
of a nervous force—a nervous force one and indivisible,
identical with mind upon the one hand, and with life upon the
other—while the nervous system is created for the sole
purpose of coordinating the various impressions received,
so as to constitute one homogeneous organism of a creature
composed of various organs.

When the reactions produced by the vital stimuli take
place smoothly and unconsciously, the organism is said to
be at a healthy stage; but it is at all times in a
pleasant, easy, and exact use of all the functions;" while
disease is the reverse of this, and "consists in an uneasy,
difficult, or disturbed exercise of all or any of the func-
tions." These terse and clear definitions we owe to the
pen of John Brown, who, "scorned and reviled as is, for
the most part, his memory," yet gave the first blow to the
desk of life in the fourth kingdom of beings, and kindled
the flame. And they are entirely in accordance with the
opinions of medical men from the days of Celsius down-
wards, and cannot be improved upon by greater particu-
larization. For as life itself is a state of ceaseless change,
so is health also one of constant mobility; and the man
who "can live without rule, and needs not the doctor,"
will not care to investigate whether his tongue be silent,
nor every minus rubea, nor enter into any other minute inquiries.

In perfect accordance with the definition just given,
health may also be defined to be the normal result of
the normal action of certain specific stimuli upon certain specific
susceptibilities; and, in like manner, disease may be reg-
carded as the equally normal result of the anormal action
of the same or similar laws, the total cessation of all these
living actions, so it is that death—somatic death—is the
invariable result of somatic life. "Passing away" is the
motto of our present state, written in blood on every organ
of our body, just as, for similar reasons, it may be traced
imprinted on everything around us, or read in characters
of fire emblazoned on the deep blue vault of heaven above.

Under certain circumstances life may for a short period
remain latent, as it is termed, though still attached to the
organism; but its existence can only be truly ascertained
by the manifestation of living actions, and for the produc-
tion of these, not only an organized body animated by life,
the Psyche, but also the action of certain vital stimuli is
requisite. These necessary vital stimuli are, temperature,
a certain amount of heat, air, and aliment, including both
food and drink. While, though these stimuli are abso-
lutely necessary for the production and maintenance of
living actions, yet, for wise and obvious purposes, the or-
ganism is able to withstand considerable variations in
their actions, although more considerable variations, in re-
gard to excess or defect produce various morbid pheno-
lomena such as heat, cold, thirst, hunger, and fatigue,
—phenomena which, though not usually termed diseases,
are unquestionably such in character; inasmuch as they are
"such deviations from the natural condition of the body
as cause suffering and inconvenience, and endanger life" (Alison).
Thus, though perhaps it is scarcely correct to
say that disease is the necessary complement of life, seeing
that we have not all of necessity died, yet is the case.
the very fundamental laws of our existence, we are all of
necessity exposed to disease; not as to the attacks of some
unnatural entity sent to punish and to prey upon frail
humanity, but simply as the necessary result of the
conditions upon which our present vitality depends, and aris-
ing from the failure or excess of those stimuli necessary
for its manifestation.
Further, as we know that these vital stimuli act within certain necessary and unavoidable limits of variation without disturbing health, so there is every reason to believe that what we term disease is but, as it were, a more prolong ed and intensive series of these compensating organic changes by which health is maintained under these circumstances. It is obvious that this view of disease is fraught with most important therapeutic considerations; according to it we must regard the vis medicatrix naturae—the healing power of Nature—as not the manifestation of any power inherent in the organism, and antagonistic to disease, but as the disease itself, which tends naturally to the re-establishment of health in every case, and only fails to do so in any case from the powers of the system being inadequate to the completion of the necessary cycle of organic changes.

At first sight such a view of the nature of disease would seem to discourage all attempts to cut it short—to cure it, in common language—and to limit the endeavours of physicians to the aiding and assisting of Nature, so as to hasten and ensure the satisfactory completion of those organic changes of which the morphological phenomena are but the external manifestation. But a deeper insight into the nature of those processes teaches us that this is not the case, but that merely to aid Nature is but a small part of what it is the duty of the physician to do, and but a small part of what lies in his power to do.

But there is one point which this view of the nature of disease clears up—the relationship of the medical art, places in its true light, and it is this, that the undoubtedly favourable results attained in the treatment of similar diseases by many diverse systems of therapeutics has not necessarily resulted from the equally useful or equally useless character of all, since that is impossible, but rather that the vital powers are so constituted as to compensate for that absence of vigorous precision common to all methods of treatment, and unattainable, indeed, in any sublunary matter. Nature—as we are accustomed to say—like a skilful workman, does the best she can with the means at her command, while the judicious practitioner, on his part, knows well the true nature of the present state of theory, and therefore knows well when to stop in his application of it. But the theory of disease just propounded gives us a true notion of Nature's action, and is capable of the widest application in explanation of the success of diverse systems of treatment, for it shows us that even the worst, kept within due bounds by the educated intelligence of the practitioner, can have no more injurious influence than merely to prolong the course of the disease. For, while the wheels of life move on, all the vital processes move on also, and as disease is not merely one of these, but is their sum, the result of the anormal action of one or other of the normal stimuli to vitality, so its ultimate and normal gradual differentiation into health—the normal phase of life—cannot be prevented by anything short of the destruction of the organic unity.

From this we learn the importance to mankind of a liberal medical education. The mere empirical application of remedies to symptoms is a matter common to all quackish pretenders to medical knowledge as well as to the profession; but it requires nothing less than an education based upon the whole circle of medical science, and involving an accurate knowledge of the laws of vitality and the modes in which these are influenced, to know when to stop in the use of remedies. And there is, perhaps, nothing in the domain of medicine which more strikingly illustrates the advances made in recent years in a knowledge of nature than the fact that a tyro in medicine can readily avoid those shams and mock-pots, just which a Cullen, a Gregory, and a Mackintosh had the greatest difficulty in steering.

It is also obvious that this doctrine also gives a fatal blow to quackery of every sort by showing the utter worthlessness of mere numerical statistics—mere lists of cures—in proving the value of a remedy. If, as we have seen and know, a disease may be recovered from under many and various modes of treatment, any number of mere recoveries, however large, must be insufficient to prove the positive utility of any remedy in any given disease, and if they can be held to prove anything at all it is but, at the utmost, the caution and skill of the physician in the employment of the particular remedy in question. The time occupied in recovering, and the condition of the patient after apparent recovery, are far more important elements in estimating the true value of a remedy than any mere numerical average, although, of course, in the case of any truly useful remedy, these three results must always be coincident.

It might further point out that if we connect these views of the causation of disease with the doctrines of pathological development advocated by Virchow, which every day receive fresh confirmation and wider acceptance, and which may be concisely described as deducing all new growths, from the pus of an abscess to a cancerous tumour, by ordinary generation from the germ of pre-existing normal tissues, while the doctrines formerly prevalent supposed that they became developed within the organism, as if pre-existing morbid agents, as words of one of the most earnest and unshrinking truth-seekers that ever existed, who has not long since passed from amongst us, acquire a deeper and a truer meaning than even he intended when he said, 'that disease, contrary to the vulgar notion of it, is no new thing superadded to the living body, and constituting a special entity in serous natura, but is a mere new growth of morbid agents already existing, and of actions always going on in a living system. Whatever be the remote or exciting cause of the morbid state or disease, whether external to the body or originating in the body, the morbid state itself is always the product of the body itself—that is, of the vital actions always taking place within it, and of the materials of which it is normally composed.'

We might also show that the views advocated are entirely in accordance with the tendency of modern medicine, to attempt the cure of disease by endeavouring to influence the nutrition of the part through the agency of the nervous system, which, as Travers says, 'forms the portal as well as the herald of all diseased action,' and indeed of all vital action whatever, the manifestation of which depends upon the nervous force of which the nervous system is the visible coordinating agent. Though they also distinctly point out that to cut short or cure a disease we must neutralize the action of the injurious stimulus in limine before time has been permitted for the development of those organic changes, the course of which we can never hope to check, and which indeed all our present knowledge of pathology teaches us it would be injurious to check, unless, indeed, we should do so by methods connected with which we may moderate, while at the same time we cautiously aid Nature, as need arises, in the completion of these necessary changes.

In conclusion, I would desire to point out how important it is in regard to the preservation as well as the restoration of their own health, that the public should be thoroughly indoctrinated with the principles of physiology. Not so much that they should be able to pronounce a diagnosis or to recognize functions of the various organs, in regard to which it is so difficult to convey to them any knowledge that is either correct or practically available, but rather that every man and woman amongst them should be taught the principles of what may be termed dynamical physiology, the science of the influence of all the external agents surrounding us in regard to the production of the phenomena of life, whether healthy or diseased. That is,
a subject which could be readily elucidated by practical illustrations, and easily explained in language comprehensible by any mind of ordinary intelligence. The spread of a correct knowledge upon this matter throughout the mass of mankind, could not fail to be productive of a material increase in their well-being, while it would tend also to increase the dignity and importance of the profession, whereby the world was once thought to be regarded, as they too often are, merely as a class of privileged nostrum-mongers, and would be raised to their rightful position as the counsellors and advisers of mankind.

REMARKS ON
DR. RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD OF PRODUCING LOCAL ANESTHESIA.

By GLASCOTT R. SYMES, ONE OF THE SURGEONS OF STEVENS' HOSPITAL.

Dr. Hardy many years ago drew attention to the production of local anesthesia by means of the vapour of chloroform directed in a fine stream on the part affected. In many cases this method did not satisfy the patients, and in fact the substitutes, as in the nostrums and toothache; but gradually this method fell into disuse, probably from too much having been expected from it at the outset.

After this it was usual to produce local anesthesia by the application of a freezing mixture. The difficulties in the way were numerous, the method was cumbersome, the patients screamed with the pain while the tissue was being frozen, and again a second time when the blood returned to its fluid circulating condition, and the process took considerable time.

It is well known that ether produces a considerable diminution in the temperature of any body with which it may come in contact, in consequence of the rapidity with which it evaporates. The amount of caloric renderedlatent for the effect is the same as that removed by the rapidity and completeness of the evaporation.

The smaller the particles of the ether of course the larger surface would it present, and the more rapid would be the evaporation. In this way Dr. Richardson, of London, conceived the idea of utilizing the ether in the form of spray. He adopts a form of spray producer, of which the following is a description:

"The apparatus consists simply of a graduated bottle for holding ether; through a perforated cork a double tube is inserted, one extremity of the inner part of which goes to the bottom of the bottle. Above the cork a little tube, connected with a hand bellows, pierces the outer part of the double tube, and communicates, by means of the outer part, by a small aperture, with the interior of the bottle. The inner tube for delivering the ether runs upwards nearly to the extremity of the outer tube. Now, when the bellows are worked, a double current of air is produced, one current descending and pressing upon the ether forcing it along the inner tube, and the other ascending through the outer tube and playing upon the column of ether as it escapes through the fine jet. By having a series of jets to fit on the lower part of the inner tube, the volume of ether can be moderated at pleasure by stopcocks. In this way, a degree of ether can be subsisted in the apparatus, a certain portion of air, and two pairs of hand bellows, the volume of ether and of air can be equally increased with pleasure, and with the production of a degree of cold six below zero."

Such is the instrument as manufactured by Messrs. Krowe and Sesemann. I have heard that it is patented.

I endeavoured to get one of these instruments in Dublin last week, but the demand was so great that the stock was run out. It was afterwards determined to try what I could effect by using Dr. Clark's ordinary spray producer with the mountings for directing nitrate of silver on the glottis; with this and a small bottle to hold my ether I was enabled to produce the very same effects as Dr. Richardson alludes to. The ether must be as perfectly anhydrous as possible. It should have a specific gravity of 0.723; it should boil in the warmed hand. Such an ether is not always to be had, but my friend Mr. Tichborne, of the Apothecaries' Hall, manufactured it for me with great care. By directing the spray on the bulb of a good thermometer the mercury went down to six degrees below zero in three minutes; by removing it the thermometer flew up ten degrees in as many seconds; the water in a test tube was concealed in three minutes. When directed on the back of the hand momentary pain was observed but in one minute total insensibility was induced, so that the prod of a needle or knife was not felt. The return to the natural condition of the circulation was unaccompanied by pain such as is felt where the freezing mixture has been applied.

On the 24th inst. I used it in the removal of a portion of tonsil from a case of suppurative orchitis. The patient winced at the application, but did not appear to mind the cutting, although my incision went very deep; there was no bleeding, and the parts cut as if composed of cheese. The patient was much gratified and said it was much better than the chloroform which he had inhaled on a former occasion for the same operation. I since then opened an abscess without the patient feeling any pain.

Dr. Richardson deserves the thanks of the public for his invention; it will be the means of saving many a person from death by chloroform, which almost always follows some minor or bloodless operation. The plan is being extensively tried in London with the very best and most flattering results.

It is, however, open to a grave objection. When the spray of ether is applied for any time, say four minutes, to the back of the hand the effects produced by the cold on a needle, a curious phenomenon is observed; commencing at the point touched, a white patch is instantaneously produced, which travels to the extent of the surface which has come in contact with the spray. The part is now completely frozen, it is hard and brawny, and returns when the spray is withdrawn to the condition of the surrounding parts. About three minutes after the explanation of this phenomenon I take to be as follows:—If a fluid be kept quite stationary, its temperature can be lowered to many degrees below its ordinary freezing point without that effect being produced; but on the slightest disturbance it becomes solid instantaneously; so here the blood was stagnated, but not solid until it was disturbed by being so suddenly cooled by the tick of a sharp-pointed instrument; or it may be that the vasomotor was not irritated, so that the vessels were emptied of their contents, but I rather incline to the former explanation. However, no matter what the cause, the effect was the same. I tried it on some of the students and myself, and the next day the part was red, sore, and in the very same condition as a burn of the first degree. If this be the condition induced on the sound skin when freezing takes place, what, I argue, must be the condition of an open ulcer or surface which is so treated? It certainly will not be improved.

It then occurred to me to use chloroform in those cases where the surface is exposed. Chloroform used in the form of liniment is extensively and successfully used every day on the surface of the skin of the same manner as some of Duncan and Flochhart's good chloroform for the ether, and found that on the skin its effects were nearly as satisfactory as the ether. Thus after one minute the back of the hand was rendered insensible to the prick of a needle. It acts both by lowering the temperature and as a narcotic and sedative. It could never freeze the living tissue, but may substitute its other and ordinary anesthetic quality for the complete effects produced by the cold of the ether. I intend to use it in the next case where I have an exposed or ulcerated surface to deal with. The subject is, however, in its infancy. The apparatus I have hitherto used is Clark's spray producer for the larynx; owing to the weight of the chloroform it must be held with the point downwards and not elevated.

Dublin, February 24, 1866.

[Since writing the above I have operated on many cases with the aid of local anesthesia. On comparing Clark's]
OBSERVATIONS UPON PAU.
SANITARY, MEDICAL, AND ECONOMIC, AS A WINTER RESIDENCE.
FOR ENGLISH CONSUMPTION INSUFFICIENT.
BY CHARLES R. MAXWELL, L.R.C.P. Lond. and Edin.
(Continued from page 109.)

As regards the quality and prices of things in general—bread, butter, milk, candles, soap, tea, coffee, eggs, about the same as in England, also butchers' meat. Fresh fish from Biarritz is sometimes offered for sale "au marché;" I have never seen it, but have occasionally been made aware of its vicinity: I never had the courage to taste it. English ale, Reading biscuits, and many other English commodities are to be bought; I have tried them and found them much deteriorated by shaking in transit.

The prices are high; if you know the price of an article in England, double it and you have the price here.

Manufactured goods, especially of superior finish or durability, are universally inferior to those produced in England. They make a native beer here; it would be called "swipes" with us. There is a notion existing in the minds of some enthusiastic Frenchmen having wines to sell that their light wines will be adopted by our labouring population instead of beer, but I think I know the good sense and good taste of that class of my countrymen too well to believe that such will ever be the case; whenever it does take place the "star" of England will have set.

Insect life is abundant at Pau; flies swarm everywhere, as a young French lady whom I chanced to come across told me, they are in the very dust of the ground; they are extremely persevering. Exhibitors of the "industrious animal" might recruit their stock here ad infinitum. Pau also possesses, in the summer and autumn months, a small black fly, very active, which attacks any exposed part; its pique raises a lump about the size of a pea, the itching of which for nearly a fortnight is positively distracting; to refrain from scratching, quite impossible; I have seen on my legs therefrom I shall carry to the grave. I tried various applications to lessen the pruritus: lait, potassum 5, aq. dest. 5., I found the best, but the plan I found most successful was that of using a lotion which had penetrated with a finely-pointed needle and squeezed out the virus, soaking it up with blotting-paper. So much for pests by day. By night mosquitoes of gigantic size will take care you shan't sleep much; your face and hands in the morning are covered with lumps like various pustules (less the pus). Apply the same lotion.

Don't let any "piscator" coming here promise himself glorious sport at the river and streams. A French lady assured me there was nothing in them but gudgeons.

The changes of temperature at Pau are very great and very sudden. Early in October, 1865, after great heat, rain fell during the night; the next day, about mid-day, I walked out clad in the cloth surtout I had been wearing, and was glad to hurry in and put on an overcoat, it was so cold. This lasted for several days; it then became as hot as it was before. On the 13th of December I was sitting out in the open air with an umbrella over my head to keep off the sun; the thermometer must have stood in the shade at 50° Fahrenheit. I saw many specimens of a small and beautiful butterfly sporting about, only seen in England in the summer. During the following night a sudden change took place; the morning was frosty, foggy, with an almost gale breeze, through eighteen hours. It was as keen and cold as in January in England; the glass must have been down to 22° in the shade; however, there was no sun visible. This lasted several days. Here was a fall of 18° in temperature in twelve hours. What will consumptive patients say to that? I cannot think that a climate subject to such great changes can be beneficial in phthisis. I am convinced that Pau is not the place for such. Two ladies whom I met in the Isle of Wight had passed a winter at Pau, and had since then passed two at Ventnor; they said they found Ventnor much warmer than Pau. Mons. Louis, a distinguished French physician, praised the climate of Pau, in phthisis. He had a son thus afflicted who passed some time here. I believe he is buried in the cemetery. I wish to offer a few words of caution to those invalids who sit much in the open air: the favourite spot for such is a small elevated ridge in the park overlooking the low ground in front, where the river and the gullies border the path. I would remind them that where there is running water there is more or less of a current of air, and that the hills behind them on the north are sufficiently near to cause a current to set towards the valley. They are thus exposed to the partial application of both heat and cold, the intense solar rays imparting the former to their faces and chest, the cold north air rushing through the gullies behind them, the latter to their backs, base (root) of the lungs, &c. With not a very limited experience in the treatment of phthisis, I have yet to learn that it is good for a consumptive patient to be entre deux vents. I shall be told that the Park is a valuable feature in re Pau; that it is a source of health to some. Let me not be its detractor, but add, and a source of health to others. In the French Riviera the leaves fall from the trees about the 15th of November; it was quite bright, the 16th; in November, December, January, and February, half-past three is the latest moment they should remain there. They will find a great change between the southern ridge and the streets of Pau to get to their houses, as regards the sun's influence. By the middle of January the sun acquires great power, the air remaining cold. This force is to be most dangerous to those suffering from languishing perspiration, liable to be checked by the chilly air. I was constantly getting a sore throat, and I believe cyanane to be very prevalent here at all times, at least I was told so, and have no doubt whatever on the subject. French physicians praise the sulphurous waters of the "Eaux Bonnes" in consumption. I have no faith in them. A lady living in the same house with me, who had been several years under the care of one of them, came in last autumn from the "Eaux Bonnes" after suffering great fatigue from the journey; she died two months afterwards. One of the best places on the Continent for pectoral affections, I should say, was Mentone, maritime Alps, but the expense of living there is quite ruinous to any but "grandes bonnes." In all the published remarks I have read about the climate of Pau, no one has been greatly inflamed. Hâtus validis defendentes, certat pointe de vue médicale. In writing my observations, I have had no preconceived opinions to maintain; no ulterior views to promote; no local interests to defend; I went to the place a stranger; I left it a stranger; my only wish is, in a few words, to place a plain statement of facts before the public according to my impressions, and allow others to draw conclusions. In the matter of housekeeping, I wish to draw attention particularly to the dishonesty of cuisiniers and butchers. I quote from a number of the Pau indicateur just published, where it is stated that servants have made their employers pay eleven francs for a leg of mutton for which they have paid the butcher five francs. This quite equals the dishonesty of English butchers. In the very words of the paper: "They are no more honest. In order to satisfy this evil a company has established une Boucherie Agricole, with a tariff of prices, according to the price of cattle. The butcher is bound to furnish a note to the purchaser of weight and price. Insist upon your servants demanding the note, and patronize the Boucherie Agricole, in the Rue Service, No. 4. Decision is necessary in dealing with coqués, et d' inus bonnes." Be firm, and show you are not a Frenchman.

There is an English newspaper edited and published at Pau by an old retired military officer that, I believe, every English family makes it a point of honour to take in. It is well got up; some of its "Joe Miller's," under the
hounding of "Faecit," reminded me of "The days when we went gypsying, a long time ago." In concluding my remarks on the trade of Pau, I wish to animadvert on the great length of time (fifteen days)—the period allowed by the railway company—for heavy goods to be on their way from Paris, as merchandise pays a less tariff by slow train than by passenger. No doubt this is done to act as a disincentive to the trade. The last passenger trains at a high tariff. I wish also to somewhat modify my remarks on the enthusiastic praises bestowed on the goods they have to sell by shopkeepers, &c. Everything in this world is by comparison; what appears, and really is, poor and paltry to me as an Englishman, coming from a country filled with superior artisans, workmen, &c., is so much better to those who cannot compare them to the trash and inferiority, may, in fact, seem to be what he calls it, when he says, "V'oilà, tout ça qu'il y a du plus rare, du plus fort, du plus élégant, plus gentil; et vaut ça altér".

The distinguishing feature in the climate of Pau is the almost invariable stillness of its atmosphere. On the tops of the tallest trees (poplars) not a leaf stirs. In consequence of this, the peripheral extremities of the nervous system becoming stimulated by the contact of fresh air, the respiratory process is less active. Thus, the lungs, the great purifying organs of the blood, are comparatively quiescent; but as the blood must be purified, or it would cease to circulate, the duty falls upon the next great decarbonizing organ of the body, the liver, which, being thereby overtaxed, at first functional disturbance, and then organic, consumes the organs. Thus, the secondary assimilating processes, producing dyspepsia, and the elaboration of unhealthy blood, deficient in plastic elements not suited for the nourishment of the body. Then follow nervous and muscular debility, emaciation, and a various train of evils: the pale, pasty, edematous faces of the town inhabitants, their lack lustre eye, their want of energy, in thought, word, and deed, afford ample testimony to the great derangement of their subjective effects they reside. Those living in the country are better off; their faces are copper-coloured from the sun; their skin dry and shrivelled, and a man at forty looks as old as one of sixty in England. The heat during the months of September and October is very great and oppressive; during November and December the temperature is extraordinary, &c. The following four months in Pau are winter months, and February and March are very cold. No invalid must think of arriving at Pau before the first week in November, and should be away again by the middle or end of March. After nature consideration, and to sum up, I should say that a person in tolerable health, who did not mind a long and fatiguing journey, might pass those four months comfortably in Pau in England; but with regard to cases where there is positive disease, debility or irritability, I should say that, could it be proved that life was prolonged, or suffering mitigated by a winter at Pau (and the crowded state of the English burial ground seems to indicate that much which had been expected from climate had not been realized), to make the case my own, I would infinitely prefer the chance of existence being somewhat altered by a winter in Pau, a change in the comfort of family, home, and country, than the certainty of its being rendered more or less miserable by a long journey and a residence at Pau, or indeed any foreign country. So little difference is there between the mean temperature of Pau and the Undercliff (Ventnor) in the Isle of Wight, and the houses, windows, and door fittings, &c., are much better suited to England than to keep out the cold that I believe, all things considered in a sanitary point of view, Ventnor will be found to fulfil all the conditions of which "climate" is capable in the treatment of tuberculous consumption.

In these cases, where the sea passage to the Isle of Wight might be either disagreeable or inadmissible, on account of seasickness, I would wish to draw attention to Worce. a town in the west of England on the Severn. It is situated in what I will call a topographical basin, surrounded by moderately high hills of gentle ascent, and very much sheltered from both north and east winds; being inland, the changes of temperature are not so sudden and great as at the seaboard. The numerous walks through the fields and drives in the country command views of scenery not to be surpassed in any part of England. The town itself is well built, well paved, lighted with gas, excellent drainage, abundant water supply, and possessing a local government, which carry out all sanitary measures admirably, leaving nothing to be desired. Its shops are excellent, no article of either necessity or luxury but ane be obtained as well as in London. It possesses an excellent market, many churches, and a cathedral, triennial musical festival, frequent concerts, occasional balls, races twice a year, is in the centre of a good hunting and fishing country, plenty of quiet seaports, and an intelligent and respectable population; it is a cheerful town, without any of the noise and bustle to be met with in what may be styled a fashionable place of resort. The air is mild, yet not relaxing, and I believe a permanent residence there would be the means of preserving and imparting that good state of general health upon which the well-being of an invalid depends more than upon a climate of high temperature considered per se.

CLINICAL RECORDS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

By G. STEVENSON SMITH, L.R.C.P.S.Ed., RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER ROYAL EDIN. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

III. CASE OF SCARLATINA RHEUMATICA, OR DENGUE, COMPLICATED WITH FLEURISY.

Dengue, or scarlatica rheumatica, is the name given to a disease which Dr. Atkin describes as combining an exanthematous eruption ushered in by fever, with a rheumatic attack. It has been observed, with a special frequency, in the East Indies and the Southern States of America, and prevailed in an epidemic form in Virginia in 1861.

Though in this country it is not known as an epidemic disease, Dr. Richardson and Dr. Wilks have noticed cases in which well-marked rheumatism of the joints occurred during an attack of scarlet fever. Dr. O'Connor, too, in the Lancet of November 16, 1860, gives the particulars of a case of scarlatica complicated with acute rheumatism, in which bronchitis and pericarditis supervened, and the patient recovered.

In the following case a sharp attack of articular rheumatism existed for about a fortnight previous to the appearance of the eruption, which was similar to that of scarlet fever. The rheumatic symptoms disappeared almost entirely for about ten days, but returned with increased severity four days after the rash was observed, and were followed by a sharp attack of pleurisy of the left side. The patient, however, made a good recovery.

J. L., a red-haired, arthritic-looking girl, aged 9 years, was admitted to the Children's Hospital on January 2nd, 1860, suffering from swellings in the ankle joints, which were slightly swollen. The pulse was quick, skin hot and dry, and the tongue loaded. Under the use of the tincture of the actea racemosa, in thirty-drop doses every four hours, and the application of a lotion of carbonate of potash and laudanum to the joints, the pain and swelling had entirely passed away by the 6th of January. Scarlet fever continued pretty well till the 10th of January, when the feverish symptoms returned and she complained of sore throat. Next day a bright red rash appeared on the arms and trunk, and the throat was slightly inflamed. The eruption kept well out, and beyond being considerably prostrated, she appeared to be doing well till the 22nd, when she was much more feverish, and complained of acute rheumatic pains in the wrists, knees, and shoulders. The aches were again perscribed, and the feverish symptoms returned and the jointed, and by the 29th the pain had almost entirely subsided; but on the 2nd of February a friction
sound was discovered over the left lung, and the breathing was panting and hurried. The heart sounds were normal. Crepitation over the affected side was applied to the affected side, for mastications were used, and a mixture of vini antimonialis and sweet spirits of nitre was prescribed.

By the 6th of February the breathing had become easier, and, with the exception of a little dulness on percussion, the chest sounds were pretty good, and the pain in the joints had quite left. A tonic was then ordered, and the patient gradually gained in power of recovery than her hands, and strength. She was dismissed on the 16th of March recovered. I understand that she has never again, up till this date, suffered from rheumatism.

In this case the administration of the tincture of actea racemosa was followed by a speedy diminution of pain in the affected joints, and was of decided benefit in allaying the fever and irritability of the patient. It is somewhat difficult to explain, by the 18th of February, but it may be considered an acute epidemic in some countries, but that it does so is undoubted. During the time this patient was under treatment, scarlet fever prevailed to a considerable extent, but in none of the other cases which came under our observation, was the rheumatic complication present.

We may remark, however, that it is by no means rare to find patients who have suffered from fever of any kind, but chiefly from typhus, and who, on coming from pains in the muscles and joints during convalescence. But this may, perhaps, be due to hyperesthesia more than to rheumatism.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

CASES OF CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASE.

By PATRICK FRASER, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

CASE OF PARALYSIS, WITH REMARKABLE SOFTENING OF THE SPINAL MARROW.

Case 1.—J.J., aged 35, a gardener, became an in-patient at the London Hospital; states that, for the first time, he experienced an uneasy sensation in the feet and legs two months ago upon a very cold day, when employed nailing up the branches of a fruit tree to the wall. Since then the weakness, as he calls it, has slowly crept upwards, and he is now in the following condition: imperfect paralysis of the upper extremities, there being complete loss of motion, but sensation is present; perfect paralysis of the lower extremities; the loss of sensation commences at the inferior margin of the ninth rib; angle of mouth drawn to the right side; loss of power in the sphincters of the rectum and bladder.

Treatment.—Under the employment of aspirin extract of nux vomica, he has recovered twenty days after admission, he had recovered the perfect use of the right hand and arm, the recovery beginning at the little finger and going upwards. Upon the 9th the right arm was again paralyzed, and the respiratory muscles in high action. He became comatose upon the 20th, and died in a few hours.

CASE OF SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN WITHOUT PARALYSIS.

Case 2.—G.H., aged six years, was admitted into the London Hospital with a slight contusion on the right leg, caused by a kick from a horse; there was also a slight bruise on the forehead. For the first few days he went on well; on the 14th day after admission he became rapidly comatose; had strabismus with dilated pupils; no paralysis. He died upon the nineteenth day after admission.

Post-mortem examination forty-eight hours after death.

Body emaciated; within the skull the veins and sinuses gorged with blood; a small quantity of lymph deposited under the dura; vessels of the pia mater injected; ventricles much distended by serous fluid. The corpus callosum, the septum lucidum, and the fornix were in a softened state as not to admit of handling. Nothing remarkable in any other organ.

Clinical Remarks.

It is not easy to determine whether the softened state of the chord in the first, and of the brain in the second, case arose from an acute inflammatory action, or from some peculiar disorganising process independent of inflammation.

This is a question of great physiological interest as well as of practical importance, and has been discussed by many eminent men. Copland states that this form of softening is "most frequently the consequence of a form of subacute inflammation," and then adds: "At the same time I think it cannot be denied that it sometimes originates in a different way, being preceded by no signs of inflammatory irritation, or attended with inflammatory appearances, and is a simple consequence of diminished or altogether lost vital power, and cohesion of the part affected."

Rostan "admits that inflammation may produce softening; but believes that (more) generally it is a peculiar degeneration of the brain unconnected with inflammation."

Dr. Abercrombie conjectures that there may be two causes, each of which may produce softening: the first is inflammation, and takes place in young people; the second is in consequence of a failure of the circulation depending upon diseases of the arterial system, and this occurs in old people: the latter he compares to "senile gangrene."

Now, these two-sided opinions, and the manner in which all writers quit the subject, show that we have yet much to learn upon this subject. Brown-Séquard and later writers have not added as yet much to our information on this very interesting topic.

In the first case, the patient, during life, presented none of the symptoms which usually accompany inflammatory action, and at the examination after death no traces of inflammation were observed, with the exception of the softening. In the second case, I am not inclined to attribute all the mischief to the slight bruise on the forehead. I think that the boy had a brain affection previous to the accident, which, with the latter, produced the effects observed.

Although it is known that inflammation may go on to a disorganizing extent without inducing in mass the "dolor," "calor," "rubor," et "tumor" of Cullen, still we expect to find or see some one of the usual effects, some general constitutional disturbance, or some of the marks by which the presence of inflammatory action is usually inferred; otherwise it is not inflammation, according to the ordinary acceptation of the term. The term "sub-acute" inflammation does not remove the difficulty, for "sub-acute" is a conventional term used to explain a grade of inflammation existing where there is depressed vital power; but the symptoms are always in a ratio to the power of the patient, and however low the action may be, it is still inflammation. Not so with softening of the brain or spinal marrow; either may take place in a person of robust health without showing a single symptom of inflammatory action.

In the first case the paralysis of the tongue indicates an affection of the lingual nerve, which leads us to suppose that the brain was becoming implicated; and in the second case the absence of paralysis agrees with an observation of Laënnec, who states that this paralysis is in this case "vis, the "corpus callosum," the "septum lucidum," and the "fornix," having no direct communication with the spinal marrow, hence there is no paralysis.

A CASE OF GUNSHOT WOUND OF THE BRAIN UN-ATTENDED BY ANY MARKED SYMPTOMS.

Case 3.—John Fitch, age 25, a soldier, in an attack upon the city of Oporto on the 5th July, 1832, received a musket shot an inch above the ridge, and exactly in the
centre of the frontal bone. A few hours after the injury there were no urgent symptoms, and, as there was a doubt as to whether the ball had penetrated into the substance of the brain, he was merely required to be kept quiet, upon low diet, and to have active saline purgatives. Upon the 7th he was observed to be napping about, avoiding society, and having evidently, although he made no complaint, an insufficiency of light.

Ten grains of salol and with two drops of croton oil were given immediately, which quickly produced a copious evacuation. On the morning of the 8th he was found comatose, pupils dilated, pulse full and regular. The trephine was used, and several broken portions of the external table removed; on further examination a piece of bone was felt deeply imbedded in the brain; this, a portion of the internal table, was removed with some difficulty, upon which at least a draught of pus escaped; several convulsive respiratory acts immediately followed, but no further improvement took place, and he expired four hours after the operation.

Post-mortem examination a few hours after death.—Upon raising the edentulous, an opening, corresponding with the external wound, was observed through the membranes leading to a small abscess exactly under the seat of the depressed bone, and from this abscess a track was traced leading into the right ventricle. Both ventricles were filled with purulent matter. Between the dura mater and arachnoid, patches of pus were observed, most abundant at the base of the head and around the medulla oblongata. The arachnoid was thickened in many places. No bullet, after a close search, was found.

The above case is an instance, among others recorded, of the vast extent to which disorganisation of the brain may proceed without inducing either apoplexy or paralysis, &c., or any very marked brain symptoms.

**Hospital Reports.**

**SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.**

Reported by Dr. BELCHER.

**BELL'S PARALYSIS OF THE PORTIO DURA.**

I am indebted to the kindness of Professor Aquilla Smith for the opportunity of reporting the following case, now under his care. He has treated it with a view to show the special therapeutic action of a single remedy. At his invitation I myself have seen the case; and I am further indebted to the kindness of his son, Dr. Walter Smith, from whose note-book I have in great part compiled the following details.

Samuel Davidson, nat. 25, healthy, but inclined to take colds, engaged at the Model Farm, Glasgow, was admitted into Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital on Saturday, 17th February, 1866, labouring under paralysis of the porcio dura of the left side. About ten or twelve days before admission he had undergone a long day's work, and for four or five hours was exposed to a cold dry wind, particularly on the left side of his body. This does not appear to have affected him at once, though he noticed a chill in his face at the time; but next morning he was surprised to find that what he drank ran out of the left corner of his mouth, and that in masticating his food a great portion remained in his left cheek. However, he attributed all this to cold, and sought no advice for eight days, when he took to his bed, and, by advice of his medical attendant, put a small blister on the lower part of the left cheek, without any benefit being derived from it.

Appearance on admission.—There is the usual difference between the expression at the two sides of the face when the muscles are attempted to be brought into action, but not otherwise.

The mouth is drawn to the right side. The tongue is protruded to the same side; but there is neither numbness nor loss of taste. When he shuts his mouth and puffs out his cheek, the left cheek is more protruberant than the right. His speech is slightly affected. With regard to the liquids, especially the letter "M," he himself says that this difficulty was more marked a few days ago, particularly as to the word "improvement." As is usual, he can neither wrinkle his lips, nor spit out; neither can he raise transversely or wrinkled the forehead on the affected side. He also manifests inability to close complete closure of the left eyelids. The sensibility to touch, when pinched, was found unimpaired.

February 20th: Treatment.—Local electrification with the induced current restored to. Wet sponges, and also pointed metallic conductors, somewhat employed. The sensibility was found to be a little impaired; but there was no pain felt. The orbicularis palpebrarum muscle readily responded to the electric stimulus, and, after the application of the remedy, he was able to cover the eyeball with the lids, though previously unable to do so.

21st: He can now cause the lids to meet over the eyeball, and thinks there is some improvement in eating.

Treatment.—Electricity again applied by wet sponges, and this time also with marked effect, especially on the buccinator, orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator, and occipito-frontalis muscles.

22nd: He now closes the lids perfectly; can eat much better; and can wrinkle the left side of the forehead a little.

23rd: Marked improvement in the power of wrinkling the forehead; he now feels twitches in the orbicularis palpebrarum.

24th: Improving in every way.

26th: Steady improvement; he can now move the mouth a little towards the affected side.

28th: Seward any distortion visible; when the muscles are brought into action he can almost whistle; the natural wrinkles are now appearing on the left side of the forehead.

March 2nd: The transverses wrinkles on the forehead are now well marked; the buccinator muscle is notably recovering its power. It is expected that this man will be discharged from hospital in a few days; and Dr. Smith looks on it as a striking instance of the curative effect of electricity independently of any other means.

**Proceedings of Societies.**

**ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.**

**Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1866.**

**Dr. ALDERSON, F.R.S., President.**

**CASE OF PHOSPHATIC CALCULUS IN THE MALE BLADDER, WITH A NUCLEUS OF BONE (PROBABLY A SEQUESTRUM DETACHED FROM THE IMMINENT DISEASE).**

**By HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY TO H.M. THE KINGS OF THE BORDEAUX, SURGEON TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**

A man aged 40 was sent to the care of Mr. Thompson, at University College Hospital, by Dr. R. Uvedale West, of Alford, Lincolnshire, in June, 1865, for a urinary affection of two years' standing. On examination, a stricture near the orifice of the urethra and a stone in the bladder were found. On June 27th the stricture was divided by the bistoury, and the first crushing was performed on that day. All going on well, the stone was again crushed on the 30th. On this occasion the debris withdrawn in the jaws of the lithotrite was remarked at the time to be unusual in character, but was not then minutely examined. Four days after this, retention was caused by a fragment impacted in the urethra; this was withdrawn by means of the forceps, and it was at once seen to be a fragment of bone. Other small pieces fol-
lowed, and the patient went out cured on the 15th July. He remains perfectly well at the present time.

It was not until after the appearance of the bone that a minute history of the case was taken. The following circumstances were then elicited:—The patient had had severe pain in the right hip seventeen years ago, and was lame for more than a year. Then an abscess broke externally, the cicatrix of which, among many others, is seen about the joint. Another attack took place three or four years after, from which several abscesses and much pain and lameness were produced. Two and a half years ago another attack laid him up for several weeks, but no external abscess resulted. When recovering from this, he became the subject of some pain and frequency in micturition; and finally the ordinary symptoms of stone appeared, and continued up to the time of his admission.

The author made reference to some analogous but not precisely similar cases, no example of the latter having been at present discovered.

The conclusion which he arrived at after full investigation was, that the origin of the calculus formation in this case was the existence of disease in a part of the os innominatum, resulting in necrosis of a small portion; and that this portion ultimately exfoliated and detached itself, to be extruded, not externally by the surface of the body—not by means of abscess which should follow the usual course along the tracks of muscles or vessels, but by one which communicated directly with the bladder, so that the sequestrum made its way into that cavity, and formed the nucleus of the phosphatic stone for which the patient was subsequently successfully operated on by lithotomy.

CASE OF LITHOTOMY; MULBERRY CALCULUS WEIGHING EIGHT OUNCES AND A QUARTER; DEATH.

By Joseph Allen, M.R.C.S., Norwich.

(The Medical Press and Circular. March 7, 1868. 223)

The author was summoned to the Rev. T. C., a thin spare man, of nervous temperament, aged 56 years, on Nov. 16, 1864, and found him suffering great pain and irritability of the bladder. He was a married man, of temperate habits. Had been married seventeen years and a half, and had three children growing up. A few days previously he had caught cold whilst performing the funeral service at the cemetery, and had suffered considerable pain in the body since, accompanied with frequent and painful micturition. He tried several remedies without avail. Opiates and other analogues, &c., were prescribed, but with only temporary relief. His history was as follows:

He was born in Surrey, and from his boyhood was fond of exercise, running, jumping, &c., but frequently suffered great pain afterwards, and often passed blood in his urine; this he concealed lest he should be debarred from such pursuits. As a young man, hunting had the same effect, but his love for the sport was too great to allow him to give it up. He resided at Calais for eleven years, and enjoyed good health all the time. He afterwards spent several years in Canada. He spent for about three weeks shortly before leaving London with inflammation of the bladder, according to his account. Has resided in Norwich about five years. His health generally has been good, dyspepsia being his chief ailment, which a little carbonate of soda mostly removed. He confessed, however, to great irritability of his bladder for some years past, having been compelled whilst in London to micturate every two hours, and latterly been unable to retain the urine more than one hour, so that he spent a large part of time on his visits in the parish accordingly.

On Dec. 5th, 1864, he was sound by the author in the presence of Dr. Eade, having previously refused to permit it through false delicacy. The sound, immediately on entering the bladder, came in contact with a large and hard stone. The urine contained little acid in considerable quantity, also pus-globules.

It was determined to perform lithotomy, which was acccordingly done on the 8th of December. The ordinary lateral incision was made, and the stone readily seized with forceps. After attempting to extract it, however, it was found to be one of no ordinary size. Larger forceps were then introduced, and a firm grasp obtained, but without avail. In order, therefore, to avoid laceration of the parts as much as possible, the fibres of fascia on either side were carefully cut with a blunt-pointed bistoury by Mr. Cadge, traction being made on the stone at the same time. The perineum was enormously distended during the extraction of the stone. After a short time, without the stone weighing eight ounces and a quarter, was removed. There was scarcely any hemorrhage, and very little laceration of the parts. The patient was remarkably well after the operation, and for a time progressed most favourably, the wound presenting a healthy appearance, and gradually closing. He was able to retain his urine in the bladder for three hours, a thing he had never done before for years. After a time, however, his spirits began to flag, and he became fidgety and impatient; and although well supplied with nourishment and stimulants from the first, he gradually became weaker, and at last sank from exhaustion on Jan. 20th, 1865, six weeks after the operation.

Mr. Holmes Coote said the case related by Mr. Henry Thompson was worthy of great consideration. There was, however, on which information was desirable, as to the microscopic structure of the nucleus of the calculus. There would reflect much credit on the body to its being bone. Mr. Thompson had said that there was no specimen in the museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital of a calculus with a nucleus of bone. He (Mr. Coote) remembered a case in which Mr. Lawrence had removed a calculus from the bladder of a woman. In this instance the bone was that of a sheep, and, of course, had been introduced from without. He could scarcely understand how the piece of bone in Mr. Henry Thompson's patient's case could have got into the bladder in the way suggested by the author, with so little irritation. Mr. Coote then spoke in eulogistic terms of the operation in the case brought forward by Mr. Allen. It was probably the largest oxalate of lime calculus that had been removed by the lateral operation of lithotomy. Mr. Coote also remarked that although Mr. Allen had not alluded to the fact, the history of the case clearly showed that the patient did not die of the mere operation. That was skillfully performed, and reflected the greatest credit on the operator. Had there been an autopsy, he (Mr. Coote) had no doubt it would have revealed other diseases as the cause of death. The coma pointed to renal disease. Mr. Coote concluded by saying that the operator was worthy of great praise.

Mr. Erichsen agreed in the main with Mr. Coote. He thought it a matter of great importance to distinguish cases of stones in the male and female bladder as regards the source of their nuclei. We know, he said, that in the male bladder the nuclei may be most various substances introduced from without; but a piece of bone was scarcely likely to be introduced by the male urethra. He agreed with Mr. Coote in the case of Mr. Henry Thompson that the pelvis bone in his patient's case. With reference to the second case, Mr. Erichsen said the stone was very large, although he was not prepared to say that it was the largest oxalate of lime calculus which had been removed by lithotomy. The case was of importance as regards the question of removing a stone through the prostate. In cases in which we hear of such great difficulty in removal, we may help that which could be divided beyond its limits. The case introduced the question of small and large incisions in the prostate. No doubt, in Mr. Allen's case the best method of getting the stone out was adopted; but he could not think it could have passed through the lateral lobe without extending beyond its limits. Mr. Erichsen concluded his remarks by expressing his opinion that death was caused by renal disease, and not by the operation.

Mr. Charles Hawkins had no difficulty in coming to
the same conclusion as Mr. Thompson had; he had very little doubt that a foreign body could make its way into the bladder from other parts of the body. He referred to a case in the practice of Sir Benjamin Brodie, in which the nucleus of a calculus removed from the bladder of a female consisted of a small portion of bone and two imperfectly formed teeth, and to another case in which large quantities of hair, covered with calcaneous matter, had been passed. Mr. Hawkins believed that these foreign bodies had come from tumours connected with the ovaries. Mr. Hawkins then referred to cases in which facial matter had found its way into the bladder, and gave brief particulars of one or two cases in which the nucleus of which the calculus was some vegetable substance derived, he believed, from fishes. In this case Mr. Hawkins had removed the calculus by lithotripsy with success.

Mr. Spencer Wells said that, without in the smallest degree criticising the mode in which the very large oxalate of lime calculus had been removed—feeling, indeed, that the operation was a very creditable one to the surgeon concerned—he still wished to ask the author of the paper, simply as a guide to future practice in a similar case, whether it would not give a patient a better chance of recovery, in a case where a stone was known or believed to be unusually large, either to perform the high operation, or to be prepared with some powerful crushing apparatus, by which, after the bladder had been laid open, the stone might be broken and removed in fragments? Either of those measures, Mr. Wells said, would seem preferable to the crible dilatation or the large incisions necessary for the removal of a very large unbroken stone by the lateral or bi-lateral perineal operation. With regard to the curious substances found as the nucleus of calculus, he (Mr. Wells) might add that he had recently removed a phosphatic calculus from the bladder of a patient who had undergone an operation for a vesical-vaginal fistula, and a loop of silver wire which had got into the bladder had formed the nucleus of the calculus.

Mr. Henry Lee said that Mr. Erichsen implied in his remarks that the best plan to deal with large stones was to cut them out, rather than to tear them out. In this opinion he (Mr. Lee) concurred. Mr. Lee then referred to a case of Mr. Lewis Watson who had had an operation for the removal of a very large calculus. In this instance, he had no doubt, beyond the limits of the prostate, and the result of the case showed that the practice did not always lead to bad results. The calculus was phosphatic, and weighed four ounces and a quarter, and there was another stone in the bladder, extracted at the same time, which weighed a quarter of an ounce.

Mr. Property said that twenty-five years ago he had under his care a young gentleman who had a knack of driving things up his urethra. At last he passed up a long piece of sealing-wax. The specimen of wax afterwards removed from the bladder would be found in the museum of St. George's Hospital. Sir B. Brodie, who was consulted, could not discover any foreign body in the bladder, but it was supposed to have been in India some time, symptoms of stone in the bladder came on, and the patient came home for operation. Sir B. Brodie operated, and removed a calculus, the nucleus of which was a piece of sealing-wax. The patient recovered, and went out again to India, when, unfortunately, he was drowned.

Mr. Moore had had under his care at the Middlesex Hospital a patient above thirty years of age, who had a similar strange fancy for passing foreign bodies into his urethra. He had one day introduced a piece of sealing-wax. He afterwards had mucous and phosphatic urine, and suffered so much that lithotomy was performed. The piece of sealing-wax was removed and placed in the museum. The fragment was bent on itself, and had the ordinary flattened oval shape of a calculus. It was creased and compressed, as if it had been squeezed into its form by the contractions of the bladder. As regards the source of the nucleus in Mr. Henry Thompson's patient's case, he could not conceive that there could be any great difficulty in the way of the belief that it had been detached from the pelvic bone, and had made its way into the bladder. He did not think the passage of parulent matter from an abscess into the bladder was likely to produce any injurious consequences, and he referred to cases which served to show that the action of urine on abscesses communicating with the bladder did not affect them injuriously; on the contrary, the stimulating action of the urine appeared to produce salutary effects.

In reply to a remark by Mr. Holmes Coote, Mr. Moore said that he did not mean that pelvic abscesses were not serious, but that the passage of parulent matter from an abscess into the bladder was not serious.

Mr. Solly agreed with the other speakers as to the great probability that the bone was an exfoliation from the ischiium, and he agreed with Mr. Moore that an abscess might empty into the bladder without producing any striking disturbances. In illustration, he referred to the case of a patient lately under his care in St. Thomas's Hospital, who had paralysis of the legs consequent on disease of the spine, and who had quite recovered, after having passed much purulent matter in the urine. The case related by Mr. Allen introduced the question whether it would not be better to crush a stone when it was found to be so large, as in that case, before attempting to extract it. On one occasion he had prepared beforehand an instrument for this purpose, but it turned out that the stone was not large enough to produce the required dilatation of the bladder, and he thought the surgeon ought to be prepared with a crushing apparatus in order to break up the stone when it was very large.

Mr. Charles Hawkins described an instrument—a pair of strong forceps with large teeth—made by the direction of Sir B. Brodie for use in a case of lithotomy, but it appeared to him that the stone had been so large as the stone did not prove to be as large as was expected.

Mr. Solly said the instrument he had had was made like the one spoken of by Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Thompson thought the evidence all but complete that the bone had had its origin in the body of the patient himself. Still he should be glad to submit the fragment to microscopic analysis to determine accurately that point. He was, of course, quite alive to the various sources of error which might attach to this particular performed lithotomy for the removal of sealing-wax introduced by a patient into his own bladder, and he had more recently received a hair-pin from the bladder of a male, who had so introduced it. With reference to the important and interesting case of Mr. Allen, there were two points well worthy to be considered with regard to it. First as to the question of crushing a large oxalate of lime stone, certainly none by way of compression. He had cut a gentleman last summer and removed an oxalate of lime stone weighing 8½ oz. Before withdrawing it he had applied forceps of great strength, and with a powerful screw in their handles, and he had tried to remove it by handling the iron, but no impression was made on the stone. The best method he had seen was one employed by Civiale, who, after trying it and perfecting it on twelve or thirteen cases, had just introduced it to the Academy of Medicine at Paris. Mr. Thompson had seen all those calculi so crushed and removed, and considered it a very valuable instrument. It was accomplished by means of perforation by a drill, which split up the stone. Secondly, there was the question of the high operation for such a stone. Could it have been ascertained to be so large—and no doubt such information it was possible to attain—he believed the high operation would have been preferable. The bladder was nearer to the surface above the pubes in a thin individual such as the patient was; less important parts were in his way than in the perineum, and the depth of this region, which is exceedingly embarrassing with so large and spherical a
stone, was avoided by that procedure. Altogether it was well worthy of consideration whether such stones should not be removed by the high or supra-pubic rather than by the lateral operation. He inclined to the belief that the former was preferable for these cases.

Mr. Joseph Allen explained how it happened that leave to make a post-mortem could not be obtained. Although the post-mortem might have revealed renal disease, there had been no positive evidence of it during life. The patient seemed to sink from nervous depression. As regards the prostate, as no post-mortem examination had been obtained, it was impossible to speak positively. He was glad to find that Mr. Henry Thompson, in his reply, had relieved him (Mr. Allen) of the necessity of replying to several questions which had been put to him. Mr. Allen said that the largest stone—not an oxalate—which had been removed in Norwich had been removed by the lateral operation, and the patient recovered. For this reason he did not think of the high operation; moreover, it was not easy to ascertain the size of a stone before the operation.

NEW ARTIFICIAL ARM.

After the meeting, Mr. Uren, of Cornwall, exhibited an artificial arm which he had invented, and which had been made by Messrs. Weiss and Son. This seems to be an improvement on the artificial arm in ordinary use. Movement of the elbow, opening and closing of the fingers, are maintained by the movement of the stump of the upper arm acting on some cords which are connected to the arm and to straps across the trunk. The man who wore it said it was comfortable, and that it was of considerable use to him.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

FER. 16, 1866.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

TUMOUR OF SCALP.

Dr. Stapleton said that as there was a discussion on a former evening, relative to tumours of the scalp, he had brought with him a drawing of a case in which he had removed such a tumour. The contents of the tumour were like fluid honey, with particles resembling wax floating through it. This tumour had existed from birth, and had grown under the pericranium and indented the skull. He had a great deal of difficulty in removing it, but he cut away a portion of the skull, opened the scalp, and the tumour came away with the skin and the pericranium. He also exhibited the cyst of another tumour, which he had removed from a boy 14 years of age, about the size of a large marble. This, also, had existed from the time of birth. It was filled with the same sort of fluid, with the exception of being somewhat denser. One was clearly congenital, and in the other case the man, who was about 38 years of age, said he had had it as long as he could remember.

Dr. Stapleton likewise made some observations on the case of Clarke, who was recently shot on the bank of the Canal.

SPECIMEN OF PELVIC VISCERA.

Dr. Minchin exhibited the pelvic viscera of a patient who had died of peritonitis caused by a ruptured ovary. She came into hospital with the following symptoms:—She was a young woman, 30 years of age, and had for three weeks previously been gradually losing health and strength. She had low fever, loss of appetite, loss of sleep, diarrhoea, and extreme debility. On the night she was admitted it was found she had retention of urine for fifteen hours. The resident drew off the contents of the bladder, and administered an opiate, and (Dr. Minchin) saw her next morning. She then had retention of urine; there was great destruction of strength, the countenance was sunken, and the skin sallow, almost jaundiced in appearance, but of a more brownish appearance than jaundice; there was total loss of appetite, foul tongue, and very great diarrhoea during the whole night. On examining the abdomen in a cursory way, no pain was experienced; this part was not tumid, nor was it sunken, and there was a considerable layer of fat on the walls of the abdomen. After drawing off the urine, and passing his hand over the abdomen, a tumour was found in the right iliac region. On the left side and across the middle of the abdomen pressure was borne without any complaint. The difficulty, then, was to ascertain the nature of the tumour in the right iliac region. The woman's menstruation was regular, and had taken place nine days previously. There was no pain in the uterus or bladder. There the tumour, he believed, was an estrous cyst, in nature, for an examination in that quarter, particularly as the patient was weak and suffering from diarrhoea. The diarrhoea was altogether beyond control; everything was done to suppress it, but without effect. The bladder remained torpid, and had to be evacuated twice a day. The appetite was gone, and it was with difficulty they could induce her to take anything. She was extremely emaciated, suffering from strong purging, and was administered wine and restoratives in small quantities. On the third day of her being in hospital, on removing the urine from the bladder, he found there was some prominence, and on passing the finger into the vagina, he discovered that the entire pelvis was filled with a large tumour. In the debilitated state in which the patient was, he could not make a better examination. Touching the tumour was a little difficult, and no one knew how to examine and test it. He thought the patient was suffering from a strangulation of the appendix. The appendix was cut down, but he was unable to feel that there was anything wrong there. Next morning he found that the patient had taken sudden symptoms of peritonitis the night before, and she died rapidly of this disease in an intense form. He took out all the pelvic viscera. The bladder was perfectly healthy, and the uterus also was sound. The tumour was a large fibrous polypus, and there was no inflammation in the neck of the uterus. How the tumour came to be turned over to the right iliac region he could not say, except the existence of an abscess might have acted in pressing it over. The left iliac region was filled up with an exceedingly dark purulent matter, which escaped through a small hole; and no doubt was the origin of the peritonitis that was discovered, but in her debilitated state it required very little to destroy life. The ovary presented a sanguine-purulent cyst, which had burst; the left ovary was healthy. The finger could be passed with great ease round the inside of the neck of the uterus, notwithstanding the existence of this large polypus. The reason he brought the case forward was to show how a tumour of this kind could exist for a long time without any symptoms that would induce us to suspect it. The woman said she had never received any treatment from a medical man, and was not aware that the tumour was in the pelvis.

THE SUPERIOR PULMONARY VEINS OF THE RIGHT SIDE OPENING INTO THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA.

By Alexander Macalister, Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

A few days since Mr. Dwyer, one of our pupils in the College of Surgeons Dissecting-room, called my attention to a peculiar arrangement of the vessels in the root of the right lung of a female subject, which was not referable to any of the usual types.

On examination, the abnormal vessel proved to be the superior right pulmonary vein, which was situated above the first pair of intercostals in the root of the lung, and arose by several tributaries which passed out of the pulmonic substance, and, uniting, formed a single vessel that poured its blood into the superior cava in the same plane as the vena azygos, but anterior to that vessel. There was no trace of a valvular apparatus at the site of the communication, and the vessel was much smaller than its inferior companion.

Nothing was known of the life history of this individual, but probably the anomaly did not give rise to any marked symptoms. The embryological history of this anomaly is
rather obscure, but most probably it arose from an error in development, by which the right upper pulmonary vein communicated with the duct of Cuvier on that side instead of being posterior to it, as it should have been. There is, however, I believe, no normal connexion primarily between these vessels in their embryonic condition.

Guthrie found a communication between the arterial and venous trunks near the heart are well known; but the class of which this is a representative is among the rarest of such connexions. I have seen but one other example of this nature; but although it was even more singular than the present, yet I regret the specimen was inadvertently destroyed before I could preserve it. In it the superior pulmonary vein on the right side, after entering the pericardium, pierced the auricular septum, and bifurcated, or at least opened, by one small opening into the left auricle, and by a large orifice issue into the right auricle. In this instance, which was clearly the result of imperfect septal development, the same condition would have occurred as in the present instance—viz., a mixture of arterial with the venous blood in the right side of the heart. Whether this might not exercise some effect in the development or condition of the lungs would be an interesting inquiry, and one which, in neither of these instances, could I elucidate. The late Dr. Mayne, I believe, described a variety of a somewhat similar nature as the last mentioned.

NON-DEVELOPMENT OF THE GALL-BLADDER.

In the abdomen of a thin male subject I found that there was no appearance of a gall-bladder in its usual position, and on careful examination I discovered that only a small rudiment of such existed. The vesicular fissure in the liver is obvious, but bridged over with peritoneum, and the only trace of this sac existed as an extremely minute appendix to the hepatic duct, and lay between the laminae of the gastro-hepatic omentum.

In man this anomaly is decidedly rare, although among mammals, many of the ruminantia and paechydermia are destitute of this appendix, as the cervices, although present in the ox, sheep, and others.

HOLT'S TREATMENT OF STRicture OF THE URETHRA.

Dr. Fleming wished to bring under the notice of the Society a case that came before him that morning at the Richmond Hospital. The subject was a book-binder, aged 25. He was a patient in the Adelaide Hospital in 1862, labouring under the symptoms of organic stricture of the urethra. He was under the treatment of Mr. Barton. At the time of admission the stricture was of the class that it would hardly admit No. 1 or 2 catheter or bougie, and under Mr. Barton's treatment the case improved, so that after the time the man left hospital an instrument up to eight or ten, and conical in shape, could be introduced. In November in the same year the man went to the Meath Hospital, and was under the care of Dr. Macnamara. The stricture was then distinctly evident, but by the 27th of November was able to get in Mr. Holt's apparatus, and with it he dilated the stricture. He afterwards introduced catheter No. 11. This he introduced upon a second occasion, and he was kind enough to ask him (Dr. Fleming) to pass the catheter. He did so, and succeeded in passing either Nos. 10 or 12 in the erect posture without the slightest interruption. He was at the Richmond Hospital this morning, complaining, not of uneasiness in the urethra, but in the vicinity of the urethra, fancying he had piles, but none were visible. He said he was free from any urinary symptoms; that he did not pass water more frequently than natural, and that there had been no catheter passed since 1862. He (Dr. Fleming) introduced the full-sized instrument into the most perfect facility; there was not the slightest interruption.

Dr. Stapleton—Do you know any case in which Holt's plan has not succeeded?

Dr. Fleming said he had adopted Mr. Holt's plan in not a few cases, and in those cases which were the most unmanageable of all, stricture of the orifice of the urethra, resulting from cancer, and where, also, there was generally a second stricture in the vicinity of the bulb.

Dr. Stapleton—With respect to stricture of the orifice of the urethra, he had a case of that sort in a boy in Dr. Hospital who had an ulcer that eat round the orifice of the urethra. He had the greatest difficulty in finding the orifice with a probe. He introduced Holt's instrument and burst it. There was some bleeding. He was proud of the case, and showed it as a fine specimen, but some time afterwards he found it contracted to what it was before.

Dr. Macnamara distinctly remembered the case. It was precisely what Dr. Fleming had stated. From his experience in this method of treating stricture, he was far from saying that every case had been invariably successful; but he would say that the result of the majority of those cases had been most gratifying. In every case that had turned out successful there had been a little bleeding, and in those cases in which there had not been a drop of blood he expressed an unfavourable result. He liked to see a few drops of blood appear after the operation, and on the next morning the shirt notably stained. Whenever that had taken place he had always found a satisfactory result, but in those cases which had been perfectly bloodless he anticipated that the operation would prove a failure. He firmly believed in that form of elastic stricture which, no matter what the form of operation employed, would recur again and again.

Dr. Darby said that no matter what plan of treatment was adopted some cases would relapse, and every man who had treated stricture must have experienced cases of that kind. If the immediate plan was as successful as the more dilatory, and equally safe, he would say it was the best from the fact of its being immediate. He had hitherto had no opportunity of seeing the immediate plan tried, but he confessed he was rather prejudiced against it. He remembered when Stafford's instrument was in daily use, and when treatment by the caustic bougie was also practised, and surgeons differed much with one another as to the efficacy of the respective modes of treatment. He believed that by increasing the size of the bougie he had cured many cases without the sign of a relapse. He had done one operation which he had had reach to the size of 15 or 16, and he thought if they stopped at No. 10 there was danger of a relapse taking place.

Dr. Fleming said he did not stand up as the warm advocate of Mr. Holt's treatment, but he thought it right to bring the present case forward as one in which the immediate plan seemed to have been attended with very favour able results.

INTERNAL ABDOMINAL STRANGULATION AND THE OMHALO-MESENTERIC VESSELS.—THE LATE PROFESSOR HARRISON'S VIEWS.

Mr. B. W. Richardson stated that he was indebted to his friend Dr. Sinclair, the accomplished Professor of Midwifery in the University of Dublin, for the living specimens of young salmon in the jar which he held in his hand. They were about sixteen days old, and still possessed the umbilical vesicle, which is yet comparatively of large size. It is scarcely necessary to remark that as fishes leave the egg before being as fully formed as to be able to live born, they have consequently the umbilical vesicle at birth, which organ, in addition to its other uses, acts as a temporary respiratory apparatus until the gills are fully perfected. As then the umbilical vesicle acts as a temporary lung in fishes, these animals are not provided with an allantois, which performs this function in both mammals and birds. Mr. Richardson could place them in water in cells under the microscope, when the members could view the circulation in the omhalo-mesenteric vessels in the umbilical vesicle. In their present state of development the move-
ment of the circulation of the blood can only be clearly seen in the umbilical vesicle; but, a few days, ago when the specimens were more diaphanous than they are now, the blood could be distinctly seen circulating along the whole spine, the different course of the arterial and venous blood being most manifest.

These specimens are not only of physiological, but are also of surgical, interest, for the omphalo-mesenteric vessels afforded to the late Professor Harrison the material for a very ingenious theory regarding internal abdominal strangulation. Several years ago while that most distinguished and ingenious observer was taking some observations at the Dublin Pathological Society, he examined a specimen of internal strangulation, remarked, that he considered that the bands which sometimes cause internal abdominal strangulation, may be either the result of inflammatory action, or may consist of some original natural structure belonging to the period of fetal life. In Dr. Harrison's case, a cord extended from what he calls the end of the uræus, back towards the mesentery, into which it was inserted. This formed a pouce in which a portion of intestine was engaged and strangulated, causing peritonitis and rapid death. He (Dr. Harrison) observed, "that from the situation, appearance, and attachments of the band, it was plain that it could be nothing but the uræus, with the remains of the omphalo-mesenteric vessels in the chick," he further remarked, "the vessels which form the uræus were rudiment of the yolk-bag, gradually unite and form two vessels, which, as the animal grows, run towards the mesentery, in order to transmit the blood to the heart. In the human subject, says he, "there is an organ analogous to the yolk-bag of the chick,—namely, the umbilical vesicle, which disappears about the sixth week of fetal life, and the use of which appears to be the same as that of the yolk-bag."

As the child becomes more advanced, the umbilical vesicle is carried into the abdomen and becomes gradually obliterated; but its vessels can be still seen passing in towards the mesentery. Dr. Harrison thought "it was not unreasonable to infer, that what occurred in the lower animals occurred also in man; and as the fetus advanced in growth and the bladder descended into the pelvis, the omphalo-mesenteric vessels would be seen running from the top of the bladder towards the mesentery. In the more advanced period of fetal life, these omphalo-mesenteric vessels, being no longer of any use, wither and disappear; but they do not always so do, and sometimes a rudiment remains, forming a cord which extends from the top of the bladder to the mesentery. From this view of the case he (Dr. Harrison) thought the strangulation was produced by the remains of the omphalo-mesenteric vesicle."

Notwithstanding the ingenuity of Dr. Harrison's view regarding the pathology of his case, it appears to me to be hardly tenable. More particularly, as his description of the omphalo-mesenteric vessels is not in accordance with our present embryological knowledge. Strictly speaking, the name omphalo-mesenteric is applied to two arteries and two veins which emerge from the sides of the fetus and convey the blood to and from the area-vascularis. The two arteries are given off by the fetal heart just after the two vertebræ unite to form it. The two veins open into the lower extremity of the heart. These are the omphalo-mesenteric vessels, and are for carrying on the circulation in the umbilical vesicle, the mesentery, and the intestine. As development progresses, the two omphalo-mesenteric arteries and veins are replaced by corresponding vessels communicating in some degree the umbilical and mesenteric arteries. This vessel is usually only applied to those vessels which ramify in the umbilical vesicle, mesentery, and intestine, whereas Harrison's description is more in accordance with the anatomy of the umbilical vessels themselves, and which are contained in the allantois—a structure, by-the-by, which Dr. Harrison did not allude to at all. This structure is gradually protruded from the lower end of the intestine, bringing with it two arteries and two veins. These are the umbilical vessels. The two arteries are given off by branches of the abdominal aorta, and the veins open into the mesenteric veins, and through these the blood reaches the heart. One of the umbilical veins eventually disappears, and as additional labour is thrown upon the other, it enlarges in caliber. As I have already mentioned, the allantois is partly a respiratory organ, and is the medium by which deoxygenated blood is obtained for the fetus. It is quite evident that Harrison's account can only be applied to the umbilical, and not to the omphalo-mesenteric vessels, and therefore it appears to me that the strangulation in his case could scarcely have been caused by obliterated omphalo-mesenteric arteries or veins.

(At the conclusion of Mr. Richardson's observations the members viewed the circulation in the umbilical vesicles, the object-glass used for the demonstration being a two-inch, by C. Baker of London.)

**MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.**

**March 21st, 1866.**

**Dr. BEATTY,** President of the College, in the Chair.

**Dr. WM. MOORE** read the details of some cases of **PARALYSIS OF SYPHILITIC ORIGIN.**

The first case was one of syphilis followed by secondary symptoms and paraplegia, which occurred in a young man, aged 28.

In the second case syphilis was followed by secondary eruptions, rupia, and hemiplegia with occasional epileptiform attacks, followed by unconsciousness.

In the third case, that of a female who contracted syphilis, epileptiform attacks were followed by hemiplegia.

In the fourth case, that of a man aged about 45, repeated syphilitic contractures were followed by secondary eruptions, by iritis, and, finally, by imperfect vision, progressive paralysing attacks, and the symptoms described as incidental to progressive motor ataxy. In these cases anti-syphilitic remedies were adopted, and with success.

Dr. Moore's paper, which was of considerable length, and entered into minute details, became the subject of a discussion in which several members took part.

**Dr. BELCHER then read a paper entitled**

**REMARKS ON DIPHTHERIA, CHIEFLY WITH REFERENCE TO ITS CONTAGIOUS, EPIDEMIC, AND FATAL CHARACTER; AND TO ITS SUPPOSED CONNEXION WITH THE CATTLE PLAGUE, AND WITH A CERTAIN STATE OF THE WEATHER, FOUND ON THE DETAILS OF SEVERAL RECENT CASES.**

In this paper, which, like the preceding, was one of considerable length, Dr. Belcher gave a record of about thirty cases of diphtheria, or of diseases allied thereto, which he had recently met with in private practice. He proceeded to discuss the supposed cause or causes of diphtheria, its contagious and fatal character, the modes of death in that disease, the frequent occurrence of sudden death during convalescence from it, and its tendency to attack members of the same family, though separated by long distances from each other. The propriety of tracheotomy or laryngotomy was also debated, and reference was made to several observations of Huxham, Fothergill, Rutty, and others, with regard to its supposed identity with the English epidemic of 1748. Its supposed connexion with the cattle plague, and with a certain state of the weather, were also discussed.

At its conclusion, the President said that the discussion on it should be reserved to the next meeting of the Society, after which he declared the proceedings adjourned.

Standard works, which have been prepared with care by writers specially qualified for the task, should not, on the decease of their writers, become disused. The very admirable works of the late Dr. Neligan above all deserve such preservation, and the enterprising publishers who originally issued correctly and uncompromisingly secured the most competent editors possible for the purpose. We have had occasion to bestow very great praise on the way in which Prof. Macnamara produced a new edition of the older and larger work of Dr. Neligan, and the present edition of the "Treatise on Skin Diseases," by Dr. Belcher, is worthy of equal commendation. The editor’s additions are numerous, and especially with regard to classifications, derivations, definitions, and bibliographical references, very great erudition is displayed. Among new subjects are the eruptive fevers, and a brief but useful account of them is given. With regard to a probable explanation of the nature of measles we make the following interesting quotation:

"In the American Journal of Medical Sciences, July, 1862, Dr. Salisbury of Newark, Ohio, describes a form of camp measles, which he attributes to sleeping on mouldy straw. His observations are chiefly to the effect that the influence of the fungi of wheat straw on the human system is, in fact, a poison generated by the mouldy straw, and giving rise to a disease identical with measles. In the October number of the same journal (1862) Dr. Salisbury treats of the prophylactic power which the inoculation of straw fungi exercises in those exposed to the contagion of measles. In the Dublin Quarterly Journal for February, 1863, Dr. Henry Kennedy of this city gives a very remarkable case in point, in which the patient was poisoned by having some mouldy meal suddenly thrown into the eyes and throat. He also remarks that Dr. Kidd of this city made some flavised meal mouldy, and then, by the aid of the microscope, detected in it fungi very like, if not identical with, some of those figured in the Plate of Dr. Salisbury."

The description of small-pox, we must confess, strikes us as meagre, and we would suggest to the editor that it should be considerably amplified or omitted altogether. The subject of varioloid, or modified small-pox, for instance, is dismissed in three lines:

"Varioloid, or modified small-pox, occurs in cases where the patient has had the more severe form previously, or has been vaccinated; it is also caused by inoculation."

On the difficulty of observing eczema in the vesicular stage the editor has some most appropriate observations, and a case which was treated at the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, in which vesicular, impetiginous, and erythematous eruptions occurred on different parts of the body at the same time, is referred to.

For the treatment of itch the preparation which has found great favour among military surgeons is a mixture of the penta-sulphide of calcium and hyposulphite of lime, readily made by boiling one part of quick lime with two of sublimed sulphur in a ton of water. The editor has found this mode of treatment most efficacious in a very large number of cases.

With regard to the causation of prurigo senilis, it is remarked by Dr. Belcher—

"By some dermatologists the occurrence of the pedicul is considered as only an accidental circumstance, and not constituting a symptom of the disease; by others it is regarded as of the greatest importance, and as essential to the disease, and they have therefore, following Alibert, denominated the form thus characterised, prurigo pedicularis."

We have always thought that the ablest chapter in Dr. Neligan’s work was that which treats of the squamous class of cutaneous diseases, and as the writer of this notice was a student under that energetic physician for two years previous to the appearance of the work, and had opportunities of seeing the very cases from which his descriptions were drawn, he can vouch for their great accuracy. This chapter is therefore the one to which our editor, with every anxiety to include in the work the most recent information, has been able to add least.

The chapter on diseases of the hair and nails, and that on the therapeutics of skin diseases, have been greatly enlarged, and in the latter the references have been made to the British Pharmacopoeia. A most copious bibliographical index, and one of words and matters, concludes this really standard book, and renders it more indispensable than ever to the practitioner.


Training for the various athletic sports has become no unimportant art, and in all circles where athletic exercises are pursued, even in our universities, we find certain members who set themselves to the task of professional and practical training. Nor is this a matter of small necessity; but this art should be practised upon sound principles of physiology, since it really takes in hand the constitutions and the lives of numbers of young men who are the healthiest and best representatives of strength in the country.

The monograph entitled "The Arts of Rowing and Training," by Argonaut, although evidently not written by a physiologist, is the work of a careful and accurate observer. The book lays down no empirical rules, and while it is calculated to divest the public mind of the vulgar prejudices and absurd notions of raw beefsteaks, it provides the professional trainer and his pupils with a short concise hand-book of plain directions, the fundamental bases of which are temperance, sobriety, and chastity, by which they can pursue healthy training—i.e., the maintenance of the frame in such a state of vigour that it is enabled to perform severe bodily labour without injury to the system.

In the first chapter the author endeavours to correct the prevalent erroneous impressions disseminated by sensation writers on the statistics of mortality of the university crews. This he contrasts with the mortality of jockeys—a class among whom an injurious method of training is perpetually practised.

In the next chapter he discusses the means to be employed, and, instead of recommending excesses in any way, he condemns them altogether. He deprecates in the highest degree the old and injurious systems of suoridies and purgatives for reduction of weight, recommending only the natural means—viz., healthful exercise, while the system is to be invigorated by good sound food and refreshing rest, regular hours, and abstinence, not forgetting other sanitary measures, as ventilation, &c. The diet recommended is most liberal and wholesome; instead of nauseating with a continuance of underdone meat, every variety of plain properly-cooked fresh meat, with vegetables, eggs, bread, butter, lettuce, and light puddings, is ordered, as well as a daily allowance of one and a half pints of ale, two glasses of port wine after dinner, and tea with the morning and evening meal rather than coffee.

The greatest care is advised regarding the choice of men to row; those unaccustomed to it are not suddenly to be put into training, but first to be taught lessons of self-denial, such as the eschewing of smoke and alcoholic excesses, and thus gradually to be prepared for more strict regularity in the habits of daily life, while every candidate for an oar is recommended to undergo a thorough medical examination,
in order to ascertain whether there is any physical condition of any of his organs that would forbid the practice of severe exercise.

The object to be attained by the course proposed in this little book is a reduction of fat, particularly of internal and excessive adipose tissue, an improvement in the muscular tone, and a healthy active condition of the secreting and excreting organs. The means of accomplishing it are sound, and not in any way injurious, and the book is a valuable guide to all who can enjoy healthful recreations.

LECTURES ON HYDROPHOBIA. Compiled from MS. Notes of the late Dr. T. S. HOLLAND. By T. C. SHINKWIN, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, Queen's College, Cork.

So few Surgeons have had the opportunity of observing more than an isolated case of hydrophobia that little attention has ever been directed to the subject, which is, nevertheless, worthy of more commendation. Surgery should never rest satisfied with the conclusion that it has failed to master the pathology or treatment of any disease. Dr. Shinkwin's Lectures have been read seriatim by our readers, in The Medical Press, and are full of interest and information on this peculiar subject. The brochures is altogether the best essay on dog madness which we have seen, and, now that such close attention is accorded to diseases of the inferior animals, will be read with interest. We don't believe in the impossibility of cure in any disease if the true pathology can be made out, and the treatment, prophylactic and curative, based on it.

ON THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF VESICO-VAGINAL FISTULA. By AWLY P. BANON, F.R.C.S.I. Pp. 15.

Dr. Banon details ten cases of successful operation for this disease and one of partial cure—eight of which were effected by a single operation: an unusually large proportion of successful cases for one operation. They are not, however, correctly defined as vesico-vaginal cases, one being uterovesical, another recto-vaginal, and one of lacerated perineum. Dr. Banon varied his operative proceedings between the Bonneau's and Marion Sims' method, and employed with success a method of his own invention, for transfixing the edge of the wound before parting it off. It is creditable to Surgery that an operation so much dreaded for its uncertainty should have been reduced to as successful a line of treatment as many others which are not subject to the same difficulties.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY. By JAMES AKNOTT, M.D.

We have received the title and prospectus, and have been glad to notice them when the entire work reaches us.

A SURGEON KILLED ON A RAILWAY.—A frightful accident occurred on the Liverpool Valley branch of the Midland Railway at Codnor Park on Tuesday last. About one o'clock Mr. Featherstone, surgeon to the Butterley Company, was driving across the branch line which leads from the company's works at Codnor Park to the warehouses at Ripley. The vehicle in which he was driving was covered with a tarp, and as it was crossing the rails two empty coal waggons, which were being shunted off a pick-up train from Chesterfield to Nottingham, ran into and smashed the conveyance to pieces, killing Mr. Featherstone on the spot. The horse and Mr. Featherstone's servant (who was driving) escaped unhurt, although the servant was so terrified that he was for a time insensible. Directly after the accident one of the railway porters ran off to Mr. Featherstone's for assistance, being then ignorant of the fact that it was Mr. Featherstone himself who was killed.


"SALUS POPULI SUPERAMA LEX."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

THE SICK AND INFIRM POOR IN WORKHOUSES.

There is now some chance that the unfortunate class of our fellow creatures who have been reduced to the rank of paupers by sickness, old age, or other infirmity, will at last receive at least the treatment which we adopt towards our sick horses, our cows, and our pigs, but which we have hitherto almost denied to human beings. The political newspapers which formerly almost entirely ignored even the existence of paupers, and closed their pages to any tales of suffering which might be related of them, now vie with each other in filling their columns with the details of Coroners' Inquests in Workhouses, with the reports of Poor-law Inspectors, and with the censures passed upon local Guardians. We and other Medical writers, who have been behind the scenes, and who knew the previous impenetrability of the general Press and the Poor-law Board to any sympathy with sick paupers, might well characterise the present spasmodic zeal as a piece of gross hypocrisy, did we not believe that the agitation now in progress, however late it may have come, is likely to be of service in removing the evils which have long existed, have repeatedly been exposed, but have never been redressed.

As we have before remarked, it is no part of our duty to enter into any discussions as to the general principles of the Poor-law system; to inquire into the value of the labour test as applied to paupers; to compare the conditions of vagrancy and crime; to determine the method of treating tramps in the casual wards, or matters of a similar character. If healthy people are too idle to work, or if ordinary work cannot be found for them, it is quite right that they should be made to earn their living by such labour as is suitable to their condition and previous occupation. But when the healthy man, woman, or child becomes sick or infirm, whether he or she be a pauper, or a tramp, or even a criminal, he becomes the legitimate object of public compassion, and enters peculiarly into the beneficent province of the Medical practitioner.

In former periods of the history of England, as is very well known, and in most Continental nations as in the present day, the care of the sick and infirm poor was intrusted to the numerous religious communities which the genius of Christianity had introduced into Europe. But in this country the endowments of the Monasteries having been alienated to secular uses, and distributed as bribes to the nobles to insure their con-
currence in the policy of the Eighth Henry, the relief of the sick and the distressed was either discontinued altogether or left to the operation of private charity. From the latter source arose many of those munificent endowments for the education of the needy, the care of the insane, the treatment of the sick, and the repression of crime, which are among the greatest glories of the British nation, and more especially of the British metropolis, where hospitals exist on a scale of palatial splendour, and are supported by princely revenues every day increasing in amount. But this very circumstance, like the accumulation of wealth among individuals, tends only to make the surrounding poverty and distress more conspicuous; and thus, even among the sick and disabled poor, we have on the one hand an aristocracy who are sumptuously entertained and taken care of in the hospitals, and on the other a commonalty who are left to die in the streets, to languish with fever or other infectious diseases in their own miserable dwellings, or to vegetate in the dismal dens provided by the Poor-law. This law, which, in its nature and origin, is really a just and beneficent one, is intended to supply the want of private charity, and to equalize the treatment of those who are afflicted with illness or other causes incapacitating them from earning their livelihood. But the statute of Elizabeth, framed for this purpose, inevitably led to abuses, arising, however, rather from the lapse of time and the consequent changes in men and manners, than from any defect in the original design. Thus, in modern days, the distinction between rich and poor has been drawn more widely than ever, and, what is more, there are not only rich and poor individuals, but rich and poor localities, and every day sees the rich withdrawing more and more from the quarters inhabited by the poor, and the poor vanishing from the vicinity of the rich. Thus, a Poor-law, applying alike to Bethnal-green, or Shoreditch, or Whitechapel, and to Belgravia and St. George's, Hanover-square, is really a very unequal and unjust law, because the latter districts have comparatively very few poor, and the former have too many; and the rates, being collected locally, press with great severity upon the poorer quarters.

Now, the New Poor-law, as it was once called, and which is now in operation, was intended to reconcile many of these anomalies, and to introduce a uniform system for the relief of the poor; and the Poor-law Board was established in order to carry out these views. So far as the general machinery of this Board is concerned, we have no fault to find; and the details of income and expenditure have no doubt been very properly adjusted, audited, and allowed, in the several Unions and Parishes; but the treatment of the Sick Poor by this Board, and in connexion with the Sick Poor the treatment of the Poor-law Medical Officers, has been in almost every case most shameful; and the tardy steps now taken by the Board at the eleventh hour to retrace its course, will very insufficiently atone for the years of insolence, neglect, and injustice, of which the Poor-law Medical Officers have so justly, so loudly, and so persistently complained.

The Poor-law Board, being invested by law with the power of controlling the local Boards, and, if need be, of adjusting complaints between the latter and the Medical Officers, has almost invariably taken the part of the local Boards; and however much the Medical Officers may have been in the right, they have entirely ceased to expect any mercy or consideration from the potentates at Whitehall. Hence, we unhesitatingly affirm that the Poor-law Board is culpable for nearly all the abuses in the management of the Sick Poor which have long existed, but have only recently been brought to light. The Poor-law Board knows perfectly well that the insatiable condition of the Workhouses, the want of efficient nursing for the sick, the harshness of officials towards the patients, and other abuses, have been repeatedly brought under its notice by Medical Officers. The Poor-law Board, if it chooses to produce them, has written documents substantiating such complaints; and if it has not more of such evidence, the Board knows that it is suppressed because the representation of the truth on the part of the Medical Officers would insure their dismissal from their ill-requited posts. When the Poor-law Board might have influenced public opinion and might have done much to obviate and prevent the abuses now so prominently brought before the public, it utterly neglected to take any steps whatever, and in deference to the local Boards, withheld the evidence which even its own Inspectors had presented to it. Some of these Inspectors had actually measured the amount of cubic feet of air allowed to the sick paupers in some of the Workhouses, and although in this and other particulars the arrangements were found not only insufficient, but dangerous to health, yet these and other similar facts were quietly held back, until in the year 1865, the Board pretends to rub its eyes and to manifest an intense zeal for improvement, and makes a merit of floating with the general current of public opinion.

Contemptible, however, as we think the conduct of the Poor-law Board towards the Medical Officers and the Sick Poor, and culpably negligent as we believe it to have been in the performance of its duties to this afflicted class, we nevertheless accept its co-operation in the present movement, which has not only obtained the favour of the general press but the sympathy of many of the rich, and even the patronage of the nobility. The public will at last do what the Poor-law Board might have done long ago, if, instead of slavishly yielding to the ignorance and the arrogance of the local authorities, it had stood forth to befriend the Sick Poor and to vindicate the rights of humanity.

Mrs. Map\p, the bone-setter, visited the Grecian Coffeehouse once a week in her coach and four from Epsom in 1796. Mrs. Stephens received £5000 from Parliament in 1739 for communicating the secret of her solvent for stone in the bladder.
EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF THE IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE CHILDREN OF IRELAND.

In a recent number of this Journal we furnished our readers with a full report of a meeting held at Charlemont House, of historic memory, during the month of February last. It is now our wish to call the attention of the profession to the object of that meeting, to urge them to take the position in this matter to which their calling justly entitles them, and to suggest to them the advisability of supporting the proposed movement by every means in their power.

According to the last Census, there were 7033 idiots in Ireland, of whom on the day when the Census was taken 403 were in lunatic asylums, 21 in prisons, 934 in workhouses, 5675 at large, either wanderers, mendicants, or under the care of their friends. It appears that in the year 1861, there were in Ireland 470 idiots under the age of 10 years, 618 between 10 and 15, and 805 between 15 and 20, giving a total of 1893 at an educational age.

When we consider this state of things, and reflect at the same time that in almost all countries, save Ireland, institutions have been established for ameliorating the condition of the most helpless and unfortunate of our fellow beings, we cannot but admit that Dublin, with its many charities, with its numerous asylums, hospitals, and schools, still wants what is now proposed to be established—a special institution for the idiotic and imbecile children of our fatherland. On the grounds of political economy, it is certainly a sound undertaking, but more so on the grounds of Christian charity and duty.

From the statistics above given, it appears that idiots are sometimes placed in lunatic asylums. Now, to anyone who has investigated the psychology of the question this must appear to be a very insane practice. A lunatic asylum is, perhaps, the worst place in which an idiot could be placed, and for such as live in a place of the kind no description can be more hopelessly true than the rhyme of Dr. Watts—

"Like brutes they live, like brutes they die."

The Commissioners in Lunacy have lately reported to the House of Commons that a lunatic asylum is a most unfit residence for an idiot; and they have placed on record their conviction, which we heartily endorse, that the treatment of this unfortunate class is a mixed moral and medical one; in other words, that it is one with which medical men are peculiarly concerned, and one which cannot be properly conducted without their hearty cooperation.

Space would not here allow us to enlarge on the details of the now celebrated and successful asylum of this kind at Earlswood, in Surrey; of those in other parts of England and Scotland, on the Continent, and in America; of the painstaking and unremitting methods of education and care adopted in these asylums, and of the varied literature of the subject. At a future time we purpose to enter more fully into some of these questions, but meanwhile we must call attention to the fact noted by the Archbishop of Dublin in his speech at Charlemont House—that in this, as in most other charitable and humane projects, our profession takes the lead. On the committee newly formed to collect funds, and carry out the project of establishing an institution of this kind in or near Dublin, are leading metropolitan members of our own profession; and it would be unjust to conceal the fact, that to the profession of medicine, and to its literature, we owe the origin and moving spring of this transaction. Dr. Kidd, of this city, who, as is well known, is the learned editor of our contemporary, the Dublin Quarterly Journal, not only published—or rather printed for private circulation—his most interesting "Appeal on behalf of the Idiotic and Imbecile Children of Ireland," from which we have taken many of the facts above stated; but he also organized the first meeting, and now spurs the matter forward by his untiring energy. We wish the project God-speed, and we urge its well-being on the profession.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF "THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR."

The subscribers to the Medical Press and Circular will perceive that we have to-day redeemed our promise of further extending the limits of the journal, whenever the demands on our space should render necessary such an increase. From this day forth our readers will receive forty pages of matter instead of thirty-two, which has hitherto constituted the limit of the journal—an addition of two-thirds to the Medical Circular and of eight pages to the Medical Press. We have been compelled to adopt this course by the rapid multiplication of the claims on our space for advertisements and contributions, and we hope by it to place ourselves in a position to accommodate all the requirements of advertisers without unduly sacrificing the interest of the journal to our readers, and that the delays which have hitherto unavoidable in the publication of communications will also be obviated.

We hope that this improvement in the Medical Press and Circular, which is achieved at a very considerable expense, will be accepted by the profession as a guarantee for our desire to place the journal in a foremost position, and to advance, pari passu, with its growing importance.

THE CONVEYANCE OF LUNATICS TO ASYLUMS.

In the Report submitted to the Directors of the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, at the annual meeting which was held last week, there are many points of great interest discussed in Dr. Skene's usual forcible style. But there is one matter alluded to, to which we beg specially to call the attention of our readers, as it is a subject of great importance. It refers to the manner in which persons who have been declared to be of unsound mind are conveyed to the Asylum. We all know something of the horror with which lunatics are regarded by ignorant people, and this feeling sometimes leads to the use of very injudicious and hurtful treatment to the poor patient; and in order to provide for his safe conveyance to an asylum, the most extraordinary and uncalled-for measures are sometimes had recourse to, which as Dr. Skene points out, are often productive of lasting injury to the insane. The following is that part of the Doctor's report which treats of this subject:—

"Patients continue to be brought to the asylum in mechanical restraint—several had handcuffs on when they arrived, and one gentleman was brought not only secured by means of ropes, but stupefied with chloroform, and guarded by five men! It appears very singular that such things are still done in this country, when it has been so generally
made known that in almost every case a patient will come quietly to an asylum if he is told where he is going, the reason for it, and if the necessity for it is made apparent by the simple presence of one or two experienced attendants authorized to remove him.

"It is not easy to estimate the amount of injury done to patients who are taken to asylums by sheer force or under false pretences. It tends to destroy their confidence in the medical officers and their friends, and to mar the efforts made for their recovery, or even for their comfort. There are inmates of this asylum now, who have been here for years, and who up to this day resent kindness, refuse advice, and repudiate every attempt to gain their confidence, because they were entrapped, as they say, into the place, or brought to it under some false pretences. One such case is worthy of especial notice, to illustrate the evils resulting from such malpractice. A gentleman was admitted upwards of four years ago, who to this day affirms he was brought into the asylum under a parcel of lies; that if he had been told he was required to come here, and had the reasons explained to him, there is no one that he would have treated with greater respect than myself, or whose advice he would have valued more; but as he was entrapped here illegally, as he maintains, or by false representations, he will take no advice from me. He would not even accept his discharge from me, or even from the Commissioners in Lunacy, who, he thinks, have condemned the act which placed him here."

These are sensible remarks, and coming from one who has had so large an experience in the management of the insane, they are worthy of the attention not of the public only, but of the Profession as well. In country places in particular, medical men should see that the patient, who by their certificates has been pronounced to be a lunatic, is subjected to no undue force or ill treatment in his removal; and they ought to endeavour to impress the public with what Dr. Skae here points out—viz., "that in almost every case a patient will come quietly to an asylum if he is told where he is going, the reason for it, and if the necessity for it is made apparent by the simple presence of one or two experienced attendants authorized to remove him."

Deceit should especially be avoided, for it makes the patient suspicious and shakes his confidence in every one about him, so that all efforts made to restore him to a proper state of mind are frequently unavailing.

URQUHART v. BONNAR.

This case, which has been twice tried by a jury, and on both occasions decided in favour of the pursuer, came up again before the first division in the Court of Session on Friday last, when the defender moved for a new trial. The pursuer is a shoemaker in Cupar, and the defender is Dr. Bonnar, a medical practitioner in the same town. The issue that was sent to the jury was, whether the assignation of a policy of insurance was signed by the pursuer when he was under essential error as to its nature and effect, induced through fraud and misrepresentation, or undue concealment on the part of the defender. The defender now asks for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict in previous trials was contrary to evidence. The chief points of interest in connexion with the case are these: Dr. Bonnar, the defender, had been the medical adviser of the pursuer from the year 1845. In October, 1858, the pursuer was the defender's tenant of a shop in Cupar, at a rent of £18, which was payable yearly at the Martinmas term. At that time Urquhart did not owe the doctor one farthing of rent, and he had a general account against Dr. Bonnar for shoes and boots furnished to his family. Whereas the doctor had no account against Urquhart for medicines, for all the medicines that were

got in Bonnar's shop were paid for with ready money. Pursuer had his mother, an old woman close upon eighty years of age, living with him, and as at that time Urquhart was in very bad health, he was desirous of making some provision for the support of his mother in case he should die before her. He spoke to the doctor about having his life insured, and the defender brought the proposals to the pursuer to get them filled up, saying that it was best to apply to two different offices, for if one did not accept the other might. Urquhart says he filled up one and the doctor filled up the other. The insurance was effected, and, according to Urquhart, Bonnar retained the policy in his possession; and that in May, 1859, when the pursuer was in very bad health, Bonnar called upon him, and asked him to give him an assignation of his policy as a security. And the pursuer declares that the assignation was obtained from him without his being made clearly to understand the nature of it. Dr. Bonnar, on the other hand, swears that the assignation was read over to the pursuer before he signed it, and that he knew perfectly well the nature of the transaction.

The discussion of the case was adjourned, and we have not been able to ascertain whether leave for a new trial has been granted.

It is much to be regretted that such an action should ever have come before a court of law. For however innocent Dr. Bonnar may be in regard to the accusations that are made against him, the very fact of his being connected with such a transaction at all cannot fail to injure him in his professional relations. And we have no hesitation in expressing it as our most decided opinion, that it is a very wrong thing for any medical man to have anything whatever to do with the insuring of a patient's life, and more especially when the patient is in a precarious state of health.

Such a transaction may be carried out with the greatest honesty, no doubt, and we cannot believe that Dr. Bonnar has been guilty of anything approaching to fraud or wilful misrepresentation, but in acting as he did he has laid himself open to suspicion, and furnished the public with matter for scandal.

MEMORANDA OF THE MONTH.

"Ars longa, vita brevis:" life short, the art of healing tedious, said Mr. Shandy—a free translation of the line in Hippocrates, applicable to the cattle plague, its therapeutics and pathology. Dr. Copland, the Johnson of medical-dictionary makers, gives his adherence to the diet of Worms, while the patentees of certain disinfectants have found favour with the Royal Commission.

The University of Cambridge has taken a step in the right direction, by the appointment of two Professors—one of Human Anatomy and Physiology, to which Dr. Humphry was elected unanimously amidst the congratulation of his friends; while for the second professorship, that of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, there was a sharp contest between Mr. Newton, of Magdalen, and Dr. Drosier, of Caen; the former elected by 110 votes to 82.

A very able paper by Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, appears in Macmillan of this month. The author takes as his text the late able "Huntarian Oration" of Dr. Acland, of Oxford, and rather severely analyses the philosophy of the Huxleys and the London University, as represented by these and Dr. Carpenter. He strikes suggestively and well at the cant of morphology and "force."
Sir W. Ferguson, in locations after his operations a few days ago, drew the attention of his class to what he styled a "new procedure" in bad cases of fungus testis, that of not cutting it away as malignant, but returning it to its natural cavity in the tunica vaginalis. Sir William admitted that London had been learning from Edinburgh of late in such matters. Mr. Syme had originated the idea that this ugly fungus has a microscopically harmless structure after all, and should not be shaved away or the testis amputated, as was customary in the routine of London practice and elsewhere. Compression of the fungus does good, but patients will not attend to it sufficiently, so that on the whole this simple plastic operation of Syme is best.

As to whether such a testis fungated is of subsequent value, Sir William added to these "wise saws" a modern instance of some interest, that of a man with one testis lost, who underwent this operation on the other, or second, yet in the normal course of events proved to be the father of a child; so that the operation is one, as amusingly remarked, which preserves an organ that is more than merely ornamental.

Mr. Flower has read the first part of a memoir on the osteology of the sperm whale (Husysetar), pointing the moral of his tale by a back bone and head of a giant skeleton recently put up at the College of Surgeons, of which the head alone is represented to weigh over one ton, the length of the whale (realising some of the ever-amusing ideas of Guibbad), forty-six feet! This Titan skeleton is indeed a grand accession to the instructive riches of the Hunter Museum, more than can be said, perhaps, for a series of water-colour drawings representing—to wit—portions of skull sliced away by sabre cuts, skulls shattered by falls, swords through the throat, and such subjects.

The day we happened to be in the museum, a fashionable lady visitor was looking at the sketches. We can stand a lady apothecary at surgical operations. These drawings are very first-rate as works of art, but are nevertheless painful and wearisome as works of feeling or taste, and the sooner they are consigned to some chamber of horrors at Netley, the better; they teach nothing, and, as regards the art of the physician, they are incongruous and painful.

A gratifying instance of royal patronage bestowed on one of our most deserving and useful medical institutions, the Surgical Home, at Netting Hill, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is to be noticed this month. Few of our smaller "special" hospitals in London (excepting, perhaps, the Ophthalmic at Moorfields), can boast of such "spolia opima" in favour of curés as this, where the needle and knife of Mr. Baker Brown have had such various triumphs in female diseases. A royal cheque for 25 guineas, and good wishes for the success of the institution, with other marks of royal patronage, have accordingly crowned the labour of years with a just need of public approbation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

March 7, 1866.

HOMOEOPATHY AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Report of the Association for the Trial of Preventive and Curative Treatment of the Cattle Plague by the Homeopathic method, the company so well bepraised by the Times, which appears under the auspices of the Duke of Marlborough as chairman, announces the collapse of the Association. The reasons given are twofold—firstly, that Homoeopathy had proved a failure; and secondly, that even if it had not, the determination of the Government to trust no more in physic has deprived the Association of its occupation. Here is the best that can be said of the trial:

"That it has now been three months in operation, having had extensive experiments carried out in Norfolk, Yorkshire, Cheshire, &c. The general result has been a conviction that, while very much may be done by isolation to prevent the spread of the disease, and considerable success has been attended on the practice of remedial treatment, when assisted by careful nursing and proper diet, yet the degree of constant watchfulness needed for the due administration of homeopathic remedies is so great that much success by this system in so new and formidable a disease can hardly be expected from any other plan. It is intended to send to the University or persons conversant with the system and method of practice."

"The greatest watchfulness and skill are requisite in carrying out the homoeopathic treatment, each assumption, as it manifests itself, requiring specific attention, and thus calling for a greater extent of competent medical assistance than can be obtained. The legislature having now ordered the slaughter of infected and suspected animals, the efforts of the Association must necessarily be suspended."
evidence laid before them had decided that there was no need of fresh legislation, whereas now they will see that the subject was not fully gone into by the time an appeal was made to the Evidence of a Poor-law Inspector had greatly misled them.—I am, dear Sirs, sincerely yours, To the Subscribers to the Poor-law Medical Officers. RICHARD UPTON, of the last twelve months.

QUACKS AND QUACKERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sirs,—The subject of quackery has recently been much discussed in medical circles, and measures for its suppression have been recom-

mended. I am not about to offer a few remarks on the subject, for, as there are two classes of quacks, the remedies must be of two kinds; one for the class who have a legal medical qualification, another for those who have none. The former class should be directly amenable to the body whose general control those gentlemen can only have by being subject to the efficient penal enactments. If, for example, a member of any College outstep the legitimate bounds of the Profession, by advertising or other unworthy means of acquiring practice, such College should have power to suspend, or altogether close his diploma.

Another salutary means of curtailing this class of quacks would be the withholding of all professional courtesy in their regard, and the refusal of consultation with them. Some of our most distinguished members can do good service to the Profession by adopting the latter idea. Practical local powers are necessary to carry out most of these suggestions, and how are those to be obtained? I believe only by purely medical representation in Parliament. It is scarcely fair, nor is it generous, to blame the General Medical Council for the existence of those quacks, seeing it is only the world of quacks who have done good service if only in raising and approximating to uniformity in those kingsdom the standard for preliminary education. But the voice of the Council, which I take to represent the Profession, must be heard, and felt in Parliament; until the latter shall obtain have calculated for the better government, welfare, and dignity of the Profession.

Apologising for intruding upon you, and with a hope of again touching upon the subject, I am, Sir, yours truly, 1, Lower Dominick-street.

P. C. LITTLE, L.R.C.S.I., &c.

ABUSES OF THE RED-TICKET SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—The abuses of the ticket system may be conceived by the number that were cancelled last year in the Drumshamo Dispensary district being 103. As this cancelling usually takes place after the medical officer has been consulted, and as he receives no remunera-

tion for that attendance, here is an instance in which his private practice was interfered with—and by the parties, too, that ought to protect him in that respect, to the extent at least of his salary, which is only £20. The cancelling is a proper, or it would not have been done in such a case, or at all calculated for the better government, welfare, and dignity of the Profession.

Though dispensary committees are legally empowered to give tickets, directing the medical officer "to give medicine and advice to, or attend, any poor person resident" in the district, it does not follow that they are legally empowered, or even justified, in directing him to attend any rich person, or in other words one who is able to pay for that attendance. The members of the committee usually reside in the dis-

trict, and of course know the circumstances of those whom they recom-
mended to the Poor-law Committee. There is, in my opinion, no more unfitness of character, of morals, or of means, that is bound to attend until the ticket is cancelled, even though he knows the party to be wealthy, it is but fair that he should be remunerated for that attendance by some party.

I beg to state that in those cases in which there can be no difficulty to prove that the holder of a ticket is not poor, but is notoriously in such circumstances as to be able to pay for medical attendance, the person that gave the ticket be processed by the medical officer for his attendance on one of the committee. The other committee members are bound to attend until the ticket is cancelled, even though he knows the party to be wealthy, it is but fair that he should be remunerated for that attendance by some party.

To begin at the other end, in which case in which there can be no difficulty to prove that the holder of a ticket is not poor, but is notoriously in such circumstances as to be able to pay for medical attendance, the person that gave the ticket be processed by the medical officer for his attendance on one of the committee. The other committee members are bound to attend until the ticket is cancelled, even though he knows the party to be wealthily, it is but fair that he should be remunerated for that attendance by some party.

So it is with tickets which the patient's material condition is such that he cannot be consid-

ered poor. If the assistant barrister's decree be favourable to the medical officer in the first case, very few committee members will in future give tickets except to those whom they know to be poor; and if favour-
able in the second case, he is very likely to be given preference for the ticket. But, if, on the other hand, the barrister's decree be adverse, that decision will make it necessary for government and parliament to interfere, as after such decision they cannot leave the medical officers at the mercy of the committees, by compelling them to attend rich and poor.

That the salaries of many poor-law medical officers are inadequate to the duties they perform, and to the position they must hold in society, is certain; and this must be the more felt in poor districts, in which there

cannot be much private practice. Unfortunately, many dispensary dis-

tricts were formed more according to the views of proprietors than for public convenience, may have less population and area than those which can attend; and, if he be resident, less property than affords a moderate private practice; whilst many districts in charge of one medical officer are so populous and extensive as to make efficient attend-

ance apparently impossible. For instance, there is a population over a district of 73,838, or 115 square miles; or a population of 20,656, with an area of 62,633 acres, or 115 square miles; or even a population of 9,021, with an area of 16,841 acres, or 223 square miles! The salaries of these officers are £75 for the first case, £100 for the second, and forty-six square miles £55 to £25. Some of these are held by medical officers that have a second dispensary, but many are not. The subject of salaries and the better arrangement of districts deserve the attention of a select committee; and if a portion of the consolidated fund be given, as in England and Scotland, to pay half the salaries of the poor-law medical officers, some would be judiciously appropriated as an addition to those of such as receive low salaries in districts in which there is comparatively little property, and some, it is to be hoped, to be the nucleus of a fund for making a tolerably efficient provision for widows and orphans. It may not be amiss to observe that this fund is given to the boards of guar-
dians, not to the medical officers; but if received by the guardians in Ireland, it might induce them to be more liberal.

I perceive by a copy of the English Poor-law Supplementation Act that only "those whose whole time has been devoted to the service of the union or parish" can be superannuated; and I learn that the chaplains, clerks, and physicians of parishes in districts are not entitled to the same. The Committee is especially in this year of dependence, when burdens are being put on the poor-rate.

Perhaps the following may interest your readers. In 1861 the total expenditure for medical relief under the poor-law in England and Wales was £2,585,533, of which £377,909 was paid to the medical officers, and £2,207,624 under the free-care system. The population was 17,814,564 (certain Gilbert unions being excluded), and the area 31,822,663 acres. The medical officers numbered 3,475; but as some hold two dis-

tricts, the actual number is considered to be about 3,000. Their salaries, i.e., averaged about £61 8s. each, exclusive of "fees for midwifery and surgical cases." Their districts contained an average population of

very nearly 6,000, and averaged in England about 10,000 acres, or fifteen square miles. The same is true of Ireland. If the poor-law medical officers intend to ask for a House of Commons committee, they should begin to obtain and prepare the necessary information to lay before it.

DENSIE PHLEHAN.

27th February, 1866.

D.RICHARDSON'S ANESTHETIC SPRAY PRODUCER.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Dear Sir,—I used the "spray producer" in two cases with marked success; one, a case of abscess in the neck; the other, a superficial abscess of the breast. I applied the spray for three minutes on each occasion, (using a spray when the former was not possible, as it is from the knife. As the anaesthetic spray producer is under trial, I think the above facts may not be uninteresting to the readers of your valuable journal.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, HENRY GRAY CROFT.
UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.

HILLARY, 1866.

MIDDENDORP, &c.—DR. SINCLAIR.

1. The most reliable signs and symptoms of pregnancy, and the earliest period of gestation at which each becomes available for diagnosis?
2. Describe fully the line of treatment you would adopt, and the rules you would enjoin, in a case of ordinary accouchement, from delivery to convalescence.
3. What may give rise to retention of urine—
   a. During gestation;
   b. During labour;
   c. After delivery?
4. Given a case of "cross-birth," with one of the fetal hands in the vagina, how would you determine the exact position of the child in utero?
5. Describe the following cases of shoulder presenta-
   tion—
   a. In which version could be performed with facility;
   b. In which version could be performed, but with difficulty;
   c. In which version ought not to be attempted?
6. Describe the mode of performing the operation of
cesarean section.
7. Causes of abortion—
   a. Maternal;
   b. Ovaline?
8. Describe the mixture and process of the vaccine vesicle
   on the human subject, from the first appearance to the fall-
   ing of the crust, stating the day on which each phase is
   perfected.
9. What modes of treatment may be adopted for dysmenorrhea arising from stricture of the canal of the cervix uteri?
10. What symptoms arising would lead you to order a carminative mixture for a newly-born child? Write a
    recipe for one.

DR. LAW.

1. What is the generally received explanation of the first
   sound of the heart?
2. How does pathology favor this explanation?
3. What is supposed to be the cause of the second sound of
   the heart?
4. How does pathology favor this supposition?
5. Under what pathological conditions of the heart is the
   greatest amount of hypertrophy and dilatation of the
   organ met with?
6. Under what conditions is concentric hypertrophy met
   with?
7. What are the contingencies that may occur in a case of
   phthisis pulmonalis to hasten the ordinary fatal termina-
   tion?
8. What are the points of agreement and difference in the
   physical signs and constitutional symptoms of a case of
   cirrhosis of the lung and phthisis pulmonalis?
9. How many different diseases of the kidney are com-
   prehended under the designation, "Bright's disease?"
10. What is the point in which all agree?

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—ROBERT TRAVERS, A.M., M.B.

1. In the dead body, what circumstances will distinguish
   between rigor mortis and the rigidity produced by idioptic
   februm, or that of strychnic poisoning?
2. An adult human body being suspended by a cord encreling the neck, how can it be determined whether death was the result of hanging or of some other cause?
3. State the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by
   oxalic acid, a soluble oxalate, and the mode of detecting
   such poison in the matters rejected from the stomach, or
   found in it after death.
4. What are the objections to Marsh's process for the
detection of arsenic in suspected liquids?
5. Under what circumstances may a wound of the heart
   be not immediately fatal?
6. What is the mode in which the Physostigmin venenoso-
destroys life, and how will its action be recognizable during
   life?
7. How can you determine that a red or reddish-brown
   stain on a white garment, due to the colouring matter of
   blood? and, if so, whether that blood have been human?
8. Why is not sufficient evidence, that the child had been born alive, supplied by the *docimasia fulminans*?
9. By what characters will an inclined or a punctured wound be shown to have been inflicted on the body during life?
10. Is suicide necessarily a proof of insanity? if not, in what cases is it not to be so regarded?

**Practice of Medicine.—Dr. Stokes.**

1. With what diseases is a varicose state of the epigastric, mammary, and intercostal veins, commonly associated?
2. Describe the disease called sea scurry. State how far the exclusive use of salted meats is to be taken as its exciting cause.
3. Describe the disease termed "Petechie sine fèbre."
4. Give the treatment of acute and massive purpura hemorrhagica.
5. What are the principal sources of danger in these diseases?
6. How would you proceed to reduce or return hemorrhoidal tumours?
7. Give the treatment of the affection.
8. Write a form for an anodyne cream used as an opiate suppository.
9. Miasmas are divided into the animal and paludal. Compare their effects on the system.
10. Give the general relation of these miasmas to endemic and epidemic diseases.

**Dr. R. W. Smith.**

2. To what disease is it analogous?
3. Mention the general and local causes of pyaemia.
4. Describe the constitutional symptoms that attend it.
5. Give the situations and peculiar characters of pyaemic abscesses.
6. A limb may be suddenly seized with gangrene while in a perfectly sound condition, where there has been no injury, nor have any of the ordinary causes of gangrene been in operation. To what would you ascribe its occurrence under such circumstances?
7. Describe the appearances of a sore that has been attacked with hospital gangrene.
8. Mention the predisposing causes of this form of gangrene, and state how you would treat it, locally and constitutionally.
9. In what cases would you employ ice to produce local anesthesia?
10. Contrast the disease termed by Mr. Hamilton "tubercular syphilitic sarcocèle" with the ordinary syphilitic disease of the testicle.

**Dr. R. W. Smith.**

1. Contrast mollities ossium with rickets.
2. Pathology of mollities ossium?
3. Mention the causes of death in cases of caries of the temporal bone.
4. How would you distinguish between separation of the lower epiphysis of the humerus and luxation of both bones of the forearm backwards at the elbow?
5. Mention the nature of the displacement when the clavicle is broken external to the trapezoid ligament.
6. Enumerate the methods of treating fistula lacrymalis.
7. What are the differences between phlegmon and phlegmonoid cryripelia.
8. Describe Syme's operation, termed the "perisal section."
9. Give an accurate description of the true Hunterian channel.
10. Symptoms of mercurial erethismus?

**Surgical Anatomy.—Dr. McDowel.**

1. Describe the coraco-clavicular ligaments, and mention how they influence the motions of the scapula.
2. Give a description of the thyroid body, its arteries and veins, minute structure, and supposed uses.
3. Assign the length of time during which the epiphyses of the humerus and those of the radius remain united by cartilage only.
4. What is the operation for securing a wounded glutal artery outside the pelvis. Point out the difficulties and dangers of the operation, and mention any cases of the operation you may have seen or read of.
5. What irregularities of the femoral artery may affect the success of the operation of tying that artery for the cure of aneurism?
6. The parts divided in tying the femoral artery after Porter's method? What objections have been urged against that operation?
7. Give the anatomical relations of the urinary bladder.
8. The distribution of the facial nerve (seventh pair)?
9. Enumerate the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage.
10. The course, relations, and distribution of the external popliteal nerve.

**Dr. Adams.**

1. What are the forms of tumours of the nerves observable?
2. What is meant by the case of subcutaneous nervous tubercle?
3. What is the surgical treatment in these two cases?
4. Mention the name of those writers who have described the different forms of nervous tumours, as well as the subcutaneous nervous tubercle.
5. Describe the ordinary case of prolapsus ani, and say what examination you would institute to discover the cause of this complaint.
6. What do you mean by internal as contrasted with external piles?
7. Name some of the surgical operations and means resorted to afford the patient relief from piles.
8. As a general rule, what of the surgical operations recommended do you consider as safest and best?
9. Describe a case of indolent carcinomas, or scirrhous, of the female breast; and say what accompanying local symptoms would prevent you recommending amputation of the breast in the case?
10. What forms of ulceration of the tongue may be confounded with the cancerous form? and how would you distinguish one from the other?

**Action Against the North British Railway.**

On Friday, the 20th, Dr. Alex. Wilson brought an action in the Small Debt Court before Sheriff Campbell, against the North British Railway Company, for the expense of hiring a convey; nee from Penicuik to Edinburgh, and other losses to which he had been exposed by the delay of a train for upwards of an hour on the Peebles line on the 21st ult. The agent of the railway company admitted the facts, but pleaded that the delay arose from a cause which no care or foresight could have prevented, and brought the engineer and guard to prove that a pipe of the boiler had suffered a leak during which time the engine was a good engine, and appeared to be in perfect order when it left Peebles. The pursuer, on the other hand, offered to lead evidence to prove the frequent irregularity of the trains on the North British line, and stated that he brought this action to try whether the company had made too much of the incident, and to which they are thus continually exposed. The agent for the defenders objected to any general evidence for the pursuer being led, and asserted that the trains on the North British were more regular than those on any other Scotch line. The Sheriff held that the proposed evidence was inadmissible, and that the pursuer must confine himself to particular occasion specified in the summons. One of the witnesses for the pursuer, Mr. Bowie, engineer, who had likewise been detained on the day in question, spoke very strongly of the miserable station at Penicuik, where passengers had been so long detained on an inclement winter day. In pronouncing judgment for the defenders, the learned Sheriff stated that he had great sympathy with the pursuer, who had evidently suffered great inconvenience. At the same time, he was bound to decline against him in this case, as the company had proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the delay was accidental.

**Black Sheep.**—The General Council has informed the Royal College of Physicians that the name of Abercrombie and Whalley have been removed from the Medical Register. The Council also request that no person whose name has been struck off will be admitted to examination by any licensing body.—Brit. Med. Jour. —[Why has the College of Physicians been specially informed of the expulsion of Whalley and Abercrombie from the Register? E. D. M.I.C.]
RETROSPECT OF JOURNALS.

A Microscopical Society has been started at Nordhausen in Saxony among the butchers in search of trichinae in pork; in addition to the full price to be paid for every animal thus affected, a premium of fifty thalers to the discoverer is promised.

At the meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, on the 15th inst., Mr. Thompson gave the details of a case of phosphatic calculus which had been crushed by the lithotrite; the nucleus was found to be composed of bone which had evidently been a sequestrum detached from the os innominatum. At the same meeting, Mr. J. Allen described a mulberry calculus 7 ounces in weight, for which the ordinary lateral operation had been performed.

Mr. J. Hutchinson contributes a valuable paper on dislocations of the os innominatum, fractures of that bone, dislocations of the hip, and on separation of the upper epiphysis of the Femur. He draws attention to the extreme frequency of rupture of the bladder or urethra, as a concomitant symptom of injuries of the pelvis. He has been as successful as others in reducing dislocations of the hip, and instead of traction, he uses apparatus, as advocated by Dr. Allen.

Dr. Ogle makes some original remarks on the formation of Aneurism in connexion with embolism of the artery.

The Medical Times and Gazette of the 24th draws attention to the "statistical marc's nest" discovered by the Lancet in reference to the hardships about to be undergone by the Fenian prisoners at Pentonville. According to the statement in last November, it was shown that 10 percent of the convicts had to be sent to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. It now turns out that they were sent there, not in consequence of their lunacy, but because they were required for the purpose of working in the newly-laid out grounds in the asylum.

A leader is given on the subject of the "Thermometer in Disease" as a means of diagnosis, especially in cases of acute disease.

A contributor of high literary attainments, who signs himself "S.P.E," gives an amusing and faithful account of Medical Manners in the nineteenth century.

A very ugly piece of business is brought to light from the report of Dr. Parkhill, of Melbourne, on a case of ovarian tumour. The case turned out unsatisfactorily, but he manfully published the details in the Medical and Surgical Review (Australian). A writer whose extreme acrimony induced him to sign his name as "NO.," and who turns out to be the Editor of the Australian Journal, writes a most offensive letter, almost accusing the operator of manslaughter. The publisher of the Medical and Surgical Review intimates to his subscribers that in consequence of not being able to find an impartial Editor, he is obliged to discontinue its issue.

Mr. Haynes Walton contributes a case of night blindness in a sailor.

Mr. L. Tait draws attention to the successful treatment of Colles' fracture by Gordon's (Belfast) splint.

Dr. Richardson describes the tests for pure ether, as is used by him in producing local anesthesia.

We have the first report on the existing treatment of fracture in the London Hospitals; it merely alludes to preliminaries such as beds, &c. In the enumeration of stiff apparatus, the method of using glue is alluded to as follows: "Glue.—This is the best commercial French glue. It is first washed by being soaked in cold water, and is then heated over the fire till it liquefies. A fifth or an eighth part of methylated spirit is added in order that it may set more rapidly. This substance makes a very good stiff splint—light, strong, durable,—and when carefully put on, very permanent in appearance."

The Lancet gives the particulars of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Army and Navy Medical Officers. They have apparently gained some real permanent advantages in the way of pay; these concessions have come very opportunely in the eve of the competitive examination next month; but it is hard to please everybody; for instance, Sir James Gibson "protests against the greater favour shown to the navy by the above recommendations, and we fear that the army medical officers will not be satisfied with the terms of retirement, improved though they be. On the whole, however, we believe that these recommendations will be received with gratification, and certainly the Society of Surgeons is enabled to do more for the care of the officers for their careful and laborious investigation of the claims of the officers and assiduous attention to the duties of the Committee."

We have reason to believe that the probationers at Netley have requested to be allowed to exchange into the Indian Medical Service.

Some of the London railways are indignant that their Medical Officers should have given publicity on recent occasions to their views, as to the fifth and want of sanitary improvement in certain populous localities.

As the Medical Officers of Health have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of discussing matters connected with sanitary reform, we may expect that opinions will be even more outspoken than formerly. Their immediate expulsion is advocated in a local print.

Mr. Bateman, the eminent civil engineer, proposes a scheme for the supply of London with water. The idea is as chimerical as that for the supply of Dublin from the Vartry; it is conceived, however, on a grander scale, suited to the magnificence of the metropolis. He proposes securing the rainfall at the source of the Severn in the neighbourhood of Wales, and conducting the water thence by an aqueduct 170 miles long to London. The estimated saving to the consumers of soap, &c., by this substitution of a soft for a hard water is £400,000 per annum.

The mercantile marine are supplying numerous cases of scurvy. Some one or other is to blame for neglecting to carry out the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act in reference to the supply of lime juice.

Prof. Huxley, at the Royal College of Surgeons, is at present engaged in lecturing on the Manatee and now extols Bryttia of Siberia.

In a letter on syphilisation, Mr. H. Coote gives his experience of the process as afforded by five cases; it must be regarded as unfavourable, in one case secondary symptoms came on.

In Mr. Hilton's lecture, he details the cure of a case of popliteal aneurism by flexion; also a case of fracture of the clavicle with dislocation of the forearm forward—an accident not often seen.

Dr. Wright describes a new pessary for the treatment of flexions of the uterus.

Mr. Buchanan describes the particulars of three cases of strangulated hernia; in one case the origin of the rupture was congenital; the operation was performed at the age of 72. In another case a considerable portion of omentum was removed; in the last the sac suppurred some time after the operation; all terminated favourably.

Mr. H. Greenway describes a new boil forsuspending the leg. It appears rather cumbersome and not likely to supersede Latter's swing cradle, which fulfills all requirements.

Sixteen cases from Mr. T. Holmes' practice are detailed chiefly in reference to excision of the elbow and knee; the results of the last four years have been encouraging.

Iodoform is now extensively used as a sedative, especially in cancerous affections of the uterus.

The British Medical Journal has a leader on the garlic cure for the cattle plague, and draws attention to the number of eminent and sensible people who have been taken in on the subject.

At the Medical-Chirurgical Society's meeting at Edinburgh, Dr. Sanders described a case illustrative of a remarkable physiological and pathological fact, and one which we confess we read with astonishment for the first
time about four years ago—namely, that the faculty of speech depended on the integrity of the left frontal convolution of the brain. The idea was first broached by M. Broca. In Dr. Sanders’ case the aphasia (loss of speech) was accompanied by right hemiplegia. It is not simple want of articulation that is meant, but the faculty of willing that act which is alluded to. After death softening was discovered in this locality, but extending to the corpus striatum.

Mr. Henry Smith draws attention to the exhibition of large doses (thirty grains) of iodide of potassium in some forms of obstinate secondary syphilis.

**Foreign Medical Literature.**

**ON THE PATHOGENY OF CYSTOID KIDNEYS.**

By W. Koster.

(Continued from page 292.)

Translated from the Nederlandse Archief voor Geneesk- en Natuurwet. 1861, for The Medical Press and Circular.

By William Daniel Moore, M.D.Dub., M.R.I.A.,

Honorary Fellow of the Swedish Society of Physicians, of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen; Examiner in Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the Queen’s University in Ireland.

b. Statistical and Pathological Study of some Cases of Renal Cystoid.

According to Forster’s statement, above mentioned, cystoid renal degeneration occurs “at every age, even in the fetus.”

Although I will not say it is impossible that renal cystoid should be developed, for example, at 18 or 20 years of age, such an occurrence is a rare exception. In connexion with other considerations this fact will, at the close of this essay, lead us to a theory of the process. I should, therefore, in place of Forster’s words, rather say, “In advanced age and in the fetus,” for it is remarkable that a process occurring in the fetal condition shall manifest itself most frequently in advanced life. The cases of renal cystoid recorded in detail in medical literature, are to be found in Rayer’s well-known book, “Pathologie des Enfants.” I have not been able to discover any subsequent cases separately recorded; and Rayer, who has examined so many diseased kidneys, also calls the cystoid degeneration rare.

Here refer only to the cases which have occurred in adults, for the cystoid degeneration of the kidneys during intra-uterine life is not so very rare. Virchow, in his classical essay, first distinctly directed attention to this fact, and gave it a statistical importance and the origin and consequences of this degeneration. We shall revert to this point.

That renal cysts in general occur chiefly in advanced life, is a well-known fact. “Like M. Rayer (says Lebert), I have been struck with the frequency of renal cysts in the aged.” Rayer’s expression, to which Lebert heartily agrees, is to be found in the Meditations de l’Anat., p. 512. “We frequently meet with simple cysts in the kidneys of the aged, we observe them more rarely in the kidneys of adults and of children; however we have seen them even in infants.” For scattered renal cysts occurring accidentally, or in other fundamental morbid processes in the kidneys, this statement may hold good; it appears less correct to apply it directly to the cases of proper cystoid degeneration, as we have seen Forster, among others, do.

I shall here briefly mention the cases more fully detailed by Rayer, stating the age of the patient, where this is given.


2. Marie Anne Baussant, aged 30 years (Rayer).

3. A woman of advanced age (Rayer).

4. Guillaume R., aged 49 years (Journal de médecins de Corvisart, &c., p. 399).

5. Finsot, aged 38 years. (Some suppuration with the cystoid degeneration, Rayer).

6. Madame II., aged 29 years. (Almost always suffering, and subject to articular pains, addicted to drink, Rayer). In this case one of the kidneys was so large, that pregnancy had been suspected during life. It was not purely cystoid degeneration. Many spots of the kidney resembled tuberculosis, others were more like what occurs in the second stage of Bright’s disease.

In Cruveilhier’s well-known atlas cases of hydronephrosis and purulent pyelitis, mentioned with renal calculi, are to be met with; but none of actual cystoid kidneys.

Gluge* represents kidneys (Fasc. xvi., Pl. ii., figs. 1, 2), having externally quite the appearance of those examined by me. No particulars respecting the patients are, however, given.

In the foetal pyramids is to be seen; what is represented appears atrophied and streaked. He says, however, of the medullary matter, “that it is pale red, and its structure is normal.” After having elsewhere spoken of cyst formation in the kidneys in general, he expresses himself thus with respect to cystoid degeneration: “When the whole kidney, or both are changed into cysts, a general cause cannot be established.” This appears to lie in the kidney itself, but is as yet unknown (l. c. Fasc. xvi., pp. 9-12). It is remarkable that in fig. 3 of the plate just now referred to in Fasc. xvi., where a portion of the renal tissue from the pyramids with cysts is represented in the apparently very much increased connective tissue, many dark irregular granules are represented.

Finally, we find in Lebert’s work, ii. page 373, a case mentioned, but without any statement of the patient’s age. The description of the kidneys (which were brought to him by an intern of the hôpital des Vénétiens) quite agrees with that of total cystoid degeneration.

If we compare the cases on record with one another we shall find that in by far the majority total cystoid degeneration of both kidneys occurs not in young persons. Four of Rayer’s six are forty years and upwards. The two younger persons are women, and in one we have not to do with a genuine case. The only case of extensive cystic formation in the kidneys in a very young person, which subsequently might certainly have become complete cystoid degeneration, is recorded by Beckmann (Virchow’s Archiv, Bd. xi., p. 120). In the body of a well-nourished woman perfectly healthy, the kidneys were killed by a fall. B. found the kidneys large, and the cortical substances of both stuffed with cysts of various sizes. B., however, mentions the case only cursorily (without, he says, again reverting to it) in order to speak of the changes of the Malpighian corporules. With surprise we read at the end of the short communication, “the pyramids were perfectly normal!” In this occurrence, the recorded cases that an accurate investigation of the structure of the pyramids, especially of the renal papilla, in cystoid alteration of the kidneys, either could not have taken place (on account of the far advanced degree of degeneration), or was not carried out in connexion with a definite idea of the origin of cystoid degeneration. When we examine what changes have been found by Virchow

* Atlas der pathologischen anatomie.

† Vidi infra.
in the papilla renun in the foetus, we are easily led to think of corresponding changes alter birth. Both in his essay upon uric acid infarction in the foetus, and in newborn infants*, and in the latter essay upon congenital cystoid kidneys already quoted, the genesis of renal cysts is repeatedly spoken of. In the investigations, too, of O. Beckmann we meet with cursory remarks on the origin of cysts in adults. We shall not examine in detail the cases of cystoid degeneration in the foetus, investigated by Virchow, until later in this work. It is certain that he was the first to perceive the relation of the uric acid infarction and of the atresia of the papilla renun as the primary element in the formation of feecal cysts.

In all the cases previously observed, referred to by Virchow, no means of pathologic explanation were found in the results of the investigation. In the case examined by him he demonstrated obstruction of the tubuli uniniiferi in the papilla renun by solid uric acid (Ueber Harnsaure-Abshedung, u. w. s., l. c., pp. 182 and 183). In the corollaries at the end of this essay it is said, under No. 8, "such an excretion of uric acid is met with exceptionally also in the foetus; and in such cases it gives rise to dropy of the kidneys without obliteration of the ureters." The further investigations of uric acid infarction, without albuminuric excretion, have been thoroughly described in an essay already mentioned, described in its bearing on the origin of cystoid degeneration: "But I believe the atresia of the papilla cannot be explained otherwise than by a feetal inflammation of these parts" (Ueber congen. Nierenwohnsucht, p. 459), in which the uric acid infarction like wise comes under consideration. Still more distinctly had the influence of the latter already been expressed: "It appears to me scarcely doubtful that the degeneration of the kidneys has thus proceeded, that first of all an obstruction of the tubuli uniniiferi through uric acid gravel took place in the pyramids, that the upper portion of the tubuli uniniiferi and the Malpighian capsules filled with urine became dilated, partly atrophied the surrounding tissue, and induced a degeneration of the kidneys into a spongy substance, studded with many cysts of various size" (Ueber Harnsaure-Abshedung, u. w. s., p. 183).

For the description of the kidneys examined by me, it appeared that, with the cyst formation in the cortical substance, increase of the interstitial connection tissue in the summits of the pyramids, and an extensive calcaeeous infarction in the tubuli uniniiferi existed, while neither were calcaeeous granules wanting in the connective tissue. The result of these processes was a more or less complete atresia of the renal papilla.

It seems to me not unreasonable to assume a connexion between these last processes and the cyst formation, the processes which effect the atresia of the renal papilla being the primary element. The excretion of urine proceeds unhindered in the cortical substance, but the excreted fluid cannot escape from the tubuli of the pyramids. Accumulation of urine takes place, and distention (after a few days) of the capsular glomerolurn and of the convoluted tubes (only a few cysts are met with in the pyramids) in consequence of the high pressure to which the excreted urine which cannot escape is subjected; and in the processes depending thereon (compared with chronic inflammatory processes), the capsules therefore recognize the causes of the origin of the renal cysts in our case.

The calcaeeous infarction in the summits of the pyramids is a recognized fact. Very often we find white papillae in the papilla renun without further morbid changes being discoverable, while micro-chimical investigation shows that these white streaks are formed by solid calcaeeous salts in the tubuli uniniiferi. In many cases, however, some scattered cysts are met with in the kidneys, together with the presence of a slight calcaeeous infarction. The circumstances, also, that both processes are peculiar to the period of involution, occurring most frequently in the cases of kidneys of the same age, lead to the connexion between the two. By many pathologists, moreover, following Virchow, the dependence of some renal cysts upon calcaeeous infarction of the tubuli uniniiferi in the pyramids is assumed.

As to the nature of the calcaeeous infarction and the question whether renal cysts are very often dependent thereon, especially whether the complete cystoid degeneration is connected with it, opinions vary, or we find silence observed in reference to the point. Nay, Virchow, who at first considered the causal signification of the calcaeeous infarction in renal cysts as very probable, subsequently became vacillating in his opinion. We first find mention made of the matter in his essay, "Ueber Harnsaure-Abshedung," &c., l. c., pp. 840 and 841. After the account of the obstruction of the channels of the pyramids he states, "I believe the atresia of the papilla..." Thereupon, the examination of the kidneys of adults, in which, according to my observations in most cases of simple renal cysts, an obstruction of the straight tubuli uniniiferi by calcaeeous deposit takes place." However, in the notes to the later edition in the "Gesammelten Abhandlungen," p. 858, he added: "Nevertheless, the closing of the urinary canals by calcaeeous deposits is seldom quite complete, and I therefore believe that I must rather modify my former view, as, with the calcaeeous deposits, other changes are usually present, which explain a still more complete interruption of the urinary excretion."

Forster, probably influenced by Virchow's ideas, is likewise not steadfast in his opinion: "Calcaeeous infarction is met with especially in advanced life, as aulification of cast-off and broken-up epithelium; sometimes also, it is produced by overloading of the urine with calcaeeous salts in destruction of the bones; it was hitherto only an object of observation on the dissecting table. Not improbably the obstruction of the tubuli uniniiferi sometimes leads to dilatation of the latter and to the formation of cysts."

As to the "other changes" to which Virchow alludes in the passage above quoted, as occurring together with calcaeeous infarction, we have nothing more to add. In his recent work, "Die krankhaften Geschwüre" (Morbid Tumours), p. 271, the occurrence of renal cysts is curiously treated of, and he says: "But the ordinary course of the development is rather this, that the cystoid kidneys have in general nothing whatever to do with a retention of urine, but that they arise in consequence of a chronic interstitial nephritis, which is connected with a deposition of solid albuminates in the interior of the tubuli uniniiferi,"

It hence appears that so extensive a calcaeeous infarction, with atresia of a great part of the renal papilla, as occurred in the case described by me, has not been observed. As to what had happened in the cases of complete cystoid, formerly recorded, we can, of course, form no opinion.

I shall speak later of the signification of the calcaeeous infarction and of the other changes in particular, but at present my case appears to be of importance, because—1st, it may probably again attract more attention to the influence of calcaeeous infarction; and 2ndly, the other changes of tissue in an early period of cyst-formation were observed, whereby it may perhaps be useful in ascertaining the results of the nature of the same.

Besides scattered observations on calcaeeous infarction we find in O. Beckmann (Virchow's Archiv, xi, p. 121) mention of a case accidentally discovered of extensive cyst-formation, with calcaeeous deposit in the papilla,
in a woman, aged 65, who died of pneumonia. On the surface of the kidneys were numerous cysts, and also many in the pyramids. But of the infarction, in connexion with Virchow's modified opinion, little is said.

In general, we find in Beckmann's essays a very great hesitation in assuming the existence of obstruction or closing of the pyramidal tubuli, alternating with evidences of the opposite. We have therefore little to say with the results of Virchow's investigation of the featal cystoid degeneration. Beckmann asks himself whether changes of tissue in the arterial substance of the kidneys do not rather lead to the formation of cysts. He thinks it improbable (Virchow's Archiv, &c., p. 256) "that such cysts should be formed in adults by the closing of straight tubuli; the question would suggest itself whether in morbid affections of the cortical substance the possibility of closing of the tubuli and of accumulation of urine follows as a matter of course." He considers this, however, to be in most cases improbable, and the occurrence of cysts, especially in parenchymatous inflammation, to be impossible. On the other hand, "more chronic or interstitial inflammatory processes" might, perhaps, be taken into account, an opinion which, as I have already said, has been expressed also by Virchow in general terms, but without more accurate definition.

To make our pathological consideration of the cases of cystoid kidneys, and of extensive cyst formation in general on record complete, we must finally allude to the opinion of Virchow on those cases which, chiefly in youth, have been termed cystoid kidneys with entire success. One of the cases communicated by Beckmann (page 215), some others spoken of by him or Virchow, where no fresh causal processes for the production of cysts were met with, and where the excretion of urine during life had not been remarkably impaired, almost constrained the adoption of the hypothesis, that such forms date from the period of fetal existence. In the part of the Kranzfichte Geschichten (9), the same opinion is expressed.

"It is easy to understand the possibility of a partial featal degeneration being kept up until a later period of life, and it is conceivable that the urinary excretion should cease in the cysts and be replaced by other deposits."

The considerations contained in this section I shall now apply to the elucidation of my views respecting the pathology of cystoid kidneys. To this I shall add a word on renal cysts and hydrenephrosis, compared with one another, together with some remarks on diagnosis.

\(\text{(To be continued.)}\)

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**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS**

**TAKEN AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, NICE, FROM THE 10TH TO 31ST JANUARY, 1866.**

By Dr. CABROL,

CHIEF PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Translated by R. CROFTON, M.D., Nice.

The atmospheric pressure has varied from 766 to 775, but it has been generally between 770 and 773, indicating settled fine weather.

The temperature during the night has always been several degrees above the freezing point. Not a trace of white frost. Very little moisture.

The daily temperature has ranged from 44 to 63. No cold.

The temperature mild and agreeable. Very little wind. Slight breezes from N.N.E. and E. Temperature of the earth at a depth of 20 centimetres (8 inches) has been 46; of the sea, 59.4. The end of the month of January is in general one of the periods most favoured under the climate of Nice. This year it has been very evident, the ten days just passed having been very fine. No high winds; but in general a slight air from the east, cooling and modifying the ardent rays of the sun, which has shone with splendour. These winds have brought great clouds which have disappeared, but rarely sufficient to obscure the brightness of the sun.

The nights have been beautiful—cool, but without damp. The air clear and bright. The sea in general calm; occasionally some slight waves, caused by the winds and depending on their direction. In presence of such favourable atmospheric conditions there has not been anything worthy of being called an invasion of disease; the few fresh attacks may be summed up as slight and unimportant affections, yielding readily to very simple remedies. Some affections of the skin have appeared, but of an ephemeral character. The progress of chronic diseases, as rheumatism and broncho-pulmonary affections, has been favourable; except from complications and aggregations which might be attributed to local influences or to climate. These affections, which are ordinarily aggravated by the influences of cold and humidity, have been singularly alleviated by this very favourable state of the atmosphere, recalling often during the last ten days the mild and agreeable sensations of the summers of more northern latitudes.

In fine, the decade just past has been one of the most agreeable even in this highly favoured country.

**FROM THE 1ST TO 10TH FEBRUARY, 1866.**

The mean height of the barometer has been from 762 to 768 (30 inches to 30 4-10ths), indicating moderately fine and slightly variable weather. The thermometer min., during the night has always marked several degrees above zero (32 Fahrenheit), consequently there has not been any cold, not even hoar frost. The absence of fogs and humidity, which have been prevalent in other places, establishes for this country a sanitary advantage. The daily temperature has varied between 8 and 17 (46° and 62°), accompanied with the sensation of heat. The temperature in the sun has risen to 43 (110°) at one o'clock p.m. That of the sea, 15 (59°); of the earth 52 at a depth of 20 centimetres (8 inches). The winds have blown from the N., N.E., and E., with but little force. This decade has presented meteorological phenomena of remarkable mildness. Rain fell on the 2nd, but only for a few hours and in small quantity; and although the sky has been sometimes sprinkled with fleecy clouds, and at intervals even cloudy, the sun has seldom ceased to shine with brilliancy. Under the influence of its rays, and the absence of dew during the nights, the ground has become very dry, and had there been high winds the dust would have been very disagreeable. Nevertheless, the vegetation has not suffered, for it is now in all the beauty of verdure and flowers. The almond trees are entirely covered with blossoms.

The only diseases which we can refer to those phenomena should naturally be mild; they are confined to slight excitement of the nervous system and trivial attacks of rheumatism.

The sore throats, colds, indigestions, &c., which we remarked in January, are now less numerous. Some isolated cases of pertussis have been observed with children, but less severe and obstinate than in the north, yielding to ordinary means and without any mortality.

The weather could not be more favourable for the amelioration of chronic diseases of the chest, whatever may be the distressing symptoms which they present. It is beneficial to young persons, both to their healthy development; also to persons weakened from various causes, by strengthening them, and preserving them from affections from which they would suffer in cold and humid climates. En résumé, during the last ten days, this meteorological and medical state has been very favourable under all its aspects.
THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRICHINA.

It may be recollected that a considerable amount of correspondence took place some time since in the several newspapers, on the subject of the discovery of the trichina spiralis, in connexion with the disease to which this parasite gives rise in the human subject. A paragraph first appeared in the pages of the Pall Mall Gazette, a paper sometimes well-informed on medical subjects, to the effect that the history of the trichina and trichinais was not well understood, and that "extensive series of experiments had led to no definite result." This very erroneous statement was at once copied into the Times, which in medical matters possesses or exercises no power of discriminating physiological facts from semi-scientific twaddle; and the appearance of the paragraph having excited some alarm in the minds of the public, it not unnaturally called up Dr. T. Spencer Cobbold, the most experienced helminthologist in this country, who corrected the misapprehension, and referred the reader to trustworthy treatises in which the subject was discussed. Here the discussion, as far as the general press was concerned, might and ought to have stopped, but several letters subsequently were allowed to appear, some of the writers claiming the merit of discovering the trichina for British observers, and others for Germans, till at last the editor of the Times seems to have been so bewildered between helminthology and high Dutch, that he declined to insert any more letters on the subject.

Dr. Cobbold has, however, very properly put together a notice of the history of the trichina, and has published it in the Lancet, and it must be admitted that the details, although of great interest to physiologists and pathologists, are quite devoid of attraction for, if they are not quite incomprehensible to, the general reader, while the subject itself has a kind of repulsiveness which renders it an inappropriate topic of general conversation. Dr. Cobbold, so far as we can perceive, has given a very fair and impartial account of the circumstances leading to the discovery of the trichina, and his conclusion is, that the honour is to be awarded to English anatomists. Professor Owen first described and named the flesh-worm, and first interpreted its true nematoid nature. But Mr. Paget, with Mr. Brown and Mr. John Bennett, probably saw the worm before Owen, and the last-named authority admitted Mr. Paget's priority to this extent. Mr. Wormald had, however, more than once previously noticed (no doubt while he was Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital), the characteristic specks in the bodies of subjects brought for dissection, and he transmitted to Owen the actual specimens from which the discovery was made. Mr. Hilton, of Guy's, was the first to suggest the parasitical and animal nature of the specks observed in human muscle, and anticipated Wormald in his observations on dissecting-room subjects. Dr. Hodgkin states that Mr. A. Peacock observed these little bodies in 1828. Then, in reference to the German authorities, Leuckart denies the statement that Thuillen was the first discoverer of the specks. Herbst was the first to rear muscle-flesh-worms in animals by experiment. Leuckart was the first to offer a correct solution as to the source and genesis of the flesh-worm; and Zenker was the first to demonstrate that these parasites were capable of giving rise to a violent disease in the human body. All which, we submit, is far more in place in the columns of a medical journal than in those of the Pall Mall Gazette or the Times.

THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL NECESSARIES IN THE TIVERTON UNION.

We learn from the Tiverton Gazette that some difference of opinion exists between the Board of Guardians, or at least a portion of the Board, and their Medical Officers, on the subject of the supply of necessaries to the sick poor, and we regret to find Mr. Gulson, who it appears is the Poor-law Commissioner for that Union, giving utterance to opinions, and laying down regulations, which are not only derogatory and insulting to the medical profession, but are likely to lead to serious inconvenience, if not positive danger, to the sick patients. He is reported to have stated that in case of necessaries being required for the poor, the Medical Officer had no right to supply them, or to insist on their being supplied, and that his duty was confined to reporting the cases to the Board! Now, if this dictum be correct in point of law (which we very much doubt), a case of puerperal haemorrhage, or of imminent collapse from some other cause, might be lost while the Medical Officer was going through the formality of applying for necessaries to the Board, which in most, if not all Unions, sits once a week, and in some only once a fortnight. We should recommend an application to be made to the Poor-law Board at Whitehall, against this monstrous doctrine laid down by the local Inspector, and as Dr. Edward Smith is now the Medical adviser of the Board, he ought to be consulted in the matter. As we believe that the Poor-law Board, especially at the present time, would investigate the subject if it was laid before them, we refrain from noticing at present the impertinent remarks made by some members of the Board in reference to the Medical Officer, and which were as unjust as they were offensive.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

When publishing last week the Recommendations of the Committee upon the Rank, Pay, and Position of the Army and Navy Medical Officers, we stated that the appearance of the document was somewhat premature, insomuch as it had not received the sanction of the authorities to whom it was addressed. This statement was correct, and we must repeat that the recommendations are not yet finally adopted; but we cannot believe that the Horse Guards and the Admiralty will oppose themselves to the concessions now proposed, and thus run the risk of augmenting the dissatisfaction which has so long existed among the Medical Officers of the two services. While congratulating our brethren of the Army and Navy on the prospect of their improved condition, it seems that very little thanks are due to the medical heads of those departments for their co-operation in redressing the grievances complained of; and indeed it is hinted that the chief obstruction to the measures proposed by the committee originated from some of those who ought to have advocated the claims of their brethren. It is stated that the combative branches of the two services have been and are excessively well-disposed towards the Medical Profession, and that if the heads of the Medical Departments had done their duty the recent agitation would have been unnecessary.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Association will probably take place at Exeter, as an influential deputation has waited on the Mayor to request him to invite the Association.
HOUSE OF LORDS—FEB. 27TH.

Lord Granville, in answer to questions addressed to him, stated that an inspector had been sent into Northamptonshire to inquire into the outbreak of small-pox among sheep in that county, and that the Custom-house authorities adopted the same precautions with regard to sheep arriving from abroad as in the case of cattle imported into this country.

CATTLE PLAGUE BILL.

Lord Granville, in moving the second reading of the above Bill, declared himself unable to defend either its principle or its details. At the same time he admitted that some of the clauses would usefully supplement the Cattle Diseases Bill, and therefore he proposed the second reading with a view to the details being carefully considered by a Committee.

The Marquis of Bath thought the period to which the operation of the Bill was limited was too short to be productive of much good.

After a few remarks from the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Romney, the Bill was read a second time, and was subsequently referred to a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 22ND.

Sheep Infection.

Sir J. C. Jer vis asked the Vice-President of the Committee of the Council on Education whether, in view of the Order in Council of the 4th of July, 1865, and also of the Order of the 19th February, 1866, relating to "sheep-pox or variola ovina," his attention had been given to the Eighth Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, in which that disorder was termed "scab or variola ovina," the first name implying a disease not uncommon in this country, and very easily cured; and whether he had noticed, in the same Report and page (26), that mention was made of "diseases which are sometimes erroneously supposed to be peculiar to foreign cattle, but which in reality had existed in the United Kingdom many years before the importation of foreign stock, and formerly prevailed.

Mr. Breck replied that he could not believe that the Commissioners really intended to say that "scab" and "variola ovina" were synonymous. The opinion expressed in the latter part of the question was a very safe and very possibly a sound one. But from whatever places they came they were now seated in the country. Whether the rinderpest or the variola ovina were imported or not seemed a matter of little importance. The vital questions were, were they contagious, were they likely to spread, and what were the precautions to be taken against them? Precautions had been taken. Out of seventy sheep lately imported from Copenhagen to Hampshire eight had the variola ovina, and of a neighbouring flock ten had died and ten were suffering. The district had been isolated.

February 23rd.—Disease among Swine.

Sir J. Walsh asked whether the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the appearance of a new disease affecting swine in parts of the continent of Europe, and not only destroying the animal, but rendering the flesh poisonous and dangerous to human life?

Mr. Bruce said that in 1862 Professor Gagee was directed to report upon the subject of diseases in meat, and among the diseases embraced in the inquiry was the one referred to. A German physician of eminence who had visited hon. Members on the subject was directed to make a report, and it was published in the last volume of the reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council.

FEB. 26TH.

Navy Estimates.

In moving these estimates Lord Clarence Paget passed a high eulogy on the medical officers of the navy. He referred to the labours of the Committee appointed by the Duke of Somerset, and to the services rendered on that Committee by two eminent medical men—one a member of the College of Physicians, the other of the College of Surgeons. "I am bound," said Lord C. Paget, "to say that both these bodies have given us their most cordial assistance with a view to put the medical officers of the navy in such an improved position as that, while no unreasonable demand shall be made on the public, greater inducements than heretofore shall be offered to tempt them to enter the navy.”

March 1st.

Cattle Plague Experiments.

Mr. Sandford, in rising to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department why the experiments made as to the cure of the cattle plague had not been laid upon the table of the House, said that the country had been told that the "stamping out" process was the only mode of eradicating the cattle disease. This, he thought, showed a very retrograde tendency on the part of medical science, and especially in a veterinary branch. For the sake of the agricultural interest generally he sincerely hoped that the disease was not so incurable as it was represented to be, because, as they could not prevent importation of foreign cattle, they would always be liable to the recurrence of the disease. For himself, he was one of those who held the opinion that all the pestilences which visited us were more or less susceptible of medical treatment, and it was true that in the newspapers that the remedies employed by Mr. Worms had in many instances proved successful. He would very much like to learn the particulars of the experiments made by that gentleman, and it was, he believed, the duty of the Government to lay those particulars upon the table of the House at the earliest possible moment. The gentleman concluded by asking the questions of which he had given Notice.

Mr. T. G. Baring could assure his hon. friend that the Government were fully sensible of the importance and interest attaching to the experimental treatment of animals affected with the cattle disease, and their attention was drawn to the subject at the very commencement of the outbreak in this country. As the House was aware, the Commission was appointed to inquire into the mode of treatment of cattle, and among others, of inquiring into the mode of treatment likely to prove successful in the case of animals affected with the plague, and the Government thought it would be far better to intrust such an inquiry to one authority, instead of committing it to the care of two separate bodies.

That commission had not neglected their duty. On the contrary, they had done all in their power to enable the medics to have a comprehensive character, giving to the world the most complete and accurate information with regard to the nature of the disease, the different modes of treatment, contagion, and other matters most interesting to the public and most likely to be attended with advantage on future occasions. These particulars were most fully detailed in the second report of the Royal Commission, which his hon. friend had probably not yet seen. He would find that not only many eminent veterinary surgeons, but men of distinction in the medical profession, had been engaged in inquiries concerning the disease, and he would find certain general statements made regarding the result of the inquiry. The Commissioners stated that no remedy which had been discovered could be relied upon, that a number had been proposed, but they purposed giving the public more details with reference to inoculation. In their third and final report the Commissioners promised to give full and complete accounts of the experiments which had been made, and the results of investigations which had been instituted by the medical gentlemen to whom they had been entrusted. Undoubtedly, circumstances had occurred for the Government up to the present time to furnish the House with complete information upon the subject. The third report of the Commissioners would, he believed, give some valuable additional information. [An hon. Member: "Where will it be presented to the House?”] Of course the third report of the Commissioners would be published as soon as it was made, and would then be laid upon the table of the House.

"SALUS POPULI SUPrema LEX."

Original Communications.

CLINICAL LECTURES
ON
DEEP-SEATED ABSCESS OF THE THIGH.
By John K. Barton, M.D., P.R.C.S.,
Surgical to the Adelaide Hospital, and Lecturer on Surgery in the Lendwich School of Medicine.

Gentlemen,—You are aware that chronic abscesses often present themselves in the thigh although originating at a distance. Possess abscesses due to cavities of the vertebrae frequently points in the anterior part of the thigh, or passing backwards with the tendon of the muscle to the lesser trochanter, it may present posteriorly. Abscess also in connexion with strumous disease of the hip-joint, often presents in the outer or back part of the thigh. It is not to such cases I now wish to direct your attention especially, but to abscesses which originate in the thigh or popliteal space, and being deep seated and bound down by strong layers of fascia, give rise to great constitutional disturbance, and frequently present peculiar difficulties of diagnosis as well as treatment. Allow me to remind you of the intimate union which exists between the rectus muscle in front and the two vasti on either side, and how all are closely covered by the very strong enveloping fascia-lata; pus formed under this mass of anterior muscles would give the sense of fluctuation to your fingers, but would perhaps pass on through the opening in the adductor magnus muscle into the popliteal space, where being very deeply seated, the true nature of the tumour would then be doubtful. Dupuytren's biographer relates as an instance of the diagnostic power of that great surgeon, his instant recognition of the true nature of a case of abscess within by a sense of fluctuation to your fingers, and a large swelling of the thigh; while others were examining discussing, imitating, Dupuytren touched the tumour, without a word took out a bistoury, passed it down to the bone, and gave exit to a pint of purulent matter. Now, gentlemen, before you imitate Dupuytren in the brilliant rapidity of his treatment, take care you make your diagnosis as sure as his was. Anæmias in the thigh or popliteal space are symptoms of deep-seated disease, very frequently, with the disease we are speaking of, has been mistaken for it, and may be again. The terrible mistake of plunging a knife into an anæmal tumour has actually occurred, and the most experienced surgeons are the most cautious in pronouncing upon the nature of a deep tumour in this region. I hope, however, to show you that the symptoms you may form a sound opinion in any case, and your treatment may be as sure and safe, if not as dashing, as the illustrous French surgeon's. In illustration of the points upon which you should rest your diagnosis, I will relate two cases:

Case 1.—John Purdon, 28 years of age, a servant, was admitted into the Adelaide Hospital upon the 3rd of last January, with a swelling of the left thigh; it occupied the lower third of the inner surface of the thigh, and extended into the popliteal space, the hollow of this space being partly filled up, and pressure into it causing pain. Pressure upon the surface of the thigh also caused severe acute pain. The tumour was pale; no distinct fluctuation could be felt; a pulsation could not be felt on the inner side of the knee-joint, and yet the tumour was raised by the pressure, and the leg was kept flexed on the thigh; the patient's countenance was very pale and anxious; pulse 112. The history of his disease was briefly as follows: Six weeks before his admission to hospital he was seized with headache shivering; next day he observed an erysipelasomimic blush on the left leg, below the knee, which, however, disappeared in a day or two, but was followed by a painful swelling in the lower and inner part of the thigh, which had gone on increasing in size for about three weeks. He had been suffering acute pain for at least a fortnight, and was very anxious to have something done for his relief. The diagnosis of this tumour was, deep-seated abscess of the thigh, extending into the popliteal space; the symptoms which showed it not to be anæmial was—

1st. The pulsation of the arteries of the leg.

2nd. That the chief part of the swelling was not over the course of the vessel.

Concluding it not to be anæmial, the other symptoms made the probability of its being an abscess almost a certainty, I will take up this case again, and now compare the symptoms with those present in the following:

Case 2.—John Kimbell, 24 years of age, the son of a shoemaker, of intemperate habits, was admitted into the Adelaide Hospital, in October, 1862, with the right foot and leg swollen and pædæmatic, and complaining of severe pain from a swelling in the popliteal space. Eight weeks previously he was attacked by severe pain behind the right knee, which extended down the entire leg as far as the outer malleolus; this pain was constant, but was relieved by external heat on the foot; about a fortnight after he first felt the pain he noticed a swelling in the popliteal space, which was soon followed by the edematos state of the foot and leg. He says that the swelling at no time suddenly enlarged; he received no injury whatever; at first his general health did not suffer, but latterly he feels very sick, the pain has kept him awake at night, and frequently it has continued during the day. On admission to hospital, he could scarcely feel at all; the pulsation of the artery higher up was very full.

The diagnosis lay between abscess and anæmia. In favour of the former was the sense of fluctuation, and the absence of all pulsation, or thrill; in favour of the latter was the fact that the arteries below the disease had ceased to pulsate, and that the artery immediately above pulsated indistinctly.

The further history of this interesting case showed it to have been a diffused anæmia, whether originally from rupture or disease of the artery was doubtful. For our present purpose it is only necessary to remark, regarding the further progress of this case, that in a day or two a second swelling appeared on the back of the foot, evidently communicating with the one in the popliteal space, and giving an obverse fluctuation, and upon the following day some degree of thrill and palpitation was discovered in the popliteal swelling.

Comparing the symptoms at the time of their admission with the cases, you remark that while the appearance and

8 The edematos state of the leg and foot showed that the pressure of the tumour was sufficient to retard the venous circulation extremely, but that this pressure came from an anæmia the arteries could not be felt beating.
feel of the tumours were almost quite the same, the unimpor-
tant difference was the state of the arterial circulation in the
two limbs. In the case of aneurism this was very
decidedly interferred with, while in the case of abscess it
remained natural. You may look on this as the most im-
portant point in making the diagnosis in a difficult case.
If the arteries below the tumour, after a very careful ex-
amination, cannot be felt to pulsate, the case is probably
to one aneurism; whereas if they can be felt pulsating
naturally, and the same as the arteries of the other limb, the
artery is not implicated in the disease.

Is there any other disease which you might mistake a
deep-seated abscess of the thigh for? I believe soft or
medullary cancer, if developed in the deep spaces of the
thigh, would, as far as the mere feel of the tumour, be
quite indistinguishable from an abscess. The sensation
given to the fingers by this soft substance, when bound
down by a strong fascia, is precisely the same as that given
by fluid. So you must not depend in this case either very
much on the feeling of fluctuation, but take other circum-
stances into account before you decide. The state of the
lymphatic glands and the character of the constitutional
disturbance will be important considerations.

(To be continued.)

THE MEDICAL USES OF CHLOROFORM IN INHALATION.

By CHARLES KIDD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

The medical uses of chloroform, or rather its adminis-
tration, in purely medical, as contradistinguished from ordi-
nary surgical practice, the skilful administration of chlo-
roform seldom fails to afford relief, and by its means we
may dispense with the excessive venesections that so
weaken such patients in former times.

In cases of severe agony attending the passage of gall
stones the cautious inhalation of a drachm or two of chlo-
roform will often act like a sudden charm in affording
relief from the pain. It is probable that in such
patients there is produced a relief of pain, with relaxation
of the distended gall duct, associated nervous fibres of the
diaphragm, duodenum, &c. (all thrown into spasm by an
irritating calculus). It is curious, too, that jaundice so
occurring is cured, and jaundice also has been occasionally
produced by the same agent, the latter a much more rare
phenomenon than the former.

A case of the following kind has come under notice:

An old gentleman in the higher circles of society, subject
to bad attacks of "jaundice and gall stones" in the country,
was declared at the point of death from black jaundice
and his old enemy, gall stones; an entire week of horrible
agony had been experienced. Blisters, warm baths, pur-
gatives, globulistic remedies, &c., had all been tried, and
tried in vain. Opium in large doses had made things
worse, and blisters with emetics no better. A fair trial
in one word, was given to the good old stertorotypal abra-
cadabra of Copland and Watson, that

Old experience, which doth attain
To something of prophectic strain,

could advise no further, and further experience had been
sought from the nearest country town. All in vain; it
had been well reasoned out that the case was incurable;
that no blood could be drawn by the surgeon, and
along the cystic duct into the gall bladder; how there
stored up it became concentrated and inspissated; how
cholesterol (not Dr. Thudicum's blood corpuscles) had
formed a calculus with much more, but all pointing to a
sadly established organic disease of the worst kind.
In this emergency an eminent city physician was summoned
by telegraph, a man of the new school, eclectic, glad to
adopt remedies from whatever side the compass they may
come. "Have you tried chloroform."

"Nothing like leather! of course not, but perhaps you
would not be afraid of the risk."

Such the question and reply in consultation, but a few
drops of chloroform relieved the patient of his agony, the
gall stone passed as if by some potent spell, and a beautiful
cure was the result.

In some of the worst sufferings of uncomplicated asthma
and in whooping cough I have known the inhalation of chlo-
roform vapour prove beneficial beyond expectation; in-
deed, it is clear that in the often vaunted popular cures
of whooping cough, where children inhale the vapour at
work, the cure is only to be explained by the calming in-
fluence on the larynx and glottis of some of the many
gaseous carbo-hydric substances such as ether and the
other vapours. I have known several times the popular
amber oil liniment for whooping cough to prove far more
effectual when chloroform and ether were substituted for
the oil of amber, the liniment rubbed to the chest and
neck, rather than in the time-honoured method to the spine,
thus allowing the chloroform to be inhaled. The direct
application of nitrate of silver to the glottis, so specific in
whooping cough, is also facilitated by this practice.
Again, in various forms of epilepsy, chloroform in full
doses does not only controls the fit, but acts as an admirable
auxiliary in allowing a full examination and cauterization
of the peripheral seat of the origin of the disease. Hu-
dreds of such cases have now been cured. Chloroform,
however, is not so safe in hysteria or chorea or the debility
of delirium tremens, while in all the other affections
just detailed, and many more, it seldom fails to give most
beneficial results.

Sackville-street, London.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS AFFECTING THE BONES.—At a
meeting of the Medical Society of Vienna, Dr. Furth stated
that he had examined the body of an infant, which at the age
of eight days had been admitted into the foundling insti-
tution with a maculo-pustular syphilitic eruption on the
feet and hands and on other parts of the body. The mother
was healthy. The arms hung loose; but, as paralysis of the
extremities frequently accompanies congenital syphilis, this
condition excited no surprise. On closer examination, how-
ever, there was found an abnormal mobility of the shoulder-
joint, and crepitation was distinctly heard: sometimes,
however, it disappeared. The child died at the end of five
days. On post-mortem examination, the humerus was found
necrosed, and its epiphysis separated. The end of the
epiphysis next the humerus was also eroded and rough:
and hence arose the crepitation, the occasional disappearance
of which was due to the intervention of ichorous fluid
between the epiphysis and the shaft of the bone.—Wien. Med.
Wochenschr.

At Trowbridge, in Wiltsire, a disease has broken
out amongst the fowls. "They are affected with spasmis, a
yellowish mucus runs from their beaks, and their combs
turn black."
CASE OF
IMPACTION OF A PLATE OF ARTIFICIAL
TEETH IN THE PHARYNX.
DURING A PERIOD OF FIVE MONTHS.

By Dr. GEOGHEGAN,
ONE OF THE SURGEONS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL, ETC.

The following case, in which a large plate containing arti-
cficial teeth lay impacted in the pharynx, apparently with- 
out the cognizance of the patient, during a period of five 
months, seems deserving of being placed upon record.

About a year since, a gentleman, 60 years of age, and 
previously healthy, who had presented his son at my house 
for surgical advice, requested me, before leaving, to in-
spect his own throat, which, his friends feared, was about 
to become the seat of cancerous disease.

I learned, that five months previously he had been 
seized, whilst in bed, with difficulty of deglutition and of 
breathing, a sensation as if a bit of rough cane were moving 
up and down in his throat—efforts to vomit, and copious flow 
of muco-salivary fluid from the mouth; he found that 
liquids and pulpy matters could be swallowed, but that the 
deglutition of solids had become impossible. Matters had 
so continued up to the period at which I was consulted. He 
now evinced slight hoarseness, and there was unusual ful-
ness, with increased breadth externally, in the situation of 
the base of the tongue and of the pharynx. The foreign 
body could not, however, be defined from without. The pa-
ficient further stated that the salivation, which had continued 
from the first, was variable in amount, sometimes nearly 
subsiding, and again breaking out anew. Great relief was 
obtained during the exacerbation, from the application of a 
blister to the neck.

An experienced and careful practitioner who was called 
in at the time of the occurrence was informed that no 
cause except "cold" could be assigned in explanation of the 
above-named symptoms. Being unaware that a plate 
of false teeth (constructed so as to simulate an inter-
rupted range of natural ones) had been habitually worn 
and the patient himself not having volunteered any state-
ment upon the subject, the greatest difficulties were thus 
obviously interposed in the effort to estimate the real 
nature of the case.

On inspecting the fauces I could discover nothing more 
than the increased vasculariy so commonly observed in 
the throat of an habitual smoker. Passing my finger well 
down to the epiglottis, I at once encountered an hard 
body, which, on further examination, was found to traverse 
the entire breadth of the pharynx, and to have become 
impacted there, owing to the entanglement of its sharp and 
projecting extremities in the opposite sides of the canal. 
The sharper and tooth-like end lay to the right side, 
and both were situated at a much higher level than the 
centre. A curved catheter wire, when caused to strike 
the foreign body, elicited a clear ringing sound.

I then proceeded to inspect the parts with the laryn-
scope impediment. The epiglottis was seen standing erect 
and red, but not swollen; the anterior portions only of the 
aryteno-epiglottidean folds were discernible, whilst the ary-
tenoid cartilages were concealed by a dusky-red body 
struck with grey. The true vocal cords were, of course, 
invisible.

An attempt to move the foreign body caused efforts to 
vomit, spasmodic cough, and the ejection of abundant 
mucus, tinged with blood of an arterial tint.

With the above phenomena before me, I inquired 
whether at any of the meals more immediately preceding 
the supervision of the symptoms just described, he was 
conscious of having swallowed any hard or unusual sub-
stance? To this he replied in the negative; but then, ap-
parently for the first time, recalled the fact, that on rising 
on the morning following the occurrence, he had missed 
his tooth plate, and stated, that having then imagined that 
it might have dropped into the urinal and been thrown 
out by his servant, he had dismissed the matter from his 

mind.

The cause of the mischief thus stood revealed.

Having explained to the patient the risks that might 
be expected to attend on the manoeuvres requisite for 
extracation, and more particularly that of hemorrhage (in 
the event of the pointed ends of the foreign substance 
haivng already caused partial ulcerative penetration of an 
adjacent vessel), I proceeded to operate.

In the first place, I attempted to disengage the ends of 
the plate by locking my forefinger on each alternately, 
exercising at the same time a moderate and cautious tra-
tion. I next tried to draw it upwards, having passed a 
stoat and well-curved catheter-wire beneath its centre. 
This measure, I thought, caused the body to yield slightly. 
I then again attacked the corner of the plate with the 
finger. Lastly, I passed a common polypons (nail) forceps 
through a chasm in the upper alveolar ridge at a point to 
the left of the median line, where two incisors were want-
ing. Grasping the centre of the plate, I employed slow 
and careful traction, combined with slight rotatory move-
ments (and aided by occasional use of the finger at its 
points). This final manoeuvre was happily crowned with 
success.

The plate, as seen in the accompanying woodcut, proved 
to be of hardened gutta-percha, coloured red, and felt 
light for its size. Its circumference was sharp, as were 
also its horns.

Its extreme breadth was 2 5-16th inches. Its maximum 
depth at centre, 13-16ths of an inch. It weighed 1207 
grams, and included five artificial teeth, and niches for 
five natural ones. Its concave mouth-ward aspect, placed 
downwards, had lain on the upper part of the arytenoid 
cartilages, and partly on their posterior surfaces. Its 
palatine face had presented upwards and backwards, and 
was speckled with greyish mucus.

The removal of the offending body was speedily followed 
by disappearance of the chief symptoms. Even at the date 
of the present communication, however (seventeen months 
since the accident), uneasiness is still felt at the right side 
of the neck at a point corresponding to the cricoid carti-
glage, and solid food, unless very well masticated, and in 
small volume, requires to be washed down by a mouthful 
of fluid.

Accidents arising out of the casual displacement of a 
tooth-plate are not uncommon. I believe, however, that 
few cases are on record in which the accompanying cir-
cumstances, and more especially the forgetfulness or reti-
cence of the patient, were more calculated to embarrass a 
practitioner than in the one now submitted. Mr. H Patton* 
(a true "conservative" surgeon and profound student of 
Nature's operations), has recorded a case in which he 
removed a tooth-plate by oesophagotomy without success. 
In some instances such bodies have passed into the stomach, 
and when not very large or not bent by sharp projec-
tions, have been discharged by stool after variable inter-
vals. Such a result must be considered rather a rare and 
fortunate one. On the contrary, when detained in the

* Guys' Hospital Reports.
HAYES ON NEURALGIA. March 14, 1866.

AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF NEURALGIA SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH "CORRIGAN'S CAUTERY.

By James C. Hayes, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., &c.

The following case of neuralgia was under my treatment for a considerable time, and after having nearly exhausted the resources of the materia medica, I was obliged to have recourse to the "cautery," which I am glad to report realized my best wishes.

The Rev. H. H., aged 58, of the bilious-nervous temperament, active mind, and very regular habits, was never a sound sleeper, and if awake in the middle of the night found it very difficult, often impossible, to sleep again. The general health was good, with the exception of an occasional attack of dyspepsia, which only lasted a few days, disappearing without any medical treatment; he had a few light attacks of neuralgia; All of these attacks were so trifling that he felt an aching sensation in his right arm and shoulder, as if the muscles were hurt; this uneasiness lasted about ten or eleven days. On the 8th of last December, he was without any premonitory symptoms, suddenly seized with a "darting" pain in the right arm, at a point corresponding to the insertion of the deltoid muscle, gradually increasing in severity until it became almost insupportable. He also felt transitory tingling and prickling sensations in different parts of the arm.

To relieve pain, he was locally applying a rubefacient liniment containing sp. turpentine, which caused abrasion of the cuticle, and aggravated his suffering.

On the 17th December I was requested to visit him; saw him in bed, he complained of violent pain, which appeared to be seated in the circumflex and musculo-spiral nerves; he was very restless, having had no sleep the five previous nights; anxious countenance, the tongue was clean, bowels regularly moved without the aid of any medicine, the urinary secretions were healthy, skin cool, and pulse natural. There was nothing abnormal in the appearance of the arm, nor did pressure made over the affected points produce any effect. I directed the arm to be staped with chamomile flowers and poppy heads, to be repeated in the course of the day, and the following liniment to be rubbed in often:

R. Lini. saponis, 5viij.
Tr. acutitae, 5vi.
Tr. opii, 5i.

M. Fiat linimentum supra inuent.

To procure sleep I ordered gr. x. of pulv. Doveri to be taken at bedtime.

18th: Had four hours sleep last night, has not much pain. Repetat pulv. Doveri.

19th: Had no sleep last night; arm very painful. I continued the local treatment, ordered an apertum composed of pil. colchynthi co. and pil. hydrag., and increased the quantity of pulv. Doveri, to be taken as usual.

20th: Had no sleep last night; arm still painful. As the pulv. Doveri had not the desired effect, though the dose was increased, I ordered two draughts of the Tr. henbane, one to be given at bedtime, and the other a few hours after, if necessary.

21st: Had no sleep last night; took the two draughts; arm still painful. I ordered a mixture of iodide kal., gr. viij. to the ounce, two tablespoonsfuls to be taken three times a day. He continued much the same way up to the 24th, when I saw him in consultation with my brother, Dr. F. Hayes of Shanagolden. We ordered the following liniment for the arm:—

R. Lini. camphore, 5viij.
Tr. acutitae, 5vi.
Chloroform. 5vi.

M. Fiat linimentum, to be used three or four times a day. The iodide kal. mixture to be repeated, and as the draughts did not induce sleep, we ordered the following sedative mixture:—

R. Aqua acetatis ammonii, 5iij.
Muriatis morphi, gr. ii.
Pulv. ipecac. gr. ix.
Syrop. aurantii, 5as.

22nd: Feverish.

23rd: Had a mist. summi, cock. amp. mag. tertia quaque hora. We also repeated the pil. colchynthi co. and pil. hydrag. He is taking his ordinary food all along, consisting principally of bread, butter, and tea for breakfast, roast meat for dinner, with a liberal allowance of wine; his appetite is very little diminished since the commencement of his illness.

25th: Had no sleep last night, but got great ease from pain. After having taken a few doses of the mixture, it produced vomiting, when its further administration had to be discontinued. At five o'clock in the evening I commenced giving him half a grain of pulv. opii every second hour, and continued it without intermission until he had taken three grains and a half, when he objected to its further use. It did not produce sleep, but abated the intensity of the pain considerably.

I may here remark that he had from the commencement a great objection to opium, and requested not to be narcotised until I prevailed on him, and as I feared or anticipated the opium would fail, successive measures that were likely to afford relief were clearly indicated, but some delay necessarily occurred in having to send to Dublin for these, and in one instance an accident occurred which prevented their being at hand.

26th: Though having no sleep last night, he is apparently under the influence of the opium. I now ordered two grains of sulph. quinime, to be taken night and morning, iodide kal. mixture to be continued, and liniment to be rubbed on as before.

27th: Had two hours' sleep last night; arm still continues painful; during the past two days he feels a tingling sensation in the digital branches of the median and musculo-spiral nerves.

28th: Slept an hour and a half last night; arm painful.

1st: Had no sleep the two previous nights; arm painful. The pain is almost unendurable, and appears to be permanently fixed in the circumflex and musculo-spiral nerves; the tingling continues in the fingers. As neither the potash, quinime, opium, alternative pills, nor liniment had any beneficial effect, I determined to inject the solution of the muriate of morphea under the skin. Having procured a hypodermic syringe, I injected one-third gr. muriat. morphi through two punctures in the most painful part of the arm. He experienced almost instantaneous relief from pain, felt drowsy, and went to sleep very soon.

January 1st: Had four hours' sleep last night. The pain returned to its old habitat this morning, but not so severe as before the operation; it, however, gradually increased in severity towards evening, when I repeated the operation, using the same quantity of morphea.

2nd: Had no sleep last night; arm painful. At eight o'clock in the evening, I injected half a grain of the morphea; it diminished the violence of the pain; "felt as if electric shocks were sent through his body."

3rd: Had two hours sleep this morning.

4th: Had about two hours sleep last night; arm painful.

7th: Had no sleep the two previous nights; arm painful.

8th: Had very little sleep last night; arm very painful. The agonising pain continuing in the arm and getting...
LOCAL ANESTHESIA.

March 14, 1866.

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LOCAL ANESTHESIA IN DENTAL OPERATIONS.

By FRANCIS McCLEAN, Junior, DENTAL SURGEON TO THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM HOSPITAL.

The following cases, in which dental operations were performed under the influence of "Richardson's apparatus," are, I think, of some interest at present, and they are therefore published rather with the view of recording the results of an experimental employment of the instrument in this branch of surgery than with any suggestion in view. The instrument has been employed with the best results. The cases described in this article, as described by Dr. Glascott Symes in the Medical Press and Circular; but a natural impression exists that it is less applicable to tooth extraction than to other operations on account of the pain anticipated from the congealing process. The following cases, I think, prove that this objection to its use is not well founded, and that where the spray can be satisfactorily applied, it is an agent of great and lasting importance to the profession:—

Case 1.—A nervous man, age 30; second inferior molar, right side; pain most severe when applying the spray, which I did for about thirty seconds; on pushing the forceps down on the neck of the tooth nothing was felt, but when detaching the tooth from its connexion with the socket (which required considerable force) the usual pain was experienced; in one of these cases after the tooth was out no uneasiness whatever was complained of.

Case 2.—A medical man; second inferior molar, right side; the surrounding parts in a high state of inflammation; patient had no discomfort when applying the spray, but was inclined to cough; the tooth was removed without requiring much force, and nothing was felt; in a few minutes after the tooth was out the pain was violent.

Case 3.—A lady who had a tooth extracted. I applied the spray for something less than a minute; and extracted the first left superior molar. Afterwards she told me she suffered very little pain, and that the spray produced none. After some minutes the pain was violent for a short time.

Case 4.—A stout female: first superior molar, left side, with large cavity in it, and very firm. Spray applied for thirty seconds, which caused slight pain, and she describes the sensation during extraction as a slight touch; some pain afterwards on return of circulation; very little hemorrhage.

Case 5.—A young girl; stumps of a second inferior molar; tooth broken in former operation; very unmanageable; the stumps low down. In this case it was impossible to double the forceps to extract the single one; the moment I applied the instrument to extract the patient commenced struggling and crying out; with difficulty and pain one was removed.

Case 6.—A medical student; second right superior bicuspid, had never lost any permanent tooth on that side; very slight pain when freezing; none at all on extraction until the tooth was out.

Case 7.—A young man; second inferior molar, right side, very carious; application of cold slightly painful, but not nearly so bad as the removal of teeth on former occasions; no pain on applying the forceps, when unfortunately the tooth fractured, and it was necessary to remove the fragments separately, which I did after a good deal of pain. This same gentleman, for the benefit of the class, allowed me to extract a superior bicuspid which was carious, and states he felt no pain whatever on freezing or extraction; he did not know when it was out.

Case 8.—A medical student, very nervous man, second inferior molar, left side; could hardly bear me to touch it. On placing cotton wool in its cavity pain was intolerable for some minutes. He did not mind the cold of the spray after the first few of it. When I was removing the tooth, he describes the feeling to be as of something pushing at it, but had no uneasiness.

In the first case the pain, on application of the spray, was, I have no doubt, caused by the cold coming in immediate contact with the nerve of the tooth through the pulp cavity, which was exposed, and at the suggestion of my friend, Dr. Geoghegan, I first place a small piece of cotton-wool in the cavity of the tooth, and with beneficial results. The subsequent pain in the second case, I believe to have been caused by the patient's taking warm water into the mouth before the frozen parts had time to come back to the normal temperature.

The conclusions which I have myself arrived at are:—

1. That if the nerve be properly protected from the immediate contact with the other spray, the freezing spray produces pain on application.

2. That the anæsthetic effect is complete whenever the spray can be properly applied, but that this essential cannot be satisfactorily attained whenever the operation occupies a longer period than about a minute. The apparatus is, therefore, only partially applicable to the removal of stumps.

3. That the gradual restoration of the circulation in the gum causes no pain, but that the usual wash of tepid water is objectionable, as causing too sudden a change of temperature.

4. That as far as my short experience extends, there is no danger of the sloughing of the gum, which has followed the use of the ordinary congelation apparatus.

I have this morning seen four of the cases operated on in the practice by me last Tuesday, and am glad to say there has been no uneasiness since, so that I do not apprehend any sloughing of the gum. The instrument I have used in the above cases was Dr. Richardson's apparatus, supplied to me by Messrs. Faunin and Co., and anhydrous ether.

I have recorded all the cases just as they occurred, not confining myself to the successful ones, that the readers of the Medical Press and Circular may judge for themselves.
ON THE PATHOGENY OF CYSTOID KIDNEYS.

By W. Koster.

(Continued from page 240.)

Translated from the "Nederlandsch Archief voor Geneesk- en Natuurkunde," Deed, 28 January, 1904, for

THE MEDICAL Press and Circular.

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C.—Theory of renal cystoid in adults as a disease of involution.

To the pathogenicity of a morbid process belongs not only the investigation of the series of anatomical changes in tissues or organs, whereby it has become what we find it in the state of complete development, but also the knowledge of the condition of body and of the period of life at which it appears. The condition of body depends on two factors—namely, the ordinary "physiological" changes according to the necessary course of the metamorphosis of matter during the consecutive periods of life, and the influence of accidental "abnormal" effects, whereby important modifications arise and morbid processes may be excited, which might otherwise appear not at all, or under a totally different form. Thus etiology and pathogeny meet together so soon as we possess a perfect knowledge of a morbid process. Complete acquaintance with the first, is indispensable for the second, understood in its most ample sense.

If experience assigns to a definite morbid process a place in a certain period of life, to which it, with slight modifications, is connected, we have obtained an important etiologic-pathogenetic element.

With these principles before our eyes, we call the renal cystoid a disease of involution, and reckon it therefore among the processes which are peculiar to middle and advanced age. The possibility of its sometimes occurring becoming manifest after the age of fifty, or the early age of forty, is certainly excluded. The involution process is not a process which must necessarily arise after the sixtyth or seventheenth year, but is one which in its essence depends on changes of involution, and then in general occurs in the period of those changes. Abnormal predispositions or accidental external circumstances might here produce modifications.

We see the same in a number of other processes. If we study, among the changes, finally the liver and the kidneys atrophied, pale-coloured, sometimes granular on the surface. People speak correctly of a cirrhosis of old age. But we see the same change occur in a still higher degree, also in morbid processes, for example, in the liver. The hepatic alteration, out of proportion to the other involution process early and highly developed (whether or not under the influence of abnormal external causes), may also occur at forty or fifty years of age, as a characteristic morbid process, which, if not the only, is yet the principal cause of the morbid vital phenomena.

Let us imagine, further, what modifications in the details of the processes alluded to may still occur. The arterial change leads in one case to colossal thickening of the walls; in another the small vessels are desquamated or atrophied at a time, dilatation, at another time, atrophy, of the vessels occurs. In cirrhosis of the liver (both the senile form and that which constitutes an "independent" morbid process) sometimes the whole organ atroplhes uniformly, and all parts, with the exception of the larger vessels and the connective tissue, diminish; in other cases we find sac-like cavities in the tissue, filled with a bilious fluid, whereby the jaundice sometimes occurring in cirrhosis is explained. The atrophic senile kidney now becomes at times smaller (by hyperplasia of connective tissue and subsequent shrinking), and exhibits no cysts; on other occasions we meet with numerous cysts in the atrophic kidneys.

This is not the place to speak further of these differences, I would refer only to the possible (known and unknown) interconnections of these alterations in the involution and morbid processes, in order to make use of them in considering the origin of cystoid renal degeneration.

Our theory would therefore be briefly as follows:—As an essential morbid process in the liver (cirrhosis with biliary cysts) arises from an involution-process beginning early and running an unusual course—the renal cystoid process from a modified involution-process, whereby the latter in general leads to moderate atrophy of the whole kidney, under modified circumstances a greater hypertrophy of connective tissue occurs, with atrophy and calcareous deposition in the Malpighian pyramids, especially in their summits. If it be desirable to give the disease a fixed name, we may call it, "interstitial nephritis of the pyramidal type.

It is remarkable, in connexion with this theory, that in four of the cases more accurately described by Kayer (see our statistical statements), the age of the patients amounted to 40 years or upwards. To these may be added an important case, communicated to me by my friend Booggaard, in which a woman, aged 46, who died with uraemic symptoms, two enormously enlarged cystoid kidneys were found in which the renal tissue was completely perforated. In an analogous manner, the other case was discovered. Of another case, in the Collectio Benj-Wynniana, at Leyden, likewise with most highly developed cystoid degeneration, the only mention of the kidneys made is, as Professor Booggaard has kindly informed me, that they belonged to a "homo adultus."

The two other cases of Kayer, one of 30 and one of 29 years, afford less support to my theory. Of one of them I have already remarked that it was not a typical case, but was partly combined with tuberculosis; the other we must look upon as an instance of extraordinarily early involution process. If this case, of which the particulars were less accurately known, stood alone, we should leave it out of account, but there are other cases still, which constrain us not to insist too strongly on the above opinion in all instances. In the first place, that of Glauce (p. 238), in which, however, no particulars, not even the age, are known; but especially that communicated by Beckmann (p. 238), of a girl aged 19, with apparently incontinent cystoid degeneration, and "perfectly normal pyramids."

Such cases invite us either to apply Virchow's explanation, that some forms of cystoid are to be regarded as remnants of fatal degeneration (which may then continue stationary in the kidneys). We might adduce yet other examples. In any one dying at an advanced period of life, of "marasmus senilis," we speak, among the changes, finally the liver and the kidneys atrophied, pale-coloured, sometimes granular on the surface. People speak correctly of a cirrhosis of old age. But we see the same change occur in a still higher degree, also in morbid processes, for example, in the liver. The hepatic alteration, out of proportion to the other involution processes, highly developed (whether or not under the influence of abnormal external causes), may also occur at forty or fifty years of age, as a characteristic morbid process, which, if not the only, is yet the principal cause of the morbid vital phenomena.

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or may subsequently be further developed), or to seek after other explanations."

Beckmann, with very little tendency to seek the primary changes in the pyramids, had already, as we have seen, hazarded conjectures respecting "interstitial diffuse nephritis in the cortical substance" as the predisposing cause of renal cysts. The cysts, occasionally occurring in Bright's disease, prove the possibility of such a process, which may also easily be theoretically conceived. But it is doubtful whether, where cyst-formation (cystoid) such an interstitial nephritis occurs as cause. No special observations on this point are on record. If cystoid were capable of being thus developed, we should, in addition to the familiar with uric acid infarction, and atresia of the papille, and that of the involution period, with calcarious infarction and closing of the pyramidal canals in the papille, be obliged to assume the existence of a third form, of which it could be proved whether it can occur at every age.

Indeed, the truth that the changes, which existed in my case are, as I think, to be regarded as typical of the cystoid occurring in advanced life, must be established by subsequent investigations. The case described by me proves only that atresia of the pyramidal canals and extensive calcarious infarction may be the cause of renal cystoid. Many observations and investigations are still necessary.

From the theory of renal cystoid just described, the signification which I attach to calcarious infarction follows spontaneously. As we have seen, nothing has as yet been fully established as to the influence of the infarction. We cannot easily imagine how it occurs if it be referred exclusively to chemical change in the urine. The simplest idea of crystallisation or precipitation in the tubuli unirini can scarcely be the true one, because we do not clearly see how accumulation and obstruction can thus take place. Indeed the tubuli unirini become steadily wider as they approach the renal papille, and yet it is precisely in the papille that we find the calcarious infarction. Even if we assume the solidification of the time in the cortical, or narrower pyramidal tubuli, and a shifting towards the papille, the matter does not become plainer, for there is no reason why the calcarious granules should not in that case be washed away with the urine."

The formation of the calcarious infarction would therefore appear rather to be consecutive to organic changes in the epithelial cells of the tubuli unirini, or of the interstitial connective tissue. If this takes place at an advanced time of life, we have in the chemical processes of the interstines, pathomorphoses of matter, a predisposing cause of calcarious deposition in the newly-formed products. We see this most distinctly in the new formation of connective tissue in the walls of arteries, upon which calcarious infarction usually follows. With such a process I should wish to compare the calcarious infarction of the renal papille.

Consequently neither is it the essential one of the changes in the pyramids, just as calcification of the spots formed in advanced life in the arterial walls is not necessary. The calcarious infarction in most cases only supervenes, and will then contribute its influence. Support for this view is to be found in the fact, that in the altered renal papille the calcarious infarction occurs as well in the connective tissue between the tubuli. There is, however, a distinction between the interstitial tissue in the papille. But if the calcarious infarction is extremely developed, it is irregularly scattered throughout. It seems, neverthel ess, that even in the commencement the increased and condensed connective tissue contains earthy granules, of which I think I have satisfied myself, especially by the clearing of the preparation through the action of dilute hydrochloric acid. The calcarious infarction would not be the most important element in the formation of calcioid; cases may probably occur, in which only the interstitial changes in the connective tissue exist, and produce atresia of the renal tubuli. On the other hand, in the ordinary involution changes of the kidney, slight and very much scattered calcarious infarctions may occur without cysts. In the case investigated by me the calcarious infarction was so extensive, that scarcely any spots could be found, where only increase of connective tissue without calcification existed. Such spots were, however, present, and exhibited, especially on transverse sections, the openings of the narrow tubuli unirini obstructed, while of the wider tubuli many were still freely open.

The same considerations may probably apply in a greater or less degree to the focal atresia of the renal papille. We do not find in Virchow any definite theory of the relation between the uric acid infarction and the focal infarction of the renal papille. In his essay on uric acid infarction (i.e. p. 813), he seems to attach the greatest importance to the filling up of the tubuli with uric acid: "Such a deposit is met with exceptionally also in the fetus, and there gives rise to renal dropy without obliteration of the ureters." On the other hand, in his essay on "Congenital Renal Dropsy," the uric acid infarction is taken less into account: "Atresia of the papille is mentioned (i.e. p. 872). Which of these processes is the primary, or does the renal atresia arise at one time from uric acid infarction, at another from focal inflammation and atresia of the renal papille?"

I must, in conclusion, speak a few words respecting the rapidly sudden termination of the illness in the case described by me, while under other circumstances cystoid degeneration may be developed to an extraordinary degree, the acute atresia by a trunk of the renal tissue remains, and we must feel surprised that any urinary secretion took place. That in my case the cyst-formation in the kidneys must be looked upon as the sufficient cause of the symptoms and of the patient's death, and that, had the woman lived longer, a complete renal cystoid would have been developed, cannot reasonably be doubted. But what, then, gave rise to the pain, so that even in the beginning the function suffers extremely? We shall not enter into a consideration of the details in such processes, which are for the most part unknown, and consequently

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* Scarcely need be said that we here refer always to cyst-formation as a fundamental morbid process, in which the morbid phenomena and the death are determined by the cyst formation itself, not by other occurring accessory in the course of other alterations of tissue (Bright's disease, &c.)

† Neither does III. nch's discovery of the looped pyramidal tubuli quite clear up the matter, since, as has appeared subsequently from Ludwig's investigation, the looped tubuli are connected with the tubuli opening in the papille. It is, however, not to be denied, that we may expect accumulation of precipitated matters rather in the loops. Both the ure and the calcarious infarction seem to occur chiefly in the loops.
formed, as closing of the pyramidal tubuli is. Yet we do not find the causes of hydrophrosis to produce renal cystoid, but we find, in great distention of the pelvis of the kidney, the gland, as it were, taken into the wall of the cavity filled with fluid, extended, flat, and atrophied. A little reflection will at once show the cause of this. And that the argument is not understood appears from those cases where, in the commencement of a process of hydrophrosis, such cysts are met with in the renal tissue. We find it mentioned and delineated in Rayer. "On observe bien rarement (in hydrophrosis, from obstruction of the urater) de petits cystes urinaire et calcaux dans la substance corticale" (l. c. page 481, T. iii., represented in the Atlas, pl. XXX., fig. 29).

It is very probable that in every case of distention of the renal pelvis, dilatation of the tubuli unifuniferi follows, and that cyst-formation would take place if a mechanical element were not at work to hinder it. While in atresia of the renal pelvis, the urine excreted higher up cannot flow away, against the distention of the convoluted tubules, only the resistance of their walls is opposed, as well as that of the fissure where the tunica albuginea of the kidney exercises on the renal tissue, instantaneous. But these resistances are not strong enough to counteract the dilatation of the tubuli unifuniferi, which, in connexion with the subsequent changes of tissue, gives rise to extensive cyst-formation.

In the closing of the urater and the dilatation of the pelvis of the kidney, we have, however, totally different conditions. In general, the tissue is compressed between the tubulun albuginea (and the external surrounding parts) and another body which, always increasing in extent, distends the hilus renalis, and presses powerfully against the hollow surface of the kidney. Although the same cause which effects the distention of the renal pelvis must necessarily produce accumulation of urine in the tubuli unifuniferi, the dilatation and cyst-formation of the latter cannot take place (or only exceptionally in some places), because the compression of the renal tissue in mass is stronger than the pressure which the urine accumulated in the renal tubuli exerises. Compression and atrophy of the kidney must inevitably be the result.

As the result of the two processes (cystoid degeneration and hydrophrosis), however, a large sac (uni or multilocular) finally arises, which may often be felt by external palpation of the abdomen.

An absolute diagnosis of the accidentally occurring renal cyst, or of an incepted period of the extensive cyst-formation, which leads to complete degeneration, is not possible during life. Another question is, whether the renal cystoid, when it is gradually developed, like what occurs in advanced life, and thereby attains the remarkable size which it acquires in those cases, cannot be recognized?

I believe that this will occasionally be possible, partly by the feel of the tumour, partly by the knowledge which we possess of the time at which, and the circumstances under which, the renal cystoid is usually developed. I have not, however, met with any example of a cystoid kidney life recognized during life by the possibility of a diagnosis: "If the kidneys had much increased in size, it would perhaps be possible to recognize this alteration during life." (L. c., t. iii., p. 512.)

A very instructive case of hydrophrosis, and one which particularly corroborates this opinion as to the possibility of diagnosing renal cystoid, was observed and investigated by my friend, Dr. Schmidt of Rotterdam. It is recorded in my "Nederlandsch Tijdschrift van Geneeskunde," 1861, p. 622. No absolute diagnosis was made in this case (in which a tense tumour was felt in the right lateral mesogastric region), but it was stated to be most probable that "large cysts or vesicular tumours were developed in the right kidney, as frequently occurs in advanced life." Again, after continued observation, just before the fatal termination of the disease, the supposition of the existence of "a cystoid tumour in the right kidney, pressing upon
the oocum and ascended colon" (page 524), seemed best to explain the symptoms.

Although on post-mortem examination this opinion proved not to be exactly correct, as hydrolephrosis and dropy of the renal calices existed in consequence of the obstruction of the ureters by a firmly impacted calculus, I believe that this case proves much for the necessity of the diagnosis of the true renal cystoid. In Dr. Schmidt's case there were so many particulars which rendered the diagnosis difficult, that we cannot draw any unfavourable conclusion from the assumption of the existence of cystoid instead of hydrolephrosis by such a practised diagnoser.

If a similar case occurred, and if, first, both kidneys were affected only by cystoids, and, secondly, a smooth or a nodulated surface of the tumor could be felt, it is not likely that a mistake would be made, were the presence of cystoid degeneration of the kidneys assumed.

According to the cases hitherto published, cystoid degeneration, in fact, occurs always on both sides. This is, on the one hand, a difficulty in the diagnosis (as, of course, the possibility of unilateral development cannot a priori be denied), but it is, in virtue of the experience hitherto attained, in a still greater degree an assistance in distinguishing renal cystoid from hydrolephrosis, which in its local phenomena and in its results may too closely resemble it. In general, however, it will not do so. An attentive study of the history of the case, and the circumstance that in hydrolephrosis lateralis death ensues rather from the vesical, and less frequent from the ureteral discharge of the intestines to it, or in some cases from inflammation and suppuration, will often make its diagnosis from renal cystoid possible. At last, however, death occurs, either during the development of the degeneration (then as yet only to be suspected, not to be diagnosed) under stormy anemic phenomena, generally in a few days; or, if it be long, in the period of involution, with gradually diminishing urinary secretion and failure of strength, but without the symptoms dependent on the local influence of the tumor, which from the nature of the thing are to be expected rather in hydrolephrosis.

Utrecht, September 23rd, 1864.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

Fig. 1.—A part of the one half of the kidney on the surface of section, in order to show the peculiar striped appearance of the pyramids, especially at the renal papillae. On the appearance of the cyst on the outer surface a gives an idea.

Fig. 2.—Longitudinal section of a renal papilla. Calculous infarction and displacement of the tubuli urinary through connective tissue. Calculous granules irregularly scattered throughout, but particularly aggregated in the tubuli, or by their appearance and direction showing here and there still more distinctly the position of the former tubules. Magnified 60 diameters.

Fig. 3.—Transverse section of an affected renal papilla. A spot is chosen where, next to a closed spot infiltrated with oedematous matter, some openings of straight pyramidal canals are to be seen. The narrow tubules (Henles) are all obstructed. Magnified 180 diameters.

DOUBLE UTERUS. At a meeting of the Medical Society of Vienna, Dr. Spittel read the following case which had recently come under his notice:—A girl aged 18, primipara, was admitted into hospital. On examination there was found to be a double uterus, or, the existence of a bicornic uterus was therefore suspected. After the first labor pains set in, the patient was seized with convulsions, which recurred, and ended fatally in spite of the hypodermic injection of acetate of morphia. During life, it was found that both orifices were dilated, and gave the sensation of an os uteri divided by a band; this was divided by scissors, and the child was discovered presenting transversely. After death, the uterus was found to consist of two cavities, of which the right was somewhat larger than the left.—Wiener Medicin. Wochehchr.

CASE OF IDIOPATHIC INTERMITTENT EMPHYSEMITONAS CAUSED BY CANCER OF THE BRAIN.

By Dr. GEMMA.

Translated by T. M. MADDEN, M.D., M.R.I.A., &c., &c.

B. C., aged twenty-five, of robust constitution, although the daughter of pellagrous parents, had always enjoyed good health until July, 1862, when her menses ceased without apparent cause. Soon after this she was one day suddenly attacked by intense pain in the frontal region, screamed loudly, and then at once became lock-jawed, and at the same time her head was thrown violently for-
ward. She showed by her gestures that she understood what was said to her, although incapacitated from responding. The attack lasted for three hours, at the end of which time these symptoms disappeared completely, with the exception of some slight confusion of ideas, which was recovered from next morning.

After this date a similar seizure occurred every fifth or sixth day, the general health being apparently unaffected in the intervals. No cognizable exciting cause for the disease could be ascertained to exist.

She continued in the above-described condition for four months, during which blood-letting, purgatives, and iodide of potassium were tried in succession, but without benefit. At last, on the 12th of October, a final paroxysm occurred, intelligence was completely destroyed, though sensibility remained, and at the end of an hour the patient, after a violent spasm, sank down and died.

On a post-mortem examination the arachnoid membrane was found congested, the left hemisphere of the cerebrum was much softened, and in the corresponding hemisphere of the cerebellum there was also softening, though not so great an extent. The remission was more considerable in the interior than in the posterior portion of the left hemisphere. In the centre of this hemisphere a tumour of the size of a punnet's egg was found, formed by a gelatinous tissue containing a small nucleus of a fibro-cartilaginous structure. The right hemispheres of the brain and cerebellum, the corpus callosum, and the spinal cord, presented no pathological change. The intestines were slightly congested; the other viscera were healthy.—Gazette Medicale.

PROGRESSIVE LOCOMOTOR ATAXY,
FOLLOWING ANGINA DIPHTHERITICA.

A MAN, aged 81, who had previously had good health, came under treatment for a deep diphtheritic ulcer of the right tonsil, which caused pain in swallowing, troublesome attacks of hoarseness, the throat, and was accompanied with cariulalgia, and suddenly occurring paroxysms of suffocating, coming on especially at night. Three weeks after the diphtheritic affection commenced he had a fall from giddiness, and during the next eight days he became very feeble, and impairment of memory, heaviness of the legs, and a dragging, staggering gait came on. He walked both with difficulty and staggering, and the slightest effort of any degree, and the pain in the back was felt lower down towards the loins. For some days the patient could not feel that he sat, and had no sensation in the genitalia. The government of the lower extremities was entirely lost, and when the patient was held up on both sides he dragged his legs after him as if quite inanimate; yet he could, when lying on a sofa with his legs up, stretch himself out and sat up, but would not be able to rise or to walk, and could only raise himself straight for a moment. (Edema of the feet came on; the urine was clear and frothy, but contained neither sugar nor albumen. In the middle of November the above-described symptoms began to gradually disappear, so that in December all the functions were again normal; only some difficulty in writing remained. By the end of the year, however, this had ceased; he was perfectly well, and had gained flesh.

The treatment "did not differ from that usually adopted in such cases." It may be mentioned, however, that the patient through a long period took strychnine—1-20th of a grain, cautiously increased to 1-12th, morning and evening, every twelve days discontinuing its use for four days.—Ibid. and For. Medico-Chirurgical Review.

ERETIC COURSE OF A BULLET—At a meeting of the New York Pathological Society, Dr. Sands showed a bullet, which had been removed from a soldier who had been wounded in June, 1862, in the region of the upper right eye-bid. The wound was perfectly healed, when some time ago he presented himself at the Eye Dispensary. He had been wounded by a musket ball in the army, but no bullet had been detected. On close examination, a swelling was discovered behind the ear, near the insertion of the sterno-occipitalis-rotund muscle, which, presenting the features of a hard foreign substance, was cut down upon, and proved to be an ordinary round musket ball. The bullet was found adhering to a small artery named muscle, in the fibres of the splenius capitis. The case showed how extensively these projectiles may travel through, or in the neighbourhood of, important parts, without inflicting serious injury, or giving rise to much trouble.—Phil. Med. Rep.
ON GRANULAR DEGENERATION OF THE VOLUNTARY MUSCLES.

By E. MERYON, M.D., F.R.C.P.

SINCE 1851, when Dr. Meryon communicated to the above-named Society an account of this disease, the details of which were published in its "Transactions" in 1852, four more cases have fallen under his observation. In one, which terminated fatally in 1859, the post-mortem examination was carefully conducted by Mr. Savory, who, during a searching microscopical investigation, failed to detect a vestige of disease in any part of the nervous system. The disease appears to consist in a gradual but progressive breaking up of the amorphous membrane which envelops the primitive muscular fibres, and of a dispersion of the contained cellular matter. After these preliminary observations, Dr. Meryon proceeded to describe the case of a gentleman, aged twenty-two, who was present at the meeting, so that the Fellows had an opportunity of examining his present condition. At the age of five years he began to show symptoms of weakness in the loins by a waddling gait; and, in the course of two or three years, he had difficulty in bending the thighs on the body, as in the act of getting up stairs; next he gradually lost the power of bending the legs on the thighs; and eventually the voluntary motions of the feet and toes were lost also. The morbid action then began to manifest itself in the upper extremities, and the patient has now no longer the power of raising his arms to his head; but he can bend the forearms on the arms, and he still retains the power of raising his hands. The tendency of the disease, however, is to extend itself from the proximal to the distal portions of the extremities, and then to attack the muscles of respiration; but in no case are the involuntary muscles or muscles of organic life affected. The history of one case is the history of all; and on the uniformity of the symptoms and the order of their appearances, Dr. Meryon has attempted to distinguish this form of paralysis from all others which are dependent on lesions of the peripheral nerves or nervous centres—1st, by the centrifugal course of the disease, irrespective of the course and distribution of nerves; 2nd, by the entire absence of any symptoms of nervous disturbance during life; and 3rd, by the absence of any trace of lesion in any part of the nervous system after death—at least so far as the most careful investigations have extended up to the present time. There is another difference, which is peculiar to this form of paralysis, as compared with the paralyses dependent on nervous lesion: it is in the disruption of the sarcolemma and the segmentation of the granules which constitute the sarcoptic matter in the former case; whereas, in the latter, the primitive fibres gradually waste, the transverse striata gradually disappear, and oil-globules by degrees fill the vacated space and occupy the place which the healthy muscular tissue formerly occupied. Dr. Meryon's patient affirms that both he and his sister, who is also a subject of the disease, have retained the condition in which they were when they began to take arsenic. The gentleman has been under the influence of that medicine a little more than a year. In conclusion, Dr. Meryon adverted to the want of priority of description of this peculiar form of disease. He quoted passages from several of the French medical periodicals in relation to this matter. It is unnecessary to report these, though the following fact may be mentioned—that at the Academy of Medicine M. Cruveilhier referred to Dr. Meryon's plates in illustration of his (M. Cruveilhier's) own diseased muscles, and called the attention of the Academy to a form of paralysis "non encore ideee." Dr. Meryon's paper had been published in the Lancet more than a year before, and shortly afterwards appeared also in the Society's Transactions.

Mr. Skey said that during a period of some fifteen months, in which he had the charge of the young gentleman of fifteen years of age alluded to by the author, he was informed of an example of a similar disease in one family only residing in a remote part of Dorsetshire; and with regard to treatment, nothing had been yet been accomplished. The case related in the paper was interesting from the circumstance that the manifestation of a morbid condition of the muscular system was not developed till a late period of childhood, or rather an early period of boyhood—namely, eight years of age. In all the cases with which he was acquainted the change from health to disease commenced in infancy; for while these children were still in their nurses' arms they showed a want of activity and elasticity of movement peculiar to the disease. Again, he observed another peculiarity in the fact that in the cases quoted by the author the change of structure was not confined to one sex; whereas in the two families under his cognizance the females were entirely exempt, and it was the more remarkable because in the family of the author the mothers were noticeable for their healthy and handsome appearance. Nor was it possible to trace the disease from either parent to their male offspring. In the case reported on by the author the morbid changes were confined to the family of the father by his second marriage, thus excluding him from suspicion of personal taint. Supposing the disease to be hereditary, it seemed reasonable to infer that it was obtained through the maternal channel. The treatment adopted consisted in the resort to tonic agents of various kinds—iron, bark, wine, mineral acids, and animal food; but most especially, were all the muscles maintained in active exercise at least twice daily, and persisted in up to the point of fatigue: all, however, as the post-mortem appearances showed, to no apparent advantage. It is the more probable that there was one striking feature in this case which he was inclined to consider common to them all—namely, that the morbid changes in the saccular elements were confined to the muscles of animal life. In the muscular tissue of organic life (the unstriped fibre) no change had occurred; and this he was prepared to expect from the perfectly healthy condition of all the internal functions during life. It could not, then, be asserted that this disease is a morbid condition of the muscles which supplies the animal and external life. This fact throws some doubt on the supposed source of the diseased changes in the muscular tissue itself; because if one system be primarily involved, why not both? The saccular elements are the same, though differently arranged. Why should the myogenic property be arrested in one case and not in the other? If dependent on a morbid state of the nervous centres we must look to the spinal cord, and exclude the ganglionic system, which for the most part supplies the muscular fibre of organic life.

Mr. Solly said that though he did not deny the probability of muscular atrophy without disease of the nervous system, he was sure that this view of the pathology of the cases described by Dr. Meryon could not be admitted unless there were more complete proof of the spinal cord being perfect in health. He felt disposed to consider disease in the spinal cord, it was necessary to examine thin slices of it under the microscope, prepared according to the process enumerated by Mr. Lockhart Clarke; and that until that had been done, we remained in ignorance of the pathology of the disease.

Mr. G. L. Cooper said it had fallen to his lot to see such cases, and in both instances the symptoms had been slow, insidious, free from pain, and ending in a complete degeneration and atrophy of the muscles. He believed that we may assign this disease to a softening of the brain,
accompanied by an accumulation of fluid in the coverings of the spinal cord pressing on the nervous centre. The first case was that of a gentleman, about forty-five years of age, who complained of a pain in his right shoulder, which was soon accompanied by an inability to raise the arm, with an apparent wasting of the deltoid. The muscles of the arm and forearm after a time became flabby and soft, and soon showed a degeneration and atrophic condition of their structure. The left arm has subsequently wasted, and he (Mr. Cooper) suspected would follow the course of the right. The second case was that of an army officer, about thirty years of age, who, in the early days, and had been exposed very much to the severity of the weather day and night. He suffered from a bad cough with a profuse expectation for many years, but was able to continue his employment until about three years ago, when he noticed a weakness in the thumb of the right hand, which disabled him from holding the whip. The hand soon wasted, and was followed by the forearm and arm in the same condition, with a total loss of power over their action. The left hand and arm were attacked in a similar manner about a year ago, and continued the same course as the right, ending in complete degeneration and paralysis of the extremity, but with more rapidity in its destructiveness. About six months ago his feet, legs, and thighs were similarly affected, and gradually in this same course, ending in complete atrophy or degeneration, with total paralysis. This wasting was not observable in the muscles of the trunk, and the internal organs exercised their functions with a due regularity.

Mr. Lockhart Clarke said that the interesting case which Dr. Meryon had exhibited was considered by him to be one in which there was no lesion of the nervous centres. This opinion was grounded on the absence of pain, and the fact that the wasting was more a proof that their atrophy is independent of lesions of the nervous centres than absence of pain was a proof of the same independence in cases of motor paralysis. And as we had muscular paralysis without pain, but dependent on lesions of the nervous system, so he believed we might have muscular atrophy without pain, but dependent on the same cause. But whatever a priori opinions might be formed on the subject, the question could be decided only by the evidence of post-mortem examination. A few months back a very decisive case came under his notice; or, rather, he received from Mr. Paget the pons Varolii, medulla oblongata, and part of the spinal cord of a child who had died with muscular atrophy of the extremities, and of the face, but who had never, be (Mr. L. Clarke) believed, experienced any pain whatever. In the cerebral enlargement a small area was discovered, in which the nervous tissue of the central grey substance had undergone evident disintegration. The pons was healthy, as was every part of the medulla oblongata, except one, where some granular exudation was found extending through the spinal accessory nucleus from behind, and reaching forward into the nucleus of the hypoglossal nerve. At the same level the lateral parts of the medulla oblongata had undergone a certain amount of disintegration. As Mr. L. Clarke had not received any detailed history of the case, he wrote to ascertain whether the tongue was not in some way affected, and received an answer informing him that some atrophy of the tongue and palate had commenced. Here, then, was satisfactory evidence of lesions of nerve-centres in a case of muscular atrophy in which there was no pain. This was the more important because pain was not experienced in more than about one-third of the cases of this malady. But when it did occur it was often very significant. Sometimes it took the character of a sensory elbow before or during the wasting of the muscles. Again, the nerve-characters of muscular atrophy was occasionally indicated by its beginning with an attack of temporary paralysis. Romberg had related a case which began with hemiplegia of the left side. The leg completely recovered, but the arm remained weak, and its weakness corresponded with the wasting of its muscles. No pain was experienced.

Mr. Holmes Coote, in remarking on the interesting nature of the cases now before the Society, said that they were not so uncommon as some of the members supposed, but were "grouped together" in certain hospitals or under the care of special practitioners. He had seen, both in the adult and the infant, many cases of such progressive muscular paralysis—a disease which, in course of time, rendered even the bones light and easily broken. In the infant the functions of the sensorium were sometimes disturbed; sometimes more. He had dispensed with service in this department of pathology than Mr. Lockhart Clarke, who had succeeded in demonstrating morbid changes in the grey matter of the nervous centres. His investigations had paved the way to a better classification of these cases, by assigning to them in their varieties one common primary seat—namely, the grey matter of the nervous centres, from whatever causes the morbid changes. But even the most morbid changes might not give rise to the prolonged wasting of the nerve-muscles. No such case had occurred in the hospitals under his care. Dr. Fuller said that it had fallen to his lot within the last few years to meet with seven well-marked examples of the disease, which, in their progress and in the mode of evolution of their symptoms, resembled precisely the cases related by Dr. Meryon. The cerebral functions remained unimpaired till the last, and the paralysis, which commenced at the extremities, extended upwards and downwards to the spinal nerves, but fixed upon particular bunches of muscles, first in one part of the body, and then in another, quite irrespectively of their nervous connections. In some of the cases, pain in the limbs, and fibrillary twitching of the affected muscles were prominent symptoms; in others, pain was absent, but fibrillary twitching was "well-marked" and, in two of them, there was a partial or total absence of voluntary power. Dr. Fuller's cases differed from those detailed by the author of the paper—they all occurred in adults, and in most of them the symptoms appeared to have originated in nervous exhaustion. In one instance, and in one only, the muscles of organic life appeared to be affected. In that case, which Dr. Fuller saw in consultation with Dr. G. J. B. Williams, the heart, about two months before the patient's death, because extremely feeble in its action, and the pulse fell to 26 in the minute. Dr. Fuller agreed entirely with Dr. Meryon in regarding this disease as quite distinct from ordinary paralysis; and he regarded it also as distinct from the creeping paralysis of the insane, which he believed to constitute the bulk of the cases referred to by Mr. Holmes Coote. As some well-known writers and some of the most respected were desirous that a special title should be assigned to the disease, for at present the nomenclature is quite unsettled. Dr. Barclay said that previous speakers seemed to him to have lost sight of the distinction which Dr. Meryon had sought to make between muscular degeneration as a cause of paralysis and those other forms which depend on disease of the nervous system. He (Dr. Barclay) believed that several different forms of paralysis had been referred to, and that when the correctness of some of the author's observations was impugned it was because other forms of paralysis presented symptoms different from those traceable in muscular palsy. The presence or absence of the symptoms referred to was the test by which the true character of the affection became known. This was very true of the cases that showed the characteristic direction in which the disease proceeded, in opposition to the ordinary course of gradually extending paralysis dependent on progressive disease of the nervous system.

Mr. Lockhart Clarke, in reply to Dr. Barclay, said that he had been asked whether the morbid changes in the nervous centres might not be the consequences of the muscular wasting. He had seen examples of the changes but had observed were not so; for they were not simple atrophy of the nerve-tissues, but disintegrations, arising either from softening or from morbid excitations. Moreover, he had lately examined the spinal cord (given him by Mr. Dickinson of St. George's Hospital) of an old pensioner.
who had lost one of his legs a great many years ago; but he was scarcely able to perceive any difference between the two sides, and there was certainly nothing at all resembling the disintegrations that he had found in cases of muscular atrophy. For an account of these cases, which he had published, he would refer to recent volumes of the British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review, and of Barclay's Archives of Medicine, particularly to No. 18, vol. iv., which contains one of the most important and interesting cases of any disease on record. He did not, however, wish to be understood to mean that there was no such thing as muscular atrophy without lesion of the nervous system. Such a disease might exist, but the question could be determined only by a sufficient number of post-mortem examinations.

Mr. Skyn fully endorsed the truth of the observations of Dr. Barday. They were discussing various forms of paralysis. He spoke only on that form described by the author of the paper, which is special, if not specific, and which consists microscopically of a deposit of oil or fat globules in the place of muscular tissue. He still believed the disease a very rare one.

Mr. Holmes Coote assurred the last speakers that he had had very many opportunities of seeing such cases, not only in Bethlem Hospital, but also at the Orthopaedic and St. Bartholomew's; and that he was not at all likely to fall into the error assigned to him.

Dr. Watson referred to a case of muscular atrophy, which had been under his care in St. Thomas's Hospital. The patient was a gardener not over 40 years of age. The first symptoms of the disease were a tripping in his walk, and an inability to prune trees. These were followed by general loss of power. When he first came into hospital he was plump in appearance, but the muscles of the arms, legs, and thighs were wasted. With the exception of complete loss of muscular power the man was in every respect well.

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Reviews.

ON FLOODING AFTER DELIVERY AND ITS SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT; with a Special Chapter on the Preventive Treatment. By L. W. EARLE, M.D., Obstetric Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; Honorary Medical Officer to the Hospital for Sick Children, Birmingham, &c. Pp. 244. London: Hardwicke. 1865.

Is this treatise Dr. Earle has brought together a great amount of useful and practical information upon a very common and very serious complication of the puerperal state, and one in which prompt and decisive conduct on the part of the obstetric practitioner may often save the patient from imminent death. Dr. Earle divides his book into eight chapters, the first being devoted to some preliminary observations; the second, to the signs and symptoms of post-partum haemorrhage; the third, to the preventive treatment; the fourth, to the remedies which ought to be used to arrest the haemorrhage; the fifth, to the causes of haemorrhage occurring before the delivery of the placenta; the sixth, to the causes occurring after the expulsion of the placenta; the seventh, to the rare causes of flooding after delivery; and the eighth, to the after-treatment. In the chapter on preventive treatment, Dr. Earle strongly advocates the plan of applying the hand to the breast and using pressure, in preference to the application of the child to the nipple, and he also recommends the use of the binder as a most important precaution. In describing the various modes of treatment adopted during the period of the greatest peril, Dr. Earle lays especial stress upon the necessity of administering brandy, a supply of which, he justly observes, ought to be in readiness in all cases of difficult or dangerous labour, and which, he thinks, not only rallies the patient in cases of haemorrhage, but also assists in arresting the bleeding, by inducing contraction of the uterus. In two or three lingering cases of labour, he observs, he has brought about a speedy termination of the case by giving a glass of hot brandy and water. Among some of the common, though often unsuspected, causes of haemorrhage after delivery, Dr. Earle mentions distention of the bladder, and he states that he has met with some cases of flooding which were distinctly caused and kept up by the injurious influence of a distended bladder upon the recently unburdened uterus. In cases where the haemorrhage is caused by a retained placenta, and the discharge has occurred rapidly and to an alarming extent, the hand should be at once introduced and the placenta removed; but when the discharge is more moderate a longer time may be allowed to intervene, and other remedies may be tried first, as cold and ergot; and in cases where there is no great loss of blood, half an hour may be allowed to elapse.

The foregoing brief abstract will show that Dr. Earle's treatise is thoroughly practical throughout, and we may add that most of his observations are founded upon extensive experience gained in actual practice. The book will be found very useful to the profession, many of the members of which are frequently called upon to treat the urgent symptoms described by Dr. Earle, and the readers will do well to store up in their minds the precepts he gives for their guidance in case of emergency.


Dr. Eddin Lee's books on the Health Resorts of this country and of many parts of the Continent, are so well known, that
little more is necessary on our part than to announce the Second Edition respectively of his little book on the South of France and of its companion specially devoted to Nice and its Climate. Those who are seeking in those regions for the means of renewing their health will find Dr. Lee's pages a trustworthy guide, and instead of being confronted with technicalities in the perusal, will find a large amount of general and amusing information.

The little book on San Remo is written by Mr Aspinall, who has himself derived signal benefit from a residence in that town, and he communicates the results of his own experience in a neat little volume, illustrated by several pretty views of the surrounding country. To those who may be unacquainted with the locality of San Remo, it may be stated that it is situated on the Italian shore of the Mediterranean, about thirty miles distant from Nice, and about fifteen from Mentone; and Mr. Aspinall states that it combines the advantages of both those towns as a health resort.


The author, in the preface to this little work, very justly observes that it is not intended to be exhaustive, but merely suggestive, for nothing else can be expected in a treatise on so wide a theme as the study of medicine, comprised in little more than three hundred pages. The subject-matter is divided into seven chapters, exclusive of the Appendix: the first chapter being introductory, the second being on medicine as an art, the third on life and death, the fourth on health and disease, the fifth on inflammation, the sixth on fever, and the seventh on chronic disease.

Dr. Balfour belongs to what is called the school of Young Physic, and he vigorously denounces the errors and mistakes of those who were or are attached to the old. He is in fact a disciple of the doctrines set forth by the late Sir John Forbes, and which procured so much approbation from some quarters and elicited so much opposition from others. We hardly know indeed whether it is more correct to say that Dr. Balfour is a disciple of Sir John Forbes, or that Sir John Forbes was a disciple of Dr. Balfour; for the Report on the Homeopathic Hospital at Vienna, printed as an appendix in the volume before us, was originally published in the pages of the British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review while it was under Sir John's editorship; and the facts revealed in the Report appear to have made a great impression upon his mind, and to have contributed very materially to the formation of those opinions as to the relative part played by Nature and Art in the treatment of diseases which Sir John Forbes promulgated in the latter years of his life. Indeed the facts recorded by Dr. Balfour as the result of his sojourn in the hospitals at Vienna, both homoeopathic and (the so-called) allopathic, are startling enough, and are quite sufficient to make the most devoted adherent of the old school of physic pause in his career and carefully review the grounds of his practice. Dr. Balfour was a pupil of the late distinguished physician, Dr. Alison, of Edinburgh, who, as is well known, advocated the utility, and indeed necessity of general bloodletting in the treatment of pneumonia; and we can imagine the surprise of the pupil who had been indoctrinated with such principles in 1844, and who in 1855 witnessed in the hospitals of the Austrian capital a practical refutation of their truth. In that city he attended the practice of Dr. Fleischmann, who presides over the large homoeopathic hospital; and he also saw under the care of Dr. Skoda a great number of patients whose diseases were left to the unaided powers of nature.

While the former believed that he was curing diseases by the administration of infinitesimal globules, the latter "having reasoned himself into a thorough scepticism as to the utility of all medication, was giving all his patients an equal chance of attaining either of the only two possible methods of exit from their maladies—death or recovery—by withholding from them all such active medication as might influence the result."

We presume that this was only a temporary experiment on Skoda's part, because Dr. Balfour tells us in another portion of his book that Skoda treated his ague patients with quinine, and a comparison is drawn between the results of that treatment and the globulistic plan followed by Fleischmann. Dr. Balfour, it should be mentioned, is no homeopathist, and he attributes the cures which undoubtedly take place under that system to their true cause—namely, the abandonment of the disease to nature, and the withdrawal of all agencies which can interfere with her operations. But he is not so explicit in telling us whether Skoda remained convinced of the uselessness of all medication, or only in acute diseases; but, for the reasons above stated, we conclude that Skoda admits that medicine may occasionally do good, as for instance in cutting short the duration of an intermittent fever.

As is usual with many of the followers of the School of Young Physic, Dr. Balfour ridicules the idea of any change having taken place in the type of disease, and he summarily disposes of that theory by alleging that Dr. Alison, Dr. Christison, Dr. Stokes, Dr. Watson, and many others who have entertained it, were all mistaken. They were quite honest in their belief, but they were misled by the influence of prevailing doctrines; and it is they who have changed their opinions and not disease which has changed its features. Bleeding and calomel were quite as unnecessary in the times of Armstrong, Cullen, Clutteruck, Southwood Smith, and Marshall Hall, as they are now; and much mischief was done to the patients, who, although some may have survived the treatment, were really injured rather than benefited. Such is Dr. Balfour's reasoning, and he handles his arguments with great skill and considerable research.

Our space does not permit us to enter more fully into Dr. Balfour's work, which is, indeed, very suggestive, and is evidently the production of a thoughtful mind. Without endorsing all the conclusions he draws, we admit that his facts are most instructive; and we commend his pages to the careful study of the profession.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS.—At a recent meeting of the Committee of Works of St. George's Hanover-square, a member, Dr. Appleton, made some strong observations about the conduct of Dr. Aldis, a medical officer of health, in writing to The Times a letter recom-
THE POOR-LAW BOARD AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN ENGLAND.

The Meeting of Noblemen, Members of Parliament, Members of the Medical and Clerical Professions, and of the general Public, which was lately held in Willis's Rooms, will do much towards bringing about a better system of attendance on the Sick Poor in Workhouses than that which at present exists. We are rejoiced to find Peers and Bishops uniting with persons of meaner estate in demanding justice for the sick pauper, and we hope that in their places in Parliament our Senators will always pursue the same benevolent course. The question of the nature and amount of Medical services rendered to the sick in Workhouses was necessarily introduced into the addresses made by several of the speakers, who, however, were but little informed as to the real relations existing between the Medical Officers and the Guardians, or as to the obstacles placed by the latter against the former in the discharge of their duties.

"With regard to the parish doctors," said the Chairman, the Earl of Carnarvon, "they no doubt were anxious to do all in their power; but they were only flesh and blood, and could not accomplish impossibilities. The doctor, in fact, ran through the wards as fast as he could, and his whole life was spent in a sort of confusion in endeavouring to keep things straight as between himself, the patients, and the board of guardians." The Chairman might have gone on to state that by the present system of electing the Medical Officers, and by the tyrannical conduct pursued towards them by the Guardians and encouraged by the Poor-law Board, the Medical Officers are deprived of all power of independent action; that they dare not, under pain of dismissal, remonstrate against any abuse, however flagrant; and that in matters strictly falling within their own department they are liable to be overruled by the other functionaries in the Workhouse, such as the master or the matron, or even the pauper nurses. The reports of the Medical Officers must be drawn up in accordance with the views of the Guardians, if any peace is to be secured; and can it be at all a matter of wonder that honourable men resign their appointments, or are dismissed, while those who remain at their posts continue to perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, knowing quite well that any attempt on their parts to ameliorate the condition of the sick poor would draw down upon themselves the displeasure of their taskmasters?

The position of Medical Officer in a metropolitan Workhouse is of the most anomalous character; and although he is supposed theoretically to be answerable for the care of the sick poor, it is impossible that he can perform the duties imposed upon him while the present system continues to exist. We state only the bare truth when we assert that the Medical Officer of a Workhouse is looked upon only as a subordinate by the Guardians; and while the latter would never dream of contradicting their legal adviser on a point of law, they make no scruple of rejecting any proposition made by the Medical Officer, however much it may be sustained by the dictates of science or experience. In fact, as long as the "Doctor" goes through the wards and supplies sufficient "stuff," the Guardians are quite satisfied; but if he ventures to represent the existence of conditions unfavourable to health, or to suggest improvements in drainage, lighting, ventilation, or nursing, he is considered to be overstepping his province and to be guilty of an act of the greatest presumption.

Now such a position as this is held, so far as we are aware, by no other Medical Officer in charge of large bodies of persons nominally intrusted to his care. In Lunatic Asylums the Medical Officers have the supreme control over the management of the patients. Even in Prisons the sick prisoners are entirely under the direction of the Medical Officer; and in the Army and Navy these officers have always possessed the control of their own department. It may be said, and indeed it has been said, that the class of "Parish Doctors," as they are called, is of an inferior grade, compared with the other Medical functionaries to whom we have just alluded; but, in the first place, we do not admit that any such inferiority exists; and, in the second place, we assert that if the "Parish Doctors" rank too low in public estimation, it is entirely the fault of the operation of the present Poor Laws. In fact, on the principle of giving a dog a bad name and then kicking him, or hitting a man because he has no friends, the present Poor-law administration has degraded the Medical Officer, and then it abuses him because he has allowed himself to be degraded. We do not claim for the Workhouse Medical Officer any exemption from the faults and the failings of humanity, and we do not deny that there may be cases where the duties of the office may be unsatisfactorily performed; but in the first place, the Poor-law Executive is armed with the most ample powers to punish any dereliction in this respect, and in the second place we cannot criticise very closely the performance of duties so badly paid as are those of the average "parish doctor." No, like other human beings, must live; and as it is impossible he can live on the pittance doled out to him, he must either starve or eke out his income from some more profitable source than his parish duties.

While feeling every good wish towards the benevolent objects contemplated by the meeting at Willis's Rooms, we cannot help thinking that the machinery at present in operation is amply sufficient to remedy existing abuses if the administrators of the Poor-laws could be urged to perform their duties. The care of the Sick Poor is as much a charge upon the State as the care of
lunatics, or of prisoners, or even of our soldiers and sailors; and while the State has provided a Commission in Lunacy for one class, and a Home Secretary to take care of another class, and a War Department to provide for a third, so has the State provided a Poor-law Board to watch over the interests of the Poor. If the State has cruelly neglected the Sick Poor, the fault is with the authorities at Whitehall in the first instance, and with the Boards of Guardians in the second instance; and the insolence, the arrogance, the ignorance, and the mismanagement of the latter might have been controlled by the former, if, instead of slavishly waiting upon public opinion, the Poor-law Board had gone in advance. As we have before remarked, we have no blame to cast upon the Board for its general administration of the Poor-law; but we unequivocally condemn its whole course of proceedings in reference to the sick, until very lately, when public indignation has been aroused by the record of individual sufferings and hardships. The Board now tries to avert the storm of indignation, which ought really to be directed against itself, by obliquely throwing the blame on the Local Boards, which have actually been encouraged in their misdoings by the agis thrown around them by Government authority.

As to the expense of erecting suitable receptacles for the Sick Poor, and the difficulty anticipated in obtaining the funds, we utterly ridicule the idea. Within the last few years gigantic lunatic asylums and model prisons have sprung up in the very vicinity of the metropolis, and who has ever said a word against the cost of their erection? They have been built at the expense of the public, and without a murmur on the part of the tax-payers; and why, we ask, should there exist in a Christian country any difficulty in procuring funds for the comfort of the sick pauper, when they are readily granted for the lunatic and the criminal?

Notes on Current Topics.

THE MEETING OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

We understand that the annual general meeting of the Medical Council is fixed for Thursday, the 17th of May. Various objections have been urged against the period chosen, such as the facts that it will be in Whitsun week, that the Parliamentary will not then be sitting, and that the season will be so far advanced that there will be no chance of any success in legislative attempts. But it is to be hoped that the weather will be fine; and as two, if not three, opera houses will be open, and the white-bait will be in season, and many other attractions will, no doubt, present themselves, there is every reason to anticipate that the visitors to London will enjoy a pleasant holiday, the more pleasant as it will be at the expense of the Profession. As the week's sitting of the Council costs some fifteen hundred pounds, it might perhaps be asked what is likely to be the quid pro quo for this rather large expenditure, and the answer must be that no beneficial result can be expected. In fact, the Profession is utterly dissatisfied with the Act of 1858, which, instead of being a measure for the protection of the legitimate practitioner, is a measure for the protection of the quacks; and if any attempt were made to secure its real efficiency for the purpose which it pretends to aim at, the chief opponents to its amendment would be the quack fraternity, backed by the great mass of the members of the Legislature. There is not, we believe, the slightest chance that any improvement of the Act will be effected, at least while the present ministers remain in power, and our best wish to the Medical Council is that they may enjoy their holiday, and our hope is that they may spend as little time in talk as possible.

PARLIAMENT AND THE VACCINATION ACTS.

A bill has just been introduced into the House of Commons, and has passed its second reading, having for its objects the consolidation and amendment of the statutes relating to vaccination in England. The bill contains some clauses which may, perhaps, be serviceable in promoting the practice of vaccination, but we are sorry to observe that the remuneration of the vaccinators is fixed at the former low rate, and that no payment is offered for certificates of vaccination granted by Medical men, whether public vaccinators or not. It is, of course, of little avail for the profession to interfere with the progress of this bill, as it is not very likely that their remonstrances will be successful; but we cannot help expressing our sense of the great impropriety and inexpediency of intrusting the superintendence of vaccination to the Poor-law Board and the local Poor-law Guardians. It is true that some of the Poor-law Medical Officers are also public vaccinators, but this is by no means necessarily the case, nor is it at all desirable that the practice of vaccination should be confounded or mixed up with the medical relief of the poor. A child who is vaccinated by a public vaccinator is not panpered by the operation, and it is expressly stated that gratuitous vaccination is not a charity, but a necessary duty performed by the state. When we add to this very strong reason the still stronger argument that the Board of Guardians are wholly incompetent to superintend the performance of vaccination, and that the Poor-law Board in no respect better qualified, we conceive that we have made out a strong case for the transference of the present power to other hands. Vaccination is a department of preventive medicine, and stands in no connexion with the administration of the Poor-law.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRICHINA.

The question as to the discovery of the trichina in the human subject appears likely soon to be definitively settled, the paper of Dr. Cobbold, to which we alluded last week, having called forth some further explanations, all remarkable for their courteousness and their candour. But among the new claimants to the honour appears Mr. Thomas Nunneley of Leeds, who states that in April or May, 1832, he accidentally discovered what now appears to be the entozoan in question, in the muscles of the neck of a subject brought for dissection to the dissecting-room of Guy's Hospital. But Mr. Nunneley candidly admits that although he preserved the specimen of muscle for many years, he believed the parasite to be a species of cysticercus. Mr. Paget, who discovered the trichina in a subject at St. Bartholomew's in January, 1833, is equally modest and equally candid, and he gives a graphic and rather amusing account of carrying his specimen about in
A MODEL WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.

In a letter published in the Times, Mr. H. C. Tucker, C.B., announces himself as a Guardian of the parish of Marylebone, who was unable to obtain a hearing amidst the noise which prevailed at some period of the proceedings at the meeting for the improvement of Workhouse Infirmaries, and he states that he intended to show that, however true in general the denunciations against these establishments might be, the Marylebone Workhouse was an exception to the rule. The Infirmary of this Workhouse, we are told, is a light, cheerful building, looking upon a garden and a playground, and has as good a classification as any Hospital. There are male and female surgical wards, male and female medical wards, separate wards for admission of persons afflicted with insanity, rooms for permanent idiotics, imbeciles, and epileptics, lying-in wards and wards for children, with separate rooms for hooping-cough and measles. Three hundred and sixteen women were confined here in 1855, and only two died; and of two hundred and fourteen persons with mental affections, no less than one hundred and seven were cured. There is a paid head nurse, one midwife, four superintendents of idiots and lunatics (about one to fifty), and ten paid nurses. We do not question any of Mr. Tucker's statements, and we are further happy to record the great liberality of the Marylebone Guardians towards their Medical Officer. who, we are told, receives £50 a year—a rather handsome salary as times go. But what with the male and female surgical and medical wards, the three hundred and sixteen lying-in women, the two hundred and fourteen lunatics, besides the imbeciles, permanent idiotics, and epileptics, and the children with hooping-cough and measles, the one Medical Officer must have his hands pretty full.

THE DEATH OF DR. CONOLLY.

The death of Dr. Conolly, which took place on Monday week, although it will not surprise those who were aware that his health has lately been failing, will come like a shock upon the public and the profession, with whom his name has long been associated, especially in connexion with the treatment of the insane, whose present improved condition in asylums is in great measure due to Dr. Conolly's personal labours and to the influence of his writings. Dr. Conolly had arrived at the full age of three score years and ten, and lately presented the appearance of an invalid, looking even older than he actually was; but many now living can recollect him as a handsome and elegant man, with black glossy hair, when he first came to London in 1828, as the original Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the then University of London. This position, however, he did not long retain, and he returned to provincial practice, being succeeded at the University by Dr. Elliotson; and Dr. Conolly having subsequently devoted himself to the special study of diseases of the mind, was appointed Medical Superintendent of the County Asylum, then newly established at Hanwell, where he acquired a large field of experience, and where he introduced and carried out many beneficial changes. After his retirement from that institution, he devoted himself to private practice, and became the proprietor or part-proprietor of more than one private asylum, with which he was connected at the time of his death. His decease, although not looked for as a probable contingency, was at last somewhat sudden, as he was seized with insensibility on Sunday, March 4th, and died on the following day.

THE WINES OF GREECE.

Among the light and cheap unadulterated wines which the policy of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced into common use in this country, some of the most promising are those of Greece, which Mr. Denman, of 20, Piccadilly, is now importing. It is well known to all who are familiar with the works of the classical writers that the wines produced on the continent of Greece and the adjacent islands have long been celebrated, not only for their pure and vinous flavour, but for their strength, which, so far from diminishing, increases with age. The public have now an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with these wines, and at a very cheap rate, the price of an excellent red wine, of a decided Burgundy flavour, being only about sixteen shillings a dozen. Those who expect to find in these wines the branded flavour and the syrupy sweetness of the manufactured ports and sherries brought into the English market will of course be disappointed; but those who can appreciate a pure and unadulterated liquid obtained by the action of fermentation on the simple juice of the grape will obtain an article at once wholesome, invigorating, and refreshing, and at such a price as to bring it within the reach of all. The principal wines are those of Santorin, a volcanic island, almost entirely devoted to the cultivation of the grape; of Patras, on the isthmus of Corinth; and of Athens, which yields both the Mont Hymet, obtained, as its name implies, from the vicinity of the celebrated Hymettas, and the Kefisia, named from the no less celebrated river Cophas. The St. Elie, or wine of night, so called because the vintage takes place during the night, and the grapes are hidden beneath the leaves of the vine, is an almost colourless wine, developing by time the flavour of Amontillado, while the Mont Hymet is a red and dry wine, of a Burgundy character. Mr. Denman has done good service by presenting these wines to British consumers, and the more they are known the better will they be appreciated, more especially as they improve by being kept. They are almost as cheap as beer, and form excellent dinner wines, being adapted either for sipping in wineglasses or for mixing with water and being used as beverages.

BRAGG'S CHARCOAL POWDER AND BISCUITS.

The well-known chemical properties of charcoal as an absorbent, deodoriser, and disinfectant, have led to the use of this substance as a medicinal agent, taken internally in some disordered conditions of the stomach, especially those
characterized by flatulence and heartburn. Charcoal is quite tasteless, undergoes no change in the stomach, and produces no deleterious effects whatever. As an internal medicine it has been brought into notice chiefly by Mr. James Bird, who has written a useful monograph upon its application and the cases of illness for which it is adapted. In order to introduce it into the system in an agreeable form, Mr. Bragg, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, has invented a biscuit, which contains the purest vegetable charcoal, so mixed with the ordinary ingredients of a biscuit, that, except for the colour, it would be impossible to know that there was any peculiarity in its composition. We consider this method of administering charcoal to be the most ingenious hitherto devised; but Mr. Bragg has also prepared a pure vegetable carbon in impalpable powder, which may be taken by itself in water, if this mode of administration should be preferred.

VACCINATION BILL, 1861.

The following is the epitome of the Vaccination Act referred to by Mr. Griffin in his letter, and about to be amended by Mr. Bruce's Bill:

Clause 1.—Repeal of former Acts.

Clauses 2 and 3.—Guardians to have power to divide unions or parishes into districts, subject to the approval of the Poor-law Board.

Clause 4.—Qualification of public vaccinator to be prescribed by their Lords of Her Majesty's Council, who are to make regulations to secure efficient performance of vaccination, or the provision and supply of vaccine lymph by public vaccinator.

Clause 5.—For every successful vaccination at an appointed station, situated at or within two miles of the residence of the vaccinator, or in the workhouse of the union or parish, not less than 1s. 6d., and beyond that distance not less than 2s. 6d. [It should be altered to 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. for the first 300 cases in any one year, and above that number to 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.—R. G.]

Clause 6.—Conditions may be imposed in contracts to secure the fulfilment of the provisions of this Act on the part of the vaccinator, and guardians shall provide all stations at which the vaccination shall be appointed to be performed, other than the surgery or residence of the public vaccinator.

Clause 7.—No payment for revaccination if previously successfully vaccinated unless Lords of Council issue regulations on the subject, and then only two-thirds of the fee allowed for primary vaccination.

Clause 8.—Contract not valid unless approved by the Poor-law Board, and even then may at any time be determined by them.

Clause 9.—No payment to be made unless contract approved of by Poor-law Board.

Clause 10.—No public vaccinator to be paid for vaccination out of his district.

Clause 11.—In districts with scanty population guardians may provide for the attendance of public vaccinator after intervals of time between the periods parent of child exempt from penalties. [Under this provision, how is the inspection to be made or the supply of lymph to be kept up?—R. G.]

Clause 12.—Guardians to give notice of alteration of districts.

Clause 13.—Registrar-General to provide forms.

Clause 14.—Revised forms to give notice to parents or others, where and when a child may be vaccinated.

Clause 15.—Child to be vaccinated within three months after birth, unless death, &c., of parent, then four months allowed.

Clause 16.—Child to be taken on the seventh day following vaccination to public vaccinator for inspection, and if he sees fit he has power to take from such child lymph; if vaccination has been unsuccessful, vaccinator may direct child to be forthwith revaccinated.

Clauses 17 and 18 make provision if the child is not fit for vaccination, and the delivery of a certificate by the public vaccinator or medical practitioner, which shall remain in force for two months, and be renewable every two months. [No fee for this.—R. G.]

Clause 19 determines the continuance of the two months' certificate by saying if a child has been more than once revaccinated by the vaccinator, the vaccine he shall and is insusceptible of vaccination then a certificate to that effect shall be granted, and the parent shall therefrom not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated. [No fee for this.—R. G.]

Clause 20 provides for the furnishing of a certificate to be forwarded to the registrar where the birth was registered (if known to him), or else to the registrar of the district where child was vaccinated, within twenty-one days of its successful vaccination, and duplicate certificate to the parent of the child. [No fee for this.—R. G.]

Clause 21 provides that no fee shall be paid the public vaccinator for these certificates. [This should be reversed.—R. G.]

Clause 22 provides that the parent of the child shall transmit the certificate if the medical practitioner be not a public vaccinator.

Clause 23 provides that the registrar shall keep a book wherein to enter vaccinations, and for each search therein 1s. shall be paid for and for every copy 6d.; but no fee shall be paid for a search by a public vaccinator, or any officer of the guardians authorized by them to make such search, unless it is subsequently be proved by the Poor-law Board or Lords of Her Majesty's Council; the registrar shall also receive a fee of 1d. for every notice to vaccinate when he registers a birth, and 3d. for every certificate of vaccination he shall have registered, and 1d. for every certificate of vaccination where he has not registered the birth.

Clause 24.—Registrar to make out in duplicate quarterly accounts and to be paid fees by boards of guardians.

Clause 25.—Vaccination declared to be not parochial relief.

Clause 26.—Guardians to be paid all reasonable expenses for notices to be printed and circulated, and compensate any officer appointed by them to prosecute persons charged with offences against this act, or otherwise to enforce its provisions.

Clause 27.—Parents or others neglecting to take child to be vaccinated, or after vaccination to be inspected or revaccinated and reinspected, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable to be proceeded against summarily, and upon conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding 20s.

Clause 28.—Vaccinator and parent neglecting to transmit certificate liable to a penalty not exceeding 20s., and in the case of false certificates to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable accordingly.

Clause 29.—Justices may make an order for the vaccination of any child under 13 years of age within a given time, and if at the expiration of the time the child has not been successfully vaccinated, or is unfit, &c., the parent or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20s., and it shall be no answer to the neglect of such order that he shall have been previously convicted of an offence under this or any other act relating to vaccination.

Clause 30.—Penalties upon persons inculcating with small-pox.

Clause 31.—Penalty, not exceeding 2s. 6d., for willfully exposing small-pox patients, or carelessly conveying them to public conveyances.

Clauses 32, 33, 34, and 35, relate to the statutes now in force, notices and interpretation, clauses and titles, followed by forms A, B, C, and D, which will require altering, especially the medical titles, which are only M.D., L.A.C., or F.R.C.S.
Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—March 5.

The Cattle Diseases Prevention Act.

The Duke of Buckingham called attention to the fact that the police were unable in certain districts to comprehend the provisions of the Cattle Plague Bill.

Earl Granville was understood to say that attention would be directed to the subject.

The Cattle Plague Bill.

Earl Granville stated, as several alterations had been made in the Cattle Plague Bill, he wished to inform their Lordships that these would be printed before they went into committee of the whole House. But in order to avoid any further loss of time, he proposed that their Lordships should go into committee on Thursday, and that the standing orders should then be suspended, in order that the Bill might be carried through all its stages that day.

March 6.

The Cattle Disease.

Earl Granville read a report from Professor Simons of some experiments with Mr. Worsn's mode of cure that had been made on Baron Rothschild's cattle, at Mentmore, and from which it appeared he was sorry and feared that these experiments were comparatively a failure.

March 8.

The Cattle Plague Bill.

The House went into Committee upon the Cattle Plague Bill.

Considerable discussion took place upon various clauses, and several amendments were introduced, but the principal debate arose upon a clause giving to the Privy Council a discretionary power to continue the compulsory slaughter of cattle after the passing of the Act.

The Duke of Richmond objected to the clause, and proposed to amend it by deferring the discretionary power until after the 12th of April, the date fixed by the 12th section of the Cattle Diseases Act.

Lord Granville upheld the amendment, believing that it was desirable that the experiment of compulsory slaughter should be tried for a few weeks.

The Duke of Marlborough believed that it would be impossible to get the local authorities to carry out a system of compulsory slaughter, which had originated in a moment of panic, and which would be more injurious than the disease which it was intended to meet. He should recommend that a discretionary power be given to the local authorities, to order compulsory slaughter or not, as they might deem advisable in the circumstances of their respective localities.

After some remarks from the Duke of Argyll and Lord Kinnaid in support of the clause, and from support of Lord Spencer in the amendment, the Committee divided, when the amendment was carried by a majority of 57 to 24.

March 9.

The House adjourned at a quarter past 12, the only other clause which led to any debate was one proposed by Lord Lichfield, the effect of which was to close all markets and fairs for a considerable time to come.

Lord Granville objected to the clause, and pointed out the inconvenience that would arise from restraining the action of the Privy Council.

Lord Granville supported the clause, which, upon a division, was carried by 24 to 22.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and, by a suspension of the Standing Orders, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 1.

The Dwellings of the Working Classes in the Metropolis.

Mr. T. Hughes postponed for a week his motion relative to the adoption by the House of certain standing orders with reference to the removal of the dwellings of the working classes in the metropolis in connexion with the construction of railways and public buildings.

March 3.

The Cattle Plague.

Mr. Waldegrave-Leigh moved an address for a return of the number of cattle slaughtered in each county and borough in England in obedience to the directions of cattle inspectors, acting under the order of the Privy Council of the 26th day of August, 1865, between that date and the third day of November, 1865, when the said order was revoked: a similar return for each county and borough in Scotland; and a similar return for each county and borough in Scotland.

Agreed to.

March 6.

Commons Near the Metropolis.

Mr. Cowper gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill with respect to the commons in the neighbourhood of the metropolis (hear, hear).

Mr. Hibbert moved for leave to bring in a Bill to permit capital punishment to be carried out in the interior of prisons.

Rather an interesting debate followed, in the course of which Sir G. Grey, while declining to oppose the bill, suggested that it was better for the nature of the experiment on the subject was brought in. He intimated pretty distinctly that the Government Bill would contain provisions to carry into effect the proposals of Mr. Hibbert's Bill.

Leave was given to introduce the measure.

Retrospect of Medical Journals.

10th March, 1866.

The laned of the above date devotes an article to the consideration of compensation for railway accidents. There is no doubt but that swindling goes on to a great extent in cases of this nature; deception on the part of the unfortunate plaintiff and personal feeling on the part of the厂家 often enable persons to mulct a railway company to the amount of several thousand pounds. Sir G. Grey seems to have an inclination on the part of the railway companies to settle these claims out of court. Such accidents as are accompanied by any visible or tangible symptom, as fracture or wound, are sure to be considered fairly. We consequently fail to observe in the cases reported in the newspapers any litigation about them, but where the symptoms are slight, and the nature of the accident depends on the statement of the individual, there is naturally some incredulity to be expected, and hence the merits of the case are laid before a jury with the usual concomitant phenomenon of conflicting medical testimony.

More than ordinary attention is drawn to this subject now, in consequence of some of the leading metropolitan railways having applied for Acts of Parliament to remove the limitation of liability, at least, so far as ordinary trains and the different classes of passengers are concerned. We believe opposition will be given to such a measure, on the ground that it would be desirable to consider the expediency of framing an act of Parliament which would refer to all companies, and not give to any individual company a preference. Dr. D'audre is engaged in the very difficult task of collecting together instances of personal accidents produced by the company, and this is the first attempt at such a compilation, and we are sure that, when published, it will form a very valuable addition to the medico-legal library.

The value of statistics is beginning to be looked on as accessory and not probative of any particular object.

Reference is made to the case of the Guardians of the York Union and Dr. North. This gentleman seems to be more fortunate than others in his masters; they acknowledging his increasing services and usefulness, have gradually increased his pay within twelve years from £40 to £120 per annum. It is quite refreshing to find such rare case of magnanimity "cropping out" occasionally; hence it is a pity that the guardians should be baulked by Dr. Smith, the new Poor Law Commissioner.

Objection is made to Dr. Buchanan's views as regards the utilising of the bodies of criminals for the purposes of scientific experiment before and after death. We should not forget that on the Continent some medical questions have been set at rest by the examination of criminals, who
did not think bad of bartering a chance of life for some temporary painful operation.

Dr. Gray has been elected Coroner for a division of Yorkshire.

It is worth bearing in mind on the part of those about competing for Indian appointments, that those surgeons who were gazetted on the 2nd inst. were hurried off on the 4th. This certainly indicates a want of men.

Mr. J. Paget, Dr. Wilkes, and two Presidents of the Abercrombie Society, in reference to the first discovery of trichinae in human muscle. It will be remembered that Mr. Paget (then a first year's student) was the first to lay them before the public.

Dr. Gooden gives some cases in which the inhalation of oxygen gas, in certain forms of disease resulting from debility, was attended by marked benefit.

Dr. Brown-Sequard's lectures on the diagnosis and treatment of functional nervous affections are continued. We are sorry to see Dr. Forbes Winslow's paper on the subject of the Medical evidence given before the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment. At first sight he would appear to be jealous of Drs. Hood and Tuke, who gave evidence before that body. Every one knows that Dr. Winslow's opinions are the subject of the supreme tribunal of moral insanity; but even admitting this, we were not prepared for the hairsplitting analysis of Dr. Tuke's evidence. He appears more in the light of a special pleader than a scientific man in search of the truth.

Mr. H. Power relates a case of death from spasmodic stricture of the esophagus, in which no disease could be detected after death.

Dr. Williamson describes a case in which Dr. Tyler Smith attempted to perform ovariotomy, but was obliged to desist. A large abscess formed in the abdomen, and the patient completely recovered.

At St. George's Hospital a case of poisoning by two draughts of oil of almonds has occurred. The Medical Times and Gazette for the 10th inst. draws attention to the life of a naval surgeon, which it must be allowed is sufficiently monotonous; the list of instruments to be furnished by the assistant-surgeon comprises but two silver and two gun-elastic catheters, no aneurism needle, but twelve lancets and six pewter syringes.

In the French Senate Cardinal Archbishop Donnet has been reproducing instances of persons buried alive; it is clear that this disease has happened since he walked in the number, not in the number that the vulgar would have us believe.

M. Alphonso Guérin's method of treating anthrax by subcutaneous incision, has been tried by M. Gosselin, who has given up the ordinary cruciate incision, as indeed has almost every modern surgeon. Velpian is still fond of extensive incisions, but is also Nélaton, although the latter at one time recommended them.

Mr. W. E. Porter describes a new method of reducing dislocation of the shoulder by manipulation.

One of the most practical and useful papers we have read for some time is that by Mr. J. Hinchison, on injuries of the head and neck of the humerus. He alludes to the fact, that after fracture through the upper epiphyseal line we have a deformity resembling that attending union by union dissolution. This is a very important point; he also divides fractures in this neighbourhood into those through the tuberosities and below them, thus properly setting aside that absurd division which included fracture through the anatomical neck. We would recommend every hospital surgeon to peruse this paper.

Dr. Richardson makes some remarks on the new method of reducing internal anomaia. As the only time movement made in the instrument is the substitution of a compound jet. We have heard that the sale of the instrument has been unprecedented.

In the British Medical Journal of the 10th inst., on the subject of village hospitals and the remuneration of the medical men so attending, we find the following:—

"It is very refreshing to find a man in Dr. Thompson's position who speaks out thus against the silly and wrong

ness of medical men working without due remuneration. On this score, also, we may mention with pleasure that, at the annual meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, Dr. Alderson, in his excellent presidential address, spoke in no measured terms against the cruel system existing in medical remuneration. We sincerely hope that the eyes of the profession are becoming opened at last to this monster evil; that they are beginning to see the matter in its true light—in fact, to acknowledge that gratuitous medical services are only another term for medical competition.

We find another successful case of amputation at the hip-joint mentioned from the practice of Dr. Packard of Philadelphia. The operation was secondary to an original amputation through the lower third, followed by hemorrhage and necrosis.

Dr. Alban's lecture on hysteria is a very sensible resume of the subject. He does not believe in the uterus as the seat of hysteria, but in the nervous system as an excitable condition of the nervous system. We recollect when a student having been reproved by our professor of medicine for talking of hysteria in the male; we were told to call it hypochondriasis.

THE WORKING OF THE ENGLISH POOR-LAW SYSTEM.

The Rev. Sir Lovelace Stamer, Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, in addressing the Guardians of that Union, made the following observations, which we extract from a local paper:—

"Under the present system the medical officers were paid by small fixed salaries, altogether out of proportion to the work they had to do, and extra medical and vaccination fees. The tendency of this was to make medical officers eager to secure as many extra fees as they could get. And this was quite natural; for they all knew very well that if an employer had clerks or others who had small pay, if there was some other allowance of payment for extra work, they would try to do that work. The present system of payment to the medical officers was, he considered, disadvantageous both to the parish and to the poor. In cases in which the medical officer had to decide between a long course of treatment to effect a cure and a capital operation, it was most likely that he would resort to the capital operation rather than have the trouble of the prolonged course of treatment. Then he did not know what check they had upon the medical officers, and he was not aware of any control they had over the expenses under the present mode of payment, and, on that ground, he thought the system was not satisfactory. From a consultation he had had with a gentleman well qualified to give an opinion on such a matter, he fully believed that it would be much better to pay the medical officers by a fixed salary, and not allow any extra fees until in cases of vaccination and smallpox in the latter he thought it would be especially desirable to retain the present system of allowing an extra fee, as the poor would then be more likely to get good attention."

These remarks are, we think, perfectly uncalled for, and with a special weight of injustice from a gentle- man of the rank and profession of the Rev. Baronet. Unless the Union to which the speaker belongs be specially unfortunate in its Medical Officers, and we have no reason to think it is, the insinuation that they make their conscience and their duty subservient to their own interests is most uncalled-for and unworthy. It is a gross libel on the Poor-law Medical Officers of England to say that, "in cases where the Medical Officer had to decide between a long course of treatment and a capital operation, it was most likely that he would resort to the capital operation rather than have the trouble of the prolonged course of treatment." If the Reverend Gentleman does not think that Medical Officers should be trusted to adopt the most judicious treatment, he will not
CORRESPONDENCE.

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 district—the Chairman (Mr. Marshall Fowler) presiding. The Chairman said a report had reached him that morning that an unfortunate affair had occurred at Middlesbrough. The Inquiry had been held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned against one of the medical officer's assistants. Mr. Fawcett said he had not had time to make himself fully acquainted with the matter, but he understood that a question as to the mode of treatment to the man used by Mr. Richardson's assistant had arisen, and a verdict of manslaughter had been returned. He was desirous that the matter should be referred to the Middlesbrough Committee of Guardians, in order that they might make themselves fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and report to the Board at their next meeting. The medical officer of the Guardians was involved in the matter, and it was a question which fairly called upon the Board for investigation. Mr. Wm. Richardson, of Stockton, would be glad to second that motion. He was present at the inquest, and was satisfied that there was nothing at all in the matter; there was not a tittle of evidence against the medical officer. Mr. Fowler: What did they give their verdict upon, then? Mr. Richardson: It shows the absurdity of appointing an attorney instead of a medical man as coroner.—Mr. Fowler: But what was the cause of death?—Mr. Richardson: He died, sir, of retention of urine and extravasation of blood from the urethra. I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Stockton simply did his duty.—Mr. Richardson: No, sir; but I should like the matter investigated.—Mr. Fowler: Well, we should stop the assistant from attending any other patient.—Mr. Richardson: That has already been done, sir. Mr. Simpson was a pupil of mine for seven years. Mr. Well, the matter had better be referred to the committee.

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST AN ASSISTANT.

We are requested to publish the following extract from the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, leaving our readers to judge of their pertinence as regards the charge against Dr. Richardson. It will be remembered that a verdict of manslaughter was returned against Mr. Richardson's assistant for omitting to catheterise a patient who died in consequence:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

Sir,—In your report of the inquest at Middlesbrough yesterday, in to-day's publication, I am said to have made to the coroner the remark that "It appeared to me that people could be poisoned at South Stockton, but it was manslaughter at Middlesbrough." What I really said to the coroner was: "That a child could be poisoned at South Stockton by the gross ignorance of a young medical man, and a South Stockton jury acquitted him of having committed any crime; whilst a Middlesbrough jury has convicted a Laidal and experienced medical man of manslaughter, who had faithfully performed his duty to his patient." I may add my only fear is that no judge will allow such a paltry contemptible case to go to a jury, as if he does, the most shameful conspiracy to destroy the character of an excellent practitioner will be fully exposed.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

Stockton-on-Tees, Jan. 23, 1866.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE MIDDLESBROUGH PARISH.

The following is a note written by a clergyman when the Stockton Guardians were held in their offices, Highstreet—the Chairman (Mr. Marshall Fowler) presiding. The Chairman said a report had reached him that morning that an unfortunate affair had occurred at Middlesbrough. The Inquiry had been held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned against one of the medical officer's assistants. Mr. Fawcett said he had not had time to make himself fully acquainted with the matter, but he understood that a question as to the mode of treatment to the man used by Mr. Richardson's assistant had arisen, and a verdict of manslaughter had been returned. He was desirous that the matter should be referred to the Middlesbrough Committee of Guardians, in order that they might make themselves fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and report to the Board at their next meeting. The medical officer of the Guardians was involved in the matter, and it was a question which fairly called upon the Board for investigation. Mr. Wm. Richardson, of Stockton, would be glad to second that motion. He was present at the inquest, and was satisfied that there was nothing at all in the matter; there was not a tittle of evidence against the medical officer. Mr. Fowler: What did they give their verdict upon, then? Mr. Richardson: It shows the absurdity of appointing an attorney instead of a medical man as coroner.—Mr. Fowler: But what was the cause of death?—Mr. Richardson: He died, sir, of retention of urine and extravasation of blood from the urethra. I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Stockton simply did his duty.—Mr. Richardson: No, sir; but I should like the matter investigated.—Mr. Fowler: Well, we should stop the assistant from attending any other patient.—Mr. Richardson: That has already been done, sir. Mr. Simpson was a pupil of mine for seven years. Mr. Well, the matter had better be referred to the committee.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL RELIEF AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me space to inform the Poor-Law Medical Officers that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Baring, entitled "A Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Statutes relating to Vaccination in England." I wrote to Mr. Bruce a few days since, enclosing a copy of the plan proposed by us in 1861, which will be found in the pamphlet entitled, "Evidence on Poor-law Medical Relief, 1861," page 93. A few copies of this pamphlet I have still in hand, and shall be happy to send one to any gentleman on receipt of twelve postage stamps. Mr. Bruce's Bill is a great improvement upon the Acts now in existence, and contains penalties in sufficient abundance; but the rewards to the Medical Officers stand as they are in the present Acts. The 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. ought to be altered to 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. for the first 300 cases vaccinated by an individual Medical Officer in any one year, and for all above that number the 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. may remain. The Act now provides for the granting of certificates by medical men, whether public vaccinators or not, but there is to be no payment. Thus a medical man may vaccinate a child half a dozen times unsuccessfully, and be compelled to give as many certificates, but he is to have no payment either for vaccination or certificates. I recommend that certificates should be paid for at 6d. each, which would give the profession about £13,000 per annum. The Act should be perused by the Poor-law Medical Officers, who are for the most part public vaccinators; it can be procured through the medium of a bookseller or an M.P. In order, however, to save time, I have drawn up an epitome,* which is at your service should you be able to find space for it. I should strongly recommend every public vaccinator to write to his M.P., and endeavour to get some of the clauses amended, particularly those relating to payment, for as they now stand it is not worth a District Medical Officer in a small and thinly-populated district taking the trouble to carry out the provisions of the Act, and as a consequence small-pox in this kingdom will never be eradicated.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

W. F. GRIFFIN.

12, Royal-terrace, Weymouth, March 3, 1866.

List of subscriptions received during the last week for the Poor-law Medical Reform Association by Mr. Griffin:—


By Mr. Browne, Amersham:—


THE LATE PROFESSOR SCHRIEDER VAN DER KOLK.

The following letter, addressed to the Editor of the Reader, appears in that journal for February 9th:—

"T. South Anne-street, Dublin, January 16, 1866.

"Sir,—My attention has been called to the following passage, which appears in your impression of the 23rd December, 1865, p. 741:—

"C. Schroeder van der Kolk, son of the great musician, has just published a work entitled "Truly and Body" (Seelen und Leib), in which the endeavor to prove that what is called soul is simply the manifestation of brain, just as digestion is the function of stomata. He says, memory, imagination, reason, and even volition, are but the result of physical actions, or electro-molecular, excited by the operation of perception—the contact with the outer world." **

* See page 209.
"It is true that Dr. H. W. Schroeder van der Kolk, son of the late distinguished anatomist and physiologist, and now Professor of Physics at Zutphen, in Holland, has edited essays entitled 'Ziel en Leegmaan,' Surgical and Medical, Practice and Treatment of Insanity, a fragment published after the author's death, and subsequently translated by Theodor Vogt, of Munich, and recently corrected in the above paragraph. I have quoted from your pages refers clearly to the 'Medizinische Unterricht und Berichte,' since I have not the space to examine the whole work. The extracts I have quoted.

The Medical Staff

The medical staff that served in the late war was composed of a surgeon-general, one assistant-surgeon-general and medical inspector-general, 16 medical inspectors, 170 surgeons and assistants-surgeons. The medical department was composed of 15 surgeons and assistant-surgeons, 3,000 regimental-surgeons and assistant-surgeons of volunteers, 2,500 acting-assistants surgeons and physicians serving under contract, and six medical storekeepers. The second report, by Major Woodville, contains a wonderful outline of the medical branch of the history. The mortality from disease alone was 48 and 7-10ths per 1,000 of mean strength for the first year of the war, and 65 and 2-10ths for the second.

The number of deaths from disease reported for first year, 14,183, and 42,010 for the second. These figures do not include those who died while absent as prisoners of war or after having been discharged the service for disability. The number of deaths from disease reported for second year, 14,183, and 42,010 for the second. These figures do not include those who died while absent as prisoners of war or after having been discharged the service for disability. The number of deaths from disease alone was 48 and 7-10ths per 1,000 of mean strength for the first year of the war, and 65 and 2-10ths for the second.

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Scientific Societies.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Feb 21. —Sir Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., in the chair. — Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by Trol, Alexander C.B., 'On the Character, Life, and Opinions of Confucius,' which is a republication of a remarkable essay on Confucius' life and works. The paper was received with great applause from the members of the society.

Hawkshaw, Mr. W. H. Adams, Mr. J. Tarkinton, Mr. T. Adams, Mr. J. Verity, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. J. Rigby, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. J. Gorton, Mr. J. Dalliff, Mr. J. D. 'Hood, Mr. J. S. Sutton, and Sir J. C. M., were elected members of the society.

ATHENEUM.—Feb. 27.—J. Crawford, Esq., President, in the chair. — The papers read were: — 'On the Origin and Progress of Written Language,' by Mr. J. Crawford. The author made an elaborate outline of the origin and spread of languages over various parts of the earth, attributing the numerous existing languages to the separate inventions of distinct races. Of the ancient Europeans, he remarked that while Asiatists had early designed many alphabets, it was a more remarkable case that no European race, from the Euxine to the Rhone, traced its language from Scandinavia, than had ever been invented. It might be presumed that no European race had reached that point of civilization at which written languages is invented, before the time when a foreign phonetic writing was presented to them and adopted. —'On the Soummi Race,' by Col. Rigby. The Soummi inhabit the north-eastern portion of Africa between the Straits of Babolnandib and Cape Guardafui, and thence as far south as the Equator. They differ from all other African races in feature, language and customs. Up to this day the greater part of their country remains uninhabited. They are a pastoral race, having large herds of cattle and flocks of the domba, or fat-tailed sheep. In person, they are tall and well made, with very dark, smooth skins, and features expressing great intelligence and animation. They have none of the characteristics of the negro race, whom they despise.


SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 19.—'On Submarine Telegraphy (Cantor Lecture),' by Mr. Fleeming Jenkin. — Feb. 21.—Prof. Huxley in the chair. — The paper read was, 'On Modern Legislation in regard to the Construction and Equipment of Steam Ships,' by Mr. T. Gray.


SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 5.—'On Submarine Telegraphy (Cantor Lecture),' by Mr. Fleeming Jenkin. Feb. 7.—J. Hawkshaw, Esq., in the chair. — The adjourned discussion on Mr. W. H. Avess's paper, 'On the Proposal that the Railways should be purchased by the Government,' occupied the entire evening.

Medical News.


The following gentlemen passed their first examination on the 1st inst.: — Adams, George E. D’Arby, King’s College: Wilkins, John Canning, University College.

Dr. Dempster, Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been granted the good service pension of £100 a year for his meritorious services.

MEDICAL NEWS. March 11, 1866. 265

MEDICAL MAYOR.—William Peter Nichols, Esq., senior surgeon of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has been elected Mayor of Norwich.

CAMBRIDGE, MARCH 1.—Dr. Hamprey was this day elected Professor of Anatomy in the room of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, who has resigned. Mr. Alfred Newton, M.A., of Magdalen College, has been elected Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Dr. Drosier received the support of a considerable minority of the electors, the votes being for Mr. Newton 110, and Dr. Drosier 82.

The Minister of Agriculture has sent M. Delpech, professor of medicine, M. Raynal, veterinarian, and M. Alfort, to Germany, to examine and report upon the trichina disease prevalent in pork.

FATAL MISTAKE.—An inquest was lately held on the body of Mrs. Anne Woodham, whose death was occasioned by a large dose of laudanum administered to her by her attendant in mistake for tincture of rhubarb.

THOMAS JAMES WOODHOUSE, M.D., London, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Physician to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-end, Westminster.

The memorial stone of a new dispensary at Callian has been laid by the Governor of Bombay. The cost of the building, about 60,000 rupees (£25,000), will be defrayed by Mr. Mungulld J. Nashaboy, an influential and wealthy Hindoo, resident in Bombay. The dispensary is to be endowed by the same charitable gentleman.

BENJAMIN GUY BAINSTON, M.D., F.R.S., has been appointed Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, 32, Golden-square, London, W.

THE PORTAGE (Wisconsin) Register announces the death of Joseph Creie, supposed to have been the oldest man in the world. His baptism is stated to be on the register of the Baptist Church of Detroit for the year 1725, so that he was in his 141st year. He died in Caledonia, about four miles from Portage. His great age had for some time made him notable.

THE CENTRAL HALL for Art and Science which the late Prince Consort projected is likely to be begun. The site will be to the north of the Horticultural Gardens, and the cost will be £200,000.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—At the general meeting of the shareholders held at the Institution, Professor Pepper stated the laboratory had been further utilized by the delivery of regular courses of lectures on electricity, geology, and chemistry.

The Metropolitan Board of Works lately held a meeting to consider how they were to discharge that portion of their duties which the Cattle Diseases Bill cast upon them. On the suggestion of the chairman, it was agreed that Committees of the Board should be appointed, one for each metropolis borough, who would superintend the carrying out of the provisions of the Act within their respective departments.

THE SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to present a bust of the late Prince Consort to this Hospital. The bust, which is of life size, and the finest Sicilian marble used for statutory purposes, is two feet six inches in height, and is mounted on an elegant coloured marble pedestal four feet high, making the total height six feet six inches.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. LOMB.—A valuable Testimonial, consisting of a silver salver, and a tea and coffee service, accompanied by a handsomely illuminated volume, containing the names of the subscribers, was presented at the Albion Tavern, on the 3rd instant, to Dr. Lomb, of Albion-street, by several of his friends and patients, on his retirement from practice, in which he had been actively engaged for upwards of 40 years. After the presentation Dr. Lomb was entertained at dinner.—Dr. C. Brodie Sewell, the Treasurer of the Testimonial Fund, presiding.

HEALTHY HOMES FOR THE ARTISAN.—At the proposed Exposition Universelle at Paris in 1867, a section will be
devoted to model habitations, combining the cheapness of construction with sanitary arrangements calculated to ensure the highest degree of health and comfort. The Emperor will exhibit in this section houses constructed on the plan of those he has had erected.

New City Lunatic Asylum.--Last week the Lord Mayor and the members of the Court of Common Council, with the President of the Corporation in the chair, were conducted to view the new lunatic asylum for the city of London, which has been erected at the cost of the Corporation at Stone, near Dartford, and is now ready for the reception of patients. They were accompanied by the chairman and deputy chairmen of the various Unions, and by the members of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The asylum has been erected at a cost of about £65,000, from designs by Mr. Bunhill, the late city architect, and is intended to accommodate 250 patients. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated piece of ground about a mile and a half from Dartford, overlooking the Thames, and commanding a view of the surrounding country for miles. It is fitted up with baths and lavatories, laundries and workshops, and varnished by spacious grounds tastefully laid out. Bagatelle boards and other games and means of recreation are provided for the inmates; and, in short, all the appliances for comfort and convenience which have been adopted at late years in the regulations of the asylum have been adopted in the building of persons afflicted with insanity in all its varied forms. In the first instance the plans and designs, after certain alterations had been made, were approved by the Home Secretary and the Commissioners in Lunacy, and while the building has been in progress the Commissioners have paid repeated visits to it, and seen that the conditions required by them were being fulfilled. The asylum has been erected under the superintendence of a special committee of the Court of Common Council, of which Mr. Alderman Dakin is chairman, and nearly five years have been spent in its construction.

Mr. Lawrence on the Court of Examiners of the College of Surgeons of England.--Mr. Lawrence, in 1826, speaking of the Court of Examiners, says that "admission into this body, with subsequent promotion, depends on seniority; and as the appointment is for life, it must often happen, as it frequently has, that the duties of that court, which if properly performed would require men in the active period of life and the full vigour of their faculties, have been executed by persons nearly approaching or actually arrived at the extreme verge of life; this is an important provision like surgery, such individuals must be far behind the actual state of knowledge, consequently unable to estimate the requirements of those recently educated, and not the best qualified to represent the true principles of the profession. Although the Court of Examiners have always numbered amongst their members individuals of justly-cared and acknowledged eminence, their acts as public bodies have not commanded the respect of the profession at large." Mr. Lawrence, now in the year 1866, and himself at the age of 83, is still a member of the Court of Examiners of the College, being the only life-member on the Court.

Fever in Whitechapel.--The Medical Officer of Health for Whitechapel, Mr. Liddle, has made a report to the local Board of Works, in which he states that during the past year the number of deaths in the district from fever has been 167, each of which is sometimes accompanied by dysentery. The sanitary arrangements are very imperfect, and that much greater exertion must be made, a further scientific inquiry must be instituted, if this plague is to be checked.

Scurvy.--Last week an inquiry was held by Mr. Humphreys, coroner, relative to the death of one of the crew of the St. Andrew's Castle, a ship now lying in the St. Katherine's Dock, on the 14th of March, in the harbour of Glasgow, left Shanghai for London on the 22d of October last. She had a crew of thirteen men, and a lady with two children, the eldest five years and the youngest, then only three months old, on board. The lady had no servant, and was unaccompanied by any other passenger. On the voyage seven of the crew were disabled by scurvy. The deceased man was seized with the same dreadful disease. He had been attacked with intermittent fever and dysentery in China, and he was consequently very feeble; however, the crew had made a voyage out of the "medicine book," and he lived till the ship was being towed up to the St. Katherine's Dock on Friday last. The disability of so large a proportion of the crew from scurvy was, of course, a serious embarrassment to the captain, but his misfortunes had not yet attained a fatal termination. A lady servant, accompanying the lady passenger went mad. The unlucky captain and his mate had thus thrown on their hands, not only the task of mindling the unfortunate passenger but the more difficult charge of an infant of six months, and of keeping after the child of five years of age. The coroner, called to prove that everything possible was done for the man, and the coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died on board the St. Andrews Castle from scurvy, dysentery, and the jury wish to express their opinion that the captain of that vessel did his duty well, and with great humanity."

Scientific Report on the Trichina.--The Prussian Government had entrusted investigations on the nature and mode of propagation of the trichina to Professor Huhne, of Halle, and zealously were they pursued from 1863 to 1865. The report has been sent in, and states, among other things, that the following are the principal conclusions: 1. The trichina is not present symptoms sufficiently obvious to be recognised by breeders. It was therefore incumbent on the reporter to elucidate facts connected with diagnosis. Animals were for that purpose fed with meat full of trichina, and daily watched by various observers. The latter could not be satisfied in the health of the animals, nor did slight indispositions present anything which could be construed into a pathognomonic symptom of the disease, yet it was proved by post-mortem examination that trichina had formed in large quantities in the alimentary canal, and the diseases of the pigs with the trichina in the intestines of the pigs containing trichina. The investigators have found that the parasites of the beetroot and the moles are not identical with the trichina which infect the pig. Not so, however, with a much wider disease, extending to dogs and cats. Cats also may be thus contaminated: the latter are especially susceptible. It is therefore important to prevent pigs from eating dead animals. It is very likely that foxes and weasels may, by the same process, become infected. Cats may be killed by pigs. Dogs also are very liable to breed trichina, but birds are quite insusceptible. Trichina, which have passed into the stomach of pigs with their food, are therein completely destroyed; hence it may be inferred that the fatal matter of diseased animals is not obnoxious. The culinary precautions to be held in view when cooking pork are the following:—The process of boiling or roasting should be carried on with the greatest care. People should not partake of any meat that has not been sufficiently cooked, and avoid such roast pork as the centre of which still presents traces of blood. By salting and smoking ham for about ten days, the trichina are quite destroyed.

Vaccinated Cows in Contact with Diseased Cattle.--M. H. Bouley stated, February 13th, from his place at the meeting of the Academy of Paris, that all the vaccinated cows which had been sent to England, in order to be placed in contact with diseased cattle, had been found free from the disease. The immunity acquired by vaccination, had taken the complaint.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-Inn-Road.—The thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the governors of this institution was held on the 1st inst. in the board-room of the hospital. The report showed that the year 1865 had been a most prosperous one, the receipts having reached the sum of £10,814, 1s. 10d. In donations, which sums, including £369 7s., the profit on the anniversary festival last May, presided over by the treasurer, Edward Masterman, Esq., with 2,084 14s. 2d. in legacies, made altogether a sum of £11,329 6s. 9d. on the 21st of last month.
The Sick Poor of London.—The self-administration of the Poor Law in London, as evidenced by the cases from which the report in the press has induced a number of nonsensically disposed gentlemen to step into a committee for the purpose of concerting measures to improve the condition of the most dependent, helpless, and ill-used of those under the management of the London guardians,—namely, the sick poor. Among those on this committee are Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Airlie, Lord Burghley, Lord Charles Bruce, Mr. Neate, Mr. M. J. M. Maclise, L. Olson, M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., Mr. Charles Dickens, C. Parkinson, Mr. Hans Freewell, the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, the Rev. Mr. Hansard, the Rev. Llewellyn Davis, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, the Rev. S. Martin, Dr. Austen, Dr. Carr, Dr. C. B. Rædcliffe, Dr. J. Rogers, Dr. J. Stallard, Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. J. Neate, Mr. J. Sharpe, L.L.D., Dr. Lankester, Mr. J. S. Storr, Mr. W. H. Smith, and many others, has been paid attention to in the condition of the sick poor. A meeting was held the other evening, when many of the above gentlemen were present, and letters were received from the Archbishop of York, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. John Abel Smith, and others, promising to attend a public meeting.

A Physician Charged with Poisoning His Patient,—A Greek physician has been taken before the authorities at Guinwgadjina, Salonic, on the charge of having administered poison to a merchant in the shape of pilis.

King's College Hospital.—The annual court of this corporation was held last week. The report stated that the number of patients admitted into the hospital during 1863-4 was 1908, and the number of out-patients amounted to 33,782; the number of women confined was 168, and the number of midwifery cases attended at their own homes was 128. The total ordinary receipts for the year amounted to £3036 13s. 9d., the total expenses to £3145 19s. 3d. The amount of outstanding accounts traded at the close of the year was £3196 8s. 9d., the total balances at the end of the year being £5106 1s. 9d. Legacies amounting altogether to £2790 had been bequeathed to the hospital during the year, and the sum of £1357 8s. 4d. had been received, being the share of the residue of his estate bequeathed by the late Lord Bishop of Ely, besides £19 19s. bequeathed by the late Mr. John Wright. The amount of stock standing in the name of the corporation was £5442 10s. 1d., and the balance of the annual income of the Grayen Charity was £354 10s. The Board had also received a donation of £100 from an old friend of the hospital who had constituted 16 members of his family life-governors. Donations had also been received from several of the city companies. The committee also acknowledged the assistance given by the corporation towards the connexion of the hospital with St. John's House. They, however, expressed their great regret that notwithstanding all their efforts the expenditure of the past year had amounted to more than £9000.

Asphyxia in Infants.—On Monday week, Mr. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, held four inquests upon infants who had died of asphyxia from being overailed by their mothers.

Unqualified Midwives.—Mr. Humphreys, Mid- dlesex coroner, lately held an inq. ext. on the body of a poor woman who had died from an asphyxial spasm after the delivery of twins. The evidence showed that the women had engaged to attend the deceased in her confinement for 6s.; that they regularly practised as midwives, but had gone through no course of instruction or preparation for the office. They left the deceased in the midst of her trouble, though she called out to them pitifully that "she knew she was going to die." Finding the deceased was getting worse, she gave them a powder, though she confessed she did not know its properties was. She had consid- ered both his wife and newborn child had been sacrificed through the neglect of the midwives, and medical evidence showed that with proper skill and attention both might have been saved. The coroner earnestly commented on the case, and said the stupidity of the midwives had caused the deceased to lose her life. He wished he had the power to send them to the treadmill for their conduct. The jury returned a special verdict, echoing this opinion, and regretting that the coroner had no power to show them them to the women to trial for manslaughter. —Globe.

New City Lunatic Asylum.—A new asylum for the City of London has been erected at Stone, near Dartford. It is fitted up in every way suitable and convenient for patients, of which it is intended to accommodate 250. Its erection cost £65,000.

Fever in Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Typhus fever, which has been fatal in some of the more neglected parts of the city, has been flowing into the more wealthy quarters of that town. Last week Dr. Watson, a highly respected practitioner, was carrying off by it, and on Monday Dr. Hawthorn, a gentleman in large practice, fell a victim to the same dis- ease. On Monday, also, Mr. John Benson, a town councillor, and rather a plump bachelor, was making a very prominent part in the public movements of the town, died of typhus fever, after a very few days' illness.

The Surrey County Hospital.—Some months since Her Majesty the Queen graciously informed the committee of the Surrey County Hospital that she had instructed Mr. Theed, the eminent sculptor, to prepare a bust of the late Lord Burghley, to be presented to the hospital. The bust, which is of life size and of the purest Sicilian marble used for statuary pur- poses, is 2ft. 6in. in height, and is mounted on an elegant coloured marble pedestal of 1ft. high, which makes the total height 6ft. 6in. The bust is by far the more successful of the two, and that it is a model un- rivaled as a work of art. On the pedestal is the following inscription:—"This bust of his Royal Highness Prince Albert was graciously presented to the Surrey County Hospital by Her Majesty the Queen. The bust will not be exposed to public view until the hospital has received its new patients. Mr. Theed has at the same time kindly presented to the hospital a tinted plaster cast of his "Good Samaritan," which is considered by competent judges to be one of the finest pieces of sculpture of the day. The original of this work was executed for Mr. Cresswell, of Huddersfield, as a monument to his sister's memory. The cast, which is about 2ft. 6in. by 2ft., is mounted on a pedestal of coloured marble, on which is the following selection from Scripture:—"If any man have meat, let him share his with his brother; if any man have clothing, let him do likewise."—Matthew xxvi. 40. This marble piece is placed in a niche near the chief entrance to the hospital, and doubtless it will be an object of interest to every visitor. As the name indicates, it is an illustration of the hospital parable, and the figure of the foreground is occupied by the prostrate figure of the unfortunate traveller, with the Good Samaritan bending over him, while in the background may be seen the hasty Levite hastening away from the spot.—West Surrey Times.

Mr. Farnall, C.B., made an official inspection of Paddington Workhouse on Tuesday week. He was satisfied with all the arrangements. One good feature of the Pad- dington management is, that it has an excellent system of medical officers, and makes use of the best of its paupers to act under these nurses. This is found to be more economical than employing all nurse nurses, as some parishes insist on doing.—Greenwich, for instance, who pays an extra sum for the extra nurses amounts to upwards of £251 a year.

Scarlatina and diphtheria are prevalent, just now, in the suburbs of Edinburgh, and several deaths have occurred during the last fortnight.
MORTALITY AT HONGKONG.

We have received the following information from a source which we can trust as to the recent mortality in the garrison at Hongkong—the strength of the 11th Regiment on its arrival at Hongkong in 8 January, 1855, was 839 non-commissioned officers and men, 47 women, and 77 children. Of these 48 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, and 28 children have died; 130 non-commissioned officers and men, 27 women, and 37 children have been sick, with several ordinances in attendance on them. There remained at the station in January, 1856, only 636 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 women, and 18 children. The 9th also lost two officers, and one was invalided. On the 16th May, 1855, the 11th was brought into Hongkong, 702 non-commissioned officers and men of the 11th, with 54 women and 92 children. On their arrival at Hongkong there was actually no accommodation ready for them. Two companies had to be lodged on board the condemned in addition to other hospital, and were deprived of their share of the works. The cause of this sad mortality is not far to seek. Proper accommodation should have been ready for the 11th Regiment on its arrival. If the Government, to take the colonial standard, had put the same care and precautions with the Quartermaster-General, and not have trusted to giving orders through a post which takes twenty days each way. Another undoubted error was the withdrawal of the native Indian regiment and the substitution of unacclimatized European soldiers. Every regiment sent to India they would not have suffered so much; but those from the Cape were exposed to all the worst effects of the new climate to which they were transported. The excessive nightwork tells very severely on the European troops, who, by their intense social habits, are deprived of their fair share of sleep. The object of removing the Indian regiment is well known. It was in order that the pay of the rest of the forces in Hongkong, which, while an Indian regiment was there, was maintained at the Indian scale, might be reduced to the colonial standard. But, putting humanity out of the question, the arrangement has proved, in a pecuniary point of view, a very costly one. The heavy expense of sending home sick troops has more than outbalanced any saving which has otherwise been effected; and the loss of so many good soldiers must also be taken into account. Altogether, it is calculated that the short-sighted economy of the authorities has entailed a loss of at least £30,000. The excessive work thrown on the diminished numbers of the garrison will doubtless add to the sickness and mortality. There are still, we understand, very few of the 11th beyond the number of 36 non-commissioned officers, 103 privates, and 12 drummers fit for duty.—Pall-mall Gazette.

At the meeting of the Academy of Paris, on the 11th of February, M. Anzias-Brune read a paper, in which he advocated the regeneration of vaccine by inoculating horses. Arm-to-arm vaccination should, however, be continued as before among children.
THE COUNTY INFIRMARIES (IRELAND).  

Mr. Pollard Urquhart's Bill is set down for a second reading on the 13th inst. It is, however, improbable that it will come before the House on that day, as the attention of the House will probably be engrossed by the Reform debate and other questions of more general importance. We printed Mr. Urquhart's Bill in full in our number for February 21st. It is the same as was brought in last year, and withdrawn on account of the great press of public business at the termination of the Session. The principal clause in the measure is that which provides that Grand Juries shall present at all future Sessions a specific sum for the maintenance of the County Infirmaries of Ireland, a proviso which has been rendered necessary by the attempts made to withdraw public support from these most valuable institutions and to merge them in the Union Workhouses. This movement manifested itself in only a couple of the counties, and it was received with so little favour by the great majority of the grand juries, who had the best reason to appreciate the value and efficiency of the infirmaries, that it has since died out. The attempt to withdraw these County Grants would have been heard of at all but for the very needless enactment of Sir Robert Peel's Poor Relief Bill a few years since. It seems to have been a pet project of the Right Hon. Baronet when he held office as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and he hoped to carry the abolition of the infirmaries by admitting to Workhouses the class of persons from whom the Infirmary patients came. These were defined by the Act as "poor persons," and included the Constabulary, who did not legally come within the operation of the Irish Poor-law. Our analysis of the last report of the Poor-law Commissioners showed that the expectations of the Right Hon. Baronet had proved completely delusive, and that an absolutely insignificant number of the patients had availed themselves of its provisions. The County Infirmaries are now liable at any time to the attacks of a parsimonious jurors, and Mr. Urquhart has our best wishes in his effort to obtain legislative protection for them.

THE LATE DR. WEBER.  

Dr. Wyber was the son of a Glasgow citizen, and was educated at the High School and University of Glasgow. After a few months spent in two voyages to America, and in a short tour on the Continent of Europe, he was strongly attracted by the desire of hospital work in London, and most earnestly endeavoured to obtain an appointment in the London Fever Hospital; and after a short delay, Dr. Wyber was appointed to the office he so much desired, and in performing the duties of which he met his premature death. Up to the very last moment of his life, his letters bore the same cheerful and happy tone of cordial satisfaction with his work and his new friends that had been his habitual characteristic at home. Dr. Wyber died at the age of twenty-six years, leaving a gap in the affections of his many friends in Glasgow that cannot easily be filled up. He was buried in St. Mungo's Churchyard, and was attended to the grave by several of his teachers, and a numerous array of students, who had come to determine to follow him both as a physician and as, by his turn, one of their instructors. The Lancet states, that of up to thirty medical officers who have been engaged in the dangerous service of the London Fever Hospital during the last thirty-four years, Dr. Wyber is the first who has died of typhus fever. He has fallen a victim to his earnest devotion to the public service, and to his zeal for the practice of a noble and generous profession. His death is another instance of the risk at which medical skill and experience are obtained.

REPRINTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS.  

Contributors to "The Medical Press and Circular" are informed that their communications can be reprinted in book form at a very moderate cost immediately after they have appeared in the Journal. It is understood that the contributors have been properly corrected and that the reprint will be reviewed before publication in the Journal, and great care will be exercised to avoid any little expense having been incurred in consequence of alterations made subsequently to publication, it is notified no proofs can in future be sent out, or alterations made in the matter, before reprinting. The rates of charges for reprinting will be forwarded on application at the office.

BIRTHS and DEATHS, Registered and METEOROLOGY during the Week ending Saturday, March 8, 1866, in the following large Towns:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Estimated Population in thousands of the Year 1851</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Temperature of Air (Fahr.)</th>
<th>Rain Fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>306750</td>
<td>1494</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>26.4F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>163299</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>28.7F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>94032</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>27.5F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manchester</td>
<td>30903</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>27.3F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheffield</td>
<td>21983</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>29.2F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull</td>
<td>105292</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>29.9F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle-on</td>
<td>12277</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>28.3F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edinburgh</td>
<td>174128</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>27.3F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>242832</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>117</td>
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<td>27.3F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>318341</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>29.3F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of 13 large towns: 612281 344 4060 3041 9280 4881 17 3 35

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.71 in. The barometric pressure was 29.71 in. on Sunday, and it fell to 29.01 in. on Wednesday. The general direction of the wind was N.E. & S.W.  

* The average weekly numbers of births and deaths in each of the above towns have been corrected for increase of population from the middle of the 10 years 1851-60 to the present time.  

† Registration did not commence in Ireland until January 1, 1864; the average weekly number of births and deaths in Dublin are calculated therefore on the assumption that the birth-rate and death-rate in that town is the same as the average death-rate for the year 1864.  

‡ The deaths in Manchester and Bristol include those of paupers belonging to the counties who died in workhouses situated outside the municipal boundaries.

The mean temperature at Greenwich during the same week was 52.2 deg. F.

NEW WORKS IN MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.  

(From the Publishers' Circular.)

Bennett (John Hughes)—The Restorative Treatment of Pneumonia (3rd edit. 8vo. [Edinburgh, Black]) pp. 110, cloth, 8s. (Longmans).  

Comstock (J. L.)—System of Natural Philosophy. Revised by G. Lewis, New ed. 18mo. vol. 29s. 6d. (Whittaker).  

Fisher (Joseph)—Where Shall We Get Meat? The Food Supplies of Western Europe; being Letters in Reply to the Question, Where is England to Get Meat? during a brief tour in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland in the Autumn of 1865; in which is appended a Paper on the Production of Food, 12mo. pp. 288, cloth, 6s. (Longmans).  

Gage (John)—The Cattle Plague; with Official Reports of the International Cattle Disease Commission. 2 vols. 1865, 8vo. cloth. (Routledge).  

Heath (Christopher)—A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging. 3rd edit. 12mo. pp. 240, cloth, 5s. 6d. (Churhill).  

Morris (Albert J. T.)—A Treatise on Meteorology—the Barometer, Thermometer, Hygrometer, Barograph, (Longmans).  

Nassau (John)—The Science of Life and Safety in the Water. (Talboys).  

Rossiter (William)—A First Book of Botany for the use of Schools and Private Families, 12mo. pp. 126, cloth, 1s. 6d. (Allman).  

Rye (E. C.)—British Beetles; an Introduction to the Study of our Indigenous Coleoptera. 8vo. pp. 250, 1s. 6d. (Reeve).  

Tite (Ralph)—A Vindication and Enquiry into the Grounds of the modern and Fresh-Water Mollusks of Great Britain; containing Descriptions, Figures, and a Familiar Account of the Habit of each Species. 12mo. pp. 250, 6d. (Harriec).  

North (Nelson E.)—On Epidemic Cholera, 8vo. (Brooklyn, 1864) pp. 39, London, 2s. 6d.
ADVANCED PAYMENTS.

Subscribers are reminded that their subscriptions in all cases must be paid within two months of the date of the order to secure the advantage of the lower rate of £1, 8s. per annum, and that any subscription delayed beyond that period will be charged on the credit scale of £1 2s. 6d. per annum.

Contributors are requested in all cases to forward their communications direct addressed to the Editor of the special department of the Journal in which they reside. Considerable delays have arisen in consequence of matter from England being forwarded to the Editor of the Irish or Scotch departments, it being necessary to forward them to London, for reversion before publication.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Obstetrical Society of London.—The card has been received.

J. M.—The case is published in the last volume of the society's transactions.

J. S. Snuffield.—We have not yet received the communication referred to.

Dr. T.—The syphilitic fetus was pointed out in our columns long before the subject was noticed by our contemporary. As Aspiring foetus.—We feel grateful for the kind expression used by our correspondent.

Dr. Ewen. Watson's Reply to Dr. Morrice Mackenzie is not of sufficient scientific interest to justify its insertion as a leading article. We think the controversy has gone far enough, but will in justice to Dr. Watson insert a short letter of reply to any observations of Dr. Mackenzie which he considers may require it.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—Having accidentally 'dropped' on a rather quaint puff in the 'pilgrimage' with the Sacred Heart Hospital, we have copied it verbatim and enclose copy for the 'contemplation of the curious in such matters.' Faithfully yours,

BARTLE O'BARRY.

London, February 12, 1863.

On a couch, and in a semi-reclining position, with right hand under chin and left hand holding a book, there is a full-sized carved figure of a man, with very large mouth and 'feverous' wig. Carved on front of the couch I read, "24th April ye 29th Anne Do 1622 aged 72." Then, on a tablet posterior to the figure, I read as follows: "Here Lockett lies interred his name Speaks but few competitors in fame. A name so great Some may Searc Inscriptions with doe Vulgar tales adorn His Enigmes with most mean months rehearse His Virtues & his Pits are So well known That Ever they continue them in Poster." But they'll survive his dust and not expire Till all things Else at the Universe is lost his Pill contains him Safe To future times without an Epitaph," "Rested October 1711."

LIST OF PAPERS NOT READ AT THE MEETING OF THE BRITISH MUTUAL ADUSSION SOCIETY.

1. On the beneficent effects of the introduction of the potato to the islands of the St. Lawrence, by Mr. G. C. B. Smith, R.N., to the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia.
2. On the practice and theory of vaccination, based on the minute anatomy of the choleata under high powers of the microscope; being a lecture particularly dedicated to the grandmothers of England, by Dr. Bryan, P.R.S.
3. On shirt-collars as a medical relic of the ex-skull and on the gills of the fishman, by Dr. Calder.
4. On the composition of the milk among the Asiatic nomads as explaining the formation of cases of scarlet fever by the revolution on the Steppes, by Professor Darancin, of Ponsomeck.
5. Professor Wrighth on the venereal process.
6. On the anatomy of the native of the Black Sea, curiosity discovered at Bayswater, under the auspices of the Geological Society, by Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, and read to the meeting of the Society.
7. On the sanitary and medical statistics of the United States, and the published remarks by the external application of the Canthareus of John Wall.
9. On the produce of the apple in the application of chloride of sodium to the feathers covering the posterior termination of the vertical column, by Dr. Henry Fowler.
10. On the arrest of the horse by a general paralytic discharge, by Professor Augustus Hervules, of the N. Y. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED.


Photographs (Coloured from Life) of the Diseases of the Skin. By Alex. Bilbao, Doctor M.D. Leach, Currier and Sons.

ERRATUM.

In Dr. Greenway's paper on 'Cholera and Cholopenic Diarrhœa,' page 103, 2nd column, line 13, for "early stage" read "advanced stage."
Original Communications.

LECTURES ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF DYSPESIA.

Delivered at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham,

By BALTHAZAR W. FOSTER, M.D., F.L.S.,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON; LICENTIATE IN THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND; PHYSICIAN TO THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL AND PROFESSOR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE, AND OF THERAPEUTICS AND MATERIA MEDICA IN SYDNEIAN COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM; PHYSICIAN TO THE GENERAL DISPENSARY, BIRMINGHAM.

LECTURE IV.

Gentlemen,—In the investigation of diseased action there can be but one more fatal mistake than the supposition that we have to deal with forces other than those which exist in the body in health. The phenomena of the pathological state are merely the manifestation of a disturbed action of physiological laws. In reference to our subject the application of this truth is important. The various errors of the digestive process I would have you consider as modifications only in the phenomena which we have observed on healthy digestion. Do not suppose that fresh forces meet you in these diseases, but seek rather by a careful analysis of the action of the laws which preside over the function, to discover in what way the abnormal results have been produced.

We have already reviewed many influences, more or less removed from the act of digestion, which may excite the maladies under notice, and it now remains for us to inquire into the pathogenic circumstances connected with the act itself. This part of our task will entail a consideration, necessarily limited, of the many conditions essential to the normal course of the assimilating process. Practical medicine can hire, as elsewhere, gain much from a well-directed study of physiology. Her greatest successes have ever been closely connected with the correct interpretation of physiological laws. The more complete our knowledge of a function, the more certain our diagnosis, and generally the more successful our treatment of its maladies. The organs which cooperate in the reduction and absorption of our food, have received much attention at the hands of physiologists, and their elucidations of the phenomena of the process will greatly assist us in our task. We may divide for our purpose digestion into three stages—viz., 1st, oral; 2nd, gastric; and 3rd, intestinal. The actions to which the food is submitted in each of these will disclose to us the manner in which many of the troubles of digestion arise. Throughout the alimentary tract we find the food submitted to two kinds of action—viz., mechanical and chemical. These vary in their development in the different stages of digestion. In the mouth the purely mechanical action is most marked, while the chemical change produced is comparatively slight. In the stomach and intestines the chemical metamorphosis of the food is the special part of the function; the purely physical part is much less marked.

1. In the oral stage of digestion, the processes of mastiication play a prominent part. It is to be noted that under these circumstances it was supposed that only mechanical changes were produced in the food while in the mouth. We now know that the minute division of the food which is obtained by the masticatory action of the teeth, aided by the free secretion of saliva, is also associated with chemical changes in certain constituents of the alimentary mass. These changes will be considered hereafter. We have first to notice the trituration of the materials submitted to the action of the teeth. By mastication properly performed the food is thoroughly moistened with the saliva (insalivated), and formed into a bolus apt for deglutition and capable of being easily permutated by the juices of the stomach. Disseptive anatomy testifies to the necessity of this operation by the varied means Nature has provided to insure its accomplishment in the animal kingdom. The minute division of matter which the chemist calls to his aid in order to procure sometimes a simple solution, at others chemical change, equally witnesses to the essential character of the process. And the fact that neglect or inability to perform the process properly is one of our food stultification, testifies to the important sources of dyspepsia, is a further proof of the importance of mastication. The free secretion of saliva and the healthy condition of the muscles of mastication and of the teeth, as well as a careful exercise of them, are all necessary to insure the proper division of the food. In the young, the habit of swallowing food not sufficiently masticated, and in the old (and sometimes the middle-aged) the failure of teeth from loss of teeth to perform the operation properly, are conditions frequently connected with dyspepsia. Under these circumstances the food enters the stomach without having undergone the full chemical action of the saliva, and also in a state unfavourable to the rapid action of the gastric juice. The thorough breaking-up of the food can only be obtained by the cooperation of above means, and we may further add, that under such conditions we obtain also the chemical change which should take place in the food while in the mouth. The mechanical function of the saliva is less striking, though not less important, than its chemical properties.

By the term saliva you must not understand the secretion from the mouth gland or of the larger glands alone, but you must include in the term all the fluids secreted in the buccal cavity. This mixed secretion not only facilitates mastication and deglutition, and by rendering soluble many portions of our food, thus administers to the sense of taste, but it also chemically transforms the starchy aliment by changing them, first into dextrin and then into grape-sugar. This converting property of the peculiar nature of the mixed pyaline saliva, or salivary diastase, acts chiefly on the starchy particles when in the mouth, but the conversion continues also in the stomach under favourable conditions. In order that this change should proceed in the gastric cavity, the azotised portions of the food should engage thoroughly the action of the acid gastric juice, for the saliva alkaline in its reaction works but imperfectly in the presence of an acid. We must remember, also, that the continual arrival of saliva in the stomach, even after the food is ingested, assists in the transforming process. Some authors* have attributed in addition to the saliva a power of acting upon the fatty constituents of our food, but the evidence in favour of this view is scanty at present. In the imminent changes produced in the buccal fluids we can readily understand that alterations in these secretions may give rise to digestive trouble. We find accordingly that the quantity or the quality of the saliva may be in fault. The quantity of saliva secreted daily has been estimated by Bidder and Schmidt at about three and a half pounds. Harley values it at from one to two pounds. This latter estimate is in agreement with that of Bechlard, and we may assume that about two pounds of saliva are formed daily, bearing in mind that the quantity may vary within very wide limits according to the character of the food. Dry substances demand a greater flow, moist a smaller quantity of saliva. When this secretion falls short of the required amount, not only is the process of mastication rendered uneconomical, but the amylaceous food passes into the stomach among
DECLINE OF THE RINDERPEST.

The poor man informed Mr. Vartan that he had been advised to bathe, as a cure, in the Lake of Tiberias. This he had accordingly done during the preceding fifty days, but had thereby, he said, endured a great increase in his sufferings. He was now in such a pitiable state, and beguiled with such impatience that his leg might be amputated, that Mr. Vartan could not refuse him the benefit hoped for from the operation.

On the 9th of December, at three o’clock p.m., amputation was performed through the lower third of the thigh, acupressure, as in former instances, being employed to close the main vessels divided. At seven p.m. profuse hemorrhage of florid blood took place. All the sutures, with the exception of one at each extremity of the wound, were then withdrawn, when it was found that the bleeding had not proceeded from any distinct vessel, but proved to be a general oozing from the entire surface of the wound. This was at once checked by the usual styptics, and the wound was then left open.

On the 11th December, at nine o’clock a.m., being the forty-second hour after the application of acupressure, all the needles were removed and the wound closed. These needles, Mr. Vartan remarks, might have been taken off the vessels sooner perhaps with perfect safety.

Subsequently the wound has gone on satisfactorily, healing, of course, by granulation; for its having been disturbed and left open during nearly thirty-eight hours had disorganized the suppurrative process, and enabled the first intention, although he adds that his feet hope in him, he trusts, may not be disappointed, and that his connexion with the Medical Mission there under such favourable circumstances may prove a blessing to him.

DECLINE OF THE RINDERPEST.

There really seems to be reason to believe that a solid and tangible decline has occurred in the rinderpest. During the sixteen weeks ending March 3 the whole number of attacks reported to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council has been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week ending</th>
<th>Current cases</th>
<th>Back cases</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 13, 1865</td>
<td>2629</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>3305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 2</td>
<td>3526</td>
<td>2130</td>
<td>5656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>6054</td>
<td>2133</td>
<td>8187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>6256</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>7771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>7699</td>
<td>2253</td>
<td>9952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 6, 1866</td>
<td>7196</td>
<td>1402</td>
<td>8598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>9758</td>
<td>2383</td>
<td>12141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>10,041</td>
<td>2801</td>
<td>12,842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>11,745</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>13,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 3</td>
<td>9135</td>
<td>2290</td>
<td>11,425</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>16,754</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>10,167</td>
<td>1143</td>
<td>11,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3</td>
<td>7310</td>
<td>2609</td>
<td>9919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The public has, perhaps, been led to form erroneous conclusions on the subject, as the abstracts published weekly have taken no account of the "back cases"—that is cases in which attacks are not reported to be included in the weekly returns, and carried forward in consequence to the next week. At the same time, the totals referring to these back cases are too considerable to be overlooked. It will be seen that the aggregate number of attacks in the week ending March 3 was less than in any previous seven days since January 5, while, comparing the number of attacks in the week ending March 3 with the week ending February 27, we see a decline of nearly 50 per cent. The next two or three weekly returns will be of great importance, as they will show whether the measures recently attempted by the Government have really been attended with the good results which they appear to have produced. Another point of great importance in connexion with this question is the proportion of recoveries to attacks at the close of the week ending March 3 was 13:919 per cent., while at the close of the first week of November it was only 5:235 per cent.

NOTICE OF A CASE OF SUCCESSFUL AMPUTATION OF THE THIGH FOR ELEPHANTIASIS OF THE LEG, IN WHICH ACUPRESSURE WAS EMPLOYED.

By P. K. VARTAN, L.R.C.S.E., Nazareth.

(Read before the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society)

By Dr. HANDYSIDE.

On the 4th December, 1865, a Medon, Mohammed by name, aged 35, a native of Jedda, near Mecca, applied at the Medical Missionary Dispensary, Nazareth. His complaint was hypertrophy of the right leg, from the toes upwards to above the knee, and this swelling—at one part two feet in circumference—was very painful. It had increased gradually in size and painfullness during a period extending to more than four years.

* Vide Dr. Bernard, "Leyenes de Physiologie Experimentale," vol. 1., p. 164.

† Vide Bernard, op. cit., p. 167, where we find these words: "En resumo el role chimico de la saliva, dans la digestion parait done etre insignifiant, sinon completement nul.

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CLINICAL LECTURE
ON
DEEP-SEATED ABCESS OF THE THIGH.

By JOHN K. BARTON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

BARTON TO THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, AND LECTURER ON SURGERY IN THE
LONDSEY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

(Continued from page 241.)

Having considered the diagnosis of deep-seated abscess of
the thigh, we will now turn to the treatment best suited
to such cases. The purulent matter being pent up beneath
strong unyielding structures, gives rise to great constitu-
tional disturbance, so that an early opening of the abscess
is urgently called for, besides there is always the danger of
the matter following up the vessels, which should be
avoided if possible. The surgeon should therefore open
the abscess as soon as he is satisfied that such a collection
really exists. The question whether this should be done by
one free opening or by two, an opening or counter opening,
or finally by the drainage tube, will have to some extent be
decided by the position of the abscess, and also by its
acute or chronic character. But I am inclined to think
that the latter mode of opening, viz., by the drainage tube—
is applicable to nearly all, and is the best in the great
majority of cases. I must now relate the mode of treat-
ment and result in Purdon's case, whose symptoms I have
already detailed.

Case 1 (continued).—Three days after his admission a free
incision was made into the thigh three and a half inches
above the inner side of the knee-joint, fully three inches in depth,
before the matter was reached, the limb was then care-
fully supported from the toes up with a bandage, and pads
were placed round the seat of the abscess, a poultice over
the opening, and the many-tailed bandage over all. He
went on as well as possible for two or three days, when he
had a shivering, the discharge became scanty and thin,
then his temperature fell, and it was noted that masses of
were everted and gaping; his pulse rose to 120 per minute,
and was weak and compressible; the bandage was removed,
a large poultice laid over the lower part of the thigh, and
he was ordered wine freely, and decoction of bark with
carbonate of ammonia. The patient's condition, however,
became no better; there was a copious very fetid dis-
charge from the abscess, a plentiful sweeter with masses of
mucus, which when the drainage tube was inserted through it, the opening
which had been a clean cut of about two inches in length, had in a
few days become an oval deep ulcer, about four inches in diameter, from the bottom of which the pus came freely
when pressure was made either in the middle of the thigh
or in the popliteal space. A free counter opening was
now made in the popliteal space, from which but little matter
escaped at the time, but next day the edges of the ulcer-
ated wound looked more healthy, and soon a copious dis-
charge of dead cellular tissue came from both openings,
and the constitutional symptoms began to improve. That
a considerable quantity of the fascia lata perished and came
away was not doubted by those who were present, while the
layers of dead tissue were removed from the wound. Dur-
ing this process of separation of dead tissue from the inter-
muscular space, pledgets of lint soaked in a weak solution
of chlorid of lime were inserted deep into the wound twice
a day with very good effect. In place of this a solution
of citric acid, as it has been recently recommended for
such cases, was substituted for a few days to try its effect.
We found the factor very much controlled by it, and the wound looked better after its use, but certainly the
patient seemed to suffer more pain from it than from the
use of the other solution. The constitutional treatment
consisted of wine, bark with carbonate of ammonia, and
afterwards the perchlorid of iron, with opium to procure
sleep and allay pain. The pain at this time—i.e., when the sloughs were coming away from the interior of the large
cavity which the abscess had formed—was intense, the
patient, a young man, crying bitterly and declaring it was intolerable. I have no doubt that the internal branch of the
popliteal nerve was lated bare. I did not see it, but from the position of the abscess, and from the character of
the pain as described by the patient, this appeared cer-
tain. As was to be expected, considerable contraction of the hamstring muscles took place, so that the leg was
nearly quite flexed on the thigh, the patient being unable
to do more than move it to a right angle. Purdon's case
continued steadily for several weeks succeeded in over-
coming this, and he left the hospital with a straight and
sound limb.

What occurred in this case appears to have been an
crypsialpusation inflammation of the cellular membrane in
the thigh, with its consequent sloughing; this followed almost immediately upon the operation made
for the evacuation of the pus, being ushered in by shivering, and accompanied by great depression of the
vital nerves. In all such cases something of this kind is to
be apprehended when the abscess is acute, and no dis-
sct sac has been formed as in this case, we see what may
occur; and when the abscess is chronic and walled in by a
network of new-formed tissue, it is the operation of
and when it does so is accompanied by the most serious
constitutional depression. In abscesses where a free incision is sufficient not only to evacuate the pus, but also to
afford it a constant and ready discharge afterwards, as
quickly as it is formed, this does not occur, nor in cases
where the drainage tube being employed the pus is dis-
charged freely and in a healthy condition, as in the
case above, we have the same result. It appears to me
that the cause of this low form of inflam-
mation is not the action of the air upon the interior of
the abscess, but the action of the mixture of air with the pus
which is retained, we have all the conditions for decompo-
sition—heat, moisture and air. The pus under these con-
ditions readily decomposes, and at once becomes the
cause of gangrenous inflammation of the sac of the abscess, or of the cellular tissue and the limb.

If this view be correct, our treatment should be directed
to obtaining such an evacuation of the abscess that its
contents could not decompose. This may be accom-
plished in either of two ways—1st, by laying open the
abscess in such a manner that no pus can collect in it, but
must run out as it is formed; 2nd, by the use of the drainage
tube, so that the pus can be evacuated at will, and
the admission of any air into the abscess. In cases where
the abscess is small, or where it is so placed that it admits
of a free opening or two free openings being made into it,
the first plan will succeed, and the patient's relief be im-
mediate, while his recovery will be rapid; but most cases of
abscess in the thigh cannot be treated in this manner
successfully. In the case just related this was attempted,
but without success. After a very free opening was made
the sides of the abscess and the whole of the neighbouring
part of the limb was carefully supported by pads of cotton
wadding, surrounded by the many-tailed bandage, with
the view of giving such support as would prevent the col-
lection of pus in the space between the muscles, but it
was not until a very free counter opening in the ham was
made that the patient's condition was ameliorated. A free
opening in this case instead of using the tube was that
the constitutional symptoms from the retained pus were
very severe, and a free opening was sure to relieve them
at once. So it did; but from the subsequent progress of
the case, I think my patient would have done better had I
taken the more cautious plan of inserting a draining tube.

The following case illustrates its beneficial action:—

Case 3—James Stafford, a porter, 20 years of age, a
strumous-looking young man, was admitted into the
Adelaide Hospital upon the 11th of last February on
account of a tumour which occupied the upper and an-
terior part of the left thigh. He had latter been
addicted to drink. About seven weeks previous to his
admission, while carrying a heavy load, he gave his left
leg a twist, from which he felt considerable pain at the
time, but he observed no swelling until a week afterwards,
when he found there was a tumour in the upper part of the left thigh, which had become, on gradually but steadily increasing in size. For the last week he has been confined to bed, being unable to straighten his leg, and suffering excessive pain. Upon examination we found the whole of the upper part of the left thigh very much swollen, the foot and leg being edematous. A tumour the size of half a cricket ball occupied Scarpia's triangle. It was clearly divided from Poupart's ligament by a space of three or four fingers breadth, and tender granules were to be felt in the groin; the whole limb was edematous, but still the tumour could be distinctly isolated from the surrounding swelling; an indistinct deep-seated fluctuation could be felt in it; there was no bruit audible, nor any pulsation to be felt; the femoral artery beat strongly above it, and the arteries of the leg could also be distinctly felt, but not in the usual place, nor were there any changes in the urine or excretion of the patient. Countenance pale and anxious; pulse over 100; scarcely any sleep from the pain. Upon the 15th of February a drainage tube was passed through the tumour; this was accomplished simply by making an opening with a long straight bistoury, through which a probe, having the tube firmly and nearly attached to it, was introduced, and the wound was dressed. The course of the curette was carefully noted. A similar opening was then made in the opposite side of the tumour, and the probe pushed out at this and quickly drawn through, leaving the tube projecting from both openings. Not more than an ounce of matter escaped until the tube was in, when from both ends it flowed out freely; it was yellowish, resembling lymph floating in it. No protrusion of the tumour was observed. There was no warmth, and no pulsation was to be felt in the tube. A bandage was laid over tube and all. Upon the following day (16th) the discharge was slight; the constitutional disturbance much relieved. 17th: He had slept well, but there was no discharge, and there was a red blush over the outside of the thigh; tumour very tender upon the slightest pressure. Next day these signs of inflammation had subsided. The tumour was reduced, and though a little induration had disappeared, there being a very slight discharge from the abscess, the tube being low in the openings, it was withdrawn; it was in the abscess about a week. Shortly after this the patient left the hospital.

You observe that some inflammation did take place in this case, but it was trivial, and quickly disappeared. The pus was of a greyish colour, and a third of an inch in breadth; yet he escaped all severe inflammation of the sac, and left the hospital in about a fortnight from the time of his admission quite well. While urging upon you the advantages of the drainage tube in such cases, let me caution you against the commission of two mistakes, either of which would be fatal to its success—1st., take care your tube does not slip out—to avoid this you had better always use a longer tube, the ends of which will pass out beyond the poultice, the parulent matter being received upon cotton wadding or tow. If you do not attend to this, the end of the tube becomes fixed in the poultice, and when this is taken off it will be pushed out. If you try to replace the tube you will often find it very difficult to do so, and the poking and working to get it into its place again will be the beginning of the end of the patient. 2ndly, if you do not replace it the abscess is in a worse state than if you had treated it at first by a free incision, for there could be nothing worse than two little openings sufficient to admit the air, but insufficient for the discharge of the pus. The second caution is, to take care not to remove the tube too soon. If inflammatory symptoms come on, don't remove the tube; it is the case. I have shown you that their cause is much more surely when it is not employed. Leave the tube alone until all symptoms of pain and swelling of the part have entirely subsided. When this has taken place you will observe the tube becoming low in the openings; you may then withdraw it with safety.

Mr. Baker Brown has just been elected a member of the Medical Society of Christiania, in recognition of his services in operative surgery.

Dr. Barnes related two cases of

AMPUTATION OF THE CERVIX UTERI.

In both the operation was performed for allargement of the uterus, with more or less complete proclazia. In one case the patient was 25 years of age, single, and had suffered from proclazia three years. Treatment of various kinds, by pessaries and otherwise, had been tried without any benefit. The uterus measured four inches and three-quarters in length, the length of the cervical cavity being fully two inches and a half. The allargement was limited to the infra-vaginal portion of the cervix. There was no rectocele or cystocele. About an inch and a half was removed of the cervix, and the patient was making an excellent recovery. In the second case the patient was 25 years of age, married, and had had two children and two abortions. She first suffered from proclazia after the birth of the second child, and for several years the uterus has been outside the vulva. On examination, it was found to measure no less than five inches and a half, the uterus being also much thickened and indurated. There was neither rectocele nor cystocele. About two inches of the cervix was amputated with the scissors, but so difficult was it to cut through the thick indurated cervix that no less than two wire ropes and three chains were broken before the operation was accomplished. The uterine wall at the site of amputation measured fully an inch in thickness. The patient has since made an excellent recovery, and in both these cases the uterus has continued so high up that there is every reason to hope that a cure will be effected.

Dr. Barnes related two cases of

SUDDEN DEATH DURING LABOUR.

In one case, that of a primipara, manical excitement came on during the dilatation of the cervix. Chloroform was given to induce moderate anesthesia, so as to facilitate the application of the foreparts. Gentle traction, aided by uterine contraction, effected delivery in half an hour. The placenta was cast. The patient maintained a good pulse; she spoke deliriously at times, but also rationally afterwards. Death occurred almost suddenly ten hours after delivery. No post-mortem examination was held. He (Dr. Barnes) did not think death was owing to the chloroform, but was disposed to attribute it to the nervous shock which was manifested before the chloroform was given. The other case was more clear. The woman was in her seventh labour. Convulsion, stertor, and syncope set in before the expulsion of the child. The child was expelled alive. The mother died in twenty minutes afterwards. A small clot, quite recent, was found in the left thalamus opticus; and another, larger, and of a dissecting
character, in the left crus cerebi. The abdominal and peritoneal organs were healthy. The record of such cases Dr. Barnes considered to be exceedingly important, as supplying illustrations of the fact that death during labour might occur independently of any fault on the part of the practitioner.

Mr. Benson Baker read a paper on

ABORTION AND MERRRHAGIA DEPENDENT UPON
LEAD-POISONING (WITH CASES).

The author observed that this subject had received little attention in which appeared. In Dr. Graily Hewitt's work "On the Diseases of Women" there was an allusion to it, and reference to a paper in the Archiv. Gén. de Méd. This was all the author had been able to learn from the obstetric literature of this country; consequently he had availed himself of M. Paul's paper, of which he had made an abstract. The author's cases and observations afforded concurrent testimony of the effect of lead-poisoning in the woman. The lead poison killed the fetus in utero, and then abortion took place. Not that abortion was dependant upon the action of lead on the muscular structure of the uterus. After abortion took place, persistent menorrhagia was often found to exist, and which would not yield to ordinary treatment, but was cured by treating the patient for lead-poisoning. With respect to the mortal effects on the spermatozoa, the woman being free from lead-taint, cases had not come under his observation, although M. Paul affirms that the mortality to the fetus is equally great whether the father or the mother be permeated with lead poison.

Dr. Sansom read a paper
ON THE ANESTHETIC PROPERTIES OF THE BICHLORIDE
OF CARBON.

The author considered that this new anaesthetic would be of great value to the practitioners of obstetrics. Very much as to its constitution and properties had yet to be determined, and more could not be attempted at present than the presenting to the Society a few scattered hints and observations. Dr. Sansom claimed to be the first to describe this body as an anaesthetic in his book on "Chloroform," published in May, 1855. It was then called tetrachloride of carbon; it has since been determined to be a bichloride, and Sir James Simpson has suggested for it the name chloroform. The properties of this body are numerous and varied. It possesses many of the characteristics of chloroform; its odour, however, is more pleasant and less pungent; its density is slightly greater, and its volatility less. It takes a longer time to induce anaesthesia. On the 4th of July, 1864, the author, in conjunction with Dr. John Harley, tried the effect of the inhalation of the new anaesthetic upon a frog. The circulation in the web of the foot was observed by the microscope throughout the process. It was seen cause a considerable amount of irregular muscular action, and a very decided contraction of the capillary arteries. A state of torpor was then induced for three-quarters of an hour, but reflex action was not wholly abolished. Experiments were made upon dogs and guinea-pigs. In those there was considerable muscular agitation at the outer extremity of the limb. The anaesthesia was induced, continued very profound until death. The post-mortem signs were, complete collapse of the lungs and distortion of the right side of the heart, so that the organ assumed a globular form. The sensations produced by the inhalation of the bichloride of carbon are at first very agreeable; there is a pleasant sensation of warmth, and, as the anaesthesia deepens, a freedom from pain. In no case was the patient disturbed. Dr. Sansom employed it in cases of midwifery. It was readily inhaled; it mitigated the pains, and in one case almost completely abolished them; it did not interfere with consciousness. In reviewing the relative merits of the two anaesthetics, the author considered (1) that chloroform has the advantage over chloroform in its being inhaled with greater comfort; it is not susceptible of decomposition with the formation of deleterious chlorine compounds; and its cost will probably be considerably less. Being much less volatile than chloroform, it will probably be best administered by pouring it upon a sponge wrung out in hot water. (2) It is, during its early stage of action, a powerful stimulant to the circulatory system. It will probably be especially valuable, for its stimulating property, in midwifery, for it abolishes pain without affecting consciousness, and its tendency is certainly to increase muscular action. (3) It is not advisable to induce deep narcotism by means of this agent. Its profound effects are very persistent, and it is eliminated from the system slowly.

Dr. Greenhalgh stated that two and a half months ago he requested Dr. Sansom to administer chloroform to during the removal of a large polypus from the uterus. She was extremely anemic and feeble, from large and frequent losses of blood occurring over a period of two years and a half. She had a damaged heart, and a profuse sanguine and offensive discharge from the vagina. Shortly after the administration of the chloroform, and before complete anaesthesia was induced, her pulse began to become irregular, her breathing became laboured, and her countenance livid. Dr. Sansom, without delaying the inhalation, substituted ether with the best results. Dr. Greenhalgh begged to ask that gentleman if he had adopted a similar practice in other cases with good effects; and if so, whether he considered that the vapour of ether could be regarded as an antidote to the evil consequences of chloroform, and whether he could offer any physiological explanation of how such beneficial effects are brought about.

Dr. Sansom replied that it was his constant practice to administer ether if in any case chloroform seemed to produce a depressing effect. Indeed usually, in prolonged operations, he thus maintained the anaesthesia. The substitution, or rather addition, was never resorted to by any anæsthetist. He always found that the ether answered admirably: it certainly restored the force of the circulation. It was perhaps premature to explain the rationale of the procedure; but he would remark on the singular circumstance that whereas chloroform tended to empty the blood-corpuscles, ether tended to distend them—chloroform rednked the blood, and ether darkened it. Full ether breathing became embarrassed, with ether amongst agents of the anaesthetic class. Again, they influenced differently the sympathetic system. Ether would cause contraction of the heart and arteries even during the period of the influence of chloroform, and the bichloride of carbon did the same in a marked degree.

Dr. Snow Beck read a paper
ON ENLARGEMENTS OF THE UTERUS WHICH FOLLOW
ABORTIONS, PREMATURE OR NATURAL CONFINEMENTS;
WITH CASES.

The author remarked that these enlargements had been long recognized by pathological anatomists, and quoted some microscopic observations by himself, and communicated to the Medical Society of London in 1851, which & showed that the pathological condition essentially consisted in an enlargement of the muscular tissue of the uterus, without the presence of any inflammatory or hemorrhagic deposits. The causes were considered to depend chiefly upon—(1) a want of complete and persistent contraction of the uterus, which permitted an increased circulation of blood in the gravid organ, and interfered with the changes which took place after parturition; and (2) on the partially developed state of the uterine vessels the free circulation, which appeared to be unfavorable to the development of those clunes necessary to its complete reduction in size. The enlargement of itself gave rise to few and comparatively slight symptoms, unless it existed to such an extent as to be felt as a tumour in the hypogastrum; but it rendered the patient liable to profuse hemorrhages, coming on suddenly and without appreciable cause. These cu-
large-memagles might exist for many months, or even for some years, without any symptoms of importance; but from the recurrence of the catamenia, or other causes, congestion of the enlarged organ was gradually induced; or congestive inflammation, which may be either of the whole or of any portion of the uterine, might take place, the usual symptoms of uterine affection, the appearance of the subsequent changes which took place were anteversion and retroversion, with more or less bending of the organ, which lesions interfered with subsequent impregnation. But a more important change was a gradual hardening of the organ, which reduced it to an indolent state, and rendered it very rebellious to treatment. The modification of the tissues of the organ was usually slow to appear, and was generally recorded, and the physical examination of the organ detailed. The author found that in these cases the uterus was equally enlarged, smooth, pyriform, the cavity enlarged, and the orifice open. The sound readily passed to an extent varying from three to five or six inches. When inflammation was added the organ became tender, the arteries were felt to beat with more or less force, and the anterior became very sensitive. Subsequent and various alterations were made: the lips became enlarged, often lobulated, projecting into the vagina, red and raw in appearance, and bounded by a distinct line, which marked the division between the mucous membrane of the vagina and that of the uterus. It was this condition of the organ which the author regarded as the beginning of a recurrence. As the alterations of the organ were slow in taking place, although no such morbid change actually existed. With respect to the treatment, various cases were recorded showing the importance of injecting the cavity of the uterus with astringent lotions, and the safety with which it could be done, provided the actions of the uterus were perfectly quiescent. The cavity of the uterus being enlarged, it was quite impossible that the injection could have reached the place; and the physiological changes which followed were decidedly the best means of restoring the organ to the healthy state. Congestion or inflammation, when present, would have to be met by the usual means; and when the uterus was in the hardened, modified condition, in addition to the ordinary means of treatment, it would require some local stimulant to rouse the local action, and enable the other remedies to act. For this purpose the author recommended the lips with potassa cum calce had been generally employed.

The President observed that he continued the practice of injecting a solution, of perchloride of iron into the uterus to arrest hemorrhage after abortion and labour, and with excellent effect. He no longer dreaded flooding as of old. So far he could illustrate by experience the safety of intra-uterine injections. But he thought a more desirable means of applying drugs to the inner surface of the uterus would be by swabbing; that is, soaking a bit of sponge or cotton-wool in the liquid, and passing it into the cavity. He had contrived an apparatus for this purpose. An excellent plan of applying solid nitrate of silver was one he had learned from Sir Benjamin Brodie. That eminent surgeon dipped a soft probe in fusion of silver, and the nitrate of silver being fused in a thin stratum, which could be passed freely and safely into a sinus. This was the safest way of cauterizing the inner surface of the cervix or body of the uterus.

Dr. Greenhalgh said that Sir J. Y. Simpson had described these enlargements under the terms of subinvolution or incomplete involution of the uterus. He (Dr. Greenhalgh) quite agreed with the author as to their frequency and obscurity of the local symptoms. He regarded it as a common cause of sterility, but that where impregnation resulted it was always curative, except where abortion ensued. In this disease he had found the uterus enlarged, flabby, and ill-defined, the sound entering an enlarged cavity four inches, and even seven inches and a half. He considered that hemorrhage was not a frequent symptom in this disease, and, when it did exist, was mainly attributable to some affection of the lining membrane of the uterus. He advised, where hemorrhage was frequent or profuse, so as to affect the general powers and resist the ordinary treatment, the injection of the compound tincture of iodine into the uterus; but laid great stress upon the importance of first freely dilating the internal os uteri, which dilatation in itself was more or less curative. He had found resolvent and sedative properties of value in such cases, and had used with a Kennedy's syringe, and medicated fluids. He likewise advocated the administration of tonics, with the iodide of potassium and liquor of the ergot of rye, and alternative doses of the bichloride of mercury. He relied greatly for success upon improvement of the general health, out of some impairment of which this affection frequently originated, and persisted, and ended.

Dr. Wynne Williams was sorry with much that had been stated, but, remarking on that portion of the paper alluding to ulceration of the os uteri, he considered there were various degrees of ulceration in mucous membranes as well as in the skin, according to the strength and nature of the irritant. Fortunately the mucous membrane covering the os and cervix uteri is not ordinarily exposed to an irritant powerful enough to produce the amount of ulceration which we so often see in prolapsus uterus. He found that superficial ulceration, or excoriation, happens when perverted or irritating secretions remained in contact with the mucous membrane of the os and cervix uteri. For treatment he relied on constitutional and local remedies, and found nothing answer so well as the injection of weak solutions of iodine. As the cases their storied and cold we of the Society, he considered iodine as perhaps the most powerful disinfectant or decomposer of the products of animal decomposition we possess.

Dr. Rascit said he saw a great number of cases of subinvolution of the uterus, in some of which the sound would pass six or seven inches. Careful bi-manual examination showed that these were not tumours in the uterus, the walls being in some cases quite thin and fleshy, like a bladder. He had often practised intra-uterine injections. He had mostly used acet. pyrolygnos, recommended by Carl Mayer, though not for this purpose. Diluted with equal parts of water it had often checked obstinate flooding, and not produced untoward symptoms. The patient should stand or walk after the injection, to allow the fluid to gravitate out of the uterus. He thought, before injecting, if any flexion of the uterus existed, it should be known, as this prevented the ready outflow of the fluid. To distinguish between broken and merely reddened mucous membrane on the os uteri, he used, with a brush, a solution of nitrate of silver. The parts denuded of membrane presented an appearance strikingly different from that which we cover.

At the annual meeting on Jan. 3rd, the following by-law was passed:—"That a limited number of medical students, bringing a recommendation from his lecturer in midwifery, be admitted to the ordinary meetings of the Society, without privilege of participating in the discussions." Applications to be made to the honorary secretaries.

Surgical Society of Ireland.

March 2nd, 1866.

Professor HABGRAVE in the Chair.

Two Pulmonary Veins Opening into the Right Auricle—Open Foramen Oval.—Dr. Mayne's Case.

Mr. B. W. Richardson observed that Dr. Macalister having alluded on the last night of meeting to a case which occurred in the practice of the late Dr. Mayne, and of which he (Mr. R.) had from memory informed Mr. Macalister, he thought it better, that there might be no misunderstanding regarding the particulars of the case, to mention its leading features. He (Mr. R.) had since looked at the drawing which he made of the anomaly many years ago, and found that instead of one, two pul-
monary veins opened into the right auricle, and likewise that the foramen ovale was present. The right auricle and ventricle were enormously dilated, and the walls of the latter were extremely thin. The pulmonary artery was of large calibre, the aorta, on the other hand, being much below its normal size. In this case, then, arterialized blood mixed with the blood brought into the right auricle by the two cava. This mixed blood partly passed into the right ventricle, thence to the lungs, and partly into the left auricle, where more decarbonized blood was added, and finally passed through the system. The full particulars regarding the case he (Mr. R.) believed are to be found in the Transactions of the Dublin Pathological Society.

EXTENSIVE DISEASE OF THE MITRAL VALVE, WITHOUT THE USUAL MURMUR.

Dr. Benson said there was a morbid appearance of the heart which, although not very uncommon, he thought it might be interesting to exhibit before it was put into the Museum. A female, 20 years of age, was admitted to the city dispensary at the age of 6 years, and there found suffering under an affection of the heart, and on examining her she found a very feeble impulse indeed, and the sounds of the heart scarcely discernible. The pulse at the wrist was very rapid and irregular, so much so that it could not be counted, and so weak that, taking it in connexion with the feebleness of the heart's action, and a certain degree of disorganization of the constitution, and some complaints she had been made to the conclusion that it was a softened condition of the heart with which he had to deal. On the most careful examination he could not discover the slightest murmur. After a week in hospital, gastritis set in with great violence, and in her weakened condition this complication proved fatal in two or three days. On making a post mortem dissection the following appearances were found in the left ventricle there was an altered condition of the mitral valve. The valve projected in a funnel shape into the cavity of the ventricle, the edges of the curtailed uniting, and leaving an opening for the passage of the blood so contracted that the little finger could not be got into it. The edges of this opening were thickened; it presented the appearance which Dr. Bellinger, compared to a button-hole, and which Mr. Adams said was like the opening into the rima glottidis. What was particularly remarkable was, that in this instance there was no murmur whatever to be heard during the patient's stay in hospital, and this fact led him to suppose that there was no valvular disease. The heart itself was considerably hypertrophied, but very softened. There was no possibility of regurgitation taking place from the auricle into the ventricle. There was therefore no murmur accompanying the first sound which so generally occurred in disease of the valve. This was one of those cases that led medical men at first to undervalue the stethoscope and to think it was of no use in diagnosing disease in the valves, because, in some cases, great disorganization of structure was found after death where there had been no murmur. But Mr. O'Ferrall, in the Dublin Quarterly Journal, brought forward some facts to show how that this, instead of throwing any doubt on the usefulness of the stethoscope, rather confirmed it. He found that in two or three cases there were a loud bellows and even a rasping murmur, this was afterwards lost, and on making a post mortem he found the appearance presented here—viz., the little slit or button-hole opening at the extremity where the edges of the mitral valves meet. He attributed this very properly to the fact that regurgitation took place at first, and then they had the murmur; but as the disease progressed, and the valves closed up more and more, the murmur was totally stopped; and when the examinations of the stethoscope, it actually confirmed all the observations made by it. Dr. Hope, in his great work on "Diseases of the Heart," marked the distinction between disease of the valves and softening of the heart, by saying that in disease of the valves there will always be a murmur. In softened heart there was very much the same kind of symptoms; but the diagnostic between the two depended on the murmur being heard in the case of valves, where he compared this slit-like opening to the opening of the rima glottidis. This disease, as it progresses, appears to change its character. In the early stage of the disease the murmur is found; in the latter period of the disease the murmur may be lost, and a person not acquainted with the circumstances as detailed by Mr. O'Ferrall might suppose this arose from some improvement in the condition of the organ. Mr. O'Ferrall was soon prevented from holding such an idea by finding the symptoms not relieved, and a post-mortem examination fully accounted for the phenomena.

INJURY OF THE SPINE—FRACTURE OF FIFTH DORSAL VERTEBRA, ETC.

Dr. Geoghegan presented for inspection, the morbid parts taken from the body of a man who had suffered fatal injury of the spine, and who survived about three months. The subject, a person 38 years of age, and of temperate habits, was admitted in January last into the City of Dublin Hospital, having sustained, about two months previously, a fall from a height of a few feet into an area, striking upon his head, and somewhat on the left shoulder. The symptoms observed immediately afterwards were those of concussion of the brain, and were quite temporary. On recovering consciousness, the patient found himself completely paralyzed in sensation and motion of both lower limbs, the sensorial functions being now intact. There was complete retention of the urine for the first week; there were neither reflex movements (on tickling, pinching, &c.), nor priapism; the temperature of the limbs was natural.

On his admission (under the care of Dr. Croly, to whom I am indebted for the earlier history), large bed-sores on the sacrum and beneath the left scapula were visible; the lower limbs and the presacral were oedematous, and the latter inflamed; urine and stools were discharged involuntarily, and the former appeared constantly to dribble away.

* The condition which is ordinarily designated as "dribbling of urine" (conveying, as it does, the notion of a passive mechanical action) should, I conceive, be abandoned. Close consideration of the phenomenon long since satisfied me that the discharge, like that of the foregoing cases, but in jets, the result of involuntary contractions of the muscular coat of the bladder, repeated at first at short intervals, and is perhaps of a reflex nature. It is quite distinct from the dribbling which results in a bladder extended to its maximum, as in retention, and is due to the same cause in certain cases of stricture of the urethra, causes incontinence of urine during sleep. In the observation of several cases of spinal injury with incontinence, and in anaesthesia cases of the disease ever observed by me, I have found the bladder in a state at all even approaching to distention. In the case now recorded, the involuntary contractions of the organ (should they be viewed as of a truly reflex character) are interesting in respect of the absence of similar phenomena in the lower limbs. Their after reflex character under all circumstances is subject to doubt. In fact, the whole question of the reflex character of ordinary mic-turition, as laid down by physiologists, and more especially by the late Dr. Ferguson, is of the most interesting and important. Observations of Dr. Judah of Philadelphia, respecting the production of contractions of the bladder by excitation of the eruna cerebri, and the existence of voluntary motor filaments supplying the organ through the third and fourth sacral nerves, appears to me, from observations which I may possibly hereafter acquire, to require reconsideration and revision. To any one who will take the trouble to observe his own act of unforced urination, it will be clear that the view which includes the diaphragm,
and is reported to have been ammoniacal, and charged with earthy phosphates and "viscid mucus." The anaesthesia was found to extend as high as the middle of the chest. No irregularity of the vertebrae or of their spines process was to be discovered.

With this prior undercharge I found respiration to be almost completely diaphragmatic, but tranquil. The general aspect was cachetic; the strength pretty good, and the circulation but little depressed. The urine was charged with carbonate of ammonia, and deposited a peculiar microscopic modification of the earthy phosphates, but at that time contained scarcely any pus. When the bladder had been washed out, the urine regained its normal acidity. Notwithstanding assiduous attention, the patient sank, and rather rapidly towards the close. For the last twenty-four or thirty-six hours the urinary secretion was almost completely suppressed, yet without cerebral symptoms. On dissection, a few hours after death, no rigor mortis existed in the lower extremities, but was noticed in the upper, though feebly in character. A marked angular curvature was observed opposite the fifth dorsal vertebra, which seemed to have sustained a fracture; the vertical depth of the body of the bone being diminished by fully one-third in front, and considerably throughout its whole antero-posterior diameter. The compact investing layer, where it forms the anterior boundary of the spinal canal, had been disrupted and carried downwards and backwards, the remaining saccular portion of the canal containing the cord. In the anterior third of the body (as well seen in the vertical section transmitted to the museum) there is a somewhat obscure and irregular line passing downwards and backwards, as if the track of a fracture of considerable standing (the patient having survived three months).

It was probably a fracture avec engravure—a crushing with much violent interpenetration of bones, which during the progress of the case there was in addition an absorption of the ceseous texture to any extent is doubtful. The cancellous structure was of natural closeness, firmness, and colour. Corresponding to the seat of the vertebral mischief the spinal cord showed unmistakable signs of much compression, its texture being flattened and translucent, the membranes at that point being ulcerated; the cord below the seat of injury was apparently healthy; the membranes were normal, except the arachnoid of the cauda equina, which showed some diffuse redness. A little bloody serum occupied the lower part of the spinal canal.

The anatomical conditions revealed by the autopsy indicate pretty clearly the trivial prospect of advantage to be expected from the presence of an indication of fractures or injuries, even where the external local signs might, prima facie, be held to justify the attempt at rectification of displaced bone.

The primary injury in such cases (as emphatically in the present one), is usually not restricted to a local compression of the cord, but involves also such a molecular disturbance of its structure as appears to be propagated throughout the entire segment of the organ inferior to the seat of direct mischief. This view is clearly signified, as it appears to me, in the present case, by the total absence of reflex movements in the lower limb, and also of rigor mortis in the same quarter. More local circumscribed injury on the contrary, should, on analogous grounds derived from experimental physiology, have involved an opposite state of things.

The symptomatic results of simple concussion of the &c., in "an excito-motory circle" is erroneous—that the act is that of the bladder alone, and that it is purely voluntary. This view at once simplifies the theory both of retention and of incontinence after spinal injuries. In spinal diseases where the patient survives for months (and the same obtains in the case of the vertebrae, following by partial incisure, the local disease having meanwhile undergone cure) the involuntary discharge is observed to take place at progressively longer intervals, until it finally assumes a truly periodic character, though still maintaining its involuntary nature. Inconvenience is averted in such cases by the preliminary warnings of sensation.

In the case now presented, the condition of the urinary organs was of interest. The kidney structure showed nothing remarkable; the moisture which smeared the calyces possessed an acrid reaction, whilst the mucous membrane of the bladder was a light red, quite transparent, and quite contracted—its muscular coat perhaps a little thicker than natural; the interior of the organ was highly fasciated; the mucous coat lining the prominences being of a dark purple colour; a couple of small circular ulcers were visible, and a smooth greyish white tract, of the size of a shilling; appeared to be the result of a cicatrized ulceration.

No "irregularity of the bladder" was found, and the bladder was a narrow rope of curdy pus lay on the membrane. The prostatic urethra was reddened.

The ulcerated condition of the mucous membrane in this and similar cases, generally but I think very erroneously referred to a different source, seems simply due to the morbid condition of the urine which obtains in such cases. The cause of the alkaline condition of the urine in spinal injury I believe to be wholly misunderstood, and to be traceable, for reasons which I hope shortly to assign, to a catalytic agency exercised by the mucous membrane itself, anadized by the (fabulous) "alcaline mucus," which is not secreted, and which (in the shape of ammoniacal viscid pus) is the consequence and not the cause of the altered quality of the urine.

**Absorption of the Cyst.—by a Small Sebaceous Cyst.**

Dr. Fleming said that since the commencement of the session the subject of encysted tumours of the scalp had been brought under the notice of the Society, and particularly as to the situation of the tumour and its possible effect on the skull. He had an opportunity of removing one of those tumours that morning from a man advanced in life, who had had the tumour more than twenty years. He was in hospital for another complaint, and, seeing the tumour, he removed it. He would be happy to show the patient to any gentleman who wanted to satisfy himself as to whether tumours of this kind ever cause an indentation of the skull. They would find in this case a distinct cavity in the skull, corresponding to that portion of the tumour which was bound down in situ. He had not opened the cyst yet, but had no doubt its contents would be of interest in origin of small sebaceous tumours. He merely removed the specimen before them, and begged to repeat that there were cases in which these tumours, distinctly atheromatous, caused, from the length of time they existed, an indentation of the skull. There could be no doubt that this tumour was quite superficial to the periosteum and perianium.

**Case of Separation of the Symphysium Pubis, with Repair of the Bladder.**

Mr. Syms said that on Monday, the 12th of February, a man, aged 45 years, fell from the roof of a new chapel, which was being built at Monkstown, a height of forty or fifty feet, and fell landing on two scaffolding poles, which were projecting from the walls. He (Mr. Syms) did not see the man until eight days after the accident, as he was not brought into hospital until the 20th. His condition was then most lamentable. He was suffering from great desire and inability to pass water, and on examining him he found a large tumour bulging the suprapubic fold, and reaching up towards the umbilicus.

It was something like a distended bladder, differing, however, from a distended bladder in not being symmetrical, there being more of it on the right side than on the left. On examining the tumour, he could trace it into the pelvis on the left side, and on the right as far forwards as Poupart's ligament. There was offensive extravasation, exuding from the right iliac spine down to the pubis; there was also an ecchymosis in the perineum, but he experienced no uneasiness in this situation, and made no complaint when pressure was made there. He kept his
thigh semiflexed on the abdomen, and looked with horror on any movement of the limb, so much so, that he was in
duced to examine him for dislocation of the hip-joint, but
found that there was no such lesion; some of his ribs were
injured. Just before he (Mr. Symes) saw him the resident
pupil had passed a catheter and drawn off three
or four ounces of urine. He (Mr. Symes) then passed the
instrument, and succeeded, after a great deal of trouble,
in drawing off about two ounces of very feathery urine—a
mixture of blood, pus, and urine. The operation occupied
about three-quarters of an hour, as he had frequently to
draw back the catheter, and stop the blood clots which
were in the peritoneum and the bones. The urine came
drribbling, at uncertain times, and generally when
least expected. This was followed by no sign of diminu-
tion of the tumour. The patient got a large allowance of
wine, the usual opiates were administered, and he expe-
rienced some slight relief. He would not allow the catheter
to remain in the bladder, so it had to be introduced every
four hours. He died on Saturday, the 24th, exactly
twelve days after the injury. On the day before his death
he could trace a distinctly fluctuating tumour over the
right side of the pubis. At the post-mortem examination,
on cutting through the abdominal muscles above the pubis
there was found a mass of putrescence. On getting into
the abdomen one really a great quantity of fœtid urine and
blood was met with, enclosed, in a small quantity of ex-
cluded lymph. This fluid had dissected its way between
the peritoneum and the bones. It did not
descend into the recto-vesical cul de sac. The amount of
fluid was considerable, being over a quart. The intestines
were matted together in the immediate neighbourhood,
and a portion lay in front of the collection of matter, but
the abdomen contained a great portion of the intestines which
was caused under these circumstances. On examin-
ing the bones of the pelvis there was found a wide separa-
tion, even to the extent of three-quarters of an inch. At
the symphysia pubis the inter-articular cartilage had all
gone with the left side, the bone being quite bare on the
right side. The right os pubis was about half an inch
below the level of the left; the sub-pubic ligament and
attachment of the triangular fascia had been torn through
—this evidently accounted for the great case with which
the catheter could be passed into the bladder. On ex-
amining the right sacro-iliac synchondrosis, a patch of
effused blood was found beneath the muscles in the neigh-
bourhood; the joint was very movable, a great portion of
the articular or ligament having been ruptured. On next
directing attention to the tubes, we found in front, just above the level of the pubis, where
the bladder is not covered by peritoneum. Mr. Symes said that
a good deal of attention had been lately drawn to the sub-
ject of separation of the symphysia pubis with rupture of the
bladder. Mr. Fleming, Mr. Hutchison of London,
and Mr. Hamilton, in his splendid work on fractures, had
collected several instances. This case was remarkable for
the small amount of local peritonitis, and for the length of
time he lived (twelve days) after receipt of the injury.

ASCARS LUMBRICIDES IN THE TRACHEA.

Mr. Smyly said the specimen which he was about to
allow to the Society was a very rare one. On that day three
weeks a child, three years old, was admitted to the Meath
Hospital suffering from great difficulty of breathing. It
had been playing about the room, while its parents and
other members of the family were at dinner. The mother
left the room for a few minutes, and when she came back
the child was choking. Some one in the room said it had
been eating cake, and that a portion of it had stuck in
the throat. It was brought to some medical man in the
neighbourhood, who endeavoured to push down the piece
of cake with a cabinet. Failing in this the child was
brought into the Meath Hospital, and the resident pupil sent
for. When he (Mr. Smyly) came he found the child almost
breathing its last, gasping, with scarcely any pulse at the
wrists, and the heart very feeble indeed. He at once forced
the mouth open and introduced his finger. The first thing
he discovered was a large mass of something which he
took to be cedema. It was very soft, and by pressing his
finger through it, it went down, as one would expect it
to do, so far as it concerned probably the vocal cords, giving
the voice. He at once sent for his colleagues and
went to get an instrument to perform tracheotomy. When
he came back the child had ceased to breathe. There
was no pulse whatever at the wrist, and the heart was
only beating occasionally. He then got one of the late
Dr. Hutton’s catheters (No. 12), and introduced it into
the convulsions set in, and in about half an hour the
child probably went down to the bifurcation. He then
put his mouth to the catheter and his hands to the
child’s breast, and began to perform artificial respiration
by expanding the chest with his mouth and then pressing
out the air. In twenty minutes the child gave a gasp.
This encouraged him to go on, and after performing arti-
ficial respiration in this way from three-quarters of an hour
to an hour the child breathed freely through the
the catheter. The pulse returned as soon as the child began
to breathe, and the heart’s action became very strong.
Professor Macnamara examined the chest several times
during this operation with the stethoscope, and discovered
that respiration gradually returned in the upper portions
of the thorax. He then had a consultation with his col-
leagues, and he found it from the description of laryngotomy.
The tube was introduced and respiration fully established through it. The child went on for three
hours very well. The operation was performed at ten
o’clock, and at three in the morning it was breathing through the tube, very tranquilly, reaction fully set in, and
doing well in every way. Half an hour or so after he
thought he gave a loud cry of pain, and violence till eight o’clock on the following morning, when
the periods gradually became longer, and the violence of
the convulsions greatly decreased until five or six in the
afternoon, when an interval of an hour elapsed between
each attack of convulsion. The convulsions entirely
ceased at four o’clock, the pulse began to fail, and about
six o’clock the child breathed its last.
On next morning (Monday) the post-mortem examination
was performed. They were very much astonished to find
a mass of worms which completely filled the pharynx. There
were fourteen pieces. Dr. Barker examined them, and
said they were the ascaris lumbricoides.

There were six complete worms, which were cut in the
process of removal. The trachea and oesophagus were
found to be full of the worms. The bladder was empty.
Dr. Smyly found the head of a worm protruding through the larynx,
and on making an incision from the opening where the
operation was performed, he found a large worm doubled
on itself, the loop lying exactly at the bifurcation.
The two drawings which he exhibited, made by Mr. Lewis’s
artist, Mr. Burnside, gave an accurate idea of the ap-
pearance of the worms, and suggested to him a year and a half ago by his friend, Dr.
O’Flaherty, Deputy Inspector General. The description of
tubing the larynx would be found in the volume of the
Journal of Practical Medicine for 1858, in which a case was
recorded where Mr. Buechert tubed the larynx very suc-
cessfully. Dr. Barker, Dr. Wright, and some others of
his friends had examined the larynx of the child breathed its last.
There was only one case on record of a
lumbricus being found in this situation. This would
be found in the Boston Medical Journal, vol. lvi., page 392.

FOREIGN BODY IN THE CORNEA.

Mr. Collins said that on Wednesday last, as he was
leaving the Hospital, a boy came in stating that he
had been using solder, and that from some cause or
other, he felt it sticking to his eye. He was marked
with it. He complained that it stuck in the eye, and on opening the lids he (Mr. Collins)
found that not only was there a good deal of solder
impaired in the hair of the eyelids, but there was a small
portion lying in the cornea, and moulded to the form of the cornea, which had been thrown into the eye in a state of fusion. He thought the specimen presented sufficient interest to justify him in bringing it before the Society. The boy refused to remain in hospital, so that he was unable to speak as to the present condition of the eye, but when he saw it the eye was merely suffused; the conjunctiva of the lids were very much injected, but there did not appear to be any actual injury to the cornea.

**LARYNGEAL POLypi.**

Mr. Smyly showed a number of polypi which he had removed from the larynx of a patient at several sittings, and also the forceps (Dr. Mackenzie's) with which they had been taken away. He also showed a new mode of fixing the larynx and holding the laryngeal mirror with the same hand so as to leave the other free to operate with.

**EDINBURGH MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.**

Dr. Moir in the Chair.

The sixth meeting of the 45th series of the Medico-Chirurgical Society was held in their Hall, 117, George-street, at eight p.m.

Dr. Handyside read a communication from Dr. Var- tan, of Nazareth, detailing an account of an amputation performed by him on account of elephantiasis of the leg, and in which amputation he had been successfully employed. The President, Dr. Watson, Dr. A. Wood, Mr. Annan- dale, and Mr. Benjamin Bell, took part in the discussion which followed, and which turned chiefly upon the merits of amputation.

Dr. John Duncan then read a paper upon the Galvano Puncture of Aneurisms. Two cases were related, one of following complex inflammation. In the other—an aneurism of the aorta—death was at all events delayed, and the result, so far as the coagulation of the blood was concerned, was all that could be desired. Dr. Duncan mentioned that 60 cases of aneurism had been treated by this method, and of these 27 were cured.

Dr. Mathews Duncan then read a paper upon Pelvic Sarous Cyst and following complex inflammation. Dr. Duncan gave the details of four cases which he had met with, all of which had been treated successfully. No similar cases, so far as he knew, had been hitherto re- corded; he therefore believed them to be of great rarity and interest.

**Hospital Reports.**

**CITY OF DUBLIN HOSPITAL.**

Reported by Dr. Belcher.

(Under the care of Mr. Tufnell).

**FRACTURE OF FEMUR TREATED WITH STRAW SPLINTS, IN A CHILD PREVIOUSLY THE SUBJECT OF DISEASED KNEE-JOINT WITH ANGULAR ANCHYLOSIS.**

**Case 1.**—Anne Carroll, etatis 10, resident in Dublin, was admitted into the City of Dublin Hospital on the 3rd of February, 1866.

Previous to admission she had suffered from general scars, as evidenced by various signs of the strumous diathesis; she had anchylosis, with effusion into the left knee joint, displacement of the patella outwards, and eversion of the foot. The left limb was three inches shorter than the right. The immediate object of her reception to hospital was the occurrence of an oblique fracture of the femur three inches above the condyle at the date of her admission.

The limb was temporarily set and put upon the ordinary wooden splints; but on the following day Mr. Tufnell had them removed, and straw splints substituted for them, and their use continued.

On the 3rd of March I saw her after a month's treat- ment by this method. At the time of this visit the union had taken place.

The apparatus employed by Mr. Tufnell commends itself by its extreme simplicity of construction, as well as by the facility with which it may be adapted to fractures, and little liability to shifting when once applied to the limb. The splints may be readily constructed of any length and breadth required in practice. Some good wheaten straw is selected of the kind used for thatching. A linen or calico bag of the size of the proposed splint is filled with the straws, which are packed sufficiently close to give due support to the limb, and yet so loose as to enable the splint to be moulded to any shape, and to pre- vent undue pressure on any particular spot. The bag thus filled is sewed up, and the splints so made are bound to the affected part by three web straps, one end of each strap terminating in a buckle, the other in a zinc tong, so as to make the passage through the buckle easy; no padding is required.

**FRACTURE OF HUMERUS TREATED WITH STRAW SPLINTS.**

**Case 2.**—A. B., etatis 52, a native of Kildare, but for the last thirty-three years resident in Dublin, married, by occupation a lawyer's clerk, and a man of temperate habits, fell down some steps on the evening of the 18th of February, 1866. At the time of his fall he was "after dinner," and had his left hand in his trousers pocket. In this position he missed a step and fell on the left shoulder, causing a transverse fracture of the humerus at its surgical neck. Almost immediately he was admitted to the City of Dublin Hospital, where he presented appearances of the fracture above noted. Slight shortening of the limb and great swelling were prominent signs in his case, with immense extravasation of blood. The limb was put up in the straw splints.

Two days after admission he had an attack of delirium tremens which was treated by the exhibition of the solution of hydrochlorate of morphia in alcoholic liquors, with good result.

During this attack he broke loose the apparatus and slashed about the broken limb in a violent manner, caus- ing extensive extravasation all over his side, chest, and back.

From this, however, he recovered. When I saw him on the 3rd of March, Mr. Tufnell, in demonstrating the fact of union having taking place, pointed out to me the ex- tensive injuries the man had inflicted on himself during the paroxysms of delirium tremens, and at the same time he remarked that the remains of the extravasation were complicated with the remains of what had been aggravated and extended psoriasis. He was then doing very well.

I saw him a second time on the 15th of March, when I was informed that he was about to be discharged, so well has this case progressed under this plan of treatment.

**FRACTURE OF BOTH BONES OF LEG TREATED WITH EGG AND FLOUR FIXED APPARATUS.**

**Case 3.**—Joseph Thomas, etatis 40, married, by occupation a cabdriver, a man of temperate habits, and in other respects healthy, was admitted to the City of Dublin Hospital on the 3rd of February, 1866, with a transverse fracture of both bones of the left leg, about two inches above the ankle-joint. This accident was caused on the day of his admission by the fall of a cart-wheel on his leg.

On admission the limb was set, and put up with McIn- tyre's splints. On the 5th of February, 1866, Tufnell removed these, and put the leg up in Gibbes's splints. Again, on the 13th, the latter were removed, and the limb was put up in the "egg and flour" fixed apparatus, three or four days after which change the patient was able to put his leg to ground.
I saw him on the 3rd of March, when Mr. Tufnell fully described this mode of treatment, and strongly urged its superiority to any other in cases of this kind. At this time the man could use his leg to some extent, of course with support; but the freedom from confinement, and the consequent advantage to the patient's health and spirits, were evident to all who saw him, as constituting some, but by no means all, the advantages of this plan of treatment. This plan, which I shall here term, "Tufnell's Plan for the Immediate Treatment of Fractures by Fixed Apparatus," was fully described by that gentleman in a lengthened essay in the Dublin Quarterly Journal for February, 1865, so that it would be out of place to repeat here what he has published at a former time. I may, however, remark that to make the splint itself, the practitioner only requires the white of eight eggs, and half a pound of flour for the fixing substance. "The main feature of difference between this mode of setting fractures and every other kind of fixed apparatus (writes Mr. Tufnell) is the construction of the splint in two halves, and the applying of the bandage which is to form the same, lengthwise, instead of circularly, thus avoiding all possible sources of constriction of the limb."

On the 16th March I again saw this case, which is as successful as any surgeon could wish a case to be.

**Foreign Medical Literature.**

**Dr. Stokes on the General Type of Disease.**

(Read at the Meeting of the Pretre Medical Society, on the 16th October, 1865.)

**By GEIBLING.**

Translated from the *Ungskrif for Læger*, 20th Jan., 1865, (Copenhagen, 3rd series, 1, Nos. 4 and 5,) for

**The Medical Press and Circular.**

By WILLIAM DANIEL MOORE, M.D., M.R.I.A., Honorary Fellow of the Swedish Society of Physicians, of the Norwegian Medical Society, and of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen; Examiner in Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the Queen's University in Ireland.

When we last met at our respected President's, at Vemmetoife, I read before you a short essay, chiefly after Chauffard, upon the Stationary Fever, or the prevailing type of disease, which essay subsequently appeared in the "Ungskrif for Læger," of the 2nd September. It was there shown how Sydenham, and subsequently Stoll, contended for the proposition, that the acute diseases, fevers in the wider sense, which in the main preserve their type unaltered for long periods, are nevertheless subject to unknown influences and operations, which produce a variation in their general character, for example, with respect to the strength or want of strength, with which all the morbid phenomena, all the morbid action, both local and general, proceed in the system. If, for example, I speak of strength and want of strength in the morbid development, I do so for this reason, that this is the only direction in which we have in some measure distinctly recognized this vibration or change, while with Dr. Chauffard we certainly have good reason to assume that there are other respects in which this change proceeds, that it is not only, if I may so speak, quantitative, but also qualitative, and that in the course of time there will consequently be other characters to discover for the prevailing type of disease than the sthenic or asthenic.

Much as there is, at least in my opinion, in favour of the correctness of this doctrine of such an alternation between sthenia and asthenia, there are many medical men who regard it all as an illusion, and so long as these have such leaders as, for example, Prof. Bennett, Dr. Markham, &c., we must of necessity look upon the question as doubtful and open. I therefore believe that I have good reason again, to-day, to request your attention to a fresh contribution in respect to this matter—a contribution which must have equal weight, whether we look to the personality of the witness, or to his testimony itself.

At the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, held in the month of August last, the well-known Dublin professor, Wm. Stokes, delivered an address, which treated chiefly of the general type of disease, or as Sydenham called it, the "constituto morborum stationaria," and the change which this had undergone during the last thirty or forty years. The part of his address which relates to this question I shall now take the liberty of communicating.

[The author then translates, with some omissions, Dr. Stokes' address from the words:—"Medicine, in its great quality as a practical art, advances in many directions; and at the end of the quotation from Dr. Watson, closing with the words, "and that we are at present living in one of its adynamic phases."]

The foregoing, gentlemen, in the main, what Stokes in his address stated in defence of the opinion, that there really is a varying predominant morbid type, which impresses its stamp upon all acute diseases, and which is therefore of the greatest importance to us practical physicians, if we would treat our patients aright. According to the tendency advanced, it is evident that the changes of revolution does not occur in all places at the same time, just as the period which elapses in the different localities, before the revolution is very well marked or attains its acne, is also certainly very different. There can thus be no doubt that the change in our days began earlier in Ireland than in Scotland and in England, and in the latter countries earlier than on the European continent, at all events than in France and here in Denmark. As to fevers, whether continued, remittent, or intermittent; or exan- thematous or rheumatic; I do not remember that they, with the exception of the rheumatic, have for the last thirty years been treated strictly antiphlogistically, with copious evacuations of blood, &c. Fevers I may therefore leave out of the question; but with respect to inflammations, it is not, in my opinion, more than about ten years since we have seen the revolution very evidently take place; although it may be about twenty years since it began, while it is forty years since it was traced in Ireland, where it seems to have proceeded more rapidly than with us, so that the date has there been capable of more definite demonstration.

As I take pneumonia as our starting point, because of the local inflammations, it was in the treatment of this disease that the dispensability of antiphlogosis or evacuations of blood was first observed; it is not more than fifteen years since practitioners began in this country to employ such means more sparingly, and from this date we may therefore reckon that the type of the disease here began to pass from sthenia into asthenia. The change, however, did not proceed so rapidly, and the asthenia has not as yet reached so great a pitch, that there can be reason to suppose that it has attained its acne, so that it will probably be long before the pendulum will again begin to vibrate backwards.

But with all this the change is not quite unmixed or universal. What we lately heard from Stokes, that in the epidemic of 1820-25 in Ireland cases occasionally occurred among the asthenic forms of pneumonia, and that the many development proceeded so strongly that the old antiphlogistic means in their whole extent were fully indicated, is repeated here also among us, and we should therefore be very careful not to let the recognition of the prevailing asthenia make us too secure, or render our treatment too mechanical. To wish, for example, to fix a certain limit of age, beyond which venesection in pneumonia is absolutely to be rejected; to despise him who bleeds a septicenary pneumonia, evinces but little practical sense.

It is, however, certain that the development among us...
still proceeds steadily in the direction of asthenia, and that the cases of pneumonia in which there is reason to think blood is becoming clearer and rarer; but we have sufficiently insisted on, that the reason of this is not to be sought in the hypothesis, that one well-known physician or another has made a new, unparalleled discovery; that we have hitherto treated inflammations quite erroneously; that such evacuations of blood are, and always have been, bad and unsuitable means, which will never find reasonable effect in the treatment of this disease; but simply in the fact that pneumonia, like other inflammations, presents, under the influence of an altered general type of disease, another character than formerly, and therefore requires for its cure other remedies than it did when the type of disease was different.

When Stokes and Christie inform us that they observed, before the revolution took place, that the pulse in fever was hard and incompressible, this appears to me not to have been with us so completely the case. Where the inflammation, for example, in pneumonia was violent and the dyspnea was great, the pulse was often felt to be small, and for intelligible reasons it did not rise until after sufficient evacuation of blood, when improvement set in. There he can, therefore, need not always be tense and hard to justify venesection.

But that the asthenia has not here as yet attained the height it has reached in England may be inferred from the fact that, so far as I am aware, it has not been found necessary to use such strong stimulants as brandy, &c., to maintain the sinking powers—means which seem in the English hospitals to find frequent employment. Even should we yet come so far, we have still much to go through. As has already said, it is probable that as much of the quantity of the diseases, but also their quality, which is modified by the general morbid type; not merely the strength of the reaction, but also its species and external form, which change under its influence. If this be so, the frequency or rarity with which the several forms of disease occur at different times, as also the seat and nature of the morbid localisations, will find their cause and explanation in the peculiarity of the predominant morbid type.

Thus, since the present type of disease has fairly taken root here, it seems to me that it is rare to meet with inflamations in the serous membranes, and still rarer to find such inflammations develop themselves with any internal strength. A pure pleuritis, which formerly occurred, comparatively speaking, rather frequently, has for the last six or eight years been a great rarity, and even where it occurred in pneumonia, it was usually a trifling phenomenon. I speak of course of my own experience. Now, how far the stationary fever has an actual influence upon the more frequent or rarer occurrence of this or other diseases may appear differently, accordingly as we have our attention directed to the point; but it is unlikely that it is without such an influence. Thus it seems to me probable that dyspnoea must arise during the prevalence of asthenia, while croppy laryngitis must at the same time be rarer; that phlegmonous erysipelas is now among the rarities, and so with many other diseases. In this direction there is certainly still much obscurity, which waits to be cleared up by future observations and investigations; but it would undoubtedly be both interesting and instructive, if some practically educated physician, who was not attached to any hospital, and who had access to the hospital archives, would go through these and give a sketch of the changes and variations which have occurred in the treatment of acute disease in the last five decennial periods. In this way much, which now depends more or less on individual views, would assume a vastly more definite form, at least so far as the metropolis is concerned; and it would be greatly facilitated by being contributed to by the experience of individual physicians—and such might be obtained,—from the different districts of the country, it would be possible to get a somewhat correct picture of the development of the general type of disease in this kingdom, which is at present entirely wanting.

\[\text{ABSTRACT OF}\]

\text{METEOROLOGICAL AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, NICE.}

\text{FROM THE 20TH FEBRUARY TO 2ND MARCH, 1866.}

\text{By Dr. CARROL,}

\text{CHIEF PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.}

Translated by R. CROthers, M.D., Nice.

The atmospheric pressure which was at 7558, with slight showers, at the beginning of this decade, rose to 763 in some fine days in the midst, and again fell to 748 at the commencement of the rain, which has now continued for some days. The rainfall amounted to 15 millimetres on the 27th February, and 20 millimetres on the 1st March; total to the present 49 millimetres. Under its influence the waters of the Paillon and other streams* have been disturbed without being sensibly increased. The soil is soft and the air humid. The temperature has risen to 8 in the sun, but only on the five days in the midst of this decade; to-day it is only 50. The lowest temperature has been 37 in the night.

The winds which blew with some force from the east during the first days, have become almost insensible; nevertheless, since the advent of the rains the sea has been rough, sometimes even stormy; snow is visible on the distant summits of the Alps, but there is not a trace of it in the lower grounds, neither in the air nor upon the soil. The appearance of snow coincides with last year, for the papers of the 22nd February, 1865, mention it as covering the ground in the neighbourhood of Lyons and other parts of France as at present.

In diseases there is not anything to be remarked attributable to the action of the climate, except some trifling symptoms. Chronic diseases have been much modified and progressing without any unusual complications, the sanitary state being very satisfactory.

\text{FROM 1ST TO 10TH MARCH, 1866.}

The rain (as noticed in our last bulletin) continued and even increased during the first days of the month, so that whilst the rain-gauge marked only 1.5 millimetres of rain on the 27th February, it indicated 20 on the 1st March, 50 millimetres on the 2nd, and 25 millimetres on the 3rd March. There has been, upon Nice, more than 1 decimetre (4 inches) of water in almost continuous rain. On the 1st March the waters of the Paillon were slightly increased and discolored. This volume and discoloration rapidly augmented, and on the 3rd its bed (so often dry) was entirely covered by its yellowish turbid waters. This rapid torrent running out to sea, coloured the latter to a considerable extent. Owing to the foregoing circumstances, the sea has been constantly agitated, which was visible in the south-west, caused by the waters of the Var. The sudden transformation of the Paillon into a rapid torrent is accounted for by the height and steepness of the mountains amongst which it rises. The waters falling upon them soon penetrates the slight covering of earth, and comes immediately into contact with strata of impermeable rock, upon which it quickly flows down into the bed of the river.

During these heavy rains the barometer fell to 743 (29.3-10ths); it then rose a little, and has oscillated between 749 and 755 (29.5-10ths and 29.8-10ths), indicating changeable weather. The temperature has been generally low, the mean being only 50. The lowest during the night, 38; during the day it has several times risen to 77 in the sun, and be made up of considerable, and has been continually agitated, although at times there has been scarcely any wind. This agitation was very great on the nights of the

* The Paillon is a stream which rises in the mountains a few miles north of Nice, divides the Old and New Town, and empties itself into the sea between the Boulevard du Midi and Promenades des Anglais.—R. C.
5th and 8th, also on the day of the 9th, when the waves rolled in with great violence, dashing over the rocks, even, upon the road, under the Castle hill. *En résumé,* this period of the first ten days of March has been characterised by the variations and sudden changes of the atmosphere. This variability constitutes one of the characters of the season, and is not unfrequent at this period of the year. These changes have been rather disagreeable than hurtful; the late frost and injury has been the prevalent north-west wind (the mistral*), which blew most unpleasantly on the night of the 7th. At the same time, this wind, fortunately not very frequent here, is very considerably modified in its passage from Provence by the chain of the Estrelli mountains.

In noticing these various atmospheric changes, it should be observed that they have not been so violent in Nice as in other places.

The vegetation here has not suffered. Persons in good health have only experienced slight inconvenience, and invalids themselves, although feeling these changes, have not suffered any serious attacks of illness from them.

They have experienced only slight irritations of various kinds—neuralgias, returns of preexisting rheumatic pains, sleeplessness, feeling of painful weariness, and nervous symptoms differing with the different diseases. This unsettled weather (always of short duration at Nice) has not given rise to any new forms of disease, neither has it left anything serious as the result. In some diseases their serious symptoms should not be imputed to the climate, and in many it has produced very decided amelioration. The sanitary state of Nice is satisfactory.

### THE GUTTA-PERCHA SHOE IN THE TREATMENT OF TALIPES

By Alfred C. Post, M.D.

Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, University Medical College, N. Y.

About sixteen years ago I was treating a little girl for talipes varus, with a modification of Scarpa's shoes, which I then was in the habit of employing, when troublesome ulceration of the integument occurred from the pressure of the straps which were used to secure the shoes upon the feet. It was evidently a matter of necessity to omit for a time the use of the shoes, until the ulcerated surfaces should have opportunity to heal, and from this time the prospect of a long delay in the treatment, especially as the patient resided in the country, and it was quite inconvenient to the parents to keep her for a long time in the city. I was led to reflect on the best means of preventing a return of the deformity towards its original condition, during the period when I should be obliged to suspend the use of Scarpa's shoes. It occurred to me that a splint or shoe of gutta-percha might be applied in such a manner as to maintain the improvement which had already been gained by the treatment, if not to make some further advance towards the cure of the deformity. I accordingly contrived and applied such an instrument, keeping it in place by means of a roller bandage. I found that by this means the feet could be maintained in a good position, with the opportunity to heal, by the use of little patches under appropriate dressings, the ulcerated surfaces soon healed. To my surprise, the deformity yielded more readily to the new treatment than it had done while Scarpa's shoes had been worn, and I felt no disposition to return to the use of the spring shoes after the ulcers had healed. From my experience of the benefits of the simple contrivance which I had used in the case just alluded to, I was induced to employ it in similar cases which were presented to me; and the results were so entirely satisfactory, that I have ever since employed shoes or splints of similar construction in the treatment of infantile club-foot, in preference to the spring shoes I generally employ for the same purpose. The material which I ordinarily use in the construction of these shoes is a gutta-percha sheet from a sixteen to an eighth of an inch in thickness. It is cut of such a shape as to adapt itself to the sole and sides of the foot, leaving a space uncovered on the dorsum of the foot equal to about one-third of the breadth of the foot; it is also adapted to the sides of the leg, extending up two-thirds of the distance to the knee, and leaving a narrow space uncovered before and behind, each space so uncovered being about one-sixth of the circumference of the leg. The material is readily moulded to the shape of the limb, by immersing it for a few seconds in water, at a temperature of 105° Fahrenheit. I am in the habit of moulding the shoes thus heated, over a wooden last made for the purpose. The last is not made after the fashion of a bootmaker's last but it is shaped like the natural leg and foot, except that the outer side of the foot is made to correspond with the inner, thus obviating the necessity of having separate lasts for the right and left foot. I have sometimes used similar shoes made of felt stiffened with shellac, as manufactured by Dr. Ahi, of Southern Rhodesia, which, when worn, as if the felt, it must be dipped in water at nearly a boiling temperature, and the hands require to be protected by means of cotton gloves wet with cold water. I am rather inclined to prefer the gutta-percha shoes to those which are made of felt, especially as the former material is more conveniently moulded to its proper shape.

I generally commence the treatment of infantile club-foot by the subcutaneous division of the tendo-Achilles, after which I apply a strip of isinglass plaster over the small wound of the skin. I then have the foot held by an assistant as nearly as possible in its normal position, and while it is so held, I carefully apply a roller bandage so as to cover the foot and leg, beginning the application on the outer side of the ankle. I then apply the gutta-percha shoe, an assistant grasping the leg with one hand and the foot, it must be dipped in water at nearly a boiling temperature, and the hands require to be protected by means of cotton gloves wet with cold water. I am rather inclined to prefer the gutta-percha shoes to those which are made of felt, especially as the former material is more conveniently moulded to its proper shape.

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REVIEWS.

March 21, 1886.

The preliminary chapter on medical evidence contains such a mass of deeply-interesting matter, that the careful study it will amply repay the most experienced practitioner; and just the same ought to be said of the splendid chapter on the legal profession it contains advice of such paramount importance to them, that its contents should be engraved on their memory.

The following extracts may serve to illustrate the correctness of our statement. After the definition of the science of medical jurisprudence, the author states—

"The purpose of this work has been to bring, as far as possible, within a reasonable compass, those subjects which especially demand inquiry, and which more particularly concern the duties of the educated physician and surgeon."

The definition given necessarily implies that a medical jurist should have a theoretical and practical knowledge of all branches of the profession, a large experience, and the rare power of adapting his knowledge and experience to emergencies. He should be able to elucidate any difficult medico-legal question which may arise, and be prepared at all times to make a cautious selection of such medical facts, and a proper application of such medical principles, as may be necessary to enable a judge to place the subject in an intelligible light before the jury, and to enable a jury to arrive at a just conclusion. Again—The records of our law courts contain many unfortunate exposures, which might have been easily avoided had the witnesses only availed themselves of the opportunities afforded to them of acquiring a knowledge of the subject; but they had unreflectingly acted on the principle that medical jurisprudence was a dry, dull, and useless study, and that the practice of it was remote and speculative. This feeling is, however, far from disappearing. Those who have been compelled by circumstances to give their attention to it, have in subsequent cases taken care to prepare themselves for the ordeal through which every medical witness must pass.

On medical witnesses, the author says—

"A man who goes to testify to the truth to the best of his ability should bear in mind two points. 1. That he should be well prepared on all parts of the subject on which he is about to give evidence. Let him remember on these occasions the advice contained in the Latin motto—Ne tenes at periplic. 2. That his demeanour should be that of an educated man, and suited to the serious character of medical examinations, wherein he may naturally be provoked or irritated by the course of examination adopted. A medical witness must not show a testy disposition in having his professional qualifications, his experience, his means of knowledge, his theories, or his own person very closely investigated; he should rather prepare himself to meet with good humour the attempts of an adverse counsel to involve him in contradiction, and show by his answers that he has only a desire to state the truth."

Respecting quotations from books—

"It is a not unfrequent custom with counsel to refer to medical works during the examination of a witness. He is enabled to hold up a fair knowledge of the writings of medical practitioners in reference to the subject of inquiry. The authority is mentioned, the passage is quoted, and the witness may be then asked whether he agrees with the views of the author, or whether he differs, and if so, his reasons."

On medical reports for inquests, in reference to technical terms, the author states—

"Putting aside those cases in which a medical man thinks he is displaying his erudition by the selection of such terms, they can be doubtless the greater number of medical practitioners fall into this practice from mere habit. They think they are addressing the report to the president and members of a medical society, instead of a coroner and jury who have never in their reading or experience met with such terms, and to whom therefore they are perfectly unintelligible. Setting aside the men who act as jurors, it may be observed that educated persons, such as coroners and magistrates, do not commonly include professional terms

nearly as high as the knee, and secured by a strap and buckle around the upper part of the leg.

The following are, in my estimation, the advantages of the gutta-percha shoe over Scarp's shoe, and its various modifications:—

1st. Its greater simplicity, and ease with which it is made. When the material is at hand, the shoe can readily be made in fifteen minutes.

2nd. It is much cheaper than the spring shoe.

3rd. It is more comfortable to the patient, being lighter, exerting a less injurious pressure, and being less likely to be kicked off by a restless child.

4th. It is much less likely to occasion excoriation or ulceration of the integuments.

5th. It expedites the cure, giving a better support to the foot, and bringing it more readily into its normal position.

The annexed woodcut exhibits a view of the gutta-percha shoe, and of the last on which it is moulded... Richmond Medical Record.


What medical practitioner or assay crown lawyer is not acquainted with Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence," work which has reached its eighth edition, and whose author has a world-wide reputation, little needs the reviewer's comments. But to pass over, in a casual manner, a book of such importance, would neither be polite to the author, nor at the same time would we consult the interests of our readers by pursing such a course, especially as the subjects treated of in a work on Medical Jurisprudence are of so multifarious a nature, and of such public interest, that the medical man who would be unacquainted with the latest phases of the various subjects referred to might risk his professional reputation.

We presume there is scarcely one of our readers who is not in possession of a copy of some one of the previous editions of this work, and therefore we need not recapitulate the chapter of contents; but as the present edition contains so large an amount of additional matter, we give the following extract from the author's preface, which briefly details the difference between the present and former editions:—

"Among the new subjects which find a place in this volume are—The Signs and Phenomena of Death, with an account of the Changes which take place in the Dead Body; Putrefaction in Air and Water, and its conditions; the Identity of Bones, Skeletons, and Mutilated Remains; Spontaneous Combustion; Life Insurance and Medical Evidence."

In addition to these new subjects and cases which have been added to every section of the work, the greater part of which have been re-written; engravings have been introduced into those chapters which admitted of illustration; under the subject of poisoning, the crystalline form of mineral and organic poisons have been engraved from specimens observed with the microscope; the leaves and seeds of poisonous plants are also represented, the leaves being engraved from photogenic copies of the natural leaves, showing their complete form and structure, and the seeds of the natural size and shape, as well as magnified; under wounds, illustrations of the principal organs and cavities are given, so as to render the description of wounds by medical witnesses more intelligible to members of the legal profession; other subjects, which it is here unnecessary to specify, will also be found to have their appropriate illustrations.
within the range of their studies. There are but few of them who understand the difference between 'pericranium' and 'pia mater,' 'puncta cranica,' 'centrum ovale,' &c. On one occasion I heard a learned judge ask for an explanation of the meaning of the term 'alimentary canal.' A slight consideration will show to any medical practitioner that refined professional language is wholly misplaced in a report which is intended to inform and convince the minds of ordinary men upon plain matters of fact. Our readers will be able to judge from these extracts the value of this chapter.

To enter into the merits of each chapter of this book would occupy more space than the present crowded state of our pages would permit of. We will, therefore, just make a selection from one or two more chapters, which will enable our readers to form a good criterion of the talent, experience, care, and close observation of our author, as well as the anxiety he has evinced to make the book represent the present state of our knowledge of the manifold subjects which are embraced under the title of 'The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence.'

The succeeding chapter relates to—

"Questions connected with the dead body—signs of death—cessation of respiration and circulation—apparent death—cessation of the muscular and cerebro-spinal functions—post-mortem contractility—cadaveric rigidity—circumstances which influence its commencement and duration—other indications of death."

Among the subjects which sometimes claim the attention of a medical jurist in reference to the bodies of persons found dead, are the conditions known as real and apparent death, the proofs of death, and the priority of death. A knowledge of the changes which take place in the dead body at a recent as well as a remote period, may be usefully applied to the determination either of the reality of death (a problem seldom involving difficulty) or of the period at which death took place—a question of considerable importance, and upon which the guilt or innocence of an accused person may depend.

Medical jurists have enumerated certain signs or indications of death. It will be necessary to consider these in the order in which they commonly present themselves to the observer:

1st—Cessation of Respiration and Circulation.—The cessation of these two important functions is regarded as in itself sufficient to determine the reality of death; but persons have been resuscitated from a state of asphyxia, and others again have recovered from a state of lethargy or catalepsy, when to all appearance the respiratory and circulatory processes had been completely arrested. Life is certainly not incompatible with a temporary suspension of these two important functions; but, in making this admission, it is undeniable that the process must be speedily re-established, or death will assuredly follow.

The next chapter refers to—

"Cadaveric spasm—evidence of murder—suicide or accident furnished by the position of the dead body—muscular irritability—tests of its presence—post-mortem contractility—alleged premature interments—proofs of the reality of death—death trance—apparent death in the drowned and in newborn children." In reference to persons found dead, the position or attitude of the body, if undisturbed, may often throw an important light on the mode of death, and on the question whether the deceased had died by his own act or by the act of another.

"Cadaveric Spasm."—It has been already stated that, as a general rule, the muscular system passes into a state of relaxation at the moment of death. This is observed in cases of tetanus of a severe form, whether produced by disease or by poison. Half a grain of strychnia was given to a rabbit; after several fits of convulsions the animal died; respiration ceased in twenty-three minutes. At this time there was perfect fascicility of the body, limbs, and j;nts; but this condition lasted but for a very short period. The animal was raised on its back and the legs raised for the purpose of making an examination of the chest. In ten minutes the body became, while still warm, perfectly rigid in the attitude in which it was held, the forelegs remaining stretched upwards and wide apart. If an animal dies in a motion and the body is not disturbed, the tetanic spasm may pass rapidly into cadaveric rigidity. This has been called tetanic rigidity; but it is, in fact, cadaveric rigidity or muscular spasm showing itself in a persistent form after death."

The next chapter treats of—

"the presence of the time of death from the state of the body before putrefaction—priority of death—presumption of suicide or murder—of survivorship—stages of change after death—cadaveric lividity—suggestion—ecchymosis."

The next chapter is a continuation of the subject, and refers to—

"Putrefaction—its nature and progress—production of gases—post-mortem hemorrhage—pressure on the viscera—nature of the gases of putrefaction—change in the colour of the skin and other organs—putrefaction in air—conditions for the process—circumstances which modify it—influence of disease and certain poisons—putrefaction of bodies buried in graves—production of adipocere—its chemical nature."

The sixth chapter is a very interesting and important one, and relates to—

"Identity of mutilated remains—cases—examination of skeletons—human and animal bones—determination of sex, age, and personal peculiarities—determination of age by the sequence of the personal identity—evidence from fractures, disease, and deformity." The seventh chapter is also one of great interest, and extends to a considerable length:

"Causes of death—sudden death—syncope, asphyxia, coma—presumption of death—medical evidence of death in cases of several persons perishing from a common cause—presumption of survivorship."

Medical jurisprudence takes cognizance of all violent causes of death, and is only indirectly involved in those cases of natural death which simulate the effects of violence. Thus all causes which operate to produce death suddenly, as by syncope, asphyxia, or coma, especially demand the attention of a medical jurist. These may be either natural or violent, and the distinction between them is of importance in determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged with crime may depend on a correct determination of the cause. The continuance of life depends upon the proper and regulated action of the lungs, heart, brain, and the inter-dependence of these organs is so great, that the arrest of the functions of one of them is speedily followed by the arrest of the others; hence they have been called the tripod of life. When the suspension of the motions of the heart is the primary cause of death the person is said to die by syncope. The term asphyxia is applied to death which begins by the lungs, and coma to that which arises from a primary disturbance of the functions of the brain."

The chapter on wounds, which is one of deep interest to the country surgeon especially, who is so often brought into a court of justice to give evidence on these matters, and who would feel in a very awkward position in an assize court under the cross-examination of counsel (who had probably the day previous to the trial closely studied this same chapter) unless the medical witness was well acquainted with all the points for the defence which the ingenuity of the lawyer who conducts the case might suggest. This chapter extends over 220 pages, and although many of our readers might perceive a similarity in some of the details with what has been previously described yet the subject is so much amplified that it appears to wear quite a novel aspect. After giving both the surgical and legal definition of a wound, wounds dangerous to life, examination of wounds, description of wounds, examination of the dress, &c., the following extract may serve as an illustration of the additional matter which has been given even in this single chapter:

"This is sometimes a most important part of the duty of
EVIDENCES OF POISONING.

March 21, 1866.

Messrs. John Churchill and Sons being the publishers, it is almost needless to state that the paper, type, and engravings are excellent, and quite in accordance with the style for which they are so justly celebrated.

As a matter of course, this book must occupy a place in the library of every legal and medical practitioner who values his professional reputation.

THE EVIDENCES OF POISONING—THE CASE OF MILLETT VERSUS EDMONDS.

It is with great reluctance that we advert to a Medico-legal case which excited very considerable attention in the West of England more than two years ago, and which involved the imprisonment of one member of our Profession for several days, on what turned out to be a groundless imputation, and terminated with a civil action brought by this gentleman against another medical man, his brother-in-law, who was alleged to be the instigator of the criminal proceedings, and therefore responsible for the injury inflicted. The relationship of the parties chiefly concerned, and the fact that they both belong to our own Profession, make the recurrence to the case doubly painful, and we should have been too happy to let the whole of the proceedings sleep in oblivion, had not the defendant in the civil action, Dr. Edmonds, who was amerced in damages to the extent of £400, published an explanatory statement referring to his own part in these lamentable transactions, and, moreover, written a letter to ourselves asking for an opportunity of rectifying or modifying some severe censures passed upon him by one of our contemporaries, and by several of the local newspapers.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to pronounce any opinion upon strictures originating in the pages of another journal, and must therefore decline to enter into any controversy founded upon the supposed injustice done to Dr. Edmonds by the exclusion of his statement from the Medical periodical in question; but the whole history is important in a medico-legal point of view, and we therefore refer to the case as one full of instruction and of warning, and we shall pass over as lightly as possible all personal and private matters, confining our review of the facts to such striking features as seem to possess some special points of scientific or professional interest.

Dr. Millett is a medical gentleman practising in Cornwall, and on the 31st of December, 1863, his brother, Mr. Jacob Millett, who was residing in the same house with him, died after a few hours' illness. The deceased was fifty years old, almost blind, and partially crippled from malformation of bones, but he was nevertheless healthy in other respects, and on the day...
immediately preceding his death he had walked out as usual, had eaten his breakfast, afterwards a hearty dinner, and it was after the latter meal that he was seized with the illness which proved fatal. He had executed a will, leaving some little property of which he was possessed to his brother, Dr. Millett, who had taken great care of him, and indeed supported him. Except as regards the shortness of the illness, there was really nothing very extraordinary in the death of this invalid and crippled gentleman; but Dr. Millett very properly communicated with the Coroner of the district, and requested him to hold an inquest. Here, however, commenced the series of misunderstandings and misadventures which terminated so unfortunately. The Coroner’s jury, after hearing the evidence of Dr. Millett and a female servant, but without asking for any post-mortem examination, returned a verdict of “Natural Death.”

In this part of the proceeding, also, there was nothing extraordinary, and however absurd it may seem to Medical men that a legal Coroner and an ordinary jury can determine, in the absence of any visible cause of death or any post-mortem inspection, whether a given death is natural or not, yet such verdicts are returned every day, and the public are quite satisfied with their validity. For our own parts, we may observe that, speaking from a Medical point of view, we regard a Coroner’s Inquest as a mere farce, unless a careful examination of the interior of the body of the deceased person forms part of the inquiry, except in those cases where the external appearances or other obvious circumstances sufficiently explain the cause of death. Where there is anything like suspicion, or even an apprehension that suspicion may arise, as to a possibility of the death having been caused by poison, we consider a post-mortem examination to be an indispensable adjunct to the Coroner’s official investigation. But these opinions are probably not shared by the public, and we offer them only in a parenthetical form.

But now Dr. Edmonds comes upon the scene. He is Dr. Millett’s brother-in-law, having married that gentleman’s sister; and during his residence abroad it seems that much family disagreement had arisen; and when Dr. and Mrs. Edmonds returned to this country, this disagreement continued to exist. While living in the vicinity of London, Dr. and Mrs. Edmonds were informed of the death of Jacob Millett, but it does not appear that either of them attended the funeral. From some correspondence which ensued between different members of the family, it would appear that Dr. Edmonds was induced to go into Cornwall after the funeral, with a view, as he declares, to obtain a post-mortem examination of the body of Jacob Millett. We must state, in justice to Dr. Edmonds, that in merely attempting to carry out this view, we cannot consider that he was blameworthy; but in some way or other, either from his own imprudence or his excess of zeal, or his ignorance of legal formalities, or, as was alleged, from malice against Dr. Millett, he was induced or dragged into becoming the persecutor of that gentleman on a charge of poisoning his deceased brother. The post-mortem examination, however, was obtained, the examination of the body having been effected by an order from the Secretary of State, and the autopsy was confided to two local practitioners, who performed that duty in the presence of Dr. Edmonds.

Here, it seems to us, arose another false step in the progress of this unfortunate drama. The post-mortem examination revealed nothing in the state of the body to justify in the remotest degree the suspicion of poisoning, but in the brain there was found a quantity of effused fluid, amounting, as one of the Medical witnesses declared, to a pint, and accounting, as we believe, most satisfactorily, for the death of the deceased gentleman. Still we do not blame the Medical witnesses for removing the viscera, which they did with a view to their being analytically examined by chemical and physiological tests, and we find that these parts were sent up to Dr. Alfred Taylor for that purpose. But surely, as there was positive evidence of disease of the brain, and, at the very utmost, only the faintest negative evidence of poisoning, it was most cruel and unnecessary to incarcerate Dr. Millett upon the barest suspicion, while Dr. Taylor was completing his analysis. We do not wish to cast unnecessary blame upon the two Medical gentlemen who conducted the post-mortem examination, and who admitted, in their evidence, that they were practically unacquainted with the morbid appearances caused by poisoning; but still we cannot help thinking that, if they had represented to the magistrates the entire absence of any physical signs of poisoning, and had at the same time stated that the effusion in the brain was at least sufficient to account for death, Dr. Millett would never have been incarcerated at all, but would have been allowed to go out upon bail until Dr. Taylor’s analysis had been made. The result of that analysis was, that no poison whatever was contained in the viscera of the deceased, and as soon as this report was received Dr. Millett was of course discharged.

But the two Medical witnesses who performed the post-mortem examination, and also Dr. Edmonds, persisted in declining to offer any opinion as to the death having ensued from natural causes, and by implication, if not by direct assertion, they attributed the event to the agency of poison, and it was upon this evidence that the magistrates ordered the incarceration of Dr. Millett. We are willing to believe that their opinions, however erroneous, were sincere, but still the consequences were so dreadful to Dr. Millett that we cannot wonder at his immediately bringing an action against Dr. Edmonds, or at his obtaining a verdict.

We have stated that this case is one possessing considerable scientific and practical interest. In the first place we think that it is prudent, in case of the sudden and dangerous illness of a near relative of a medical man, for another practitioner to be called in, if it is
THE DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.

In some of our more recent numbers our attention has been called to the want of a double qualification, which, in the view of our correspondents, is just now imperatively demanded from the two Irish professional corporations, the King and Queen’s College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

One of the gentlemen who has favoured us with his opinions on this subject, states, with reference to the Edinburgh “Double,” “that fully a fifth of the students at present in Dublin intend going up at some period for the double qualification.” He further states that this plan has become a great favourite, especially with those who do not intend to settle in Ireland. Cheapness it seems is its chief recommendation, but it has another—that by it the student is glad to get off his two examinations at once, and by no means desires to have a second ordeal hanging over his head when he has successfully endured the first. The suggestion is then made—that our two Irish Colleges should make an arrangement by which something like the Edinburgh plan might be available in Dublin; and the “argumentum ad hominem” is used—that it would pay well to keep the fees to themselves.

Another correspondent (“Medicus”) states that the idea of our Irish double qualification is not new, that it has been considered, and that the difficulties to be encountered in making the desired arrangement are by no means insuperable.

The idea certainly has its merits, and would give a valuable impulse to medical science in Ireland. It is a plan to which we wish there would be more serious attention paid. We hope to have the reports of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland on this important subject, that the general body of practitioners may have a clearer and more equitable view of the whole question.

The double qualification is generally considered as a means of increasing the learning and improving the knowledge of the general body of practitioners. It is a plan that has been long advocated, and which we believe, if properly carried out, would be highly beneficial to the profession. It is a plan that would give a stimulus to medical science, and would tend to raise the standard of practice in Ireland.

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practicable; and in the event of death, that a post-mortem examination should be made if a Coroner’s inquest is deemed necessary. Next, we think that when medical witnesses are selected to make post-mortem examinations in difficult or doubtful cases, they should, in addition to their ordinary professional attainments, possess some special knowledge of morbid anatomy and of medical jurisprudence. And lastly, that it is incumbent on the State to appoint a public prosecutor in cases of suspicious death, and thus to obviate the necessity of private persons placing themselves in such odious positions that they may be accused of malicious motives, when perhaps they think that they are only performing what they believe to be a public duty. We are convinced, and so is now Dr. Edmonds, that Dr. Millett is wholly and entirely innocent of any offence in reference to the death of his brother; but it might happen that, in some future case, a person really guilty of administering poison might escape from justice from the unwillingness of private individuals to place themselves in such invidious positions as those to which we have adverted.

THE DOUBLE QUALIFICATION IN IRELAND.

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To us it seems sound policy, and for the good of the state Medical, that something of the kind should be done, and that at once, so as to come into operation during the approaching summer. We do not presume to dictate to the learned gentlemen who sit on the seat of judgment in each of the Colleges as to the mode to be adopted in giving effect to this recommendation, or the financial changes which it may be necessary to make to carry the plan into effect. We are well aware that it is not always easy for Medical bodies to agree on the question of fees, especially where each of them, as is happily the case in the present instance, regard the honour of their own body and of our profession as paramount to every other consideration, fees included; but we have no reason to form any other conviction than this—that the question be brought before them in the form of a memorial from the students concerned, as recommended by “Medicus,” it will be certain to meet with strong support and probable success.

There is one reason why such an attempt could be better made now than at any future time—namely, that Dr. Beatty, the present President of the College of Physicians, is also an Ex-President and an Ex-Professor of the College of Surgeons. With both bodies he is deservedly popular, and his influence in this matter would go farther than that of any other single member of either College, however eminent he may be. Dr. Beatty’s position with both Colleges is unique, and should be made use of. The principle of a double examination was in former years tested at the University of Dublin, where the Examiners of the College of Physicians joined with those of the former body in testing the merits of the same candidate, who, if he successfully passed the double ordeal, was entitled to admission to his Medical degree, and also to the licence of the College of Physicians. We cannot see why some such plan should not be adopted in the case now before us, and there is no reason why two Colleges should not agree as to the mode of dividing the fees. The constituent members of each, if placed on any other public boards, would readily make a deed of pecuniary agreement if they considered it to be for their interests to do so; and there is nothing in the sense communis of our profession which peculiarly advocates obstructions, or refuses to progress with the age in which we live. It must be borne in mind by those who desire this double qualification that it may be found to materially alter the financial position of the Colleges. The College of Surgeons has no estates, and its income arises from the fees paid by candidates for its diplomas. These candidates are, however, numerous.

The College of Physicians is, in fact, in a somewhat similar position as regards sources of income; for, although it has estates, the funds arising from them are for the most part applied to purposes and to officers defined by Acts of Parliament, and so they are not available for general Collegiate purposes.

It must be also borne in mind that this College has already virtually conceded the principle advocated by our correspondents. Any Licentiate of the College of Surgeons, if provided with the necessary Certificates, can immediately come before the President and Censors for Medical examination. In such case the candidate is allowed to dispense with the first day’s examination in Anatomy,
Physiology, Chemistry, and Botany; and so generally is this privilege taken advantage of that, from being at one time the exception, it is now all but the rule, since the cases of mere students examined on two several days by the President and Censors are comparatively rare. A Licentiate of the College of Surgeons is not required by the College of Physicians to answer in any other subjects than Medicine, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, and Midwifery.

QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS AND THE PUBLIC PRESS IN IRELAND.

Our attention has been particularly called to an important letter from Dr. Cunningham, of Rathgar, which appeared in our impression of the 28th ult., deprecating the filthy quackery now becoming common in Ireland, and the systematic mode in which it seeks to attract public notice. It has been stated by some that our friends at the English side of the Channel were peculiarly susceptible of quack influence, that John Bull was gullible to the last degree in any matter connected with physicking, while poor Pat was scarcely accessible to the lying braggadocio of the quack or impostor; his natural and instinctive veneration for learned authority keeping all vampires medical at a long distance from him.

Of late, however, this has been much modified. Frequent intercourse with the sister country, we are told, has introduced to Ireland, among other blessings of civilization, the filthy advertising system of the large English towns, in its most dangerous and delusive guise.

We shall here confine ourselves to exposing one class of advertising:—that which, to the unprofessional eye, looks all right; while at the same time it is tenfold more dangerous than the honest advertising of the open foe to medical science and suffering humanity. We have been invited to read advertisements habitually published in two of the most respectable daily papers in the City of Cork—namely, the Cork Constitution and the Cork Daily Herald. The one circulates widely among the families and connections of the clergy of the Established Church, and of the landed gentry of the South—many of whom like to do the doctor occasionally, and dabble a little in homeopathy; the other is a well-edited commercial journal, conducted on moderate political principles, and having a very large circulation, not only in the County of Cork, but also throughout the South of Ireland generally.

We have cut out the following advertisement from the Cork Constitution of the 2nd Feb., 1866, and it is here given in extenso, omitting only the address of the advertiser, whose business we have no desire to increase:

Just Published, 3rd Edition, Price 1s., Post Free for 14 Stamps, with Photographic Illustrations.

SKIN DISEASES AND THEIR REMEDIES,

BY ROBERT J. JORDAN, M.D.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England,

&c. &c. &c.

CONTAINING the modern treatment (as adopted at the Hospital of St. Louis, Paris) for the cure of those numerous diseases so prevalent in a high state of civilization, too often consequent on an impure state of the blood, causing cutaneous eruptions, scabrous affections and scrofula; treatment for superficial and deep-seated ulcers; torpidity of the circulatory system, causing discolouration of the skin, disfiguring the face and giving it an unsightly appearance, in lieu of a clear, fair, and healthy complexion.

"This book is, as he has aimed to make it, 'thoroughly useful and practical.'"—Medical Times and Gazette, August 4th, 1860. To be had direct from the Author.

We can vouch for the truth of the following result of the above

A country gentleman, whose children were affected with cutaneous disease, read it in his morning paper, purchased the "work," and presented it to his ordinary medical attendant, a respectable provincial practitioner, who gave us the perusal thereof.

Now, this book being published, advertised, and having apparently the sanction of one of the most able Medical journals in the Kingdom, challenges criticism, and it shall get it. We beg to inform the editor of our contemporary, the Cork Constitution, that Robert J. Jordan very carefully abjures from stating to what university he professes to belong—that he was a "Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh"—that he was a "Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England," but he is not now a member of either corporation.

So far we see that, while assuming the title of M.D., under which, however, he never was registered, Mr. Jordan was in fact a duly qualified member of our profession; and that he was so is proved by the fact of his having at one time been registered as such under the Medical Act. But—he is no longer registered; his name has been erased by the Medical Council for reasons which they doubtless thought sufficient; and in the "black list" of names erased, published in the Medical Times and Gazette of March 17, 1866, the name of Jordan figures at length.

How this occurred we shall shortly detail, and that in the words of the report published by parliamentary authority.

On page 157 of vol. ii. of "Minutes of the Medical Council," we find:

"Read—The following letter from the Royal College of Surgeons of England:


"Sir,—I am desired to acquaint you that the Council of this College have removed Mr. Robert Jacob Jordan, of George-street, Hanover-square, from being a member of this College.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) 

"Edmund Belfour, Secretary.

"Dr. Francis Hawkins, Registrar, General Medical Council.

"Attended by Mr. Arnett, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, and agreed to:

"That the Registrar be directed to erase from the Register the qualification of Mr. Robert Jacob Jordan as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England."

Again, in vol. xiv. of the same Minutes, p. 66, we read:

"Read—The following letter:

"Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, November 9th, 1866.

"Sir,—By direction of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, I beg to intimate to you, on behalf of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, that, at a meeting of the Royal College of
Physicians of Edinburgh, duly called and held here on 3rd instant, the following Motion was submitted to the College and carried:—

"As having been proved to the satisfaction of the College, that Robert Jacob Jordan, a Licentiate of this College, has been guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of a Physician, in publishing, or causing to be published an indelent work, entitled, "The Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of the Subjects contained in the London Anatomical Museum; to which is annexed the guide to Masculine vigour—by a Physician; that the said Robert Jacob Jordan be deprived of his Licence from the College; that the College therefore declared that the said Robert Jacob Jordan was deprived of his Licence from this College, conferred on him on the 14th June, 1859, and of all the rights and privileges which, as a Licentiate of this College, he does enjoy;" in intimating this deprivation of Mr. Robert Jacob Jordan's licence from this College to you as Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, the College directed me to request of you that any qualifications derived from this College and entered in the 'Medical Register,' as pertaining to Mr. Jordan, may be expunged.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Christopher Douglas,
Clerk to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

"Moved by Dr. Alexander, seconded by Dr. Andrew Wood; and agreed to:—

"That the name and qualification, as Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, of Mr. Robert Jacob Jordan, be removed from the Register."

We beg to call the attention of the Colleges above referred to in the fact that Jordan still advertises himself as belonging to them.

On examining the second edition of this work, which appears under the guise of a third edition, we were surprised to find only an 8vo. pamphlet of a few pages, containing no proper treatise on skin diseases or their remedies, but a series of remarks, unfit for any female to read, on eruptions caused by syphilis, expressed in general quasi-professional terms, not at all entering into the syllables given in the advertisement, and ending in the usual way—medicine, advice, and cure from the advertiser.

We asked ourselves could it be possible that the Medical Times and Gazette said, in 1860, that this book is as he (Jordan) has aimed to make it, thoroughly useful and practical?"

A reference to that journal showed that the review quoted as sanctioning this pamphlet, was really written, on quite another book, with the same title—a book of 284 8vo pages, published by Mr. Churchill, the eminent London publisher. But Jordan subsequently publishes a dirty pamphlet, to which he gives the same title, and applies to it the sanction of a review written on another book, and advertises the review of the Medical Times and Gazette as referring to his production now under our notice. Can any deceit or fraud be greater than this? and can any respectable paper—now that we give the facts, which of course we did not expect non-professional men to know—continue to do such mischief to morality and health, as to circulate this guilty stuff for mere gain?

We give just one more advertisement, this time from the Cork Herald, of 3rd March, 1866, suppressing only the address of the advertiser:—

DISEASES OF WOMEN; a Treatise describing their Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment, illustrated with Cases, with the names of cure used in each case, especially designed for the use of Females, whether Married or Single. Free by post on receipt of seven stamps. Address Dr. Smith.

Now, we ask the editors of the daily press to look into the Medical Register for the names of these pretenders, to see if they publish them, and to see if their works appear in the London publishers' catalogues? Has the Editor of the Cork Herald sought for the name of this "Dr. Smith" in the Medical Register, or for the name of his "work" in the London publishers' catalogue? Does he know who his advertiser is, what is his professional status, and what medical journal has noticed his "work?"

We say all this in utter ignorance of who "Dr. Smith" may be. We know some most honourable men of the name, but none of them is the author of this "work."

We wish the Irish College of Physicians would put their legal powers of inspection into force on the Dublin quacks. They have ceased inspecting apothecaries' shops, but they may well turn the powers given them by Lucas' Act to good account by literally "walking into" the shops of the quacks who now boldly do business before our eyes. Every man who cares for his wife and daughters should join us in attacking these wretches.

We shall feel obliged by any of our readers sending us Irish papers, which, notwithstanding our protests, continue thus to bring discredit on the fourth estate. With its many faults about Ireland, the Jupiter of the Press, the Times, has never disgraced its columns with a quack advertisement.

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THE POOR-LAW BOARD AND THE SICK POOR IN WORKHOUSES.

Although the question of the treatment of the sick poor in the metropolitan workhouses has been lately prominently brought before the public, and is still discussed in the columns of the journals, the Poor-law Board preserves the closest silence upon the subject; and it is quite impossible to understand whether it intends to initiate any movement for the amelioration of the existing disgraceful state of affairs, or even to follow the present current of popular feeling in bringing about a reform of the Workhouse Infirmarys. Our own opinion as to the sinfulness of the Board has been already expressed, and we are not disposed in any way to retract the expression of our belief that if it had done its duty the present agitation would have been unnecessary. With every respect for the motives of a contemporaneous journal in instituting a Commission to investigate the condition of the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmarys, what necessity, old as they have to have been, we may ask, for such a step, when the Poor-law Board possesses a complete staff of well-paid officers and inspectors appointed for the very purpose of protecting the sick poor, as well as other classes of paupers? Why is it unnecessary for the Lancet, or any other journal, to inquire into the condition of Lunatic Asylums and Prisons, but because there are Government Inspectors who watch over the treatment of the inmates of these receptacles of insanity and crime, and who bring to light and correct any abuses they may discover. The Poor-law Inspectors have equal
opportunities of examining into the treatment of the sick poor; and as we assert without fear of contradiction that the abuses now disclosed have long been known to them, we regard those officials as equally culpable with the Guardians, whose misconduct the Poor-law Board ought at least to have exposed, if it could not punish. But the Board has consistently refused even to investigate the mismanagement of the Workhouse Infirmary until quite lately, when it saw the current of public opinion drifting in favour of the sick poor, and then it makes a merit of doing what it ought to have done long ago, but which it has always neglected to do. Why does not the Board publish the reports it has received from its own Inspectors as to the state of many of the Workhouses, but because by so doing the Board would exhibit its own negligence. The Commissioners in Lunacy publish their reports on the condition of Lunatic Asylums, and why does the Poor-law Board withhold or suppress its reports on the Workhouse Infirmary but because it has been aiding and abetting the Guardians in their shameful ill-treatment of the sick poor. The Board pretends, forsooth, that it has refrained from interfering with local management; but did the Government hesitate in abolishing the local constabulary and substituting the new police, or did it hesitate in appointing Inspectors to regulate Lunatic Asylums and Prisons? When these questions are answered satisfactorily we shall be able to defend the Poor-law Board, but not before.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

We would warn our military brethren, especially those of the army, not to be too sanguine that all the recommendations of the Select Committee lately appointed to report on the pay, rank, retirement, &c., of Army and Navy Medical Officers will certainly be adopted. We do not state that the authorities will refuse to act upon the report, but we merely mention that they have not yet done so. If our surmises are correct, we believe it will be found that the concessions will be made in the case of the Navy; but that in the case of the Army the authorities are still considering the question as to whether the concessions should be made or not, and the result will depend upon the circumstances whether a sufficient supply of candidates for the service can be procured under the existing regulations. The augmentation of pay proposed by the Select Committee is very considerable, and it will be necessary to make a new estimate of expenses by the War Department, if the recommendation should be carried into effect.

A LATE ELECTION AT BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

Considerable interest has been recently excited among alienist physicians by the announcement of a vacancy in the post of Medical Superintendent of Bethlehem Hospital, and the appointment of one of the candidates on Monday week. As is usual in all elections where there are several competitors for the vacant office, the result has been distasteful to the unsuccessful candidates; but we must in all fairness admit that the Committee of the Hospital are not free from blame in the steps they have taken (and, as it turns out, successfully) to secure the election of their own candidate. The vacancy was caused in November of last year by the death of Dr. Helps, and candidates were invited to come forward, certain qualifications being announced as indispensable, among which were the Doctorate in Medicine of a British University, or the Fellowship or Membership of the College of Physicians of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh. Among the candidates was the assistant medical officer, who, however, was not possessed of the qualifications referred to, and consequently it was supposed that the field was open. But of six candidates who presented themselves the Committee selected three, one being the assistant medical officer just alluded to, and the two others being gentlemen who had no intention of going to the poll. Thus, the other three being entirely excluded from the consideration of the general body of governors, the favourite candidate walked over the course. As we before remarked, we think the conduct of the committee was very unfair, and although we offer no remarks in disparagement of the gentleman now selected, we think that the others had not that legitimate chance of success which they had a right to expect.

THE RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CHARTER-HOUSE.

A small piece of patronage has just fallen to the clerical and legal dignitaries who regulate the affairs of the Charterhouse, in the shape of the appointment of Resident Medical Officer to that ancient Institution. The establishment consists of boys on the foundation of the school, and of a certain number of old gentlemen who reside in the building, and enjoy certain privileges. Mr. John Miles, who has performed for several years the duties of Resident Medical Officer, to the satisfaction of every one connected with the building, has been induced to resign the appointment in consequence of advancing years, and it is whispered that some of the electors contemplated the perpetuation of something like a job, by appointing a nominee of nearly the same age as Mr. Miles. Such has not, however, been the result; but the appointment has fallen on Mr. Nicholl, a surgeon in the army. It was hoped that a general practitioner (the class to which Mr. Miles belongs) would have been appointed, but that hope has not been realized.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

We believe we may assert with truth that the cattle plague is diminishing in England and Scotland; Ireland, as is well known, having never been visited at all. It is true that the weekly returns are not quite conclusive, because some of the local Inspectors have not sent in their reports, but still the difference in the numbers is so great that in all probability the decline of the disease may be assumed as a fact. Whether the result is due to the operation of the Act which has just passed through Parliament, or to the recent coolness of the weather, or to other atmospheric causes, or whether the accession and the decline of the malady are to be regarded as phenomena equally mysterious and inexplicable by human reason, we cannot pretend to determine. We admit in all frankness that the diminished severity of the epizootic cannot be attributed to the successful application of medicines, but that it must be remembered that legitimate medicine never made any pretence of having discovered a cure. That boast was left to the homœopathic quacks and to experimenters like Mr. Worms, and their failure has been the more conspicuous from the boldness and the confidence with which their
VACCINATION IN SCOTLAND.

March 21, 1866.

The London Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis.

Under the above title an institution has been lately established in Charles-street, Portman-square, for the treatment of several diseases of the nervous system, the sufferers from which are excluded from most of the general hospitals. There is at present another institution, having similar objects in view, situated in another part of the metropolis, but this alone is obviously inadequate to receive the multitude of patients applying for relief. There is therefore ample scope for the new Infirmary, the operations of which are at present limited to the relief of out-patients; but as soon as the funds will allow, it is intended to open wards for in-patients. Dr. Julius Altshaus, whose contributions to scientific Medicine are well known to the profession, is the honorary physician, and Mr. Alexander Ure is the consulting surgeon.

VACCINATION IN SCOTLAND.

When the Scotch Vaccination Act came into full operation on the 1st of January, 1864, considerable speculation was excited as to how the Bill would work. All doubt as to the propriety of enforcing such a statute, and any fears which were originally entertained as to the success of such a measure, have been entirely dispelled by the first Annual Report of the Registrar General on Vaccination in Scotland, which has just been published. The report contains many topics of great interest and importance, but we have room for only a few extracts:

"During the year 1864, according to these vaccination returns, 112,559 births were entered on the Birth Registers, of which number 3768 were those of children who, from having been born prior to the 1st day of January, 1864, were not included under the operation of the Vaccination Act. That number therefore being deducted, would leave 108,851 children in Scotland in 1864 under the operation of the Act. With that number, therefore, we have alone to do.

"Of the 108,851 children, 95,047, being 87-32 per cent. of the whole, were successfully vaccinated. 662, or 0-61 per cent., had their vaccination postponed from ill-health or other causes. 1261, or 1-15 per cent., were found to be insusceptible of vaccination; but of these the insusceptibility arose from the child having been previously vaccinated in 440 cases, from the child having had small-pox in 154 cases, while in 667 cases it arose from constitutional insusceptibility. 9150 children, or 8-44 per cent., died before vaccination could be performed; while 2701 children, or 2-48 per cent., had removed from the district before vaccination could be enforced, or were otherwise unaccounted for.

"The above statement does not bring out the full success of the Vaccination Act, so as to make it patent to every mind. What we are specially interested in ascertainining is not the proportion successfully vaccinated out of the total number of children whose births are entered on the Registers, for that includes all who died previous to vaccination; but we wish to ascertain what proportion of children, who survived till they were vaccinated, are protected by vaccination. Deducing from the 108,851 children who came under the operation of the Act, 9150 who died before vaccination was attempted, 99,671 living children are left to be operated upon. Their vaccination gives the true success of the Act, and is of extreme interest.

"Of these 99,671 living children, 95,017, or 95-56 per cent., were successfully vaccinated; but as we must add to this number all those who were found to be insusceptible of the vaccine virus, from having been previously successfully vaccinated by clergymen, midwives, or parents, all those who had already had small-pox, and all those who had constitutional insusceptibility, we find that those really protected amount to 96,908 children, or to the proportion of 96-62 in every 100 children. As all those whose vaccination is postponed are being looked after, and those who survive will be vaccinated, this gives us a total of 96,970 children out of 99,671, or a total proportion of 97-29 in every 100 children, protected as far as may be from the ravages of small-pox. In fact, it accounts for every living child, excepting the 2791 who have been lost sight of, from their parents having removed to other parishes. Only the small proportion, therefore, of 2-71 per cent., remains unprotected by vaccination of all the living children who came under the operation of the Vaccination Act in 1864."

These statistics show a most extraordinary success in the working of the Act; indeed, we question whether any statute during the first year of its enforcement was ever more thoroughly or efficiently carried into effect. On this point the Registrar remarks:

"The proportion successfully vaccinated in Scotland is about the highest which could be vaccinated out of the numbers given, and reflects the greatest credit on the people and on the vaccinators."

With regard to the mortality from small-pox, it is satisfactory to know that the number of deaths from that disease has been lower during the last year than for the last eleven years, and there can be little doubt that the Vaccination Act has had some influence in diminishing the number of fatal cases.

"The deaths from small-pox over all Scotland for the two years during which the Vaccination Act has been in operation cannot yet be ascertained, as the registers for 1863 will not yet be received at the head office. In some months, and it takes several clerks many months' labour to extract and tabulate the causes of death, &c. But the deaths from the different diseases in the eight principal towns of Scotland are tabulated monthly; so that we can ascertain from them whether small-pox has increased or diminished since vaccination has become general.

"It was found that, by taking an average of eight years, there died from small-pox in Scotland annually 895 persons, and that 487 of these deaths occurred in the eight principal towns. This shows that more than one-half of the deaths from small-pox in Scotland occur in eight towns; so that if we know the number of deaths from small-pox in these eight towns, we can arrive at a very close approximation to the number of deaths from small-pox over the whole of Scotland.

"In 1863, the year before the Vaccination Act came into operation, 816 persons died from small-pox in the eight towns, indicating a mortality of 1500 persons over Scotland during that year from that disease. In 1864, the deaths from small-pox in the eight towns were 673, being that number 1248 deaths over Scotland occurred that year from small-pox. In 1865, which may be regarded as the first year in which the Vaccination Act was in full operation, the deaths from small-pox only amounted to 67, which only implies 12 deaths from that disease over
Scotland. Never for the last eleven years has the mortality from that disease been half so low; and making every allowance, it can scarcely be doubted that the general adoption of vaccination has had considerable effect in reducing the mortality.

The Report also contains some remarks as to the fees charged for vaccination, from which it appears that many of the country people, who in former times were accustomed to have the operation performed gratis, either by the clergyman of the district or a midwife, now grumble very much to pay Is. 6d. or more for it. But we never could see the reason why medical men should not be paid for vaccinating a child as well as for any other service. It is the custom even yet in many places for the accoucheur to do this little operation without any further remuneration than the fee for the confinement. But why should this be? The practitioner might just as well be expected to amputate a patient’s limb or remove a scarce breast free of charge, just because he had attended her in labour! If the people are paupers, let them have every facility granted to them for having their children vaccinated gratuitously. But it is, in our opinion, most inequitable and unfair, that persons who are in the receipt of weekly wages, and who are in the habit of paying the doctor for ordinary attendance, should expect him to take the trouble to vaccinate their children without remuneration. The mere fact of their being called on to pay a small sum undoubtedly has the effect of making them regard the operation as a thing of some importance, whereas gratuitous vaccination has the tendency to make them careless, and to give them the idea that the whole affair is a trifle which may or may not be done, according to pleasure.

Correspondence.

DR. RICHARDSON ON LOCAL ANALGESIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—Mr. Syme’s letter of March 7th “On Local Anaesthesia” requires a line or two in reply from me. In the first place, let me state that my instrument has not been patented, and that there is no shadow of a reason for any statement to that effect. The instrument which Mr. Syme refers to as having been used by himself in substitution for mine is the one I originally used viz., a Berjen’s spray tube with Dr. Clarke’s hand-ball bellows. I was obliged to set this aside, except the bellows part, as inferior, and Mr. Symes will do the same, I think, when he has worked at the subject as long as I have. Berjen’s tube does not produce the same rapid degree of colt nor the same extreme degree as mine; it cannot be moved in operations with the same ease and rapidity, and it does not admit of being made into a multiple instrument. As regards fineness of spray from my instrument, that is entirely under the control of one operator. By altering the regulation needles a spray finer than any produced by the suction process is secured; but in some cases a coarser spray is required, and then by changing the needle that can be effected.

In the third place, as regards the relative merits of ether and chloroform, Mr. Symes will find after a time, I believe, that ether is best. Chloroform has no advantages over ether as an anaesthetic; it is slower in its action, its boiling point being so much lower, and it produces insensibility much less deeply: but the worst feature of it is, as I found in twenty-two experiments, it leaves sometimes an intense vascularity of surface, almost an erythema, with peeling of the cuticle and considerable pain.

In my earlier inquiries I used chloroform, also a mixture of ether and chloroform of varying strengths, thinking that the chloroform exerted a specific action on open surfaces. Experience showed me that when two cases were carefully compared, the ether did the same in effect, uncombined as explained.

I sometimes, however, still use a mixture of chloroform and ether, in cases where, I think, it is not requisite to produce deep anaesthesia, as in puncturing an abscess.

In the fourth place, Mr. Symes mistakes somewhat the phenomenon of whitening of the skin, to which he raises objection. That phenomenon is producible without the necessity of any touch of the skin or prick of a needle. With my instrument in good action it occurs, if absolute ether be used, in the majority of persons, in fifteen seconds, and disappears as quickly. There is no objection at all in this process of whitening (freezing), because recovery from it is immediate and perfect, and it tells the fact that there is a superficial insensibility which may be extended to the depth of half an inch by a few more strokes of the bellows.

Whether absolute whitening of the skin should or should not be produced turns on the nature of the case and the wish of the surgeon. This is a practical point that should be well understood. If the surgeon does not wish to produce whitening and hardness of skin, he must mix one part in four of alcohol or chloroform with the ether, when, if he continue the spray three or four minutes, he will get anaesthesia. If, however, he should wish to narcotise very quickly, he will use absolute ether, and get the result in an eighth of the time. By practice I can get the anaesthesia with ether in any degree by altering the distance at which the spray is delivered on the part.

According to the time employed in producing local anaesthesia, the sensations of the patient differ. A narcotism of four minutes implies a considerable although bearable degree of the sensation of numbing cold. A narcotism of thirty seconds implies a sudden, prickly, heated sensation, which some persons feel more than others. My experience, derived from over two thousand observations, leads me, contrary to my first idea, to favour the quick process. In many operations, where the patient could not see what was doing, I have produced insensibility, and the surgeon has operated before the patient knew the operation had commenced. In one case of carbuncle the whole mass was rendered insensible and divided from base to apex in fifteen seconds. At the same time, I admit that this point of rapid as opposed to slow local anaesthesia deserves careful consideration, and I hope Mr. Symes will be good enough to try both methods and report on them.

Allow me, Sir, in conclusion, to state how profoundly gratifying it is to me to observe the warm interest my brethren on the other side of the Channel are taking in my labours. I read all their observations as respectfully as critically, happy at all times to learn from them, and to communicate back again that which Nature, when she answers my childish questioning of her, deserts to reply.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

B. W. RICHARDSON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
London, 12, Hinde-street, W., March 12, 1866.

THE FELL’WSHIP OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—Your editorial observations on the subject of the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons gratified me greatly; and although I am not an advocate for another “year of grace,” still I believe that the portals to the highest position in the College should be thrown open to a certain grade in the profession.

In the army, when a Surgeon has served twenty years he becomes Surgeon-Major; and I would say when a Licensiate
of the College has for twenty years honourably discharged the duties of his profession, and is well reported of by his brethren, he should be eligible for the Fellowship without having to submit to any further examination.

There are many Licentiates like myself, of more than twenty years' standing, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and rendered the state some service, who now, in their declining days, would gratefully accept and gladly pay for the honours of the Fellowship, but who are not prepared after some thirty or forty, or perhaps fifty years' practice, to submit to an examination.

Hoping you will press this matter upon those in authority, I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

February 27th.

A Militia Surgeon.

THE DOUBLE QUALIFICATION.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—Your correspondents are both in error as to the reason that Irish Medical Students go to Scotland for their degrees. I studied in Dublin four years, at the Royal College of Surgeons, but took my degrees in Scotland; my reason being that the examination of the Irish College is what is called curious, and is therefore not a fair examination for a young student. Candidates are asked such questions as to give and trace relations of the median nerve. Does such a question test the student's common practical anatomy? Minute questions like the above, and others that can do a Medical man no earthly service, form a considerable part of the examination. These are the reasons why the Irish students go to another country for their degrees. Many of the Professors in Dublin could bear me out in what I have said, and could afford undoubted evidence of the causes of the exodus, the reasons, some of which I have stated above.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Albert Edward Lane, Surgeon and Physician.

Newtownlimavady, March 15th, 1866.

[Whatever truth there may be in Dr. Lane's strictures on the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, we are under the impression that, if they exist at all, they are not the real reasons for students seeking their qualification elsewhere. Nevertheless, it appears to us that the great aim of the examination is to ensure practical competency in the Licentiates of the College, and that questions which go beyond this should be regarded as of secondary importance. Could the examiner who asks such a question answer that his candidate was perfect in practical surgery? If not, we would advise the adjournment of such questions till he has satisfied himself on the subject.—Ed. M. P. C.]

"NOTHING LIKE LEATHER."

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—Though the following extract, taken from the Year Book of Medicine and Surgery for 1860, p. 463, proves that Chloroform afforded relief from pain in the passage of gall stones, it at the same time shows that its adoption for such purposes is not so recent as Dr. Kidd would lead us to suppose, and also, though used in large quantity, it unfortunately failed to result in as beautiful a case as that he records:

"A photographer, aged 40, had suffered for six or seven years from gall stones, on account of which he had taken gradually increasing doses of morphia to the extent of 12 grains daily, but had subsequently diminished his dose to 12 grains. From this time, whenever the pain increased, he was in the habit of inhaling in the course of a few days four to five pints of ether, and from eight to thirty ounces of chloroform, which afforded him relief, but subsequently produced crural pains, which drove him again to the laudanum. He had in the meantime several attacks of mania, but showed himself to be a capable workman during the intervals. One morning Dr. Bichner found him in bed in the condition produced by long inhalation of chloroform and breathing tran-quity. An hour afterwards he died. Subsequently all the organs were found unaltered except that the gall bladder contained 72 small gall stones, and one as large as a bullet was found in the gall ducts."

Yours, &c.,

Garyon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—Will you kindly inform me through your next number of your Circular whether it is compulsory for a gentleman to pass the preliminary examination at the London College or at the Universities? I was indolent in July, 1858, and who has fully served his apprenticeship, and has been living with a surgeon ever since; and must he pass the preliminary before he can enter on his hospital practice studies?—I am, &c.

A Subscriber.

[Under the circumstances mentioned, the preliminary examination in arts would be dispensed with. The act did not come into operation until August, 1838.—Ed. Medical Press and Circular.]

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—March 13th.

CATTLE PLAGUE RETURNS.

The Earl of Carnarvon begged to call the attention of the noble lord the President of the Council to a matter of some consequence. We had come to that stage of the cattle plague when it was of the utmost importance to have correct returns. For some four or five weeks past the returns issued by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office were very inaccurate. A certain number of inspectors, whether from being overworked or indolent, had not made returns, and the consequence was that last week there were 246 districts from which those returns were in arrear.

Earl Granville said that inspectors had been sent down to various districts from which no returns had been made to see what could be done.

March 15th.

Lord Granville, in reply to a question from Lord Ellenborough, stated that any magistrate who should improperly grant a certificate for the removal of cattle without a compliance with the conditions prescribed in the Orders in Council, would be liable to prosecution and dismission from the magistracy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 9th.

Houses of the Working Classes.

Mr. T. Hughes thought to get an alteration made in the Standing Orders, so as more effectually to protect working men from eviction from their homes by invading railways. He failed, however, and had to withdraw his motion.

EXCLUSION OF THE CATTLE DISEASE FROM IRELAND.

Mr. Maguire asked the Attorney-General for Ireland whether his attention had been called to the case of a drover who, on his return from Cardiffl to Cork, had three fresh calf-skins tied up in a bundle which he sought to conceal; and whether instructions would be given to the police in the various Irish ports to institute such scrutiny as would prevent the risk of the cattle disease being introduced into Ireland by similar means.

The Attorney-General for Ireland replied that he would cause inquiries to be made with the view of ascertaining the facts and of instructions being given to watch every circumstance of the kind referred to by the hon. member for the city of Cork.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

Sir Robert Peel drew attention to the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in towns and country districts, and in doing so admonished upon the frightful
waste which, for want of proper regulations, now took place in our most valuable fuel, and the destructive effects arising therefrom to human life and health and to the vegetation in the neighbourhoods of large centres of manufacturing industry, and called upon the House to give an assurance that the Government were prepared to legislate on the subject during the present session.

Sir G. Grey said he had directed an inquiry to be made in the principal towns as to the means which had been taken to enforce the law in particular places, and he had no doubt that the result would be to throw light upon the defects in the law, and point the way to improvements in the future, in which case he should be prepared to bring in a measure embodying such amendments as might seem to be advisable.

THE CLERKENWELL GUARDIANS.

Mr. Kinnaird wished to know if instructions had been issued to the guardians of the poor of Clerkenwell to correct the evils which had been proved to exist in the casual ward of that parish, and if the Poor-law Board had power to enforce such instructions if issued. Mr. Villiers said Clerkenwell was a portion of the town not within the jurisdiction of the Poor-law Board, but they had claimed the right to visit and inspect the workhouse; and for some years past, particularly of late, strong remonstrances had been made as to the treatment of the poor. Visits had been made by inspectors both by night and by day, and it was now in a better condition; but the guardians considered themselves quite independent of the authority of the Poor-law Board, and had been acting in defiance of it. He would not take upon himself the responsibility of introducing a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Poor-law Board without further inquiry.

MARCH 13th.

THE RINDERPEST AMONG SHEEP.

Mr. Long asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the Government was taking any steps to ascertain if the disease resembling the rinderpest which had recently been observed among sheep in different parts of the United Kingdom was really the rinderpest or not.

Mr. Bruce said that during the last six months the attention of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council had been directed to this subject, and during that time samples of different cases were sent to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. What was supposed to be the rinderpest had been reported in eleven counties, as many as seven occurring in the county of Norfolk. The conclusion at which the veterinary surgeons of the Privy Council had arrived was that the disease was identical with the rinderpest among cattle. This conclusion had been arrived at after a series of careful experiments conducted by Professors Simonds and Brown.

MARCH 14th.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Cattle Plague Bill, after a long conversation. Mr. T. G. Baring announced that if Mr. Hunt would withdraw the Bill the Government would undertake to strengthen the Privy Council Office, and would issue orders for the isolation of infected districts, the protection of uninfected districts, the regulation of fairs and markets, the cleansing of railway trucks, and other matters, on principles which he explained.

Mr. Hunt acceded to this proposal, and, on the motion of Sir G. Grey, the Lords' amendments were ordered to be taken into consideration that day six months.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. Pollock-Urquhart, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that as the law stood at present an annual subscription of three guineas was required to constitute a governor of a county infirmary. The obvious effect of this provision was to limit the number of subscribers, and the Bill, therefore, proposed that a subscription of a guinea a year should constitute a governor, and one of ten guineas a life governor. He had, however, inserted a clause securing to those who gave the higher subscriptions a proportionate degree of influence in the elections of medical officers, &c.

The Attorney-General for Ireland remarked that the subscription by grand juries in Ireland to county infirmaries was at present optional, but it was proposed by this Bill to make it incumbent on them in future to present the average annual sum which they had presented for the last five years. He did not think this was a proposal of a most objectionable character, for circumstances might so alter as to render the continuance of the payment inexpedient, and, in fact, in the opinion of the Poor-law Commissioners, the workhouse hospitals had superseded the necessity for these infirmaries.

Mr. Bagwell was of opinion that one or two infirmaries of a superior description in the different counties would serve a very useful end, by treating serious disorders and accidents with more care than was possible in a local workhouse. Not that he wished to disparage the medical officers of workhouses, many of whom were men of considerable eminence in their profession, but it was well known that in certain cases it was desirable to call in more advice than could be obtained from any one physician in any one place. The Bill, he thought, was a proposal of a most objectionable character, for circumstances might so alter as to render the continuance of the payment inexpedient, and, in fact, in the opinion of the Poor-law Commissioners, the workhouse hospitals had superseded the necessity for these infirmaries.

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DEATH OF DR. O'REARDON.

Dr. O'Reardon, whose death took place on Wednesday last at Killarney, had reached the patriarchal age of 90, and was the oldest member of the College of Physicians. Mr. O'Reardon entered in 1772, the College of Physicians. A pause in his speech having unfitted him for the pulpit, he relinquished theological for physiological studies, and in 1802 he became a physician. During this year he published in Latin some medical dissertations, dedicated to Drs. Clarke and Purcell. Sound sense, free from the theorising flights to which some young physicians are prone, characterise these productions, while their Latinity is pure and vigorous. In 1803, Dr. O'Reardon proceeded to France for the purpose of gathering experience at the hospitals of that city, and of enjoying the advantages of a course of instruction under the celebrated Baron Cuvier. Prolonged hostilities between France and England sprung up shortly after, and Dr. O'Reardon, together with his grand uncle, Count O'Reardon, of the British service, with whom he resided, were detained in France until the restoration of the Bourbons, nine years later. The longevity of the family is remarkable, General O'Connell having attained the age of 91 at his death in 1834. In 1814, Dr. O'Reardon returned to Ireland, and became physician to some public institutions, from which he received formal addresses of thanks, but it is in connexion with the fever hospital in Cork-street with which he will be chiefly remembered. For thirty years he was, with the late Dr. Harkin, its zealous and efficient medical attendant; but on the reduction of the hospital grants in 1848 its services were relinquished. The medical reports of the hospital, of which many exist, from his pen, attest the unremitting zeal with which Dr. O'Reardon watched over the patients committed to his care. He was also the writer of a small memoir of Kirwan, the eminent chemist, whose friendship he possessed. He was the associate in consultation with Colles, Cheyne, Crampton, and Carmichael; and, although he did not hold quite as high a rank as those eminent names, he largely shared their friendship and high opinion. Dr. O'Reardon was first cousin of Daniel O'Connell, whose family physician he had been.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D.

The Lancet publishes the following particulars of the life of this distinguished physician:

Dr. Conolly entered life at the age of eighteen as an ensign in a militia regiment. In 1818 he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Sir John Collins; and it marks the energy and determination of his character that soon afterwards he entered himself as a student in the University of Edinburgh, and took his degree with distinction in 1821, selecting "Insanity" as the subject of his thesis in graduating as Doctor of Medicine. After some further prosecution of his medical studies in Paris, he engaged in the practice of his profession for a short time at Chichester. He then removed to Stratford-upon-Avon; he was there to some extent successful, and much liked, being twice elected mayor of the town. In 1827 he came to London; there his charm of manner and his real talent engaged the attention of Lord Brougham, and, mainly through that nobleman's influence, Dr. Conolly was appointed Professor of Medicine in the University of London, a great distinction for so young a man. During the four years he retained this chair Dr. Conolly engaged much in literary work in connexion with Dr. Zuwet and Dr. (Rev. Dr.) Forber; he edited the "Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine," contributing many articles. In 1830 he published his first and best work, the "Indications of Insanity." His other publications were, a work "On Asylums," 1847; a volume "On the Non-Restraint System," 1856; an "Essay on Hamlet," 1860; his admirably written "Lectures on the History and Practice of the College of Physicians." There is much of his writing in the Annual Reports of the Hanwell Asylum, 1839 to 1812. Those written by him are models of composition and of sound practical sense. In 1830 Dr. Conolly returned to the provinces, and became inspecting physician to the asylums in Warwickshire. In 1839 the great work of his life was gratified by his appointment as Physician to the Hanwell County Asylum.

In spite of his great and varied talent, the biographer of the Lancet thinks that Dr. Conolly would never have attained any distinction as a general consulting physician: the defects of his early training, his desultory education, and the late period of his life at which he entered upon the study of medicine, combined to prevent his obtaining a sufficient stock of knowledge; he felt that practitioners in its practice without which no physician can hope to become famous. In his appointment to the direction of the Hanwell Asylum, Dr. Conolly found the exact field fitted for his genius. He had an intellect prompt at analysis: the functions of the mind in health, its deviations in disease, had been his favourite study. In his diagnosis of mental disorders he has no equal; and the natural kindness and benevolence of his heart made the system of treating the insane without mechanical restraint, which he inculcated with so much ardour and success, a labour of love indeed.

It is a mistake to suppose that Dr. Conolly originated this system. Without him it probably never would have attained its present development, and might possibly have been strangled in its birth; but to Dr. Conolly the merit belongs of inaugurating a new feeling in relation to the insane—gentleness and kindness, the utmost forbearance, the most tender pity for those under his care, was the example he set and the lesson he inculcated. A new school of physicians arose under his auspices; and, to again quote Lord Shaftesbury, Dr. Conolly was an eminently instrumental physician and philanthropist. The labours of Dr. Conolly were fully appreciated by his professional brethren. Few men had so many devoted friends. He was for years a Vice-president of the Medical Association, and on the unanimous vote of its members obtained the honour of the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford at the same time as Sir John Forbes and Sir Charles Hastings. He was twice President of the Medico-Psychological Association, and counted among its members his most loved and cherished friends.

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER MORISON.

Following closely upon the death of Dr. Conolly, which was recorded in our issue of last week, another distinguished authority on insanity has passed away full of years and honour. Sir Alexander Morison, M.D., and Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, died at Balerno-Hill House, near Edinburgh, on the 11th inst., aged 87 years. He is well known as the author of a work on insanity which some twenty years ago founded a lecturership on that subject in connexion with the Edinburgh College of Physicians, to which Dr. Sellars was appointed. Sir Alexander was at one time President of the College, and received the honour of knighthood so long ago as the coronation of Her Majesty. An excellent portrait of this distinguished physician was painted for the College about two years ago by Sir John Watson Gordon.

MEDICAL OBITUARY.

March 21, 1860.
RETROSPECT OF MEDICAL JOURNALS.
March 17th.

The journals of the week are singularly devoid of news.

It is gratifying to find that the rinderpest is on the decline. Under the head of "Failures of the Infallible," the British Medical Journal disposes of Mr. Worms, whose garlic treatment of the Cattle Plague was so lauded by the Times. Although unsuccessful, Mr. Worms does not acknowledge himself beaten, and hints that his method has not had a fair trial. It seems to us that the state of the vegetable market is a direct measure of the extent to which this savoury treatment has been pushed. We read that the garlic has jumped from 3d. to 2s. per pound. Lord Ellenborough does not seem to have given up all hope of perfected curries.

"The Earl of Ellenborough asked what was the use of talking of Mr. Worms' medicine or any other medicine if Parliament declared that all cattle, when once attacked, must be slaughtered? It was our duty to endeavour to cure it and overcome the calamity. We had a letter from the consul at Warsaw, which distinctly declared that the disease had been cured; and only the other day we heard of the removal of the cattle. If a fourth of a lord were slaughtered because they had the disease; and, as well as he remembered, seven more were condemned. For some time these seven would not drink; but, having been turned to water in which lime had been slaked, they did drink, and were well in a few days. With such facts before us, were we to say the disease was incurable? We must not be guided by experience and misapprehensions, which required that a man must have read extensively before he could understand them. We never should get rid of this cattle-plague till we had got rid of the plague of trusting to professors rather than to common sense."

It is astonishing to observe how many persons apparently endowed with sense and the ordinary amount of intelligence, are caught by any clap-trap, no matter how absurd. And a disease like the rinderpest affords it is clear that if any means of cure be really successful it will be the result of logical reasoning imparted to us much in the same way that Jenner gave to the world vaccination for small-pox. We would recommend Lord Ellenborough to leave the cattle plague to the learned professors so much despises. Every man had much better stick to his trade.

In the case of the manufacturer of ketchup who was summoned before Mr. Woolrych for using pig's liver in the process as a substitute for mustard, the magistrate dismissed the summons as it was not proved that ketchup was an article of food; on the same grounds, beer, wine, confectionery, and many other substances in daily use could be adulterated with impunity. It is to be hoped that the Court of Queen's Bench will not take the same view of the matter.

Mr. T. Wells has used Dr. Richardson's method of local anaesthesia in a case of ovariotomy, during the incision of the soft parts; the tumour contained 6lbs. of fluid, and was itself 5lbs. in weight.

We have a paper from Dr. B. Rees on the sphygmograph devised by Marey for investigations on the pulse; although invented for physiological purposes, it is now being used extensively in this country in disease.

The Medical Times and Gazette, under the head of "A Sad Tale of Mismanagement," refers to the late terrible loss of life among the troops at Hong Kong. It appears that a good deal of blame must be borne by the War Office, in that they disregarded the oft-repeated warnings against the absence of accommodation for an additional regiment. Unfortunately the principals of the Medical Department were absent at Japan, and were unable to cope with the difficulty from a distance. Their absence is the only point in the whole business in which blame can be attached to the Medical Staff.

A correspondent, A. M. E., who must have been a follower of Edgar A. Poe, gives several instances of persons buried alive.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise on the 8th inst.:


Bickart, Frederick Martyn, Stoke Devonport, Devon.

Dr. Robert, Dispensary, Stepney.

Wad, Frederick John, Priory-road, Kilburn.

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his first examination:

Drake, Benjamin, Guy's Hospital.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following gentlemen passed the examination on the 14th inst, as Pharmaceutical Chemists:

Alfred Barrowclough, Mirfield,
William Beckett, Heywood,
Robert Keccell, Clifton,
James John Owles, Great Yarmouth,
William Phillips, New Cross Road,
Joseph Spencer Robinson, Alfreton,
Philip Stoneham, London,
James A. Graham, Dublin.

Mr. Baker Brown has just been elected a member of the Medical Society of Christiania, in recognition of his services in operative surgery.

We learn with regret that Mr. Bolton, a medical student, studying in Dublin, died yesterday after only a few hours' illness, of a most virulent septic, the nature of which is attended with the utmost obscurity. He had been in perfect health on Sunday evening, and in spite of the most assiduous attention and the first medical advice in the metropolis, died on Monday afternoon.

THE CHOLERA IN GERMANY.—The cholera has broken out with great virulence in some swampy villages of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the adjacent district of Belgium.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.—The anniversaries festival of this institution was celebrated on the 9th inst. by a public dinner at the London Tavern. The secretary announced a list of subscriptions, amounting in all to £2160.

OOGONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the ordinary monthly meeting, held at its rooms, Soho-square, on the 5th inst., Mr. Mummery read a paper "On Certain Forms of Irregularity of the Teeth," exhibiting models of cases where great success had followed his efforts to reduce the deformity.

THE CHOLERA IN ALEXANDRIA.—Official information on the 11th inst. received from Alexandria by telegraph states that cholera has reappeared there. The Government of Egypt has sealed all arrivals from Alexandria in thirty days quarantine.

The Governors of Stewens' Hospital have agreed to open their wards for the training of nurses. Mrs. Trench has taken the subject up; with her influence and the opportunities of a large general hospital, it is to be hoped that her charitable effort to furnish the poor in hospitals and the rich in their own homes with properly trained nurses will be successful.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.—The sixth meeting (Session 1865-66) will take place on Wednesday, 21st of March, 1866. Ten at eight, chair to be taken at half-past eight, p.m. Discussion: On Dr. Belcher's paper on Diphtheria, read at last meeting: Communications: 1. Dr. Haydon, "On some Cases of Diphtheria." 2. Dr. Madden, "On a Remarkable Case of Mania, leading to attempt Murder and Suicide." 3. Rev. Prof. Haughton, F.T.C.D., "On the Geometrical Form of Gall Stones."

PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.—The following vote has been agreed to in the House of Commons: £246,500 for the army hospital establishment.

VACCINATION AND CATTLE-PLAGUE.—M. Bouley states that all the vaccinated cows which had been slaughtered in England, in order to be placed in contact with diseased cattle, so as to test the amount of immunity acquired by vaccination, had taken the complaint.
NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Canada Medical Journal for February last, in its Percopesic Department, reprints from The Medical Press and Circular a case of Bilious Vomiting by Dr. W. K. Kroft, of Yorktown, communicated to us by Dr. W. D. Moore, of Dublin; and also a communication on the Nature and Treatment of Chilblains by H. F. Burdon, M.D., of Belfast. The source from whence these papers are selected is not even mentioned, although excerpts from English journals acknowledged in due form. The Canada Medical Journal is welcome to any communication which it may think worthy of selection from our columns, and we hope it will not grudge us the credit of the communication. We are sure that the employment of our space has been uninteresting, and we shall be glad to consider any case of stricture of twelve years’ duration, which appeared in our issue of January 3, is reprinted and duly acknowledged.

ADDITIONAL.

The only preparation of hypochloride of sulphur used in medicine that is now generally recognized as the compound hypochloride of sulphur ointment. It consists of two drachms of the hypochloride and ten grains of carbonate of potash to an ounce of lard. Should great itching be present, a small quantity of essential oil of almonds or hypochloride acid may be added. It is absolutely necessary that the powder employed should be quite pure.

Orgy.—The composition of “Towel’s Chlorodyne” is chloroform, ether, oil of peppermint, perchoride acid, tincture of Indian hemp, prussic acid, tincture of capsaicin, morphine, and tridecane. The other question is one of which we do not deem it consistent with Editorial etiquette to answer in our columns, but we will, if requested, communicate the information in a private note.

The Pharmacetical Society of Great Britain. — The list has been received.

Dr. Richardson,—The letter is inserted.

Dr. Frederic Elmanou.—It is not consistent with our custom to insert letters which have been refused admission into other journals, and we must therefore decline to publish Dr. E. Elmanou’s communication, but we have referred to the subject in our leading article.

Annals. — The best information on the subject may be found in the columns of the “Association Medical Journal” (now British Medical Journal), the publication of which is under our care.

The Royal Institution.—The notice has been received.

Mr. Griffin.—The letter and the accompanying draft petition have been received.

Mr. J. is thanked for his communication.

The Obstetrical Society of London.—The report has been received.

The University of Cambridge.—The notice is inserted.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

On Tuberculosis. By Horace Dobell, M.D. London: Churchill and Sons.


GENTLEMEN,—I wish to occupy your time this morning with a few observations regarding a couple of cases which were lately under my care in the hospital, and which I am sure those of you who studied them attentively will perfectly recollect. I shall read the particulars of each case before offering any remarks upon it.

AXILLARY KYST—TAPPED AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED BY OPERATION—RECOVERY.

L. R.—act. 17, a dark-haired, dark-eyed girl, was admitted under my care into the hospital, December 18, 1863, to be treated for a tumour in the right arm-pit, which caused her much annoyance.

She attributed the origin of this swelling to a strain she experienced about eighteen months previously, while carrying a heavy box up stairs. She stated that on this occasion she felt something "give way" in the arm-pit, and that then, for the first time, she discovered a lump, the size of a filbert, which immediately became extremely tender and painful.

As regards the period she referred to as the commence-
I opened the tonsillitic abscess and she quickly convalesced.

The local treatment of the axillary wound consisted in water dressing and supporting the limbs with suitable bandages.

She was not satisfactory to be able to report that she has had no return of diseased action in the axilla; for we heard recently from her by letter, in which she mentioned that she continued perfectly well.

What was the point of departure of this axillary kyst?

I have named it a "ganglionary purulent kyst," hence you may guess what I consider to be the probable pathological nature of the swelling. When we recollect the characters of a mononuclear abscess, the cells of which are of the same deep wall, it appears to me to be a correct supposition, that it had its origin in an axillary lymphatic gland.

Pathologists have long since recognized this starting point of purulent kysts, and you will find in the writings of Cruveilhier some interesting remarks regarding them.

It is according to the observation of many excellent pathologists, the lymphatic glands are often converted into tuberculous kysts, or rather into "kysts at the same time tubercular and purulent."

In a young physician, 18 years of age, alluded to by Cruveilhier, he found many of the lymphatic glands, which are situated along the sides of the sternum replaced by as many tuberculous kysts, seated in the fat, and filled by a yellowish-white matter, the consistence of thick pus. There did not remain any vestige of the proper tissue of the ganglion.

During life one of these kysts had opened to the right of the xyphoid appendix, so that the thought the fistulous tract might have for its point of departure or origin, the sides of some rib or cartilage. It was not so, and it turned out to be an axillary lymphatic gland.

In the same subject, there likewise existed an oblong, red, cylindrical, tubercular kyst, which occupied the whole length of the inguinal tract.

Several times during life he assumed himself that this bag of pasty consistency was irreducible; it was a kyst containing grumous matter situated in front of the spinae cordis. He considered it as the homologue of the serous "kysts" seen to be behind the crural arches and along the iliac vessels were also converted into kysts containing a matter of purulent consistency.

Cruveilhier has not omitted to mention that the mesenteric glands are often converted into more or less voluminous kysts, with dense fibrous walls, and that their contents are sometimes of the consistence of vitreous matter, with or without a yellowish coloration. There is also frequently observed the same alteration in the bronchial glands. These kysts are often multilocular.

With regard to the observation that lymphatic glandular kysts are at the same time purulent and tubercular, it is possible that in many of such cases the suspected tubercles are merely collections of concrètes.

Another view may be taken of the origin of the kyst of L.

Although I am myself not inclined to attribute it to a lymphatic gland. It might, for instance, be considered that it had its beginning in an ordinary abscess which gradually became enkysted. An abscess, you may remember, is described to be a pseudo-membranous kyst, the walls of which gradually become organized and isolated the pus from the surrounding parts. According to this, the kyst of L. was an abscess, and has been named by Delpech the pyogenic membrane.

Cruveilhier observes that strictly speaking the distinction may be drawn between the abscess and the purulent kyst, but that the name of kyst should be reserved for the purulent collection of a certain age, and who its walls well organized have no manifest tendency to open outward, and are in short a purulent secretion; and reserve the name of abscess for purulent collections whose walls, imperfectly organized, are constantly the seat of a purulent secretion, and have a constant tendency to open outwards.

CHRONIC ABSCESS.-LIMITED TO THE INFRASPINATOS FOSSA, APPARENTLY HAVING ORIGINATED IN CARIES OF THE SPINE OF THE SCAPULA.-REMOVAL OF EXFOLIATIONS.-IODINE INJECTIONS.-RECOVERY.

Case 2.-M. R., age 18, a delicate looking girl, was admitted into the Hospital on the 2d of June, 1865, to be treated for a swelling over the left shoulder-blade.

So far as we could ascertain from her history, this cisto was as follows:—In the beginning of last April she, for the first time, felt pain in the left shoulder-blade. At that period there was no perceptible swelling. But after the pain had continued for about three weeks, formation commenced, and gradually increased until a tumour was formed of the posterior fame, it had when she was admitted.

She thought that after the swelling appeared she began to lose flesh, and about a week before her admission she commenced to perspire more than usual.

She had not any rigors since the swelling formed; and she was free from cough.

Her appearance and symptoms on admission were as following:—Complexion delicate; pulse 112; tongue clean and moist; bowels regular, appetite good.

Corresponding exactly to the whole of the infra-scapular fossa of the left scapula, and having the contour of that space, as represented in this illustration by M. Oldham, there was a tolerably elevated, but flattened, fluctuating tumour, having its superficies covered slightly discolored from previous applications of trinitro of iodine. It was somewhat painful in its centre, and its temperature, if any thing, was a little higher than that over the right infra-scapular fossa.

The margin of the swelling gave to the finger a sensation of thickening, and this was most decided and distinct in the situation of the scapular spine, where also there was tenderness when pressed. It was little doubtful, from the local symptoms, that the swelling was an abscess, and that most probably it had its origin in disease of the spine of the scapula. I determined, therefore, to empty the abscess by means of M. Chassaingne's drainage trochar and tubing, and to make the upper opening near the spine of the scapula, to facilitate the exploration of the state of that process, and to judge whether it was necessary to do so.

June 10th: I drew through the abscess a piece of ordinary perforated drainage tubing, by means of Chassaingne's trochar, having a notch a short distance behind the point for catching the tube. In fig. 3 the trochar is re-
presented in the abscess, the tube being attached near the point ready for drawing through the abscess.

After the tube was passed, both its ends were tied together, which secured it from slipping out of the abscess. As the abscess was thin, but not whey-like, it flowed freely through the tube. She was ordered wine in addition to her full diet.

11th to 13th: The abscess discharged freely through the tube, and she was free from constitutional disturbance. To take half an ounce of the following mixture three times daily:

- Sulph, quin. gyn. xvi.
- Acid, sulph, dil. 5i.
- Syrup, flor. amarr. 3i.
- Aque ad fiv. Misce.

16th: The tube having become obstructed, I directed Mr. Maxwell Realty, our resident pupil, to pass the tube, which was done. The abscess was thin, but not whey-like, as it flowed freely through the tube. She was ordered wine in addition to her full diet.

16th: Discharge very trifling and whey-like in appearance. The abscess was again washed out this morning. Scarcely any discharge.

25th: I removed the tube, having previously fastened a string to one end of it, for facility of reintroduction, if necessary. The cavity was found to be much diminished in size. A probe having been passed through the upper opening to the spine of scapula, this process was found, as anticipated, to be extensively denuded, rough, and manifestly exfoliating.

The floor of the infra-sphenoid fossa did not afford any evidence of being stripped of its periosteum. I threw some tepid water into the abscess, and a few purulent drops were thereby brought away.

27th: I removed the tube to-day, as I fancied it might be acting the part of a seton.

Continued taking the iron and quinine mixture.

30th: Discharge again lessening.

Notwithstanding the nearness of the upper opening to the diseased bone, it has diminished much in size, whereas that of the lower one has rather increased, probably in consequence of the gravitation of the discharge towards the latter for facility of escape. Spine of scapula felt as it did when last examined. Loose bone could not yet be detected.

June 9th: Calibre of abscess about the same. Injected it with the following isolated solution with the view of facilitating exfoliation:

- Tinct. iodini, 5i.
- Agua destillat. ad. fiv. Misce.

11th: No unpleasant result after injection. Repeated it.

12th: Scarcely any discharge since the injection of yesterday.

13th: Discharge increasing. I injected the abscess again this day: Two minutes after doing so, I tested the urine for iodine with the starch and nitric acid test. The result was negative. Tested another specimen passed in ten minutes after the injection, when a light violet-coloured iodide of starch was formed. She had not partaken of any food for two hours previous to these experiments.

14th: Abscess discharging a more abundant pus. Exfoliation of a portion of spine observed. I injected the iodine solution again this day, the patient being at the time, four hours without food. In four minutes afterwards, I tested the urine for iodine, but failed to detect it. Tested again in nine minutes after the injection, and found the iodine reaction most characteristic.

19th: The abscess was evidently much smaller; as it now contained a homogeneous, clear fluid than heretofore. I injected it with iodine this morning; and tested the urine in five minutes afterwards. The iodine reaction was most decided. She breakfasted four hours previous to the injecting. In five hours after the injection the urine gave a very dark violet reaction to the starch test for iodine. Ordered half an ounce of cod-liver oil three times daily.

29th 9th: Abscess much diminished in size, since the last examination.

10th: Enlarged the upper opening, and removed a large exfoliation from the spine of the scapula.

17th: Abscess has contracted into two fistula which discharge but little pus. The skin is becoming puckered at the seat of the upper opening. She was now so much improved in general health that I allowed her to return home.

March 24, 1865: She visited the hospital to-day. The site of the abscess is perfectly consolidated; and, with the exception of a little integumental puckering where the exfoliation was removed, and a very small cicatrix at the seat of the lower opening; there is no other evidence of mordant action having occurred in the infra-sphenoid fossa.

It is scarcely necessary to remind you that the intravaginal extirpation of the diseased bone is not absolutely necessary in introducing the tube; indeed, Chassaignac himself states, that it may be conducted through an abscess by means of a stylet carrying a thread to which the tube is attached. An opening having been made into the most depending portion of the abscess, the stylet is there introduced, passed on to where we wish it to emerge. At this spot the skin is to be raised with the point of the stylet; on the raised spot an incision is made, which allows the stylet to pass out.

Chassaignac recommends the drainage treatment in a large variety of affections. Thus, he has treated by this method—Diffused abscess under the scalp; peri-articular phlegrumon of the hip; suppurating arthritis of the knee; urinary fistula; abscess of the iliac fossa; abscess of the lower jaw; deep abscess of the metacarpal region; suppurating trophic ulcer of the leg; abscess under the calf, the result of accident; abscess of the calf; suppuration behind the ear; abscess in the groin; hydroa of the knee; abscess of the temporal bone; abscess in iliac fossa; syphilitic tumour of the axilla; necrosis of lower jaw; hydrocele.

You will find the drainage tube an excellent tent for placing in an acute abscess after opening it. Before the perforated tube was introduced into surgery, plugs of lint and pieces of prepared sponge were usually placed in the opening, which had the effect of confining the matter, unless ulceration enlarged the opening. A piece of drainage tube passed into the abscess not only keeps the opening patent, but also allows matter to pass through it almost as fast as it is formed.

You saw how well it did this duty in two cases...
lateral abscesses which were recently in our wards, in both of which cases I inserted a piece of tube instead of a tent of lint. As Chassaignac truly remarks, the ordinary plug in the treatment of acute abscesses has often quite a contrary effect to that for which it was intended, being a veritable obturator of purulent orifices.

In Chassaignac seems to think that the drainage trough only separates our tissues and does not cut them. I hardly think he will get many to accede to this opinion. When we recollect the number of cutting edges to its sharp end and the minutest and intimate connexion of the component structures of the punctured part, it is difficult to comprehend how they could escape cutting or laceration.

In the white tumour of the knee in Chassaignac's list of cases treated by drainage, not only was tincture of iodine thrown into the joint, but likewise the articulation was frequently washed out.

In the case of M. H. I did not think it necessary to introduce the tube par adossement, as Chassaignac calls it, having resolved to remove the carious bone as soon as I possibly could do so. He considers it the best way of treating curies and necrosis. It is carried out as follows:—

The tube is passed to, and so as to touch, if possible, the diseased bone, then the end being brought out at a certain distance from this point, the best portion of the tube forms a tangent with the diseased osseous structure.

In addition you had better remove it.

In my experiments with the view of ascertaining how soon the iodine would appear in the urine after the abscess was injected with the iodinated solution, I did not detect the iodine sooner than five minutes after the injection:—

Thus the urine was tested in two minutes after the injection.

In ten minutes
Do. do. Iodine detected.
In four minutes
Do. do. Result negative.
In nine minutes
Do. do. Iodine reaction well marked.
In five minutes
Urine turned almost black with iodine tests.

In the London Medical Gazette there are some interesting remarks and experiments recorded by Mr. Ericheon, connected with this subject. In Mayer's experiment, alluded to by Mr. Ericheon, a solution of ferro-prussiate of potash was injected into the lungs, and was detected in the urine in eight minutes.

Westrum's experiment was more precise, because he took the precaution of obtaining the urine immediately after it entered the ureters. Having divided the ureters, and fixed tubes in them, and having obtained the urine as it flowed, he found the ferro-prussiate in the urine in two minutes after it was introduced into the stomach. Ichheberger, on the other hand, who experimented upon a boy with opisthotomy, did not find the ferro-prussiate in the urine until an hour after it was swallowed.

Mr. Ericheon experimented upon a boy similarly malformed as Ichheberger's boy. The substances he selected for his experiments were—prussiate of potash; infusion of gall; of rhubarb; of madder; of uva ursi, and of logwood. The citrates of soda and potass; the tartrate of soda, and the acetate of potash.

With Ericheon's case the stomach was the medium by which the substances were introduced into the system. In these experiments the earliest period the prussiate of potash appeared in the urine was one minute, and the longest time that elapsed before its presence was revealed, was thirty minutes, this great difference in the rapidity of absorption by the stomach, Mr. Ericheon thought, seemed to depend upon the condition of the digestive process at the time the experiment was performed; being slow when the stomach was full, and more rapid when it was empty.

Ericheon's next experiments were made with the vegetable infusions; but, the condition of the stomach being as far as possible the same as it was with the prussiate of potash experiments, he found that they took a much longer period to appear in the urine than in them. The earliest period at which it could be detected in the urine being sixteen minutes, and the latest thirty-six minutes. He now endeavoured to ascertain how soon the urine, acid at the time of each experiment, would become alkaline, after the administration of some of the salts of the fixed alkalies. In one of these cases, twenty-eight minutes after the urine was the medium, in another forty-seven minutes elapsed before the alkaline reaction was evident; and, in two other instances thirty-four and forty minutes respectively elapsed. Although the experiments I tried were not analogous to any of those alluded to, as in one case the fluid was injected into the substance of the lung, and in the others, the absorbing surface of the stomata was used, I was desirous of seeing the iodine solution of that substance. Indeed, the iodine reaction was so well marked on that occasion, it is probable the iodine would have been detected sooner had it been looked for.

Some of you may ask why the experiments were performed while the girl fasted, as the stomach was not selected for introducing the iodine into the system? It is well known that an over-distended state of the veins interferes very much with their absorbing functions, and therefore it was thought advisable she should not take breakfast until each experiment was concluded.

I must state, of my experiment, that I did detect the iodine in the urine sooner than five minutes, but it was mentioned by Dr. Maurice Collins, at a meeting of the Surgical Society in the Session of 1865-6, that Professor Macnamara tested the urine after he had injected the tunica vaginalis with tincture of iodine, and detected that substance. Dr. Collins having with his watch timed the experiment, in forty seconds. Now, allowing a second, said Professor Macnamara, for the urine to pass the bladder and through the urethra, the iodine must have passed through the kidneys in about thirty seconds, just half the time the ferro-cyanide took to reach the orifices of the ureters in the shortest of Ericheon's experiments:—

From what I have just stated, it must appear to you, that in deciding a question of this kind, more accuracy is obtained by experimenting on the urine direct from the ureters than from the urethra, owing to the delay attendant upon the process of micturition.
Hospital Reports.

MATER MISERICORDIAE HOSPITAL.

REMARKABLE CASE OF THORACIC ANEURISM.

(Under the care of Dr. Hayden.)

Reported by Dr. Belcher.

I am indebted to Dr. Hayden, not only for the complete manner in which he exhibited to me the chief features of interest in the following case at the time of my visit, but also for his kindness in placing at my disposal his case-book, from which I have compiled the following record, mostly in his own words:

W. R., aged 53, a native of Carrick-on-Suir, admitted 12th February, 1896, at the request of Dr. Fitzgerald. The patient is by occupation a cab-driver; has been a hard drinker, and is married, the father of three children, and up to the occurrence of this attack, his health has been generally good.

About two years ago he was knocked down by his own cab while under the influence of drink, and received a blow on the back. Subsequently he enjoyed apparently good health until about three months since, when he began to suffer from pain in his chest. The pain was first of a knitting character, but afterwards felt as if shooting thence to the back, and down the right arm. About six months since he, for the first time, observed a swelling in front of the chest on the right side, and about the same time he became troubled with "heating" in that situation.

When the pain first attacked him, he was in the habit of relieving himself by forcibly extending his back. However, in the latter time, he had become so insensible as to be unable to do so.

The pain which he now suffers is so excruciating on the right side of the chest as to deprive him of sleep. His appetite is bad; his bowels are confined; his pulse, which ranges from 84 to 96, is regular and of moderate volume, but is slightly diuretic, while it is equal on both sides.

The pupils are of normal size and equal.

On the right side of the chest, anteriorly, is a semi-globular prominence about an inch and a-half in advance of the level of the left side. It is about three inches in vertical and also in transverse diameter, and extends from half an inch below the clavicle to the nipple, and from the right margin of the sternum about three inches outwards.

The hand placed on this tumour, however lightly, causes pain, and especially does the first strong and coincident with the cardiac impulse, or a little posterior in time to it; the second disturbing or elevating the tumour less, and, apparently, a back stroke received by the wall of the sac in the act of recoiling. Over this tumour a double sound is heard.

Both sounds are remarkably clear and synchronous with those of the heart, but entirely without murmurs. The shock is felt more strongly over the outer than over the inner portion of the tumour, and is diastolic. From the clavicle for four inches downwards, there is complete dulness and total absence of respiratory sound. The same condition prevails to an equal extent transversely from the right margin of the sternum.

Elsewhere over the right side percussion and respiration are normal, as likewise over the entire of the left side. The apex beat of the heart is discernible in the sixth intercostal space, and half an inch externally to the nipple, or rather to a perpendicular line from the nipple; and from the apex point outwards, for about three inches in the sixth intercostal space, a pulsation is likewise observed synchronous with the cardiac impulse.

Over the tumour the percussion yields a clear sound. There is no increase in the area of precordial dulness, nor cardiac fremitus. The first sound, as heard over the apex, is somewhat soft and prolonged, but there is no distinct murmur attending it in this situation. Over the base, however—i.e., to the inner of the nipple—a sharp "whiffing" murmur is heard accompanying the first sound. This murmur is loudest over the pulmonary artery—i.e., over the second left costal cartilage, at its junction with the sternum; and is, moreover, universally diffused over the left side anteriorly.

This murmur, wherever heard, is audible only during the later part of inspiration and the first part of inspiration—i.e., when the lung is only partly distended with air. It is not heard at the aeme of inspiration, nor for a brief period before and after this. The murmur is not transmitted in the course of the aorta; nor is it heard to the right of the mesial line of the sternum. Posteriorly the resonance is universal, arid equal on both sides. Respiration is likewise normal, but a little louder on the left side than on the right, while over both sides a double sound is heard. This sound is synchronous with the sounds of the heart and of the tumour, and is unattended with murmur. Impulse is not perceptible behind; nor is there local tenderness in any direction on pressure.

March 10.—Since last report the tumour has advanced, inclining slightly to the right. It is now rather conical, and at least two inches in advance of the corresponding point of the left side. It is soft and yielding all over, with the exception of a very small portion next the sternum. Manifestly, the ribs and costal cartilages have been entirely eroded over the greater portion of it. The double pulsation and sound are remarkably strong and loud over the tumour. There is visible pulsation of the carotids, and there is a double sound, but no murmur, audible in these vessels.

The act of placing the patient on his back with his head on the same level with the trunk does not in any degree modify the sounds or pulsations in the tumour.

Since last report the patient has occasionally suffered from pain over the tumour, in the right scapular region and in the right shoulder, extending down along the inner side of the arm as far as the elbow. These pains somewhat varied in situation, and were frequently so urgent as to deprive the patient of sleep, having been usually most severe at night. They were, however, invariably and effectually removed by the application of two leeches to the affected part, followed by a warm poultice. No leech has, however, been applied to the tumour itself, but in its vicinity, owing to the proximity of the sac to the cutaneous surface. The patient has been taking, twice daily, a draught containing 40 minims of the liquor morphine hydrochlorate, and a table-spoonful thrice daily of a mixture consisting of tincture of the perichole of iron and chloric ether, of each three draughts, in eight ounces of infusion of quassia. Enemata and castor oil draughts were given to keep the bowels free. He has been taking strong beef-tea and meat, with as little fluid as was found sufficient to allay his thirst, which was urgent. The pulse has varied from 78 to 96; is regular and equal on both sides. The pupils are normal and equal. He complains of no dysphagia or dyspnea, even in the recumbent position. The patient lies almost constantly on the right side, and it was probably owing to this cause that slight oedema appeared some weeks ago in the right axillary region, but it disappeared in the course of a few days, and has not returned.

Pressure with the stethoscope over the abdominal aorta, or femoral artery, readily gives rise to a loud arterial murmur, but there is no murmur in those, or in other vessels, in the absence of pressure. The appetite, sleep, and general health of the patient are good.

March 14th: He now experiences much pain in the tumour, which is manifestly increasing forwards and likewise outwards towards the right axilla. He also feels pain in the right scapular region. In this situation, over the tumour there is a deep hoarseness. There is slight oedema in the axilla, and down the arm, in which situation, also, in the fore-arm, much pain is complained of.

Pulse 96, with bounding action in the tumour. Stop the
iron, and instead give ten drops of tincture of digitalis every fourth hour; also an enema.

March 16th: The bowels have been freed by the enema. The two leeches applied in the axilla and the tincture of digitalis completely removed the tumor. Much swelling is now observable in the axilla and arm.

March 19th (the date of my visit): For the last few days he has suffered much pain and has perspired copiously whilst sleeping. There is much edema over the right side, from the axilla to the crest of the ileum; the breathing is embarrassed when he sits up, and to-day, for the first time, he notices some difficulty in swallowing. The greater portion of the anterior wall of the right side of the chest, above the nipple, is now raised about two inches somewhat uniformly, not as before in a limited space and conically. Continue morphia draughts twice daily; each draught to contain forty minims of the liquor morphina hydrochlorata to an ounce of water.

22nd: For the last three days the systolic bruit has ceased to be heard over the left side, and, coincidently, the tumour has pulsatated less distinctly; it is likewise firmer to the touch. Yesterday he frequently took wij. of creosote in a tablespoonful of water to relieve thirst, with good effect. Pulse 96.

23rd: Pulse 96, rather weak, but regular; much swelling in the left supra-clavicular fossa, where cervical vessels are felt and bound to the heart. He complains of much difficulty in breathing; the right side of the chest is comparatively dull, posteriorly and inferiorly, where, likewise, respiration is rather feeble and bronchial in character. On both sides posteriorly a double sound and a single impulse is perceived, louder and stronger on the left. 5iss. viii. ipecac., to be added to digitalis mixture.

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MARCH 1ST, 1866.

DR. ALDERSON, F.R.S., President.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The President declared the ballot for the election of officers and members of Council for 1866-7 open for one hour, and nominated Dr. Markham and Mr. G. Gaskoin, scrutineers.

The Auditors' report was then read.

Dr. Webster moved the adoption of the Auditors' report. He said the financial condition of the Society was most satisfactory, and remarked on the munificence with which the accounts were kept. There was an item of 8s. for fines, and one of 10s. 6d. for old brass. Dr. Webster spoke with approval of the fact that half the expenditure for books was for foreign books.

Mr. Partridge seconded the motion.

Dr. Pitman said that Dr. Webster had probably forgotten that comparatively little was spent on English books because (from the liberality of authors) many were presented to the Society.

The Report of Council was then read. After congratulating the Society on its prosperity, and on the unusually large number of Fellows elected, the Report gave an account of the present number of Fellows, stating changes by death, elections, and resignations. The financial condition of the Society appears to be very satisfactory. The Society has funded £500, and has carried £190 to the next year's account. The sum now standing in the names of trustees is £4816 11s. 9d. There have been large additions to the library—390 books, exclusive of continuations—182 presented, 168 purchased; 191 of these were English, 169 foreign. Dr. Ashburner had given 61 volumes on the early and later history of Mesmerism. Mr. Curline, who, to quote the words of the Report, has repeatedly laid the Society under similar obligations, had presented a rare and beautiful medallion executed in seven in 1789 of Dr. Joseph Black, the Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh. The thanks of the Society were also due to Sir Rutherford Alcock for a portrait of his father—an oil painting by Haydon—and for an oil painting by Mr. Inskipp, a portrait of Sir Rutherford himself. After speaking of special additions to the library, the Report says:—"The librarians, however, report with regret, and in the hope that this notice may attract the attention of the friends of the Society, that no additions have been made to the Society's collection of photographic portraits of its Fellows, and to the photographs of pathological specimens." Two committees had been appointed—one to report on the subject of "Hypodermic Injections," and the other on "Electricity in the Treatment of Disease."

The result of the ballot for officers and members of Council was then announced by the President:—President: James Alderson, M.D., F.R.S. Vice-President: *Patrick Black, M.D.; *Henry Beuze Jones, M.D., F.R.S.; *Prescott Gardner Hewett; *Charles Hewitt Moore. Treasurers: Henry Alfred Pitman, M.D.; *George Busk, F.R.S. Secretaries: *Henry Hyde Salter, M.D., F.R.S.; *George Green Gascoyen. Librarians: Alexander Patk Black, M.D.; *John Marshall, M.D.; *Charles Gaskoin; *John Marshall and *James Dixon; *Edwin Humby; *John Abernethy Kingdon; *John Marshall, F.R.S.; *Alfred Poland. These gentlemen to whose names asterisks are prefixed were not on the Council, or did not fill the office last year.

Mr. Charles Hawkins moved the adoption of the Report. He said that, unlike Dr. Webster, he was not enamoured of large balances, and did not think that the present members of the Society should save money for people who came after them. After taking away the sum received for letting lodgings, there was a balance of five hundred pounds for books. He thought more ought to be laid out on English books, and that the Society was quite rich enough to buy them. He thought the library ought to be not simply a medical library, but that it should also contain books on science, and books bordering on scientific subjects. Again, he could see no reason why the present members should remain stewing in that room in order that those who came after might find a large balance. In latter years, Mr. Hawkins said, the Anniversary Meeting had been kept by the Fellows, and thought that it would be better to hold them, as they used to be held, in the afternoon. It was only fair to do this, in order to ensure a proper attendance as a compliment to the President.

Dr. Frazer, in seconding the resolution, said that he quite agreed with Mr. Hawkins that the Society was rich enough to buy English books, and ought not to depend on the generosity of authors. The President remarked that the observations of the speakers would be borne in mind by the Council. He added that a small balance would prevent the Society from ever leaving its present room, as the sum asked for a larger place was much greater than their present balance.

Dr. Pitman then moved the alteration of one of the bye-laws, the resolution being: That the words "Fellows" and "members" in the inscriptions on the wall be altered to "words Fellows and Members." The law, as it stood, excluded Licentiates, and the object of the resolution was to enable them to be proposed as members.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Barnes.

Mr. Partridge asked if the rule thus altered would not include those who might be licentiates in special branches only, for instance licentiates in Dental Surgery, Military, &c.

Dr. Pitman said it was not contemplated to include those who were licentiates in special branches merely.

Dr. Sankey asked if Masters in Surgery were included?
Mr. Charles Hawkins thought such an alteration ought to have been brought forward by the Council, and that the law should be so worded as to include all legally qualified medical men. He remarked, too, that he thought the rule limiting the number of general practitioners to one-third should be abrogated. He thought any one on the Register should be allowed to be a candidate.

Mr. RUTHERFORD would second Mr. Hawkins' proposal. Mr. Pitman said that many medical men did not think it worth while to register, and that there were many fellows of the College of Physicians whose names were not registered. Mr. Hawkins' proposal, therefore, would exclude some properly qualified candidates. Mr. Hawkins meant to say that any one, either properly qualified or registered under the act, should be elected. He thought, however, that Dr. Pitman's motion might be taken as a step.

Dr. Pitman's motion was then carried.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President said he had first to fulfil the melancholy duty of speaking of the Fellows who had died during the past year. He selected the more prominent characters and grouped them, so as not only to bring forward their merits, but to deduce lessons from their career which might be useful to the living. He mentioned especially Dr. Ferguson, Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, his extensive practice and his general accomplishments, which made him welcome in the best society. Somewhat as an antithesis, he mentioned Dr. King, of Eliatham, who was also a highly successful practitioner, and who was the object of the deepest attachment, and was satisfied with no more brilliant reward. Among the honorary Fellows he particularly mentioned Mr. William Hooker and the great surgeon, Mr. James Pitman, and concluded his notice of the departed by referring to the obituary, paying a tribute to those whose less prominent career may not have less useful and less happy, and their loss not less deeply regretted. He then referred to the Congress to be held at Constantinople to inquire into the circumstances connected with the introduction of cholera into Europe, and trusted that the investigation might throw some light on the epidemic now present, and proceed as follows:—"Many will be sorry to observe how this visitation is being treated under a sort of panic by the Legislature, with less regard than might have been desirable to the amount of knowledge which we already possess, or to the sensible deductions thence to be derived. I have no doubt that you, the members of this Society, have an extraordinary interest in the present proposals adopted by the general public about this cattle disease, or plague, as they are pleased to call it; that you all perceive the futility of hunting for specifics, of trying to identify it with diseases of the human constitution, and of believing in its importation and propagation by contagion as the only cause. All these fallacious views seem to blind the Legislature as well as the public to facts which are clear and undeniable. The facts are these; that cholera, like other epidemics, abides only for a certain period in each locality, and that it is most virulent and unmanageable at the beginning of each outbreak, and becomes amenable to the treatment, or any treatment not positively injurious, toward the close of its progress in each district, whilst the ultimate cause of the disease and the law of its progress are unknown to us. All these facts display the fallacy of pretending to stop or exterminate—that is, in the presumptuous phraseology of the day, 'to stamp out,' the disease by means of preventing contact; and the same facts testify to the sad want of judgment in sacrificing stock, and adding inconvenience to the farmers' loss, in order to obtain an end, which, according to the knowledge which we possess, is obviously impossible. None will, of course, deny that there is a certain amount of power to communicate the disease by what is termed commission or infection, and that moderate precautions to avoid needle-traumatic accidents—'seamanship'—are due, but it is plain that when the best is done in this direction, the mode of transmission and duration will defy all Orders in Council and all Parliamentary enactments either to obtain immunity or to effect 'stamping out.' It is strange that certain French journals should have boasted of their immunity from cattle disease as a merit, and have even made use of the term whilst they have omitted it to our ignorance; whereas they might perceive as well as we do that the course of the visitation is no more to be arrested than the course of a cyclone or that of any other atmospheric phenomena; and we might, if we chose, respond to the rebuke by observing that France has been spared the murrain whilst they have had the cholera. The President then congratulated the Society on the success of the past session, and on the character of the communications as well as of the discussions which followed—discussions which had been conducted with the utmost amenity as well as advantage to medical knowledge. He expressed a hope that more papers would be introduced on scientific subjects collateral to medicine, and hinted that many of those which were laid before the Royal Society would find a more appropriate and more sympathetic home here.

He concluded by referring to the committees established in 1862, and on the valuable matter contained in the Reports of those of 1862 and 1861. He did not doubt that the two now sitting would be equally successful; that the records of these committees would prove enduring memorials of the Society's vitality. He congratulated himself on having the honour of being President of a Society which unites all with the true spirit of inquiry and follows out its object with willing and united feeling.

Mr. Curling moved a vote of thanks to the President for his able address, with a request that it should be printed. To one point Mr. Curling said he might be permitted to refer. The President had spoken of the reputation of the late Mr. James of Exeter. For his Mr. Curling's sport it would have been interesting to have presented Mr. James, the father of the Mr. James lately deceased, as the surgeon whose reputation had made the name James famous.

Mr. C. H. Moore cordially seconded Mr. Curling's motion. He remarked on the genial personal influence of the President in the Council as well as in the Society.

Mr. Brooker proposed and Dr. Ginn seconded, a vote of thanks to the retiring Hon. Secretaries—Dr. Fuller and Mr. Birkett.

Dr. Fuller said the work had been a labour of love; they had both endeavoured to do their duty. He was pleased to be able to refer to the flourishing state of the Society. In leaving his office he wished to bear testimony to the very valuable services of the Sub-Librarian. It would, Dr. Fuller said, be very difficult for the Secretaries to get through their work were it not for the efficient aid of Mr. Wheatley.

Mr. Birkett had had great pleasure in performing the duties of the post he was about to leave. There was one point on which he would take the opportunity of commenting. He thought a little change was required in the manner of conducting the meetings of the Society. He thought it would be well to hold exhibitions of instruments. This would encourage instrument makers to send instruments.

A new Institution called the London Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis, has been opened at No. 19, Charles-street, Portman-square, W. The President is Lord Wharncliffe. The new hospitals and committee include some well-known philanthropic names, and the services of Alexander Uré, F.R.C.S., have been secured as Consulting-Surgeon, and of Dr. Julius Altheim, as Physician. "Confirmed cases of epilepsy and paralysis," says the prospectus, "are excluded on principle from the general Hospitals; as causing a great deal of trouble, and expending in vain the funds of those charities."
CANCER OF THE PENIS.

Dr. GEOHGEAN presented a well-marked example of cancer of the penis.

The subject was a rather healthy, fresh-coloured man, 50 years of age, who had laboured under the disease for four months.

No hereditary taint was traceable. The malady had commenced as a superficial sore at the left side of the glans, from whence it spread considerably along the urethral aspect and towards the frenum, leaving the corpora cavernosa untouched. There was considerable discharge of a thick yellowish-brown inodorous pus, untinged at any time with blood. The disease has since been sealed by incision. There was no phymosis, although latterly, owing to the slightly increased bulk and induration of the diseased mass, retraction of the prepucce was difficult. The sore on the glans was of a healthy red colour, the granulations large, and the margin of the ulcer formed a flattened indurated ring. The urethral portion of the ulceration and the glans generally were of the consistence of cartilage; the orifice of the urethra was narrowed, and surrounded by an hardened rim.

The inguinal glands of both groins were perhaps slightly enlarged—those at the pubic end of the right inguinal range more distinctly so.*

Although the prospect in amputation of the penis for cancer is but little encouraging on the whole, no alternative besides removal presented itself. The troublesome haemorrhage, both primary and consecutive, which sometimes attends on the operation, induced me to employ the chain eceraseur, the intangements having been previously divided by a circular incision about an inch and a half in front of the serotum. Chloroform was employed. Although the instrument was very slowly worked, still, on removal, the dorsal arteries spring up if they have been divided with the knife, and were, at once ligatured. Those of the corpora cavernosa and that of the septum did not bleed, although there was a slight diffuse weeping from the divided surface of the first-named bodies. The urethra was slit up for three quarters of an inch, and the retracted angles attached by points of suture to the neighbouring integuments. The section of the separated portion of the member appeared quite sharp, although the stump a little irregular. The case has since progressed most favourably, but with a single and trivial consecutive bleeding. The patient, however, as commonly occurs in such cases, was for some time rather desponding. The stream of urine (now a month since the operation) is ample, and discharged in an arc. A full-sized bougie is daily introduced by the patient, and the wound has proved them by incision about three weeks after the operation on the penis. One of them, deeply seated, proved to be of the size of a small walnut. Cancer cells were distinctly visible under the microscope.

* As the latter continued enlarged, and were moreover indurated, I removed them by incision about three weeks after the operation on the penis.
general bulk of the swelling, the preputial orifice presenting, on its front, as an elevated ring. The tumour was nearly spherical, opaque, painless, tense, and distinctly fluctuating; the cord was free, and the hernia above it readily reducible. As a good deal of difficulty had been encountered in maneuvering the cathether through the peritoneal portion of the urethra, owing to the pressure of the swelling, it was determined to attempt the diminution of the fistula by tapping. Accordingly, about six ounces of bloody fluid (sp. gr. 1020, abounding in albumen, and depositing red haematine on standing) were withdrawn through a fine canula. The operation was repeated in a few days, and was shortly followed by erysipelas and inflammation of the scrotum.

The volume of the tumour had now increased somewhat, and the latter was soon afterwards found resoundant on percussion, there being, in addition, a good deal of serous filtration in the cellular structure of the scrotum. Some constitutional disturbance was also present. A grooved needle introduced at the seat of the tapping gave exit to very fetid gas and a little reddish fluid. As it seemed clear that the contents of the sac had entered into putrefaction, a bistoury was passed along the groove of the needle, a copious escape of the gas and fluid already noted. After a little, the erysipelasous inflammation continuing to spread, the opening was further enlarged, and the interior of the sac directed to be washed out with tepid water, slightly impregnated with chlorinated lime. Next day a material, strikingly resembling fœces in colour, consistence, and odour, was observed oozing in coils from the opening.*

The condition, on microscopic examination, exhibited beautiful polarizing rhomboids of cholesterine, admixed with a greasy amorphous granular matter, in which no blood cells were visible. It yielded a dirty greenish solution to caustic potas. The patient finally sank under his complicated ailments. The anterior wall of the tumour was found much thicker than could have been anticipated from its distinctly fluctuating character. About one and a half ounces of theaceous, yellow-looking matter still lay in the bottom of the sac, into which projected the slightly enlarged testicle. The structure of the latter organ was red throughout, and its natural texture apparently a good deal altered. No spermatozoa were discoverable by the microscope. The interior of the sac was nodulated, uncoated by fibrine, and partly of a dark green, elsewhere of a grey colour. About one quarter distinct from the cavity, lay the empty hernial sac.

Whether the putrefactive changes in the sac contents (sometimes a spontaneous process) were the result of the escape of a little fresh blood into its cavity when tapped, or were due to the erysipelas which had attacked the scrotum, must remain matter of speculation. The striking, and almost startling similarity of the contents in their sensible properties to effluvial matter, is an additional evidence (were such required) of the importance of the microscopic examination of such matters as an element of diagnosis.

* Doubtless altered colouring matter of the blood.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE LATE AMERICAN WAR.

The Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, in its number for February 24, commences an abstract of the statistics of the military surgery of the late war, from which we select the following extracts:

**GUNSHOT INJURIES OF THE HEAD.**

The number of gunshot injuries of the head so far reported is 5046. These were divided into three classes; all gunshot fractures and injuries of the cranium, and contusions of the skull resulting in lesions of the encephalium, and the simple contusions and flesh wounds of the scalp. In the first class, of 604, of which the results have been ascertained, 505 died, and 99 recovered. In 107 of these terminated cases trephining was performed, of which 60 died, and 47 recovered. In 114 cases fragments of bone or of foreign substances were removed by the elevator or forceps, without the use of the trephine, and of these 61 died, and 53 recovered. When operative procedures were instituted the recoveries were 45·3 per cent. "But," says the report, "it must be apprehended that this favourable exhibit will be materially modified when a larger number of results are ascertained, and that a great proportion of the field operations of trephining, in which the results are stated to be undetermined, were lost sight of and terminated fatally. In the 483 cases treated by expectancy, the ratio of recovery is only 20·5 per cent. But the latter group of cases includes nearly all of the penetrating and perforating fractures, and it would be unwise to base on these figures an argument in favour of operative interference."

Of 3912 gunshot wounds of the scalp, 103 terminated fatally. As far as ascertained, the fatal results have depended upon concussion or compression of the brain, or upon the formation of abscesses in the liver or lungs, in consequence of inflammation in the veins of the diaple. Compression has resulted either from extravasation of blood, inflammation of the brain, or meninges, or suppuration. The mortality increases, in the instances of the rare and interesting variety of gunshot fracture of the cranium, in which the external table is unbroken, while the vitreous plate is fissured and sometimes depressed. In one of these specimens, without any apparent lesion of the external table, a fragment of the vitreous plate of the frontal bone was found to be completely detached and depressed upon the dura mater. This accident is believed to result in most instances from a small tremor, the supporting membrane very obliquely, or from a comparatively slight blow from a body with a large plane surface.

The occurrence of hernia, or fungus cerebri, is mentioned in connexion with 18 cases of gunshot fracture of the skull, complicated by lacerations of the dura mater and brain. In four of these cases recovery took place with reference to operation, but in three others the enormous fungous mass, which in these instances gradually contracted, was then covered by granulations, and finally cicatrized. In those cases in which bandaging and compression were resorted to, cerebral oppression was soon manifested, and stupor and coma eventually supervened. In those in which the tumour was sliced off, as usually recommended, at the proper level of the brain, it was com- pounded, rapidly reproduced, and death from irritation ensued.

In looking over the registers of gun-shot injuries of the head, two general facts are noticed: first, that in the after-treatment of scalp wounds a multitude of surgeons did not consider spare diet, perfect rest, and antiphlogistic measures as of essential importance; and secondly, that in the treatment of cases with large masses, the practice recommended by Guthrie, in regard to operative procedures, rather than the more expectant
plan insisted upon by the majority of modem European writers on military surgery.

**GUNSHOT WOUNDS OF THE FACE.**

Of 4167 gunshot wounds of the face, so far transcripted, there were 1679 fractures of the facial bones, and 2588 flesh wounds. Of the former 291 recovered, 107 died, and the terminations are still to be ascertained in 581 cases.

Secondary hemorrhage has been the principal source of mortality in these injuries. It is a frequent complication in gunshot fractures of the facial bones, and the difficulties in securing bleeding vessels in this region are very great. Reecourse has often been had to ligations of the carotid, with the result of the fatal escaping of blood. Gunshot wounds of the face, owing to the great vasculari
ty and vitality of the tissues have commonly healed rapidly, and many plastic operations for the relief of deformities following such injuries have been accomplished. Such operations are illustrated at the Army Medical Museum by numerous casts and photographs.

**GUNSHOT WOUNDS OF THE NECK, BACK, AND SPINE.**

Of 1329 cases entered on the records, the ultimate results have thus far been ascertained in 516 cases, the matur
ty being 40 per cent.

There are eight examples of gunshot perforations of the larynx or trachea among the specimens in the Army Medical Museum. Several instances are recorded in which large grape-shot, on striking the hyoid bone, were de
dected and buried themselves in the supra-spinal fossa of the scalp or among the muscles of the back. These patients died from large wounds or escape of the clots, sud
dulously, when surgical assistance could not be immediately procured and tracheotomy performed, which perhaps may have saved them.

Of 187 recorded cases of gunshot fracture of the ver
tebrae all but seven proved fatal. Six of these were frac
tures of the transverse or spinal apophyses. The seventh case is that of a soldier wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20th, 1863, by a musket-ball, which fractured the spinous process of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and penetrated to the vertebral canal. The ball and fragments of bone were extracted at a Nashville hospital. The patient was trans
ferrred to Louisville, thence to Jefferson Barracks, Mis
souri, thence to Madison, Indiana, and finally, on July 26th, 1864, to Quincy, Illinois. The last report states that he is living and well.

Five thousand one hundred and ninety-five gunshot flesh wounds of the back have been recorded, of which a large proportion are injuries from shells. Troops being often ordered to lie down under a shell fire, this region becomes particularly exposed.

**GUNSHOT WOUNDS OF THE CHEST.**

Of 7062 gunshot wounds of the chest transcripted thus far, 2383 either penetrated the thoracic cavity or were accompanied by lesions of the thoracic viscera. The results of these are recorded in 1272 of these, and were fatal in 930, or 73 per cent. The 4789 flesh wounds pro
tected a very small ratio of mortality, but were commonly long in healing, in consequence, no doubt, of the mobility of the thoracic parietes.

In the treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest, venesection appears to have been abandoned altogether. Hemorrhage was treated by the application of cold, per
fet rest, and opium. The results of these measures seem to have been adequate generally, and no instances are reported of the performance of paracentesis, or of the enlargement of wounds for the evacuation of the effused blood. Hemor
rhage from the vessels of the costal parietes or from the intercostal arteries has been exceedingly rare.

It has been the common practice to remove splintered portions of fractured ribs, and to round off sharp edges, that were likely to wound the pleura or lung. After this, with the exception of extracting foreign bodies whenever practicable, and performing paracentesis when empyema was developed, it has been usual to leave these cases to the natural process of cure.

The results of the results of this method of "hermetically sealing" gunshot penetrating wounds of the chest are sufficiently ample to warrant an unqualified con
demnation of the practice. The histories of the cases in which this plan was adopted, have been traced, in most instances, to their rapidly fatal conclusion. Only one re
corded exception can be found, in which, about a week after the receipt of the injury, much to the relief of the patient, a hemorhage rapidly subsided, and with profuse discharges of clotted blood and purulent matter escaped, after which the patient continued to improve steadily to complete recovery.

Few examples of recovery are recorded where the track of the ball passed near the root of the lung. The cases in which there was a fracture of the rib at the wound of entry, were very dangerous. The established opinion, that penetrat

One only of the gunshot wounds of the chest that came under treatment. These cases are all preserved in the Army Medical Museum. The patient that lived longest after a gunshot wound of the heart, sur
during from two hours to four days, having a wound of the extremity of an ununited frac
ture of the ninth rib. Ball passed through diaphragm and entered some portion of the alimentary canal. Capt. S. walked a mile and a half to the rear, and entered a field-hospital. There the surgeons found a protrusion of the lung, of the size of a small orange, which they unavailingly attempted to reduce. The wound was enlarged, and still it was imprac
ticable to replace the protruded protruded lung. On May 3rd, the field-hospital lay exposed to the enemy’s fire, when he walked another half a mile to the rear, was placed in an

Gussohn Serpentns.—Three young workwomen entered the service of a Paris manufacturer of these toys, and, after a few days were seized with alarming illness, and removed to the Lariboisière Hospital. Their lives have been saved, but their health is for ever gone.
AN ARTIFICIAL VAGINA.

By WILLIAM H. HINGSTON, M.D, L.R.O.S.E.
Hudson to St. Patrick’s Department of the Hotel Dieu.

Being a Paper read before the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,—A recent number of the Boston Medical Journal furnishes details of a case of congenital absence of the vagina, in a young person of that city, which has justly been deemed of sufficient interest to obtain admission to the columns of the Gazette Medical. Dr. Collins of Boston, had been consulted by a young girl, 22 years of age, who had never menstruated, and who, on examination, presented no trace of a vagina. The meatus was at the normal place, and a slight depression below it indicated the locale of the os externum. An examination, per rectum, established the existence of an uterus, and the report concludes thus: "The case was deemed irretrievable."

In reading the above report—which I have here much condensed—it is like that of a case which occurred in my own practice here, with this difference, however, the case was not deemed irretrievable; and as the details may interest some of the members of the Society as they did me, I shall briefly narrate them:

In the summer of 1859, I was asked to see Miss — of this city, aged 25, who, I was informed, had never menstruated, and who suffered greatly in consequence. Miss — was married, with rather slight family and presenting an appearance of general plethora. She told me her sufferings were, as I have heard, but were more severe for a few days in each month, and this condition of things had continued from the age of 11, with gradually increasing severity. Her days were passed in pain and her nights in troubled and disordered sleep, in feverish and with restlessness. Soon after this, she had, by the advice of her physician, commenced taking morphia, which she had rapidly increased in quantity, without being rendered oblivious to her sufferings; and the sleep into which she would sometimes fall, was so laboured, and her breathing so stertorous, as frequently to oblige her parents to arouse her. Several physicians had been consulted during the long course of her suffering, and as my patient had retained a list of the medicines employed by each, it presented a most formidable array of emmenagogues, cathartics, sudorifics, and special derivatives and stimulants. As the potent armament of the materia medica had already been pretty fairly exhausted, I proposed a surgical examination. To this, however, there were objections, until the very intelligent midwife with whom I was brought in contact, and who, at my request, made an examination, had informed the patient she was unlike the rest of womankind. On inspection, the mons veneris was very scantily supplied with its usual covering, and the cushion of adipose tissue over the symphysis pubis was neither thick nor firm. The meatus urinarius existed at its normal site, and a little below there was a slight depression marking the place of the vagina. But there was no preputium clitoris—no clitoris—no labia or nympha—no vestibule. An examination, per rectum, established the existence of an uterus, but, with the catheter at the same time in the urethra, no interposed vagina could be felt. I at once proposed to remedy, surgically, this anomalous state of things, hopings a division of the skin, which seemed to be thin, would lead me among the true vagina. Consent having been obtained, I made the first incision on the 23rd June, 1859, from within three lines of the meatus, to within the same distance of the rectum.

Here and there, in the line of the incision, I met with condensed areolar tissue, but no vestige of a vagina. I now made up my mind that there existed no natural passage, and that it was necessary to have one out of the soft tissues. A day was named for the purpose, and in the meantime a large fine Turkey sponge was immersed in a thick solution of gum acacia, and submitted to enormous pressure for a few days, by which it was reduced to the thickness and hardness of sole leather.

On the 27th of June, the patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, and an incision, the length of the first, was made in the median line; a three-valved speculum was introduced, and through it, several narrow strips of hardened sponge. The hemorrhage during the operation was somewhat alarming; but, after my department, the quantity of blood lost was so great as to sink through the bed, and stain the floor, and induce frequent syncope. When hastily summoned to the bedside, I removed the thickly swollen slices of sponge by strings, which, had previous to their introduction, been attached to each piece; and employed astringent injections. The hemorrhage gradually ceased; but, not, however, till I had time to reflect that Simpson's fat—out, somewhat in its circumlocutory style, and with a reminiscence, however, less able to bear a shock which had almost unseated the advocate of hysterotomy. Two days after the removal of the sponge, I reintroduced fresh pieces through the speculum—the patient being under the influence of chloroform—and repeated this proceeding, without chloroform, every second day for a fortnight, when, by coaxing and urging, I induced the patient to submit to the knife again, after assuring her friends and herself that the hemorrhage on this occasion would be incon siderable, as I could feel the uterus at a short distance from the womb already made. On 15th July, another and a deeper incision was directed upwards and backwards, and still in the median line, when the os uteri was reached—full, thick-lipped, and pouting. No discharge or secretion of any kind came through the incision, which was made to enter the interior cavity to the usual depth. I had now a vagina formed, suited to any purpose, and the compressed sponge still increased its capacity. The sponge was removed, and fresh pieces introduced every second day for several weeks, when the speculum, covered with lint, was substituted—introduced in the ordinary way, and the handles secured together. A fortnight after the last operation, very moderate secretion took place, which increased at the succeeding menstrual periods, with complete relief to all those distressing symptoms for the relief of which she had consulted me. The morphia was laid aside, and sleep, without it, was sound and refreshing; and the patient, from a bloated, swollen, and apoplectic-looking object, became as slender and as gentle as she could have been. The vagina was in good repair, about three months. Some time ago, I was asked my opinion concerning her marriage (then on the topic), and, after an examination, unhesitatingly counselled it. (The smooth walls of the artificial vagina were now lubricated with a scro tition, and the organ was of the ordinary capacity.) The marriage took place, and now I have to mention what to me appears the most remarkable circumstance in the case. Previous to the operation there was no sexual desire, but when menstruation had been fairly established there was a difference in that respect. The patient has not become pregnant. These are briefly a few of the more salient points of a case which had much interested me. I have consulted every work within my reach for details of a similar one, but could find none, till the report of that of Dr. Collins, above-mentioned, attracted my notice.—Canada Medical Journal.

PLACENTA PREVIA.

The Transactions of the New York State Medical Society for 1865 contain an elaborate paper "On the Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Placenta Previa," by Prof. Isaac E. Taylor of Bellevue Hospital, illustrated by diagrams and drawings. He concludes with the following propositions:

1. The perfect integrity of the cervix uteri during uterine generation in its whole length, without developing from the above-mentioned point, and modified by physiological softening to prepare it for the office of expansion at the time of labour, and not before, for the exit of the child.

2. That the placenta pravia centralis is over the so
uteri internum, and not in the cervix uteri at all, before labour commences, as is believed or demonstrated.
3. That the limit of spontaneous detachment of the lower polar circle, the boundary line of Dr. Barnes, is not the zone of safe attachment after separation of the placenta.
4. The cause of arrest of the flooding in general is the limit of expansion of the os uteri internum to the extent of twelve or fourteen inches in circumference, and three and a half to four in diameter, and three inches long.
5. That the boundary line thus reached by nature is only as far as separation occurs by the contractions of the uterus.
6. That the hemorrhage comes from the uterus as seen and not from the placenta.
7. That the flooding is diathetic, not systolic.
8. That the method of separation of the placenta by the uterine contractions is from the centre and not from the margin.
9. That the method of Dr. Simpson is preferable in cases of extreme exhaustion to version, until nature can be restored in some degree to perform it.
10. That external version should be adopted first in transverse presentations of the shoulder, neck, or face, before rupturing the membranes; if not successful, then internal and external version together, then true version, but only if the other methods fail.
11. That the former and usual methods are confirmed by these investigations in their value, such as tamponing and rupturing the membranes, and giving ergot.

STATISTICS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, ON AMPUTATION, DISARTICULATION, AND RESECTION.

Amputations of the thigh, whole number, 507; primary, 315; recovered, 213; died, 182; 36 per cent.; secondary, 162; recovered, 45; died, 119; 72 per cent.
Amputations of the leg, whole number, 404; primary, 314; recovered, 219; died, 95; 30 per cent.; secondary, 150; recovered, 76; died, 74; 49 per cent.
Amputations of the arm, whole number, 434; primary, 294; recovered, 252; died, 42; 14 per cent.; secondary, 110; recovered, 87; died, 57; 7 per cent.
Amputations of the hand, whole number, 114; primary, 60; recovered, 61; died, 8; 12 per cent.; secondary, 54; recovered, 35; died, 10; 22 per cent.
Disarticulations, whole number, 135; primary, shoulder-joint, 79; recovered, 54; died, 25; 31 per cent.; primary, elbow-joint, 4; recovered, 3; died, 1; primary, wrist-joint, 7; recovered, 5; died, 2; primary, hip-joint, 3; recovered, 1; died, 2; primary, knee-joint, 3; recovered, 2; died, 3; secondary, shoulder-joint, 28; recovered, 8; died, 20; 71 per cent.; secondary, elbow-joint, 3; recovered, 2; died, 1; secondary, knee-joint, 6; died, 6.
Resections, whole number, 130; primary, shoulder-joint, 41; recovered, 28; died, 15; 27 per cent.; primary, elbow-joint, 25; recovered, 22; died, 3; primary, wrist-joint, 2; recovered, 2; primary, knee-joint, 2; died, 2; secondary, shoulder-joint, 26; recovered, 19; died, 7; 23 per cent.; secondary, elbow-joint, 29; recovered, 23; died, 6; secondary, wrist-joint, 1; recovered, 1; secondary, hip-joint, 2; recovered, 1; died, 1.
Amputations of the foot: primary—Chepall's, 10; recovered, 10; died, 3; Symes's, 2; recovered, 2; Trogoff's, 4; recovered, 2; died, 2; secondary—Chepall's, 6; recovered, 7; died, 1; Symes's, 4; recovered, 4 (1 unsuccessful, requiring subsequent amputation above the ankle-joint).
A vast number of additional operations are received, but without positive results, and therefore they have not been included in the above list.
We may well be satisfied with the results of these statistics, as carefully excluding all doubtful cases, are compiled from those operations only that have reached a positive conclusion. A general summary of the above table shows that the mortality after 1814 operations, including amputations, resections, and disarticulations, amounted to 632, giving a death ratio of 34 per cent.
The only statistics on this subject from the Federal army we find in the "United States Army and Navy Journal," for November, 1863, which gives the amputation statistics for September, October, November, and December of 1862, as follows:—Whole number, 1342; deducting 516 under treatment January 1, 1863, 826. Of this number 336 died; a mortality of 40 per cent.
The journal to which we owe these observations gives the following table: Whole number, 1342; returned dead, 100; furloughed, 25; deserted, 11; discharged, 350; died, 336; secondary operation, 34; under treatment Jan. 1, 1863, 516.—Confederate States Medical Jour.

THE ICE-BAG TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

Dr. Maclean, in a lecture at Netley, thus speaks of the ice treatment of cholera:—

"I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Chapman in Southampton when he came down to put his ice treatment to the test of experience, and I had the advantage of hearing him expound his views at a meeting of one of the Southampton Medical Societies. I took the liberty on that occasion to say that, although I differed materially from Dr. Chapman as to the mode in which the disease is propagated, I would gladly give his method a fair trial; and that the disease occurred in the Royal Victoria Hospital, where I was not prepared to do so. I do not think that the results of the trials of this method at Southampton were sufficiently extensive to warrant any confident opinion one way or the other. I have had too much to do with cholera to rush into large conclusions as to the effects of remedies in ten or a dozen cases. Every person smitten with cholera does not, as a matter of course, die; but judging from recent cholera literature, in every case where death does not occur, the fortunate issue is, without hesitation, put down to the remedies used; and if we have regard to the variety and number of these remedies, to say nothing of their opposite qualities, the result is very puzzling to those who do not reflect on the fact, that a certain number of people recover under every variety of treatment not positively hurtful and, I may add, quite as many where no 'treatment' in the shape of drugs has been used at all. Dr. Chapman has since, I understand, had an opportunity of trying his method on a larger scale in Paris. I am quite prepared to hear that this more full experience has tended to lessen the confidence with which Dr. Chapman was inspired when I had the pleasure of meeting him here. The powerful action of ice to the spine of the uterus has been pointed out by Dr. Chapman. It was well illustrated in one of the cases of cholera at Southampton. The application of ice to the spine of a woman profoundly collapsed brought on the menstrual discharge, which had ceased for ten or twelve days. This, as Dr. Chapman has himself shown, should be kept in mind, as otherwise in pregnant women unpleasant consequences might result from the application of the ice-bag low down on the spine."—Brit. Med. Jour.

AUTOMATIC REGISTERING AND PRINTING BAROMETER.—The Philadelphia Medical Reporter says:—"We have received an account of this remarkable invention by Prof. G. W. Hough, Director of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y. We have not space to give a description of the machine. Suffice it to say, the barometer is read by means of electro-magnetism, and makes a continuous and permanent record of the fluctuations of the barometer or thermometer. We have such a record before us, showing the fluctuations of both instruments during the cold weather from 7th and 30th October, 1865, when the thermometer fell to 18° below zero, and the barometer reached the extraordinary height of 31' 10. It is a noticeable fact that the fluctuations of the two instruments are in opposite directions—for every elevation of the barometer there is a corresponding depression of the thermometer, and vice versa. Thus, when the thermometer stood at 31°10 as above, the barometer was at 18°."

THE ICE-BAG TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

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COLOTOMY (AMUSSAT'S OPERATION) FOR THE RELIEF OF CANCER OF THE RECTUM.

PROF. G. C. BLACKMAN, in the Cincinnati Journal of Medicine, relates a case of cancer of the rectum, in which Amussat's operation for Colotomy was performed by him with success. Dr. B. strongly argues in favor of the operation, quite the objections raised by many eminent surgeons.

The patient was a coloured man, 35 years of age, patient of St. John's Hospital, Cincinnati, whose rectum up as far as the finger could reach (some three or four inches), was filled with a fungous mass, bleeding freely from the slightest touch, and giving rise to a serious discharge, with the characteristic odor of malignant disease. Some time before the operation, his bowels had been extremely costive, and unable or unwilling to take solid food, he had rapidly emaciated.

October 15th, 1866, he was operated on; the left descending colon being exposed in the lumbar region, and secured by means of a ligature, an incision was made into the bowel of about one and a half inches. The intestine was then fastened to the lips of the wound by several interrupted sutures. On incising the colon, neither feces nor flatus escaped, but with the finger the solid contents of the bowel could easily be reached. The stiches were not removed until the ninth or tenth day, when a dose of castor oil produced a good grip of the bowels. Since the operation he has occasionally, from imprudence in eating, been troubled for a day or two with diarrhoea and incontinence, but as a general rule, the artificial anus gives him no trouble. He suffers no more from the excruciating tortures which rendered him, before the operation, so miserable, and threatened to terminate his existence: and deserves well of it, even if his life should not be prolonged another day, he has been amply repaid for submitting to the operation.

FISTULA IN ANO: OPERATION BY LIGATURE MODIFIED.

Dr. A. W. THOMPSON of Northampton, Massachusetts, communicates, in a recent number of the Boston Medical Journal, a modified mode of operating for fistula in ano by ligature, which he has successfully used in cases where, by complicating circumstances, the ligature promises better results than the knife. It is described as follows:

"A ligature of four lengths of sadder's silk having been introduced and left as tight as could be borne, on the first evidence of its advance toward the surface, slackness in the portion outside, noted, at its extremities that it might be held in place, was inserted under the loop of the cord, its convexity directed toward the skin, and the notched ends receiving the cord, strained into them by the action of the spring. As much strain was thus applied as the patient could endure. From day to day new springs were added, or longer ones substituted, as more and more of the ligature appeared outside, until in a few hours short of eleven days it dropped away and the cure was complete." The spring is easily cleaned, absorbing no fluid, and admits of the application of poultices which may be required.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PHYSICIAN.—On the 16th ultimo, Dr. Mount of Cincinnati was struck behind the car by the pole of a carriage driven at an illegal rate of speed along the street, and died the next day.

RETROSPECT OF MEDICAL JOURNALS. The Lancet, in very flattering terms, draws attention to the condition of the Jewish poor in London, regulated as they are by a Board of Guardians of their own, and depending on their own resources. It is very creditable to find this race, in the midst of afflictions, in every country preserving their ancient customs so distinct that they would rather not eat food with their neighbors, and yet living peaceably among them—a pleasing contrast with other countries, where, from the evils of mixed resident races, the most disastrous consequences have ensued, as evidenced by the recent outbreaks in India and Jamaica.

A good deal of notice is now being taken of the smoke nuisance, which in a great measure could be obliterated by the adoption of smoke sewers; even in an economic point of view it is to be warded against, as it has been computed that over one-fourth of the fuel is wasted by the un consumed carbon passing into the general atmosphere, there to form a nuisance.

Dr. B. Jones' lectures on Diseases resulting from Peroxidation, are continued. On the subject of lemon juice he has the following:—"All of the acids lemon juice is perhaps the best which can be used. Many years since Mr. Witt made the following analyses of lemon juice for me (see Quarterly Journal of Chemical Society, vol. viii., p. 44):—One ounce (480 grs.) of lemon juice contains only 1-228 grs. of inorganic constituents; of which pectin, sucrose and water exceed 3-24 grs., and phosphoric acid, soda, and lime, with traces of silica and iron and magnesia, constitute the other fourth. Hence water and citric acid constitute by far the largest part of the lemon juice, the citric acid being, on an average, about 40 grs. to the ounce of juice. It is highly probable that citric acid and other vegetable acids have an anti-inflammatory action (lessening the oxidation that is going on) wherever they are carried, and they not only pass to the kidneys, but probably diffuse into every part of the mucous membrane of the bladder; to a small degree lessening the alkalization of the textures in which the peroxidation is going on." This he uses in cases of amniacal urine, drawing off the urine several times daily by a catheter.

Dr. T. T. Foxx mentions a preparation, termed the wheat phosphates, as very useful in many diseases the result of mal-assimilation. It is obtained from the husk or bran, and contains phosphates and other important matters which are deliberately rejected in the best flour. He has tried it in rickets marasmus, chronic diarrhoea, epileptic diseases of the scalp.

Dr. Morrel MacKenzie's paper on Dysphagia is an excellent practical dissertation on a subject but little treated of in text books; we would recommend its perusal to every medical man. The symptom he treats of is one met with in many diseases; and, as the part engaged is within view, or at any rate can be got at by the surgeon, it is comparatively more manageable than Dysphonia.

The "Entozoa" have been rearranged in the Hunterian Museum, under the superintendence of Dr. Cobbett, whose labours in this field have gained for him a world-wide reputation.

It turns out that the statement as to the bleeding of Mr. Gibson the sculptor, at Rome, is incorrect.

Dr. Herapath, at the Mountain Ash murder trial, was able to aver that certain stains on a hatchet were blood stains. He used the micro-spectroscope in the investigation. The University of London has held a discussion on which a resolution was come to that Parliament should be petitioned for the privilege of sending two representatives on behalf of the University to the House of Commons. The constituency is about 1800.

A correspondent draws attention to the many instances of fraud practised on young men purchasing practices. In the Medical Times and Gazette, Mr. Hutchinson, almirable lectures on Fractures and Dislocations are continued. The method he adopts, in effecting reduction of
a dislocation into the axilla, is that of drawing the arm straight away from the side, and then suddenly bringing it towards the body, across the surgeon's knee, in the axilla. He also gives the particulars of a case in which suppuration of the shoulder and death followed his attempts to reduce an old dislocation.

Mr. Rundle describes a very interesting case of gunshot wound, in which a bullet was lodged in the abdomen for seven years and a half. It subsequently made its way into the alimentary canal and caused strangulation of the intestine.

Mr. S. Wells has had a case in which he performed ovariotomy. After the operation it was ascertained that the tumour and pelvis were a mass of cancer.

Mr. Lane was obliged to apply a ligature to the femoral artery, having previously failed to cure the aneurism by compression and forced flexion. The ligature came away on the 20th day.

The British Medical Journal very justly remarks on the discontent of the army and navy medical officers. It fears that their openly-avowed opposition will in a great measure prejudice their cause. "From a full knowledge of the history of army and navy medical grievances, we have no hesitation in saying that, if the recommendations alluded to fail to give contentment, there is little hope that anything which can be done by the authorities will ever satisfy the discontented. We believe that the complaints in question are the complaints only of a few. We are of opinion that nearly every regiment and nearly every department in our army and navy medical brethren, as a body, if we supposed them capable of making such unreasonable objections. What must and will authorities naturally say, when they find that recommendations of the removal of every grievance heretofore complained of by army and navy medical officers, and, in addition, of a very considerable nature, have been received with such marked signs of discontent? We believe these expressions of the officers very seriously to the injury of both service and country. We candidly confess that, if the very best intentions and very liberal efforts of the authorities are received in this wise, no one can blame them if, in settling the recommendations made in the reports, they take these expressions of discontent as a sign that it is useless for them to carry out the wishes of the army and navy medical services. It must be remembered, that the Reports have not yet been discussed and settled by the authorities; and we leave every man of common sense to reflect upon the feelings of those authorities, who sit down to discuss the reports with a foreknowledge that the very liberal terms contained in them are already stigmatized as unsatisfactory. It must be further acknowledged that large cannot have no possible sympathy with such unreasonable and most unseasonable expressions of discontent. Comments on the reports such as are contained in a pamphlet just issued by Dr. Brown will, we fear, prejudice the minds of the Admiralty Lords when they come to consider the Committee's most liberal recommendations. The Lords may say: It is evident that no efforts of ours will satisfy these gentlemen."

Dr. A. Smith has analyzed some air collected from the Court of Queen's Bench during a sitting. He has found that it is far inferior to any collected during the same day in any inhabited place above ground, and that it closely resembles the atmosphere of metalliciferous mines.

Reminiscences of a Four Months' Stay with Prof. Von Cafla at Botany, is a very interesting paper by Dr. Samuelson. Communications like it are instructive, and relieve the monotony of a scientific journal.

Meetings of Scientific Societies.

Entomological.—Feb. 5.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair. The report of the investigation at large can have no possible sympathy with such unreasonable and most unseasonable expressions of discontent. Comments on the reports such as are contained in a pamphlet just issued by Dr. Brown will, we fear, prejudice the minds of the Admiralty Lords when they come to consider the Committee's most liberal recommendations. The Lords may say: It is evident that no efforts of ours will satisfy these gentlemen."

Rinderpest in Sheep.—The murrain caused in Scotland by the alleged outbreak of rinderpest in sheep has been to some extent mitigated by the investigations into the circumstances of the cases. In the Fifeshire cases undoubtedly the testimony of the professional inspectors as to the disease being rinderpest is distinct and decided, but great reluctance is shown on the part of practical men to accept their opinion without further inquiry. Into the Forfarshire cases a very careful investigation is being made by the Chamber of Agriculture, and an interim report has been issued stating the facts and recommending further inquiries. In these cases the local inspector was unable to pronounce that the disease was rinderpest, and, on being questioned by the committee of the Chamber, he acknowledged that he had seen similar symptoms in other diseases. Professor Strange, of Edinburgh, claims to have examined the flock said to be affected, while the head and intestines of a sickly sheep, slaughtered for the purpose of the inquiry, have been already examined by him, and said by him to show much less distinct appearances of rinderpest than the Fifeshire cases, although the symptoms exhibited such as might indicate an early stage of that disease. Meanwhile, the Chamber suspend the expression of their own opinion; but, looking to the mortality usual at the lambing season the severe snowstorms prevailing in Scotland for the last fortnight, the mildew in the turnips, and the change in the diet of the affected flock lately brought from Berwickshire, it seems to be the opinion of those who have examined the circumstances that the disease in the flock may be otherwise accounted for than by ascribing it to rinderpest.
REVIEWS.

HANDBOOK FOR YELLOW FEVER AND PESTILENTIAL CHOLERA, AND A METHOD OF CURE.
By Dr. Thomas Anderson. 1866.

The author of this little book does not expect much commendation from the profession, appealing rather to the community at large in its favour. We leave it to his own reduction, is not this rather an unusual course, and one not likely to enlist professional men in his behalf. We are disposed to agree to his claim for it of originality, as certainly in some respects it is so. However, we think we will be able to give it a degree of commendation, notwithstanding the doctor's slight estimate of his own profession, which we see to some extent attribute to his 50 years' West India's life.

Dr. Anderson must excuse our passing over information as to his stediments and as to his testimonials.

Yellow fever, Dr. Anderson thinks, may originate in the first instance from atmospheric causes, fostered in instances by local impurities, and in concentration emitting nephitised effluvia, which, once engendered, may and do acquire an infectious property. The persons principally subjected to attack are those of rigid fibre, recently arrived in the tropics, such as unacclimated soldiers and sailors, "abounding in rich glutinous blood," &c. He regards yellow fever as, under certain circumstances, attacking on an infectious property.

Bleeding may, as a general rule, be dispensed with. However, "there are cases," says the Doctor, "where it may be resorted to in moderation—in the early onset, that is to say, wherever there is much plethorum, or an inflammatory or rheumatic tendency, but not so as to weaken the circulation, but only to ease it; not to impair the reactive powers of the septum, always the result of inordinate detention of the vital fluid."

Calomel and quinine, not used heroically but in moderation, constitute a rational mode of treatment. Instances of fatal results, apparently from enormous doses of each, are given. The evil of large doses of calomel, especially when combined with the use of acids, is forcibly shown by what occurred in the Doctor's experience.

Castor oil has been found by our author as a severe irritant, and he now only uses it as an enema, and then with caution, suspended in musclage or albumen. We find, however, that in the treatment followed by Dr. Anderson and Dr. Littlepage, in cases of yellow fever on board H.M.S. Highflyer, in 1852, calomel in a ten-grain dose and castor oil constituted part of the treatment which was considered as very successful. This does not altogether agree with what we have already quoted. In no case of the epidemic of 1852 was bleeding employed; in some cases no calomel was taken, and when and porter were given with due caution from first to last. "No prescribed line of practice can be applicable to all cases," &c.

In the early stage of cholera cases—those that did not prove rapidly fatal without premonitory symptoms—where cramps and vomiting existed, Dr. Anderson found a mustard emetic acted well, and he followed it up by a drachm dose properly diluted, of ammoniated tincture of opium; if rice-water stools begin, he abandoned all forms of opium and trusted to ammonia: a fluid drachm of aromatic spirit of ammonia—or some carbonate of ammonia—with a glassful of Seltzer water, given at once and repeated hourly in half the quantity till the frequency of the discharges is checked. This commonly takes place in a few hours, if given early; but if cholera stools should have been some time present, he gives the remedy every half hour. If rejected by vomiting, he perseveres, nevertheless, when the stomach generally gets settled. Thus treated, I have seen (says Dr. Anderson) numerous cases rally even from collapse and permanently recover.

We have thus briefly reviewed Dr. Anderson's little work, which bears the impress of a man of straightforward purposes; and when we consider his large experience after half a century in the West Indies, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those of our readers who are likely to encounter climates resembling that of Trinidad. We do not, however, agree with the Doctor in his statement that he had discovered a certain and effectual remedy (in ammonia) for cholera, early in the disease and often successful even in its advanced stages.


The Reports given from time to time of the proceedings of the Obstetrical Society in the Medical Journals have kept the profession acquainted with the general features of the subjects discussed at the periodical meetings; but the publication of the Transactions in a separate volume is of enduring value, by presenting at one glance the whole of the topics introduced during a given year, and so copiously illustrated with plates that any deficiency in the descriptions is amply supplied by the visible representation of the parts or objects described. The volume now before us contains, as usual, a faithful record of patient work performed by the members of the Society during the year 1865, and is quite equal to its predecessors, which is no small praise when we recollect the former excellent year-books produced by the Society.

We are happy to find that the finances of the Society are in a very flourishing condition; that a profit is obtained from the sale of the "Transactions," over and above their distribution to the members; that a library has been established at Mr. Hardwicke's, in Piccadilly, where books may be taken out for perusal under certain regulations; and that the present number of fellows amounts to no less than 512, some of whom are dwelling so far away as Australia, New Zealand, and Madras.


Dr. Chambers having been compelled, in consequence of a very serious illness, to relinquish his practice for a considerable period, he repaired to Italy for the purpose of renovating his health, and the small volume with the above title contains the substance of a short course of lectures delivered at St. Mary's Hospital, and lately published in the pages of a contemporary journal. The first part contains some interesting but painful particulars of Dr. Chambers's own illness—which, however, we are glad to find that his sojourn in Italy has dissipated,—and a few general remarks on degenerative disease, and the best methods of treating this condition. The second part contains a collection of statistical facts relating to the proportionate prevalence and to the greater or less gravity of chronic diseases in Italy as compared with England, and to other similar questions; the results being that chronic diseases are more fatal and probably more prevalent in London than in an Italian town similarly circumstances to our own metropolis. The third part explains the powers of the Italian air over the human constitution; and the fourth part is devoted to the practical application of the principles laid down in the preceding chapters. Thus the most eligible spots are pointed out for the visits of the invalid, and the time of the year when the visits should be made; and due precautions are laid down for his special guidance under the various conditions of his disease. Altogether, this little book is a most readable one.

The fact that this manual has reached a third edition sufficiently testifies the estimation in which it is held by those for whose instruction it was written. It is in fact a very useful little book, and contains a great amount of information not generally to be found in large treatises on surgery; and not only will its precepts be found available for the subordinate members of the surgical staff at the hospitals and for junior practitioners, but many a surgeon engaged in the full performance of the duties of his profession will find a great number of valuable hints, which he may turn to advantage in his daily avocations.


This excellent little work having rapidly run through four editions, a fifth is now presented with such alterations and additions as the advance of the science readers expedient.

But in the preface Mr. Blosam, after advertising to the recent changes which have been adopted by many teachers in the formulae of chemistry, states that he does not introduce them into his present edition, in order to avoid theoretical explanations in what ought to be a purely practical work. He has therefore omitted these and other symbols and equations, leaving the student to refer to them in systematic treatises embracing the whole science of chemistry.


Although this work gives a general account of the nature, pathology, and treatment of hip-joint disease, its chief object, as expressed in the title-page, is to recommend a particular mode of mechanical treatment, with the object of preventing the lameness and distortion which often follow the primary affection. The plan consists principally in placing the patient upon a prone couch having a horizontal plate for the support of the head and chest, and an inclined plane for the lower extremities, so divided as to be capable of extension on the affected side; and then, by attaching weights to the frame of the sliding mattress, causing traction to be made on the contracted limb in such a manner as to cause its elongation. Mr. Huxham records several cases in which this plan has been successfully pursued, and he illustrates the treatment and its results by means of several plates.

RICHMOND MEDICAL JOURNAL. No. 1. January, 1866.


The issue of these journals, one from the Federal chief-town and the other from the Confederate head-quarters, are a practical evidence of the recovery of our transatlantic friends from the war paralysis which had so injuriously affected medical journalism, in common with all other business excepting war contractors and ministerial jobbers.

Hardly a single medical journal lived out the struggle, and there is therefore a wide field for the new competitors. The Richmond Journal is a monthly of 80 pages, and opens its issue with a very fair programme. Amongst the original matter is an interesting paper on the "Relation of the Periosteum to Ossteo-genesis,” by Dr. Gaillard. No. 1, however, depends a good deal on its Retrospect and Eclectic Department, and future issues may be reasonably expected to show an improvement in the original division.

The New York Medical Record is bi-monthly, and more like our weeklies. Its matter is extremely good on the whole, with a slight dilution of what printers call "filling-up stuff." Here is its programme of original matter:


It has also a good series of Hospital Reports. On the whole, the journal bids fair to be a reliable representative of American Surgery, and as such it has its place.


Is recommending the sixth edition of this admirable little work to the notice of the Profession, we would warn our readers against trusting to it alone; it is only intended as an epitome, and a very short one too, of a subject requiring long and patient labour. To make use of it, it should be learned off by heart. It is useless in the dissecting-room or the study, but is a most invaluable pocket companion in a railway carriage, or while waiting for lecture. The matter is so short that it puts us in mind of a dictionary. Its successful career through five editions already is an evidence of its reputation.

TUMOUR OF THE BRAIN: INTERMITTENT EMMETROTONOS.—Dr. Genua relates the case of B.C., aged 3, the child of parents of the lowest grade, suffering from a tumour of the left cerebral hemisphere which was very soft; and there was a similar lesion in the right hemisphere of the cerebellum, the corpus callosum, and the medulla oblongata, presented no change. The intestines were slightly injected; the other viscera presented no signs worthy of note.—Gaz. Med. Ital. Proc. Vint.
THE CATTLE PLAGUE AND ITS LESSONS.

It is an old saying that we ought not to exult till we are out of the wood, and in the present rather uncertain position of the returns relating to the cattle-plague it would be perhaps premature in us to declare that we have seen the worst of the recent epizootic pestilence; but still we have reason to rejoice that, whether from the actual decline of the disease or from the abundant contributions we are obtaining from foreign sources, the supplies of meat to the community are sufficient for its wants, and the price of the article is not materially affected. Indeed, if we are to believe the reports we receive, the wholesale price of meat has diminished in the chief metropolitan market, although the traffic in live beasts is entirely or almost entirely suspended, and the supply is derived mainly from the carcases of the animals brought by the steamers or the railways. The principles of free trade and their practical application have therefore succeeded in averting from our homes a calamity only inferior to a dearth of corn, and in attracting from distant regions of our own empire and from foreign countries a supply of food-material, in which, for the time, the soil of England is unfortunately somewhat deficient. We qualify the word "deficient," because we think that the deficiency has been relative rather than absolute throughout the whole country; and although some of the English and Scotch counties have suffered very severely, others have been very lightly visited or not at all, as in the case of the metropolis itself, in which the disease has made but very little progress.

It would appear that, as regards the operation of the Cattle Diseases Act, very few people have any valid cause of complaint, and many, perhaps, may find in it subjects of congratulation. The wonderful alacrity with which the Bill was passed, almost without opposition, in both Houses of Parliament, was obviously due to the personal property of the landw intuiting and farming interests being compromised by the ravages of the plague, while any contingent animosity to the measure would be more than cancelled by the clauses ordering compensation for the cattle destroyed. In fact, it seems at present that the farmers and others are showing an almost unnecessary zeal in promoting the slaughter of their cattle for the sake of the rewards to which they are thereby entitled, while some of those who are obliged to contribute to the payment of the compensations are beginning to grumble at what appears to be a superfluous waste of bovine life. The butchers, again, have no cause to complain, but probably the reverse, for they raised the price of meat on the first threatening of the pestilence; they maintained the prices on the ground that an actual scarcity would soon arrive, and now they delay the reduction in the rates, although the wholesale price of meat has been diminished.

We have already stated that the cattle plague has its lessons; and one which it has taught to all practical men is, that the members of the British Legislature are quite alive to their own interests. If the question had been, whether some fifty thousand paupers were sickening, and many of them dying from typhus fever, it is very likely that the Lords and Commons would have thought the matter beneath their notice, and would have left it to the tender mercies of the local guardians, and other such authorities. We know that the small-pox is allowed to perpetuate its ravages on the human race in our islands, because, forsooth, it is alleged that a compulsory system of vaccination would interfere with the liberty of the subject, and would tend to encourage centralisation. But because the pockets of many of the Lords and Commons are affected by a sporadic murrain among the horned cattle, stringent measures are at once taken to stop the transit of the beasts, to override the authority of local boards, to slaughter animals either actually diseased or supposed to be so, and to compensate the owners for the losses thus occasioned. The bugbear of centralisation becomes at once an anticipated and obsoleat myth, and the community are compelled, under the most severe penalties, to comply with the Act of Parliament, however onerous its provisions may be to individuals or to local governments. Why, if one half, or one-tenth, of the energy and decision shown in this matter, had been exhibited in promoting the efficient performance of vaccination, small-pox might have been exterminated from the British soil, as it has been from some other countries, where local government is not so excessively worshipped as it is in our favoured country.

So too if the principles of salutary centralisation had been brought to bear upon the suppression of typhus fever, or the improvement of the condition of the sick poor in the workhouses, an immense amount of human suffering would have been spared; thousands of valuable lives might have been saved; and even taking a low pecuniary estimate as the basis of calculation, a large sum of money in the shape of allowances to pauper widows and orphans, might have been economized for the country.

But there are other lessons which have been taught, if not to the scientific world, to the public at large, and to those who take upon themselves the duty of instructing the masses through the medium of the periodical general Press. Regarded as a philosophical question, and examined by the light of history, the cattle plague would appear to be one of those periodical calamities which have befallen mankind in all ages of the civilized world, and which in ancient times were frequently attributed to the wrath of an offended deity. Every classical scholar knows that the plot of Homer's "Iliad" turns upon the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles, arising out of the plague supposed to be inflicted by
Apollo upon the cattle of the Greek army, and afterwards upon the Greeks themselves, and which was allayed by compliance with the will of the God; and it is unnecessary to allude particularly to the records of sacred and profane history for authentic details of similar visitations. We have no desire to insist upon the existence of physical causes for these epidemics, for all theories invented to explain their origin have been equally unsatisfactory. We therefore leave any speculations of the kind to such learned Thebans as are permitted to ventilate their folly in the columns of the Times and other newspapers, only regretting that their labors appearing in those pages are estimated at much more than they are worth, which is really nothing at all, and that by diffusing erroneous and groundless doctrines, they really effect an enormous amount of public mischief, and retard or prevent the adoption of useful measures.

All that we seem to know at present is that such visitations upon mankind, and upon the animal and even vegetable kingdoms, have been permitted at various periods by the scheme of Providence, and that drug medication offers but very small chances of success in curing individual cases. The great principle to be observed is to isolate the diseased bodies from those which are sound, and thus to arrest the progress of the contagion. While ordinary treatment, therefore, offers at best but a doubtful chance, prophylactic measures are of the greatest possible importance, and are of undoubted efficacy; but even now in the nineteenth century the members of the Medical profession find a difficulty in impressing this truth upon persons in authority, either in the senate, among the press, or in the general public. The homeopathic quacks, and the advocates of the onion-and-garlic treatment, have all had a fair opportunity of trying their hands in the suppression of the cattle plague; and if the Medical Profession has no triumphs to record, it has no false pretensions to withdraw, and it may at any rate affirm, that from the first it foresaw the danger, and at the earliest possible period recommended the only available means of diminishing the mortality—namely, preventing the spread of the disease.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

A case of murder has just been disposed of at Brighton, which has terminated in a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death, after an ineffectual attempt to procure the prisoner's acquittal on the ground of insanity. The facts of the case were plain enough and were not disputed, the accused having deliberately shot his sister-in-law with a revolver loaded with four bullets, two of which he fired into the body of the deceased, and then threatened to shoot with the other two anyone who attempted to arrest him. Nevertheless the attempt was made, and the capture was effected, fortunately without further bloodshed, and under circumstances most highly creditable to the captors. It appeared that the prisoner had led a most irregular life, being in the habit of drinking large quantities of spirits, which however did not make him drunk, although he had attacks of delirium tremens. When he was in prison and deprived of the use of spirits, it was shown that he was perfectly quiet. It seems, therefore, that the paroxysms of violence which he exhibited were due to the excessive use of ardent spirits, and the law very justly holds that crimes committed under such circumstances are punishable. But it also appears that he gave abundant intimation to those around him of his murderous intentions, and that, although infuriated by drink or by delirium tremens, he was allowed to carry with him loaded firearms. A great amount of evidence was adduced to prove the man's outrageous and dangerous behavior, as well as his wasteful, destructive, and extravagant disposition.

We have no desire to offer any excuses whatever for the conduct of such a person, or to save him from the fate which awaits him; but we would humbly inquire whether society ought or ought not to be protected from the acts of such a person, whose ferocity has deprived one innocent person of life, and very nearly sacrificed a second victim. The Times, as is its wont, sings an Io Paeon that this criminal is to be hanged, and shows what a deterrent effect capital executions exercise over persons of similarly brutal propensities; but its illustration of Forward's case is an unlucky one, for Forward was hanged at the end of December, and the Brighton murder, which is admitted to be an analogous crime, was committed a month afterwards. It is quite evident, therefore, that Forward's fate did not deter the Brighton murderer from the accomplishment of his purpose. But we consider it a very great pity that the law, which prescribes the hempen rope for murder, does not endeavour to prevent the commission of that crime. Here is a man who is allowed to commit the most extravagant and dangerous actions, to carry about with him loaded weapons, and whom the Law and the Times newspaper declares to be perfectly in his senses, but who at last commits a murder and is duly sentenced to be hanged. This consummation may satisfy an "idea" of abstract justice, but it cannot recall the dead to life; and we are very doubtful whether it exercises any deterrent effect whatever upon persons with similar murderous propensities.

THE ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY.

The public mind has again been horrified by one of these occurrences in a Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmary, which have lately figured so prominently in the general newspapers. The penny-a-liners of the daily journals must, in fact, be making a capital harvest just now, because workhouse abuses are abundant enough, and as luck will have it, the papers find it to their interest to publish them; so that details which would have formerly been contemptuously flung into the waste-paper basket, are now willingly accepted and eagerly read. The last article in the "sensation" line has been the laying out of a poor little helpless illegitimate infant in the St. Pancras Workhouse, before it was dead, and although no great harm was done, as the child did die soon afterwards, yet the circumstance attracted the notice of a clerical gentleman who is called, we know not why, an "Evangelist," and who, having observed the circumstance when visiting the workhouse, forthwith reported it to the Poor-law Board, and the story, somehow or other, was published in the Times. The whole subject has been now thoroughly investigated, and only awaits the decision of the Poor-law Board; but the inquiry has revealed the state of affairs in the St. Pancras Workhouse, which will strengthen the
CHANGES IN EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

hands of those who are promoting a reform in this and similar establishments. The indefatigable Mr. Farnall, C.B., had a capital opportunity of baiting the Medical Officers of the Workhouse, and he amply availed himself of the chance. It appeared that the Medical Officers had not visited the deceased infant from the Monday until after its death on Thursday, and that they had not entered the children's nursery for a whole week previously. It also came out that, although wine and milk were ordered for the infant, no written memorandum was made of the orders; and it was very doubtful whether either of these articles had been given; and it was shown that the execution of medical orders was intrusted to pauper nurses. Without in any way presuming to give any opinion upon the manner in which the medical duties are carried out in the St. Pancras Workhouse Infirmary, we may observe generally that the Medical Officers are enormously over-worked, and it is only lately that one of them died from fever contracted in the discharge of his duties. But it is a safe game to make the Medical Officers the scapegoats to answer for the defects of a bad system, and the opportunity of doing so is never thrown away by the Poor-law Board.

CHANGES IN THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

Our advertising columns to-day announce two highly interesting and important alterations in the present system of Examination for Medical Qualifications in Ireland, which we think, cannot fail to meet at the same time the wishes of the student and the requirements of the profession. The Royal College of Surgeons has hitherto retained a system peculiarly its own, of examining each candidate for its Diploma separately on two separate days, for two hours each day. The interviews of each student face to face with his seven Examiners, was an ordeal which few candidates, however confident in their own attainments, could anticipate unmoved, and while the system entailed vastly greater labour on the Examiner, it did not afford any special security for the candidate's proficiency. By the ordinance which we publish to-day, the Council have rescinded one of their bye-laws which had fallen into disuse, and have established two separate Sessional Examinations for which students can present themselves at stated periods, and the passing of which will qualify for the Licence of the College. The subjects of these Examinations are stated in the advertisement, and are arranged so that the objects of study may be taken separately. We congratulate the Council on the adoption of this system, from which we anticipate many good results, not the least important being to remove from the minds of individual students the very unjust impression that they may be dealt with with exceptional severity, or in any respect differently from their fellows.

Our readers will see from the second advertisement that the College of Physicians, following the example of Trinity College, has abolished examinations in the French and German languages, and has substituted for them English History and Modern Geography in the Preliminary Arts Examination. The necessity of a moderate acquaintance with the modern languages, in the case of any reading medical man, is so great in the present day, that, at first sight, the alteration above noted may seem invidious; but we are informed that it was made for this reason—that, while the students will, for their own advantage sake, acquire the modern languages, they will not have the same inducements to acquire the no less necessary but equally important parts of a liberal education. In other words, many a student will learn French and German, who will not voluntarily learn geography and history. The Examiners for 1866 are: In English, Dr. Steele; in mathematics, Dr. Ringland; and in classics, Dr. Belcher—all Fellows of the College.

BILLS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

There is no subject which is at present attracting in a greater degree the attention of sanitary reformers than the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the dwellings of the humbler classes, as is evident from the fact that there are now two bills for the object before Parliament, with every prospect of becoming law.

The first brought in by Mr. Childers of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Bruce, is entitled the "Labouring Classes Dwellings Bill," and is an amendment to the similar measure passed in 1851.

It provides for the granting of loans to any corporation, company, or estated person for the erection of such dwellings, the interest being 4 per cent., and the sum to be repayable within 30 years. The measure passed through committee on Thursday last, but not before Sir C. O'LoGhlen, watchful of the interests of his country, obtained a promise that the advantage of the Act would be extended to Ireland "in a bill which the Government was about to introduce for amending the Public Works (Ireland) Act."

The second act was introduced by Mr. M'Callagh; Torrens, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Kinlaid, and is less of a permissive nature; indeed, under flagrantly unsanitary circumstances, it is compulsory. It proposes that, if the death rate of any town for three successive years shall exceed 30 per 1,000, on petition of 20 ratepayers the Home Secretary shall send an inspecting architect to examine the state of dwellings of the humbler classes, and to report on the repairs necessary to render them habitable and wholesome, or whether they require to be altogether removed.

This report shall be sent to the local authority, and by it published; and if it cannot be shown that the repairs are unnecessary, the Home Secretary shall order the local authority to execute them within a reasonable time.

If any houses require to be demolished, they are to be replaced by dwellings fitted with sanitary requirements, and affording 350 cubic feet of air space for each inhabitant.

For such purposes the Loan Commissioners are to advance sums at the low interest of 3½ per cent., to be repaid within 30 years from the borough rates.

When it is remembered that improved dwellings have paid as much as 14 per cent. on the capital expended in their erection or renovation, a gain instead of a loss to the borough fund may be expected, especially as the rate of interest is so low. The bill further pro-
vides for the taking of land for sites and houses due compensation being granted to the owners, and for insuring the ownership and management of the dwellings in the local authority, who may appoint officers and make by-laws. One of such by-laws must prohibit subletting by the occupier of a separate tenement, for in this way the evil of overcrowding—which it is the object of the bill to prevent—would be reproduced.

The bill has been sent to a special Committee, consisting of the following members:—Mr. Torrens, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Kindaird, Mr. Locke, Mr. Hegessen, Sir C. O'Loughlin, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Abel Smith, Mr. Henley, Lord R. Montague, Mr. Adderley, Sir M. Farquhar, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Greene.

It may be trusted that the members for Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Halifax, as well as other members of the committee, will not allow the enactment of any clauses which are not necessary for the preservation of the public health in towns where a frightful mortality shall have prevailed for three years, or any which would unfairly bear upon the ratepayers.

The distinctive feature of the bill, and that wherein it is truly valuable, is that it will render it incumbent on local authorities to effect the improvement of the homes of their working populations, and not merely allow them to do so, if so disposed, which the Government Bill provides for.

Public bodies in Scotland have petitioned for the extension of the "Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Bill" to that country, and we think our Medical corporations and the Municipal councils of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Waterford, and other large towns are called upon to do likewise. The corporation of the last-named city has already the credit of having procured promises of improved legislation for this country in regard to lodging-houses and the removal of nuisances.

Dublin Hospitals of the House of Industry.

On Friday last the election of a physician to these important hospitals took place, in order to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart. As a partly incorrect version of this election has already appeared in one of the local newspapers, we deem it right that the facts should be placed before the profession.

There were three candidates, all well and favourably known practitioners in Dublin:—Drs. Lyons, Frazer, and De Ricci.

The voting was as follows:—Dr. Lyons, 5; Dr. De Ricci, 3; Dr. Frazer, 1.

Dr. Lyons was accordingly declared elected.

We congratulate the public, the profession, and the hospitals in question, on the election of Dr. Lyons to this office, for which he has every requisite of an accomplished physician. He is himself a man of academic education; a fellow of his college; an hospital physician of standing; a well-known and well-read author; an examiner in medicine in two collegiate bodies, and a medical lecturer in a third; he needs no commendation, save that to which true merit and hard work justly entitle him. He will be found "aptus medicinae" by his colleagues; and as to the general issue we say "quod bonum, felix, faustum que sit."

The Conversazione of the Obstetrical Society of London.

The Conversazione of the Obstetrical Society of London, and the Exhibition of Obstetric Instruments, will be held this evening, March 28, at the Royal College of Physicians. The contributions already received are, we understand, very numerous, and several eminent obstetricians from Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and other parts of the Continent, have signified their intention to be present. To-morrow (Thursday) the foreign professors attending the soirée are invited to a dinner at Will's rooms, at which it is expected that a large number of the Fellows of the Obstetrical Society and others will be present.

Medical Council Punishments.

The following are the names of the delinquents who have been struck off the Medical Register, a list of whom has been delivered to all Medical Examining Boards, in order to prevent a re-examination and obtaining other qualifications, viz.:—

Abercrombie, Robert, well-known in connection with the notorious Strand Museum.

Barrett, John Carter, having been convicted of felony.

Barton, John, his name erased, "having been fraudulently or incorrectly made."

Broatch, John, for having obtained the entry of his name by a false declaration.

Brown, Hugh, his diploma having been obtained by a false statement of his age.

Cunning, William John, having been convicted of felony.

Dougal, Daniel, his diploma having been obtained by a false statement of his age.

Gourley, Daniel de la Cherris, having been convicted of a misdemeanour.

Jordan, Robert Jacob, of the notorious museum in George-street, Hanover-square.

Jones, David Griffiths, having been convicted of a misdemeanour.

Kearney, John, for "infamous conduct in a Professional respect."

La Mart, Samuel, "for infamous conduct in a Professional respect."

Organ, Richard, "for infamous conduct in a Professional respect."

Protheroe, John Edward, the entry of his name "having been fraudulently obtained."

Thomas, Evan, having been convicted of perjury.

Whalley, Thompson, having been convicted of a misdemeanour.

Wrixan, Robert, having been convicted of perjury. It is stated that other names will be submitted at the next meeting of the General Medical Council for removal from the Register.

Hospitals for Natives in Algeria.—The Emperor of the French has just directed that the subscription which had been opened to erect a monument in commemoration of his journey to Algeria with the Empress in 1809, should receive another destination. The money is to be employed in creating in the hospitals a certain number of wards for the reception of Arab patients exclusively. These measures are being carried out at Algiers, Constantina, and Bona.

Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical Society.—At the meeting of this Society, held on Tuesday, March 15, in the Hall of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the present year:—President: Dr. Allen Thompson. Vice-Presidents: Dr. Robert Paterson; Dr. John Coats. Council: Dr. Naismith, Hamilton; Dr. W. T. Gairdner; Dr. Yeaman; Mr. Robertson, Renfrew; Dr. Dewar; Dr. Tindal. Secretaries: Dr. James Adams; Dr. Robert Perry. Treasurer: Dr. Howard.
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We are not to be assumed to agree with the views of our Correspondents whose communications we insert for the purpose of affording opportunity for the elucidation of all shades of opinion in things medical. Our revision of letters is, therefore, confined to the removal of statements or expressions which we consider unsuitable or irrelevant to the subject in hand.

THE VALUE OF ALBUMINOUS URINE AS A DIAGNOSTIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—Among the many fallacies and exaggerations in the practice of medicine, I do not know one more hurtful than the undue importance which is now attributed to the occasional presence of albumen in the urine, or albuminuria as it is called. As for myself, I have ever considered the excretion of albumen to be analogous to various hemorrhages, which denote totally opposite characters in the system, both athenic and asthenic. Of the former, a good example may be found in pneumonia, and of the latter, the bleeding from various organs in the latter stages of severe small-pox, of fevers, and of seury; and therefore in the treatment of disease, the presence or absence of albumen has never deterred me from combating the more salient symptoms that have shown themselves. Where albumen has escaped in large quantities or is of longer duration, as I have found, becomes exhausted, suffering also from great thirst; in fact, very similar to those who have suffered from severe loss of blood, or exhausting diseases, as diabetes. I have not myself had the time or inclination to analyze the urine of the patients—it would be, in my opinion, to prove a negative.

Those who attach so much importance to albumen ought to have satisfactorily proved that its presence in the urine invariably indicates the granular kidneys or disorganization of the system. A friend of mine who followed the teaching of his professors in this respect for some years till a most erroneous prognosis that he gave, on the detection of this albumen in urine, induced him to carefully investigate the subject; and he has assured me that he often finds it in cases of totally diverse natures, that it is often present one day and absent the next, and that it ceases to escape altogether, and that he concludes that the mere presence of albumen in the urine, without other symptoms, does not indicate organic disease or a breaking up of the constitution.

I will briefly relate two cases in which the presence of albumen in the urine was the entire foundation of the treatment, to the exclusion of other far more important indications. One who had severe congestion of the lungs with spitting of blood; this patient was relieved by antimony and the usual remedies. Another in a patient who might be fairly termed an athlete, and who up to the time of his attack (pneumonia) had been engaged in occupation requiring a large amount of bodily and mental exertion. This gentleman had never been seriously ill; whatever deviations from health he suffered from had been of a sthenic and part of an asthenic nature; his condition of body was excellent; he neglected himself and would not submit to the necessary treatment to reduce inflammation; the consequence was effusion into the ventricles of the brain. I proposed to use mercurial furs, believing that if the patient lived long enough for the mercury to act it would afford a good chance for the absorption of the fluid. An eminent hospital physician was called in, who, on applying a test for albumen in the urine, and succeeding in detecting a small quantity, at once protested against the use of mercury. He could suggest nothing at all likely to cause absorption of the fluids but a blister and aperients. As it was a matter of great doubt whether the patient could survive long enough for the mercury to act and other reasons, I reluctantly acquiesced, and had the mortification to see the case terminate in death in thirty hours after the consultation, feeling assured that no adequate measures had been adopted for the removal of the fluid.

It may be fairly asked what can be the difference between a learned physician who thus acts, and the water doctors who were in vogue about a century and a half ago, and who were learned quacks? Indeed is there much difference between them and Sandrigo, the creator of Le Sage to illustrate the narrowness of views of physicians in his day; and surely physicians who close their eyes to obvious facts and adopt one particular view merely because it is in vogue, are equally as absurd as Sandrigo, who could only think of bleeding and warm water. There is an anecdote related of a physician who, on a tailor's wife bringing a bottle of her husband's urine for the purpose of his prescribing for him, sending a bottle of his own, and telling the wife that it was as reasonable for him to expect her husband to make him cost by the examination of his urine, as it would be for him to prescribe by that alone.

It is far from my wish to undervalue the importance of the indications shown by urine and other excretions; my only object is to induce practitioners not to trust solely to one symptom; and I feel assured it would well repay the trouble if practitioners who have time and opportunities were to investigate this subject, and I doubt not that they would arrive at the same conclusion as my friend has done, that albumen may be often present in the urine without organic disease in the body, and that to give it so much importance to its presence is likely to lead them into serious errors.—Yours, &c.

A PHYSICIAN.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR,—I quite agree with "A Militia Surgeon," who wrote on the Fellowship in last week's impression, "that the highest position in the College should be thrown open to a certain grade in the profession;" but the determination of the characteristics of this grade is a most important question, on which I have hitherto been silent, because I felt that there were many other Fellow's far better entitled to speak than I.

Everything which has as yet been published on the subject has been in favour of doing away entirely with an examination, and conferring the Fellowship on the following grounds—viz.:

1st. The number of years spent in practice.
2nd. The payment of £20 or more.
3rd. Professional character.
4th. Moral and social reputation.

Now, let us for a moment conceive these conditions to have become law—a candidate applies; the first and second conditions are easily settled, but how as to the third and fourth? Who are entitled to judge, and who will do it? Plainly none but those professional men amongst whom he lives and practises; but which one of those will be bold enough to give any but a most favourable report of his professional, moral, and social character? If any one did so, he would expose himself either to the charge of having acted on professional jealousy, on the one hand, or an action at law on the other; hence, as a rule, every man who had spent a certain number of years in practice and could pay £20 would be entitled to the Fellowship, although perchance those twenty years have been spent in a species of professional or social vegetation which has just saved him from reproach, while many of his brethren have gone to their long home worn out at an early age, perhaps, by their efforts to benefit their fellowmen and the profession of their choice;
but efforts, alas! which their College had refused to reward because they had not lived long enough.

If all feelings unworthy of so grave a subject be cast aside, I cannot think that the voice of the Fellows of our Irish College will be in favour of such a course. If, for one, would not think of retaining the Fellowship under such circumstances. Indeed from what has been already written on the subject, the junior Fellows are placed in a very anomalous position, as they have been plainly told that hitherto the Fellowship has been conferred on a wrong class of men—viz., those who have been barely five years in practice and have passed a strict practical examination. Amongst this class my name appears. I procured the Fellowship in 1863, after five years' steady work (for I had always kept the Fellowship before me as a reward for industry in practice), and an expense of nearly fifty pounds. In the name of my junior brethren, in the services and at home, I ask our college to reflect and be just to her junior Fellows before she is generous to her senior Licentiates.

The sale of over two hundred and thirty Fellowships in 1844, to any one having any surgical qualification, has been a blot which Time only could wipe away. He has nearly done his work, and the Fellowship will ere long have recovered from the blow, which has been the real cause of so few having sought its honours since. Let us beware how it receives another even more disastrous. If the senior Licentiates are anxious to become Fellows, let an examination of such a practical character (on the operating table and in the hospital) be instituted as will entail no further study than a good surgeon's every-day practice requires, and no mere dexterity than any man entitled to call himself a Fellow of a College of Surgeons (especially our Irish one) should possess. Or if the College wishes to confer a mark of distinction on age and literary attainments in an exceptional case, let an honorary Fellowship be bestowed; while the examination for those five years and upwards in practice remains as before, or is made more practical.

By these means the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland will remain a title which an honest man will not hesitate to assume, while no injustice will be done to men who otherwise may feel it right to resign a title which, by close practical study, a severe examination, and no small cost, they thought they had won for life.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
H. R. HADDEN, F.R.C.S.I.

Clonakilty, March 22, 1866.

INDOOR CLOSETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—Believing that you require but a very slight apology for troubling you on so important a subject (which I now beg to offer), I venture to address you with reference to the important letter of Dr. Henry MacCorrniac, in your impression of the 31st ult.

First,—Considering it absolutely necessary as the preliminary step on the subject of "health of towns," that the urine should be kept as separate as possible from the feces, I have in every house I have occupied in this country contrived to effect this object completely by erecting the out-door privies on sloping ground, thereby leaving the former rapidly to be evaporated and absorbed, and the latter hardening in a few hours, so as to be removed to a distance and used for gardening purposes. Our in-door closets have pipes leading down to a similar sloping ground; but where natural sloping ground is unattainable, it might very frequently be made artificially, I conceive; and the further contrivance of fitting a piece of board in common privies lengthwise under the seat, to go low down, so as to let the urine run down into a receptacle by itself, and the feces to fall down on the other side into another separate receptacle by itself—a similar arrangement being practicable for indoor closets, I am led to believe.

I at the same time beg leave to mention, in regard to ventilation referred to by Dr. MacCorrniac, the very good effect of fitting bedroom windows with portable ban ten covered frames (at a cost of less than Is. each), which my friend Dr. T. Caldy, R.N., recommended for the purpose. They freely admit as much fresh air as required, while their outsides are found often saturated by the dampness or moisture which could not penetrate through the bunting. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
W. H. Browni,
Antiquus, 27th February, 1866.

ON CATTLE PLAGUE, ITS PREVENTION AND TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I do consider that well-timed and moderate ventilation, and the use of iodine as a disinfectant, in the byres of stock, are highly necessary and serviceable where the cattle rinderpest prevails. And to those which I formerly suggested in your journal, I may add two other medicines—viz., phthisis can and lux venenae, in suitable and proportionate doses for the disease, in its second or low stage; and in the intervals warm drinks of flour-novel gruel and strong sweet ale, given three times a day at least, with external mustard poultices to breast and neck repeated until relieved.

Balleggie, Perth.

TRIPLET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—An interesting case of the above having occurred in my practice last week, I will feel obliged if you record it in the next issue of your widely read journal.

About eleven o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst., I was called on at the workhouse to visit the wife of Sub-Constable Keehan, about six miles from this, who, the messenger stated, was in labour for the last three days, "that one child was born at four o'clock the preceding day, and that the midwife suspected she had another child." I proceeded at once, and on arriving at the residence of the patient went to her room. I found a very pale, delicate, and anemic woman, lying on her back, the "old woman" holding the funis united since the birth of the first child. Having placed the patient in the usual position, I made an examination, but could not make out the presentation. It was not a head or breech, but I could feel ribs through the membranes, yet unbroken and high up. I at once ruptured the membranes and delivered the infant, the uterus assisting as soon as I got the breech into the hollow of the sacrum. So soon as the infant was expelled, I passed my left hand over the abdomen to feel the state of the uterus, and was more than surprised to find a third child still in utero. Having tied the funis and separated the infant, I at once made an examination but could feel no presentation. I passed my hand into the uterus, and having ruptured the membranes I turned the child, and with great difficulty delivered the infant, which was very large. There were two large placenta which I had to remove. As there was a disposition to haemorrhage, I put on a large pad and binder, and gave stimulants. The children are strong and healthy, the first and last larger than the second—two females and one male.

I reported this case in the proper quarter, and got on yesterday from the "Keeper of the Privy Purse," the usual Queen's donation of £3, to assist the mother after her confinement of three children at one birth." This woman, Mrs. K., has now eight children, the eldest under ten years—that is ten in family living on something over 2 per month. I had a case of twins within the month in the same locality; mother
FEES TO MEDICAL WITNESSES IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—Perhaps you may consider the enclosed communication worth a place in your next issue.—I am, yours, &c.

Mitchedown, March 23, 1866.

W. O'NEILL.

[Copy.]

"Dublin Castle, 19th March, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to inform you, in reference to your letter of the 14th instant, that Mr. Gilman, Crown Solicitor, has been instructed to pay you two guineas on account of the fees due to you for your attendance at Petty Sessions in the above case.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. LACOMBE.

DR. RICHARDSON ON LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—Dr. Richardson has done me the honour to notice my communication on the subject he has brought before the profession. I am glad to find that his instrument has not been patented; my information to that effect was derived from the instrument-maker to whom I applied here, in the first instance, for the necessary apparatus. I was obliged at first to use Dr. A. Clark's spray producer for the larynx, and I found it answer very well. I have since used Dr. Richardson's own instrument and found that they are equal in their performance as far as a single jet is concerned; but I now see with Dr. R., that the little glass instrument which I have used is incapable of adaptation for a compound jet. If any one will try to produce the effect just short of the freezing point, and then prick the part with anything sharp, he will find the phenomenon which I have alluded to—viz., the sudden accession of the blanching due to the freezing of the tissues. I operated on myself and on one of my pupils in this way, pricking the hand with a brass pin, and I found that a considerable amount of inflammation followed; in two days the part presented the same appearance as a burn of the second degree; and even now I can show the mark on my hand produced in the above way on the 24th February. I argued, that if this was the effect produced on sound skin, what would be the effect produced on a raw surface; and I ventured to suggest the use of chloroform in this latter instance, as having an anaesthetic property of its own, independent of that caused by rapid co-operation: I think it would be less liable to do mischief. I have operated now on several cases, and find that Dr. R.'s method gives the patient complete immunity from suffering, if applied with proper precautions in those cases suited for it. At the first operation for phlymosis in which I assisted, the patient complained of a good deal of pain, as the incision was performed too rapidly; since then I have performed this operation painlessly, but I occupied nearly five minutes in the removal of the prepuce. Nothing whatever instrument is used, the principle remains the same; and it is to the researches of Dr. Richardson that the public are indebted.—I remain, your obedient servant,

GlascoTT R. SYMES.

7, Hume-street, Dublin, 24th March.
into the mortality among the troops in China and the causes which led to it, and the conduct of the department of the Government whose duty it was to administer to the wants of those troops.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Colonel North asked whether it was the intention of Government to carry out the recommendations as regarded increased pay, &c., of the committee which was appointed to inquire into and report upon the grievances of medical officers of the army and navy.

The Marquis of Hartington said the report had only been received a short time since, and it was impossible at present to state how far the recommendations of the Commissioners would be carried out.

Colonel North said he would repeat the question after the recess.

MARCH 20th.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

Mr. B. Cochrane asked what rules were to be applied to Scotland with respect to the slaughter of infected sheep. It was stated the other night that the same rule would apply to sheep as to cattle; but if that were so, what would take place if the ring was broken out on a large hill farm?

Sir G. Grey said if the hon. gentleman would refer to the Act he would see that it directed the slaughter of all infected animals.

Mr. Cochrane wished to know whether, if on a large farm the disease should break out, the inspectors would have the power of ordering the slaughtering of any number of sheep.

Sir G. Grey said the hon. gentleman should have put the question when the Bill was under discussion. The interpretation of the Act was not left to the Government, but to the judicial authorities.

TRANSIT OF CATTLE BY RAILWAY.

Mr. Read asked if the transit of cattle by railway would be prohibited after the 24th of March.

Sir G. Grey thought that it would be desirable to continue the prohibition until the issue of the general order in council which was now under consideration. It would probably not be issued in time to come into operation on the 25th inst. Some time should be allowed in order that its effect might be generally known.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS IN CHINA.

Colonel North moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the mortality among the troops in China.

Sir H. Verney and the Marquis of Hartington agreed with Colonel North's motion, which was then carried.

MARCH 21st.

SHEEP, ETC., CONTAGIOUS DISORDERS PREVENTION ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of 11 and 12 Vict., cap. 107, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious disorders among sheep, cattle, and other animals.

MARCH 22nd.

FRESH OUTBREAK OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN LONDON.

The Earl of Lichfield asked his noble friend the President of the Council whether it was true that the Cattle Plague had been reintroduced into several parts of the metropolis by means of a cargo of animals imported from Holland.

Earl Granville—I am sorry to say there is no doubt whatever that within the last day or so a cargo of Dutch cattle arrived, affected as the noble earl has stated. I am told the said cattle came from a country not sufficiently visible, being only in a state of incubation, and that the Custom-house authorities did not detect its existence, but admitted the cattle into the metropolis. I may add that information having been received yesterday by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that proper precautions were not taken in Holland for the prevention of diseased cattle coming to this country, Her Majesty's Ministers have asked Her Majesty to appoint a Council to be held this week with a view to the issue of an Order prohibiting the importation of cattle from Holland until further notice.

Lord Denman urged the Government to establish a dead meat market. He was sure it would cause no inconvenience to the trade, and would tend much to prevent the spread of disease among the cattle.

VACCINATION BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on this Bill, Mr. Bruce begged to postpone the committee until the Wednesday after the Easter recess, but he wished to take the opportunity to remove a misapprehension which had created a great deal of alarm, and that was, that re-vaccination was made compulsory by the Bill. That was not the case. The object of the Bill was to remove a doubt whether the public vaccinator could be paid for re-vaccination, and it would enact that if any person desired to be re-vaccinated the Exchequer might receive two-thirds of the ordinary fee for his services.

The committee was then postponed.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL.

Lord G. Paget, in moving the second reading of this measure, explained that it was intended to renew an Act passed in 1864 for the health of our soldiers and sailors in the various ports, with additional powers recommended by a committee of medical men. It was proposed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Henley described the measure as a very queer Bill upon a very queer subject. Its object was to preserve the health of Her Majesty's forces, and it proposed to remove all the penalties which a higher Power had imposed upon sin, and to give the opportunity of sin without the punishment. He must appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether they could expect any blessing upon their legislation if they took these unhappy women, freed them from disease, and then turned them loose to follow the same wretched courses, without any attempt to reclaim them. The Inspectors were to be appointed for their bodies, but it was not proposed to take any advantage of the opportunity afforded by the curing of disease to induce them to lead a better life on their discharge. The principle of the measure had been in operation since the middle of 1864, but its effect did not appear to have been very satisfactory, for in the last report on the navy the medical gentlemen made no full consideration of the enormous reduction of disease in the home ports on account of this legislation." He regarded this legislation as vicious if unaccompanied by any attempt at reclamation, and he hoped the right hon. gentleman would introduce in committee provisions with that object.

Mr. Ayrton said his objections to the measure were still stronger than on the introduction of the original Act. Even in France a thinly veiled was thrown over these proceedings, by the suggestion of something being done to reclaim these unhappy creatures, but in this country the Government assumed no cloak of decency or morality by proposing anything for their benefit. It was simply a Bill for keeping public women at the public expense for the gratification of our soldiers and sailors.

Mr. C. Crewe, the Chairman of the Select Committee, observed that it was hardly possible this subject could be discussed then with the fulness which would be desirable. His noble friend, in proposing the second reading of the Bill, had merely proposed the continuation of a system which had received the sanction of Parliament. Neither his noble friend nor her Majesty's Government was desirous of introducing a system which was the ruin of the metropolis, and the noble marquis had announced his intention, at the proper time, to propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. It would be desirable that those gentlemen who had charged themselves with the painful duty of looking
The death-rate of the year, 225 in every 10,000 persons (in England 234), though much above the average, was lower than in the two previous years. In the towns the ratio was 274, in the rural districts 170. During the whole year the epidemic of typhus fever prevailed, but if it follows the usual three years course of epidemics it will die out with the setting in of the summer of this year. The mean mortality, 46.9, is 3.6deg above the average—a result produced mainly by the high temperature of June and July, and more especially September. September was close, dry, and sultry, particularly in its first half, with little or no wind; and during the latter half of the month a thick mist, or fog, settled over the ground, favouring the development of mildew, which attacked the turnips to a large extent, while the Rotten mud cattle plague spread over the country, but the mortality of the population was at its lowest rate. The natural increase of the population of Scotland, the excess of 113,126 births over 70,821 deaths, was 42,505, but 13,277 of the emigrants of the year were of Scottish birth, and the amount of the migration to England, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe is unknown. The Registrar-General mentions that the last sight of small-pox almost disappeared from Scotland in the year 1865. The compulsory Vaccination Act came into operation in 1864 and in that year more than 95 per cent. of the children who lived long enough were successfully vaccinated under the Act. Of the residue 0.67 per cent. proved constitutionally insusceptible, in as many instances vaccination was postponed, others had been vaccinated by clergy-men or midwives, and the rest reported as the last sight of throw out removal. The deaths from small-pox in the year 1861-5 cannot be known for many months, except so far as relates to the eight principal towns in which more than half the deaths occur, and there they fell from 816 in 1863 to 679 in 1864, and to 67 in 1865. But small-pox comes in epidemic waves; a very high wave flowed over the eight towns in 1864, but the small-pox is a very low trough indeed in 1865. We must wait to see to what extent the disappearance of small-pox from Scot- land may be owing to unknown atmospheric influence. Scotland is not a country where vaccination was previously neglected; the great majority of the children were vaccinated either by a surgeon or by a midwife, or the derry-man. But it can scarcely be doubted that the general adoption of vaccination under the new Act has already had considerable effect in reducing the mortality, notwithstanding the proportion of adults who remain unprotected, and the allowance of six months before the vaccination of infants is required by the law. The payment of the medical fee under the Act is a very heavy burden to some classes.

LIVE CATTLE AND DEAD MEAT.
The chief entrance to the filthy dead-meat market of the metropolis is sochoke full of carts and horses, dogs, butchers, live cattle dealers, and dead cattle, that even the stout policemen can scarcely keep order among the surging mass of men and beasts, and have to work hard to prevent absolute riot. We notice here that the worst-behaved of the crowd are not the drivers of the railway vans, among whom there seems to be a fair amount of discipline, but the men in charge of a number of small carts, the meat of which is packed in queer-looking hampers, of no particular colour, and certainly not particularly clean. These men, we are told, are "Whitechapel butchers." It appears that the greater quantity of foreign cattle and sheep—amounting to no less than 2855 oxen, 323 calves, and 8847 sheep, or above 12,000 head, in the week ending Saturday last—which is imported from abroad is sent into the mysterious regions of Whitechapel, to be converted into meat. It is here, in Warwick-lane, not wide enough for two donkey-carts to pass each other, that we meet the tides of food supply for the great metropolis—the foreign tide from Whitechapel, and the railway-borne tide from Land's End, the Irish Channel, and the Thames. The growth by sea and steam by land have carried the life sustenance of the three million inhabitants of London, thus far, with the precision of clockwork—it is not more than 12 hours ago since yonder waggon-load of prime beef left Scotland; but here, in this wretched lane, the whole wonder of our modern civilization comes to an ignominious standstill. Is there anything more disgraceful to city management than this so-called metropoli- tan dead-meat market? The reply to the question which we ask ourselves here is, Warwich-lane, 5 a.m., is in volleys of hideous oaths, worthy of Newgate, in ex communi cation before the Police Commissioners, Mr. James Allport, traffic manager of the Midland Railway, speaking modestly, declared that "to regulate the supply of food for London from the country would involve an amount of organization which, much as railway men are accustomed to that sort of thing, he should shrink from." As far as we have been able to learn from our visit to Newgate-market, and inquiries made on the spot, we must say that the "railway men" are carrying their duty regarding this question more than their duty in this extraordinary emergency; but that the men to whom the local government of the metropolis is intrusted, the "fathers of the City" in the first instance, are shamefully neglecting their business. This dead-meat market is so large that it has been seen by many persons in the streets of London, and before the breaking out of the cattle plague there were sent into that dark and dirty hole, dignified by the name of a market, not less than 120,000 tons of meat annually, or above five millions of pounds per week, and the quantity at present has probably tripled. The man of the future, therefore, who looks around the corners of these islands, and even from the farthest end of Europe, food is gathered to supply the wants of the greatest assemblage of human beings in the world, and when it has been gathered at so much trouble, and an infinite expenditure of time and money, and after it has been transported to that great city which is the very heart of the big city with marvellous speed, there is not so much as a decent shed to shelter the valuable stores. Oh, that but "railway man," so much abused in our days by all too facile talk, could do a great work for the better hand for a single year or even only a single month! For half a generation the "dismarking of Newgate-market" has been talked of in the City, and still there is nothing but talk. And there seems no likelihood that the thing will ever be done unless Government steps in. The Midland Railway already has commenced market building, and other hopes, we hope, will follow in the path. Nothing but a good market-place fit for the requirements of London is wanted to complete the revolution in the traffic from "live cattle to dead meat"—a revolution desirable, but unfulfilled, one which will benefit the railway companies who carry dead meat instead of live stock to the London and other great markets of the country.—Railway News.
many of them, prejudiced against the limejuice, it was so tart. It was not his duty to see the men drink it. Mr. Coleman, who appeared to watch the proceedings for the Board of Trade, stated, in answer to the complaint, that the Royal Navy the men were called up at noon daily and made to drink the limejuice in the presence of an officer. It was mixed with rum. In the merchant service the captain was only bound to serve it out, not to see it swallowed. Captain McMillan of the vessel that went up the river for the limejuice. Mr. Harry Leach, medical officer on board the "Dreadnought," said that the cases of scurvy brought under his care on the 16th inst., from on board the St. Andrew's Castle with which he had ever seen. The man Griffiths died the next day. He had been assaulted some time before he received the so-called limejuice from on board that ship. He was assisted by a chemist of high standing. They found that the fluid was not limejuice at all. It was either citric acid and water or weak lemonjuice and water, but they believed that it was merely citric acid and water. The mixture was quite inert and useless as an anti-scrobutic. If mariners had good limejuice on board ship, and if it were taken regularly, eight per cent of the cases of scurvy which occurred would never take place. A juror said that he considered the case one of manslaughter. The Coroner said that the firm which supplied the ship were liable to a penalty of £50 under the Merchant Shipping Act—a fine too far to save a punishment for such an offence. It should, however, be borne in mind that the provisions supplied by the same firm were of excellent quality. It was a case which he hoped the Board of Trade would take up, but the offence did not amount to one of manslaughter. The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased died from scurvy; and the jury further say that the jury do not consider the limejuice supplied by the firm in chemical detection perfectly useless as a preventive of scurvy." The coroner said the case of this ship would be brought under the notice of the House of Commons.

THE SICK POOR IN ST. PANCARS.

In a report presented lately to the St. Pancras guardians it is stated that during the past three months the cost of the cod liver oil supplied by the district medical officers to out-door sick-poor was £3 2s., and of quinine dispensed by them £3 12s. 10d. The total cost was £6 14s. 10d., being an average expenditure of about 2s. per week by each district medical officer. The value of medical extras supplied during the period was £8 13s. 4d., showing a decrease of £4 7s. 4d., compared with the preceding quarter. The result was considered in the report as "highly satisfactory." The cost of the quinine was 18d. per ounce, 2d. per dram of cod liver oil and quinine. It was also stated in the report that the supplying of nourishments by the relieving officers, instead of by the medical officers, had been attended with good results, and the system is found to answer well. In proof of this it was stated that during the thirteen weeks ended the 23rd of February last the number of medical orders issued was 4007, which was a decrease of 531 as compared with the thirteen weeks ended the 1st of December, 1865. Having regard, therefore, to the superior administrative powers of the relieving officers, the report concludes by recommending that in cases of great emergency only that may occur during the hours the relief officers are closed the medical officers be authorized to give an order for meat in lieu of the relief, such cases shall be afterwards referred to the relieving officer to whom they were delivered in the usual manner. Also that the district medical officers shall furnish to the Stores Committee every Monday a return of the meat so ordered, setting forth the name, residence, and number of the patients on whom it was granted, the date and hour on which the meat was ordered. There is also a further check placed on the medical officers in order to avoid extravagance on their part. Cod liver oil and quinine are to be supplied to them at the workhouse infirmary, and no order to be dispensed by them at any one time to each district medical officer are one Winchester quart of cod liver oil and 1oz. bottle of quinine, and they are required to be particularly careful to report weekly the quantities they supply to each patient. After a discussion the report was adopted by the Board.

PAID NURSES IN WORKHOUSE HOSPITALS.—The guardians of the Strand Union have decided upon appointing paid nurses in their workhouse infirmary.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN BELGIUM.

The Nordic states that the rinderpest rages with such intensity among the herded cattle in the district of Merchem near Antwerp, that the Belgian Government has found it expedient to send there two veterinary surgeons from Brussels, who ordered that 36 diseased animals belonging to one herd should be immediately slaughtered. The population of Merchem is very small, and consists of farmers who live in the trenches in which the diseased cattle were buried, and carried off the carcases. A guard of soldiers was sent from Antwerp to prevent a repetition of the act. The cattle slaughter in the district of Merchem continues. Of 126 head of stock from one farm, 96 were slaughtered on Sunday last. The civil and military authorities of the place, supported by a strong body of gendarmes, and attended by two veterinary surgeons, remained constantly on the spot. The Belgian Minstre publishes a Royal decree announcing that the compensation allowed to the owners of cattle slaughtered in consequence of the rinderpest will not be paid unless the diseased animal shall have been one month in the owner's possession. This measure is adopted in consequence of the authorities having been convinced that the re-appearance of the rinderpest at Antwerp is the result of neglect on the part of the farmers, who, counting on the indemnity allowed by the Government, pay no attention to the health of the animals they purchase.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND FOR FEBRUARY.

The following is the monthly return (omitting the tables) of the births, deaths, and marriages registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland during February last, published by authority of the Registrar-General.—During the month of February 1865 there were registered in the eight principal towns of Scotland the births of 3028 children; of whom 1553 were males, and 1475 females. Of that number, 2709 were legitimate, and 319 illegitimate, being in the proportion of 105 per cent. of the births as illegitimate, or one illegitimate birth in twenty. The illegitimate births in the several towns were as follows:—In Glasgow, 67 per cent.; in Perth, 75; in Leith, 76; in Edinburgh, 113; in Paisley, 115; in Aberdeen, 126; and in Dundee, 127 per cent. 560 marriages were registered during February, being the largest number registered in the month of February during the last eleven years. The deaths of 2178 persons were registered in the eight towns during the month, of whom 1103 were males, and 1075 females. This number is very much below that for the same month in the year 1864; in 1864, 2249, and in the last ten years the average for the month for the ten previous years. Of the 2178 deaths recorded during the month, 875, or 40 per cent., were of children under five years of age. In Paisley, 50 per cent. of the persons who died were under five years of age; in Dundee, 29 cent. of the deaths were reported as of children. 60 deaths were attributed to whooping-cough and in Dundee, 41 per cent.; in Aberdeen, 43 per cent.; in Greenock, 47 per cent.; and in Leith, 50 per cent. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases proved fatal to 518 persons, thus constituting 24 per cent. of the mortality. The combined prevalence of measles, scarlatina, and typhus in Aberdeen, and of typhus in Paisley, caused this rate to be exceeded in each of these towns. Typhus was the most fatal epidemic, having caused 103 deaths, or 8.5 per cent. of the deaths. In Paisley it caused 19 per cent. of the deaths; in Dundee, 15 per cent.; in Aberdeen, 7; in Edinburgh, 7.5; in Perth, 7.5; in Leith, 6.1; and in Greenock, 2.8 per cent. of the deaths. Of the 103 deaths tabulated under typhus, 114 were registered as dysentery, 19 as cases of apoplexy, and 33 as of an origin, or as being of obscure origin, and 22 as being of caustic fever. Hooping-cough was the next most fatal epidemic, having caused 93 deaths, or 4.2 per cent. of the mortality. Scarlatina caused 64 deaths, measles, 51; diarrhoea and dysentery, 57; croup, 26; diphteria, 14; and whooping-cough, 14. Of the diarrhoea 32 deaths; paralysis, 39; and diseases of the heart, 39. The deaths from inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs (not including consumption, hooping-cough, or croup) amounted to 427; those from consumption alone numbered 261, 59 deaths were attributed to violent disease, of which three were suicides. Three deaths were caused by intermence, and one by delirium tremens. One male and six females were aged 90 years and upwards, the oldest being the widow of a sergeant, aged 100 years.
THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Mark-lane Express states that the cattle plague recovery rate in the last week of February was, for the whole of Great Britain, 13.377 per cent. At the commencement of November it was only 5.233 per cent.

A report published in the same journal says that at the Hounslow estate, the London milk cows have been free from signs of the disease for five days since Mr. Stanhope, M.I.P., was fined £20 and costs for having, on the 29th of January, removed two cows and sixteen bullocks from Revesby to Tattershall along a public highway.

J. J. Mechi, writing in the Gardener's Chronicle on this subject, says:

"It is well known in Essex that nearly every case of an infected herd arose in the first instance from the purchase of an apparently healthy suckling calf. I know of many such instances in my own neighbourhood, although, fortunately, I have at present escaped, having declined to purchase my usual supply of calves. I believe the fact to be that if, immediately preceding parturition, the cow receives the germ of the rinderpest, the calf is also infected, and although for three to ten days after its birth it may appear vigorous and healthy, it then succumbs, and infects the stock with which it is mixed. Having had the experience of thirty-nine calves born on one farm, either reared or bred here, I have observed the same result with ordinary fever, or other complaints of the cow."

A writer in the Farmer, who advocates the use of iodine as a disinfectant, gives the following extract from a letter which he received from a medical gentleman on the subject, instance the results which it has accomplished, and pointing out the mode of taking it:-

"I have the happiness to tell you that iodine has been used for three months under trial in this afflicted county of Cumberland, with the following result:—That in no farm where it has been fairly used has the cattle plague appeared; and that there are several farms which are surrounded by most virulent disease. These farms, where iodine was used to fumigate their byres, have for two months enjoyed complete immunity from disease. The mode of using the iodine is this:—To a byre of twelve cows take a common brick, place it upon the fire until it is quite hot, nearly red. Carry it into the byre, the cows all being in their stalls, close the doors and windows, then throw on the heated brick one-fourth of a wineglassful of iodine. Keep the doors and windows closed for ten minutes."

Mr. Panter, in giving evidence before the Commission, says, in reference to the London cowhouses:

"The London dairy system of wearing cows is not such as to encourage the propagation of disease. Forty or fifty per cent. of them are well managed and kept clean, and well ventilated and drained. There are exceptions which are grossly mismanaged. The usual mode of treating a cowshed in London with regard to replenishing the stock is that, as soon as a cow gets down to about five quarts of milk a day, the dairyman looks at her, and considers what she is worth the most for; and as they do not usually breed in London, she is sent to the butcher generally when the quantity of milk gets down to five quarts a day. The average time that a cow remains is not more than six months—hardly that. The moment she gets down to this low supply of milk she is sent into the market to be sold to the butchers, and very often the pleuroneumonia takes them off long before that. The London dairies are far freer from the pleuroneumonia for many weeks together. I think this is the result of the unthorough feeding. It comes from the artificial and heavy feeding upon brewers' grains in a great measure, that system being resorted to for forcing the milk to the greatest extent; and from the constant purchasing of animals in the market which introduces infection."

In reply to a question as to whether he thought it desirable for the health of cattle to do away with the London dairies, Mr. Panter said:

"Certainly the London atmosphere cannot be a very wholesome one for the cattle to breathe; in a great many parts of London at any rate. The trade could be carried on without having the dairies in London itself. The deficiency of milk is wonderfully met now by what comes from the country. Milk is brought by train, and London seems to suffer very little as regards the quantity of milk since the cattle plague has been in existence. I consider that the milk we have at London is better than the milk that is produced actually in the cowhouses in London."

UNFOUNDED CHARGE AGAINST A PARISH SURGEON.

The Brighton papers contain an account of a charge of neglect, preferred by one Henry Davis of Essex Cottage, College-place, against Mr. George Geere, Medical Officer for the eastern district of the parish of Brighton. The proceedings were ordered by the Poor-law Board, and were conducted by the Poor-law Inspector of the district. The subject of the inquiry was the death of a woman named Fanny Hutson, who died on Tuesday, Nov. 21 last, at 11, Paradise-street, the property of Mr. Davis, who alleged that she had died in her confinement through the negligence of Mr. Geere. He called witnesses with the view of showing that Mr. Geere had not promptly attended to the case; but their evidence was of a hearsay character only, founded upon statements which were said to have been made by the husband of the deceased, who had died about a fortnight after the wife of typhus fever. Mr. Geere, one of the District Surgeons of the Dispensary, who attended the deceased woman up to the period of her confinement, informed the Court that she was suffering from typhus fever, and there seemed to be no doubt that she had died prematurely on account of this disease. The persons who were with the family before and after the woman died said they heard no complaint made by the husband against Mr. Geere. On the 17th of November, the deceased was brought into negligence was the unsupported statement that he had been sent three times on the day of her death, and that she did not attend till she was dead. It appeared that deceased had been attended from Nov. 17th to 20th by Mr. Pocock for fever, but when he was told she was pregnant he (it being against the rules of the Dispensary to attend in cases of puerperal fever) advised her removal to the workhouse. The medical officer of the workhouse or the or the obtaining of a parish surgeon. On Tuesday, Nov. 21st, the husband made application to the parish, and obtained a medical order from the assistant-overseer for Mr. Geere to attend to the case. This order was issued at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and, when left at Mr. Geere's surgery, he was not at home. The woman was confined very shortly afterwards. The husband and persuaded the assistant to send an order to take her to the workhouse, and the wife, although not yet several days old, was sent for; and at two o'clock a little girl was sent with a note to Mr. Geere to tell him Mrs. Hutson was put to bed. He was still out, and the girl brought the note back about four o'clock, having gone to a cousin's in the meantime, and at six o'clock Hutson was going again to Mr. Geere, when he met him on the road. By the time he arrived the woman was dead. The case was the man made no reference to the case being urgent; that he never even said his wife was pregnant, or the order would have been endorsed "urgent;" but he merely applied for his wife to be removed to the Infirmary as suffering from fever. Mr. Geere, in reply to the Inspector, said, had the order been marked "urgent," he would have attended the case. It was proved that others of the family had suffered from fever, and the description of the house was horrible. There were only three rooms in it—a bedroom, kitchen, and wash-house; no back yard or back windows, and there was a stench so offensive that Mr. Pocock said he was compelled on one occasion to stand outside the house to talk to the patient. Mr. Barlow, one of the visitors, said he asked the eldest daughter from whence this stench arose, and she pointed to a copper in the corner of the washhouse, and said, "That is where the 'matter' runs from the copper across the kitchen." There was a mark where something
had been running from the copper, and had dried up; but in the area, close to the door, there was a privy, which was full and very offensive, and the bricks and mortar had fallen down. The daughter told him they could not use the privy, but were obliged to make use of utensils in the house, and she believed that what oozed from the copper came from the back yard of No. 10, only done in. In this "house" there lived eight people! Its condition was reported to the Sanitary Committee of the Town Council, and Mr. Davis, who accessed Mr. Geere of reporting it, admitted that he made no complaint against Mr. Geere till after the house was reported, and he gave as a reason why the complaint was so long deferred—six weeks after the death—that there could be no statement of such information. At the conclusion of the inquiry the inspector said he had to make a report to the Poor-law Board, and had no doubt the guardians would receive it shortly with (which he had no doubt they would like) an expression of opinion upon the case.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

At an extraordinary meeting of the members of Convocation of this University, held on Wednesday, Dr. Storrarr in the chair, Mr. Jessel, Q.C., moved the following resolution:—"That a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament praying that two members may be given to the University of London, such petition to be signed by the Chairman of the Convocation." He remarked that the number of constituents, supporting the Universities of London to be represented, would be 1729. In 1869, at which time any new Reform Bill might be supposed to come into operation, the constituency of the University of London would be 2000. It was clear, he thought, that there could not be a better constituency than a number of learned and accomplished men, for it was impossible that such a body could consent to be represented by a man who was inferior to the bulk of them in knowledge and education. Such a constituency, moreover, would be above all bribery and corruption, and beyond all suspicion of it. On these grounds he held that University representation would be a benefit not only to the University, but to the whole country. He should like to know what constituency could be found which would give 2000 persons equal in intelligence, experience, and knowledge of something of social standing, to those of the University of London. The members of the University who were entitled to vote were under fifty years of age and above twenty-four, so that all the voters would be in the prime of life. A representation of the University of London would also accomplish this, that every class of learned men would be represented, more especially the class of medical men, of whose accomplishments the University of London might justly be proud. The claims of the University had been recognized by three Governments, the Liberals, the Tories, and the Government of Lord Aberdeen, which might be supposed to represent the middle party between them. Under these circumstances he thought it would be put on an equality with the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He hoped that the time would come when, the University sending two members to Parliament, the word 'religion' would never be mentioned either by the electors or the elected.

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. N. Fowler (their candidate for the representation of the City of London), who strongly urged the claims of the medical profession to have a voice in the House of Commons. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of matters of detail, especially a recommendation of the educational branches, and eventually the resolution was unanimously agreed to. It was then arranged that Dr. Storrarr, the Master of Convocation, should take measures to secure the presentation of a petition to the House of Commons founded upon the resolution.

JOHN SPURGIN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

We regret to announce the death of this well-known and estimable physician, and the sorrow with which the intelligence of his death has been received is increased by the circumstance that he himself attributed the fatal illness from which he has for some months been suffering to the injuries he received from robbers in Bishopsgate-street in September last. On one of the days in that month, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, he had returned from visiting a patient at Wanstead, and had got only a few hundred yards from the Great Eastern Railway, on foot, when he was suddenly (to use his own expression) "butted" by a man, who threw himself head foremost at Dr. Spurgin, striking him on the chin and breast, and falling on him as Dr. Spurgin fell. The ruffian, placing his knee on the pit of the stomach, snatched at a gold chain and valuable gold watch, and, waving them hurriedly to some one behind, rose and commenced running in an opposite direction. After lying stunned for a moment, Dr. Spurgin rose and attempted to follow the garrotter, whom he still had in sight, when a man suddenly appeared at the corner of an alley, and exclaimed, "Hallo! What's the matter?" "Why," said Dr. Spurgin, "this man has just stolen my watch!" "Oh, has he?" was the reply, while in an instant the unfortunate gentleman was tripped up and fell prostrate on the flags, sustaining a second time serious injuries. Both miscreants got off scot free; there was no policeman near or in sight, and no one to lend a helping hand till it was too late.

Dr. Spurgin obtained his degree at Cambridge in 1824, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, in 1826, the custom at the College at that period being to admit almost immediately into the Fellowship all medical graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. For many years Dr. Spurgin held the honorary appointment of Physician to the Foundling Hospital, an office which he relinquished a few years since. He delivered the Harrison Oration in 1851, and in 1853 he delivered six lectures on Materia Medica, which he subsequently printed in a small volume; and among other works he wrote one entitled, "The Physician for all; his Philosophy, Experience, and Mission." Dr. Spurgin was a man of considerable general and scientific attainments, and was for many years a director of the Polytechnic Institution. He possessed a very good, though rather limited, practice. His religious tenets were those introduced by Swedenborg, who having introduced him to many of the followers of that sect. He had passed through many vicissitudes of life, having at one time lost considerable sums of money by unfortunate ventures, but latterly he had again risen to affluence. He had also experienced some severe domestic afflictions. He was twice married, and was 68 years of age at the time of his death. He was held in great and deserved esteem by a large circle of friends.


We are sorry to have to record the death of Mr. J. Waller Nelson, B.A., M.R.C.S.Eng., eldest son of Dr. Nelson of Birmingham. Mr. Nelson's death resulted from diphtheria, caught in the General Hospital, where he has for some time past been residing as one of the resident pupils, and lately as resident medical officer (pro tem). Some few months ago a former resident pupil of the hospital also fell a victim to the same malady. Mr. Nelson was a very distinguished student of Queen's College, Birmingham, and a graduate with high honours of the London University. His untimely death, at the early age of 23 years, and at the beginning of a career which promised to be more than ordinarily brilliant, has caused much regret among the profession in Birmingham.
THE PRIORITY OF INVENTION IN LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

The application of ether as a local anaesthetic by Richardson's apparatus has met with much success, excited much interest, and secured for the inventor a celebrity which must be most gratifying to him. We should be sorry to detract from the credit which is certainly due to Dr. Richardson for the practical application of an agent, the use of which had certainly not before been generally known or appreciated. Nevertheless, we must claim fair play for those to whose observation and judgment the principle of the application is due, and we are certain Dr. Richardson will be as ready to do them justice as we are. The credit of the first suggestion as to the local application of anaesthetic vapour undoubtedly is due to Dr. Hardy of Dublin, who published in *The Medical Press* of November 15, 1854, an account of the instrument now known as Hardy's Vapour Douse, by the use of which he hoped to obtain a condition of local anaesthetic without the inhalation of ether or chloroform. That instrument is still well-known in Dublin, and Dr. Hardy's observations on it were republished by him and are in the hands of many of our readers. We don't set up Dr. Hardy's claim to priority in Dr. Richardson's principle, because the refrigeration of the part by evaporation was not one of the objects of the Vapour Douse, but we notice it to show that the specific anaesthetic effect of vapourised ether was utilised years before Dr. Richardson proposed it. Dr. Richardson, of course, lays no claim to originality in the use of cold for allaying pain, and it is not therefore necessary to go into the details of Arnott's or Blundell's inventions. What Dr. Richardson asks credit for having done is, that he at once combined the principles of Hardy's douse, Arnott's congelation, and the well-known toy perfumes vapouriser (the latter being only a simplification of the French fluid pulveriser), in the instrument which bears his name. The production of cold for anaesthetic purposes by the evaporation of ether, was on record long before Dr. Richardson suggested his apparatus, and every effect which it is capable of producing was publicly anticipated long before the vapouriser existed at all. The following extract from a work entitled "A Treatise on Surgical Anaesthesia," by Maurice Perrie and Luddick Lallemand, published in Paris in the year 1863, proves this fact:—

"Monsieur Guérard, instead of trying the inhalation of air charged with the vapour, or of making use of douches, formed the idea of bringing the ether to bear directly on the parts he wished to render insensible. By his instructions, M. Mathieu made him an apparatus calculated to realize the desired effect. The instrument is a small moveable syringe, which, when once filled with ether, is placed upon an elongated support, fitted with a spring. This spring, as it stretches, moves the piston of the syringe as soon as the cock, with which the latter is fitted, is opened. The whole apparatus is mounted on two split stems, on which the mouth-piece of an ordinary pair of bellows is placed, and which have to be blown whilst the jet of ether is being thrown on the skin. This modification of M. Guérard commenced a new phase of the question of local anaesthesia. The author announced to the hospital surgeon that he had in several cases obtained excellent effects from his method. Others have been equally satisfied with it, but nobody has studied the question with so much care as M. Richet, who made it the subject of a very interesting paper. The cases detailed by M. Richet are fourteen in number and classed under three heads. The first comprises only one case, in which the evaporation of the ether was followed by no positive result; the second head embraces three cases in which the anaesthesia was complete enough to make the skin insensible, but not of sufficient duration to allow the operation to be completed without pain; lastly, under a third head are ten observations relative to the opening of a ganglionic abscess in the groin, two abscesses in the arm-pit, an abscess on the breast, a phlegmon on the arm, to the cutting of an anthrax on the thigh, a suppurated hygroma, and lastly, two whitlows. In every one of these cases the anaesthesia was complete and sufficiently prolonged. The author has noticed that under the influence of ether rapidly evaporating the skin does not change colour to any great extent, and that the capillary circulation is in no way changed. Some patients complain of a disagreeable prickly sensation; others, and these the greater proportion, feel nothing but an agreeable freshness. Above all, localized etherisation has never been followed by the slightest inflammatory symptom. The appliance used by M. Richet was sometimes that of M. Guérard, often a simple ordinary bellows. The ether was allowed to fall drop by drop on the part to be benummed. An assistant, furnished with a pair of bellows, kept up the current of air."

But there has been a still closer approximation to Dr. Richardson's apparatus, and any of our readers who can refer to the source of our information will find that as far back as twelve years ago an apparatus was invented which effected exactly the same purpose as Dr. Richardson's instrument by almost identical means.

In the *Gazette des Hôpitaux* for April 1, 1854, there is a description and figure of M. Mathieu's instrument for producing local anaesthesia by congelation, which clearly and distinctly proves that it differs in nothing except in mere mechanical detail from that of Dr. Richardson. Not only was the local anaesthesia produced by congelation, and the congelation by the evaporation of sulphuric ether, but to hasten that evaporation the ether was impinged upon the part to be frozen in the form of spray produced by a rapid current of air. To attain this object a reservoir of ether compressed by a spring piston was attached to a pair of bellows, in such a manner that a tube with a minute opening poured a small stream of ether right in front of the nozzle of the bellows, the current of air from which instantly converted it into fine spray, and in that form blew it upon the part to be frozen. In mechanical detail Dr. Richardson's instrument is twelve years in advance of Mathieu's, but in the principle upon which it is based it can hardly claim to be superior. We do not for a moment suggest that Dr. Richardson knowingly appropriated the principle of Mathieu's instrument. He enjoys the credit of having planned the development of the fluid-pulveriser into a useful and practically convenient apparatus, the ready adoption of which is prima facie evidence of its superior efficiency.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

Mr. Giffen begs us to inform the Poor-Law Medical Officers that the following subscriptions have been received by him towards the funds of the Association:—

G. Taylor, St. Faith's, 10s.; H. H. Ellis, Poole, 5s.; Haynes (New and Haynes), 21s.; E. Owen, Epsom, 10s.; A. Studman, Epsom, 10s.; G. H. Hardy, Auckland, 5s.; Newman and Atkins, Cosford, 10s.; A. Roberts, Holborn, 10s. By Mr. Prowse—T. Odell, Hertford, 10s.; H. Jepson, Kingston, 10s.; A. Kirkland, Amersham, 10s.

BOOK RECEIVED.

Medical News.

University of London.—The following candidates passed the late examination for the degree of Master in Surgery:—
Andrew, Edwin, M.D., University College.
D'Arcy, Peter Murray, M.B., University of Edinburgh.
Doolin, Peter Majority, M.B., University of Edinburgh.
Doolin, Andrew, M.D. (Gold Medal), University College.
Andrew, Edwin, M.D. (Gold Medal), University College.

Anatomical Hall.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practice, on the 11th inst.:

Mr. Williamometry, Swansea, Gales.
Mr. James O'Neil, Dublin, Town, Essex.
Mr. Joseph Parry, Bridgetown, County of Middlesex.
Mr. Pittard, John Frederick, Southwark, Gales.
Mr. Smith, Henry Cecil, Kent, Kensington Park Gardens.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:—

Mr. Ash, Robert Vaux, St. Mary's Hospital.

Mr. Stansfield, Thomas Edward, Middlesex Hospital.

Dr. Gelaar's Hewitt has been elected Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Berlin.

The Duelling of Pedestrians.—From returns recently made to the House of Lords it appears that during the 12 months ended February last, there were reported by the Metropolitan Police less than 162 cases in which persons were run over and killed in the streets of London. There were, moreover, 133 persons maliciously or injured from similar causes. The city police attributed 116 of these to cases of "bodily" injury. As might be expected, the far larger proportion of disasters have occurred from vehicles in which the horses were driven, although even old horses have caused the death of 39 persons and the injury of 80 others.

Alleged Poisoning by Milk from a Cow Recovering from Rinderpest.—The Pull-mall Gazette states that a woman who was with child, and whose husband broke into the Thames at Richmond, on the 16th of February last, was seized with the symptoms of irritant poison after tasting milk obtained from an animal recovering from cattle plague.

The Chemical Society.—At a meeting of the Chemical Society on Thursday week Dr. Frankland gave the credit of discovering the presence of the waste of carbide of carbon in water to Professor Lawry, and said he would recommend all persons with well-watered gardens to examine the water before using it to dress the soil with the object of preventing the growth of aquatic plants. He also stated that the water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain. The water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain. The water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain. The water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain. The water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain. The water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain. The water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain. The water was purest during the month of January, and that it was at its best during rain.

Etnological Society.—On the 13th inst. an elaborate paper was read "On the true assignation of the bronze weapons, &c., found in Northern and Central Europe, by Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. F. Labbeck. The authors make some important observations upon the weapons, which are rarely, if ever, associated with remains of Roman origin. Considering the abundance of bronze weapons on the one hand, and of Roman remains on the other, it was to be expected that in some cases they would be found together. In 1817, at the village of Timavo, in the province of Dalmatia, generally associated with bronze, a list was given of the contents of a large number of tombs opened by Sir R. Colt Hoare and Mr. Tattersall, which contained bronze weapons, &c., and not one of which contained a single article of Roman origin. Sir J. Lubbock and Mr. F. Labbeck consider this list as proof that there was no intercourse between the Romans and the Dalmatians during the Roman period. The authors gave many reasons why these bronze weapons should not be considered as of Roman origin, and at the conclusion of the paper recapitulated the grounds for referring them to a period anterior to the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

Dwellings for the Poor.—A conference of Poor-law guardians was lately held at St. James's Hall in reference to the Houseless Poor Act; Dr. Brewer presided. A resolution was carried, declaring it to be desirable that the present Houseless Poor Act should be repealed and a more suitable measure passed.

The Sewing Machine.—The principle of passing and arresting the thread in Singer's sewing machine was taken from the instrument in use in the Mcintosh Manufactory, Toronto, an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, was given to the ingenious instrument, for passing sutures in viscera and recto-vaginal fistula. Singer took his idea from Mr. Bennetton's instrument exhibited in the show-room of Mr. Weiler, a tailor, New York.

University College Hospital.—The annual festival of this valuable charity will take place at Will's Rooms on Wednesday, the 18th of April. The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside on the occasion; he will, we trust, be well supported. The amount of relief afforded by the hospital may be stated as follows:—Towards of 1800 in-patients are admitted, nursed, and cured in the course of the year, 10,415 receive medical and surgical treatment, as out-patients; nearly 12,000 are attended to as casualties; relief is given in the form of medicines to 12,200; and the present number of 89 women in childbirth are attended at their own habitations. The annual cost of maintaining the hospital, in its present state is 8000, whilst its total income from all sources—annual subscriptions, fees paid by students for clinical instruction, and the like—amounts to 1625. There is a fund raised for the benefit of the charity, and interest from investments does not amount to more than £2840; so that every year, appeals to friends and the public to supply a deficiency of ordinary funds amounts to nearly 2000 are indispensable.

Air in London Law Courts.—Dr. Angus Smith reports that some specimens of air from the Court of Queen's Bench, examined by him, are the most deficient in oxygen of any specimens found by him during the day above ground. They were almost exactly the same as many specimens of air found in metals, as well as in coal mines, and the like, and suggest that the workmen inside are breathing atmospheres of the same kind.

Honorary Physician to the Queen.—The London Gazette contains the following announcement, under the head of "Army Medical Department":—Inspector-General of Hospitals, George Stewart, Beatson, M.D., to be Hon. Physician to Her Majesty, vicc Sir John McGregor, K.C.B., M.D., deceased.

Webber v. Williams and Others.—Mr. Webber, of the City of London, has obtained a verdict of £200 against two of the ringleaders of the mob who, it will be recollected, broke his windows and burnt him in effigy. It was stated at the trial that the plaintiff had "excited it by stating his opinion on the state of the sewage in the river, and the water is never in a good state of purity.

The Ozone Theory.—Professor Frankland states that the alleged presence of ozone in the atmosphere cannot be proved. Thus, there is no evidence that atmospheric ozone has any effect on the prevalence or absence of infectious diseases, as commonly supposed.

The Progress of Hipopthagy.—Great success has attended the introduction of horse-flesh in Berlin as a sacrifice to that disease, and the people of that city have purchased 5000 horses for the purpose this year. The meat is perfectly wholesome and tolerably palatable, resembling rather coarse beef.

Dundee Infirmary.—A quarterly meeting of the governors of the Dundee Infirmary was held last week. Provost Parker in the chair. A report by the medical officers was read, to the effect that the accommodation provided in the present Infirmary is not sufficient for the wants of the town, and that the best remedy for the deficiency would be the erection of a separate fever hospital. They were, moreover, the additional accommodation set aside for the purpose of the Infirmary, and the same number as patients. A committee of the directors expressed their approval of the conclusion come to by the medical officers: but said they could not, under these circumstances, recommend the governors to incur the expense which the extension would entail upon them. The income of the present year was estimated at £5500, and the expenditure at £5000. It was ultimately agreed to print the statements submitted, and to call a meeting in about a month to consider what steps should be taken.
**Births, Deaths, and Marriages.**

Announcements are inserted without charge; but in all cases must be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

**Barrie.**—On March 10, at Glasgow, the wife of John Barrie, M.D., of a daughter.

**Brightwell.**—On March 20, at a Loughborough Villa, Brixton, the wife of Richard Buswell, M.R.C.S., of a son.

**Drayden.**—On March 19, at Sheerness, the wife of A. Knox Drysdale, M.R.C.S., of a son.

**Farnham.**—On March 14, at St. John's-road, Stockton-on-Tees, the wife of John Farquharson, L.C.P., of a daughter.

**Hargrave.**—On March 17, at Portobello, the wife of Joseph Marchant, M.D., of a son.

**Hinney.**—On March 18, at Woolen, Mount Newington, C. Cavan, the wife of Dr. B. Marchamly, of a daughter.

**Keble.**—On March 2, at Watford, the wife of Dr. McCaffrey, of a daughter.

**Moxon.**—On March 8, at Northampton, the wife of William Moxon, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

**Moran.**—On March 15, at Towcester, the wife of Alexander Murphy, M.D., of a daughter.

**Pitt.**—On March 2, at Moneymore, Samuel Fleming, M.D., to Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Charles, Esq.

**Pitt.**—On March 9th, in the lady's ward of the Presbyterian Church, Litchfield-street, C. Dods, M.D., assistant medical officer to the Matheps, eldest daughter of John Hanna, Esq., of a daughter.

**Price.**—On February 27, at Tunstall, David Lyall, M.D., Stafford, Esq., to Fanny Anne, only daughter of George Rowbotham, of Tunstall.

**Massey.**—On April 14, at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, Dr. William Massey, M.D., to Fanny Auguste, eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Massey, Esq., of a daughter.

**Poulett.**—On March 1, at Upper Norwood, William P. Poulett, M.D., to Margaret, daughter of J. E. Poulett, Esq., of a daughter.

**Bowden.**—At Middlesex Hospital, John Bowden, M.R.C.S., Eng., to Dorothy, daughter of the late Rev. John Aslin, of a daughter.

**Gray.**—On April 4, Robert Gray, M.R.C.S., Eng., late of Oxford-street, Norwich, the wife of Margaret, eldest daughter of J. E. Poulett, Esq., of a daughter.

**Pitt.**—F. Pitt, of the City of London, on the 21st inst., after a few days' illness, aged 25 years.

**Fraser.**—In Dr. Paton's house, on 'Cattle Plague,' page 235, line 9, for "purulent" read yellow; line 13, for "on" read in; line 22, for "had" read has, for "purulent" read yellow, for "cesses" read cause.

**EREFATA.**

At page 27, in Mr. Syme's account of a case of Separation of the Sphincter Bulbi, ninth line from top, read "for," for "for."
COUNTY AND CITY OF CORC MEDICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Resolutions of Annual Meeting held at the Royal Cork Institution, on Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

moved by Dr. A. H. Jacob; seconded by Dr. N. J. Horan —

"That the report now read be adopted, printed, and extensively circulated."

moved by Dr. Mackay; seconded by Dr. Goughing —

"That, convinced as we are, by an increasing experience, of the paramount importance of securing to the country competent practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, we desire to record our anxious wish to see the Royal Council so modified, both as to its constitution and its powers, that we may look with confidence to its enforcing a high and uniform standard of education, both preliminary and professional, on all who enter the daily tumult of the Old Kingdom."

moved by Dr. Portman; seconded by Dr. O'Flynte —

"That it is the desire as well as the duty of this Association to forward, as far as possible, the views of Government in obtaining, by means of its powers, the security of our useful and useful profession, a complete body of statistics of the sanitary state of the country, as a means towards the further preservation of the lives of the community. We would, therefore, unanimously recommend that the peculiar importance of the duty devolves on them in these respects, reminding them that here, as in so many cases, every portion of the commonwealth has its duties as well as its privileges."

moved by Dr. O'Connor; seconded by Dr. McLevins —

"That the present sanitary laws affecting Ireland are so scattered through different Departments, and other and other, and other, and other, and other, as to render access to them, and hence comparatively ineffective. We, therefore, venture to suggest to Her Majesty's Government the expediency of revising the whole subject, and placing its administration in the hands of one efficient executive body."

moved by Dr. Bennett; seconded by Dr. O'Neill —

"That we consider that the present inadequate remuneration of Medical Officers under the Poor-Laws is an injury to the poor and to the ratepayers as well as to the profession; and that a more liberal policy, such as would attract well-educated men to the service, and secure genuine drugs for the restoration of the sick, would be a sound and a large economy, insusceptible of numbers as who are now accustomed to think only of the poor. In consequence, as long as their families become a permanent tax on the rates, would then leave more than the amount now spent on their maintenance in such legitimate application in proving the objects of the law."

moved by Dr. Godfrey; seconded by Dr. Creman —

"That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that the Poor-Law Medical Officers of Ireland are entitled to a retiring allowance, when, from age or infirmity, or from any other cause, they are incapacitated for further public duties; and that we again reiterate the opinion now so generally held, that the salaries of these officers should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund."

moved by Dr. Morgan; seconded by Dr. Curtis —

"That the fact of the Royal Commission lately appointed to consider the position of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, and having reported favourably on behalf of the Officers of both Services, is gratifying to this meeting; and we trust that the report may be the means of restoring that confidence in the good faiths of the heads of both departments, which is essential to the effective working of the service, and to the we-being of the British soldier and sailor."

moved by Dr. Creman; seconded by Dr. O'Callahan —

"That we heartily concur in the opinion, which is thus far given, concerning the restoration of confidence in the good faiths of the heads of both departments, which is essential to the effective working of the service, and to the we-being of the British soldier and sailor."

moved by Dr. Healman; seconded by Dr. Sheavyn —

"That the report made in opposition against the deep and heartfelt regret at the heavy loss this Association has sustained by the death of our valued Vice-President, Mr. James O'Sullivan, for the condition of his profession, began before this Association was in existence, were here more effectually carried out; and whatever good the Association may do for the present, for the future, he is beloved and cherished, is at all times more kindly treated by the medical, sense, and the nature judge of our lamented colleague."

moved by Dr. O'Flynte; seconded by Dr. O'Keeffe —

"That we deplore so great a loss, and that the claims of the Medical Profession for a redress of grievances than the fact, that their exertions in this behalf have uniformly received the kind and able support of the Press of this Country, to whom we again offer our sincere and grateful acknowledgments."

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors in Ordinary to Her Majesty, respectfully invite attention to their PICKLES, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and other table delicacies, of which they are the preparers. Clarity, wholeness and purity are the objects of which a careful preparation is attended. The practice of colouring pickles and tart fruits by artificial means has been discontinued, and the whole of their manufactures are so prepared that they are not allowed to come in contact with any deleterious ingredient. A few of the articles most highly recommended are: Pickled Shrimps, Port Wine Shrimps, Dried Anchovies, Jams, Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Bleeder Pastes, Strasbourg and other Potted Meats, and Call's-foot Jellies of various kinds for table use. C. and B. are also Sole Agents for M. Soyer's Sauces, Bישel, and Aragonic Mustard; and for Candiers' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Prince's Royal Irish Sauce. The above may be obtained of all respectable Sauce Vendors throughout the United Kingdom; and Wholesale of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, Soho—square, London.

LATERED LITHIA WATER. Messrs. BLAKE, SANDFORD, and BLAKE, are prepared to supply the LITHIA WATER, of which they hold patents under Dr. Garrod's instruction of any strength prescribed by the Profession for special cases. Those in constant use contain two grains and a half of Lithia in each cup, either in the form of powder and PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA. Also Potash, Citrates of Potash, Soda, Saltpet, Vicky, and Mineral Acid Waters, as usual. BLAKE, SANDFORD, and BLAKE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 47, Foggie.

CHOCOLATE (Menier's French) for Breakfast. Prepared and sold by J. L. KIDDE, 31, Hunter-street, Brunswick- circuit. This Preparation has been so extensively employed by the Faculty, and its merits so universally acknowledged by the public at large, as to be adopted by the medical profession of the Proprietor unnecessary. To be had of all Wholesale Druggists.

TRELOAR'S KAMPTULION: COCOA-NUT MATING, and OTHER DURABLE FLOOR COVERINGS. 30, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON. We invite the attention of the Medical Profession to the combination of these native medicinal agents with denaturated adjuncts in these Lozenges, in such a form that their use would be considered judicious, being so palatable that many patients who might refuse to take medicines in other form or otherwise would be induced to make use of them. Each Lozenge contains 1-32nd of an grain of nuxiate of morphine.

WHITE & DICKS, 82, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN. We now produce with the most entire satisfaction of our trade mark—viz., a Stage's Head on a Mural Crown.

To Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists.

BROWN'S CARHANIDRIE BLISTERING TISSUE, prepared from pure Carhannide. An elegant preparation, perfectly harmless, and totally free from blisters. Easily applied and removed, and will not produce strangule or troublesome after-effects. It has received the sanction and commendation of many of the most eminent practitioners in this kingdom. In its use, containing ten feet, 6d. 6d., and small cases of five square feet, 3s. 6d. each. BROWN'S TISSUE DRESSING.

An elegant, economical, and cleanly substitute for all ointments as a dressing for blisters, Burns, &c., and may be called a companion to the above. In its use can be applied and removed without the slightest inconvenience. See SOLIER and MANUFACTURER, T. B. BROWN, Birmingham, Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Medicine Agents throughout the British Empire. Dublin Messrs. DOLLÉAU and BOYD, 91, 92, &c., Bridge-street.
Original Communications.

ON THE POLARIZATION OF LIGHT BY THE OCTAHEDRAL CRYSTALS OF
OXALATE OF LIME.

By GEORGE W. Balfour, M.D.

(Read before the Medico-Chirurgical Society, on Wednesday, 5th July, 1866.)

Those who are acquainted, and who is not, with the writings of Golding Bird upon urinary deposits, are aware that in spite of the failure of chemical tests to establish any decided difference, he still regarded these dumb-bell crystals, so frequently found associated with the ordinary octahedral forms of oxalate of lime, as possessing a different chemical constitution from them, solely because they polarized light, while the octahedral crystals apparently did not do so. His argument was that oxalate of lime belonged to the regular or cubic crystallographic system, crystals belonging to which never possessed double refraction, and that this difference was shown upon a plane polarized ray of light. Since Golding Bird wrote, the argument has also been frequently put conversely—the octahedra of oxalate of lime do not polarize light, therefore, they belong to the cubic system. Nay, the non-polarizing property of the octahedra of oxalate of lime seemed so decided, that Dr. Beale, in the first and second editions of his work on the "Microscope in Medicine," deduced generally that "substances which crystallize in the octahedral form do not possess this property."* being apparently compelled to make this false generalisation by the fact of his having just previously stated that the octahedra actually belonged to the quadratric system, one of their axes being much shorter than the other two.

Many other authors—among them Provt, Wellaston, and others—have drawn from the same source the erroneous conclusion that the oxalate of lime crystallizes in the cubic system; but it seems to have been reserved for Dr. Thudichum to make the natural deduction, that if they do not belong to the cubic system they ought to polarize light, and forthwith he set about making them do it.

With the prismatic and other more or less amorphous forms he was, of course, easily and perfectly successful; but in regard to the octahedra he states that they "have a very faint polarizing power, which can only be brought out fully by reflecting a ray of the sun through the crystals lying between the two Nicol prisms, and excluding from the eye every other light but that coming from the crystal in the microscope."† Stating correctly enough that the reason why these octahedra polarize faintly, as he says it, is that they first generally with their principal axis nearly perpendicular, and that crystals polarize less the more parallel with their principal axis, or axis of one (no double refraction, the rays of polarized light are which pass through them, adding that this is one reason why these crystals polarize but faintly when ordinarily illuminated, though no doubt other reasons co-operate in producing this effect.† Now, one reason, if efficient, is certainly perfectly sufficient, and I conceive nothing more so than a law which light cannot be forced to break, even by increasing its intensity. At Plate V., Fig. 4, of his work on the "Pathology of the Urine," Dr. Thudichum has represented two figures of an octahedral crystal—of oxalate of lime, as supposed to be seen by polarized light. In the one figure, that to the right, the crystal is stated to be seen edgeways; and the other, if correctly drawn, has its principal axis also off the perpendicular. Both ought, therefore, to have exhibited distinctly the phenomenon of polarization. It is just as evident, from the deep shadows represented upon the sides of both these figures, that a quantity of diffused light had somehow obtained access to the field of the microscope, and that the crystals are seen more by its aid than by that of the polarized rays transmitted, which, indeed, seem to be neutralised to a large extent by this stronger sidelight. In his lectures upon "Urine and Urinary Deposits," Dr. Beale has corrected the mistake into which he had fallen in his work on the "Microscope," and has stated that now he finds that octahedral crystals of oxalate of lime, mounted in Canada balsam, do polarize, even with a good artificial light.* In the absence of any figures, it is, of course, impossible to criticise this statement; I can only say from the flatness of the ordinary octahedral crystals, and the readiness with which, when displaced, they assume their usual position when floating—viz., with their principal axis perpendicular, I have few difficulties to explain them to enable the balsam to harden round them, and thus detain them in a proper position for observing the phenomena of polarization; and, therefore, though I have often seen these crystals polarize light during the process of mounting them in Canada balsam, I have not hitherto been able to procure a specimen which would do it after being mounted in the ordinary manner; it appears to me to be a medium in which these crystals float, whether urine, water, or Canada balsam, makes no difference in regard to the maintenance of the law which provides for the non-transmission of those rays of polarized light which are parallel to the principal axis of the crystal. When experimenting upon this matter I founded, of course, that both in urine and in water the octahedra turned over so slowly as to prevent observation of the phenomena of polarization, and at the same time that Canada balsam was both sticky and troublesome. It then occurred to me to employ glycerine as the fluid in which to float the octahedra, first removing all the water about them by means of a pipette. The results were most admirable; the glycerine was sufficiently fluid to be easily workable, and sufficiently dense to enable me to displace the octahedra with the greatest ease, while they turned so slowly as to exhibit all the phenomena of polarization in perfection, and that even in the faintest light—natural or artificial—by which they could be seen. From the distinctness of the phenomena and the ease with which the experiment can be performed, it is obvious that henceforth no argument in favour of dumb-bell crystals being composed of oxalate, and not of oxalate of lime, can be based on the statement that the octahedra do not polarize. In proof of this I append a few representations of octahedra, seen by polarized light. In Figure 1 are given ten representations of octahedra of oxalate of lime thus observed; the eleventh representation is that of an amorphous mass of the same. In Figure 2 the representations refer to the same crystals as in the corresponding drawings in Fig. 1, and represent them, as seen by polarized light, with a bright field, in precisely the same position in which they were when depicted on the dark field. This position was always carefully verified by again turning round the polarizer, so as to make sure that the crystal had retained its positions.


† Pathology of the Urine. London, 1858, p. 361.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALTON.—The twenty-first anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this institution was celebrated on Monday week at the London Tavern—the Earl of Dudley presiding. The receipts for the general fund during the year were £4516 10s. 9d., and the expenditure was £4522 18s. 8d., showing a deficiency of £6 7s. 11d.
PAPERS ON DERMATOLOGY.

No. 1.

SYCOSIS.

By T. W. BELCHER, M.A., M.D.Dub.

FELLOW AND CENSOR, KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND; PHYSICIAN TO THE DUBLIN DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES; AND EDITOR OF "NELIGAN ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN," 2ND EDITION.

1866.

C. B., at. 55, a Dublin newspaper, came to me at the Dispensary for Skin Diseases in Bishop-street, on the 13th of November, 1864, with a remarkable and comparatively rare affection of the face.

This was an eruption covering the parts on which the beard, whiskers, and moustache usually grew; and the patient stated it to be of long standing. He did not appear ever to have had syphilis.

The eruption in question was circumscribed in extent, as already noticed; and it had commenced by the appearance, round the roots of the hairs, of slightly inflamed-looking elevations, on which a dry greyish scurf shortly was produced. This scurf grew rapidly, and by the constant use of the razor it became so aggravated that conical pustules formed on the seat of injury, thus marking, as has been often remarked, the original features of the disease.

At the above date (18th November, 1864) the disease was in the state just described in some places, while in others it had progressed further, causing heat, pain, tension, and swelling, maturation and bursting of the pustules, and the consequent formation of hard brown sebaceous, which adhered to the surface.

I directed him to take half an ounce of cod-liver oil three times daily, and to apply camphor and chloroform ointment to the surface.

On the 25th November he seemed to be much in the same state as before. He was now directed to take some pills to remove constipation, and to rub a diluted nitrate of mercury for the face and chin; also to powder the diseased surface on the night before his next visit.

December 6:—He has now cleared away all the scales, and the pustules have also disappeared, save a few undeveloped ones round the roots of some of the hairs. He has some bald, circular, ringworm-like patches on the cheeks and chin; red stains mark the site of the previous morbid growth; the hairs of the beard, which, in some places, had grown of late since he ceased to shave, are thick and slightly bent; but they cannot be pulled out without pain.

Treatment.—Repeat pills and ointment.

9th: The surface is now dry, and of a dusky red colour.

Repeat pills, and apply strong tincture of iodine to the skin with a camel's-hair brush.

15th: He is now doing well.

Continue application of iodine, and the codliver oil which he has taken throughout.

22nd: He has been absent for some time in consequence of his having taken a severe cold; however, the disease is much better. Pergat.

20th January, 1866:—He has done nothing since last attendance, and although the disease is much better than it was when he first came, it has to some extent, regained its ground during the last month.

Treatment.—Continue codliver oil, and application of iodine, with occasional use of diluted nitrate of mercury ointment; poultices and purgative pills.

24th: Much better. Pergat.

27th: Still improving. He is at present tolerably well now; and the remedies have plainly done much of their work.

From this time forward he ceased to attend at the dispensary, and as he had had a bad attack of bronchitis, I feared he might have died; but I was glad to see him alive, and to all appearance cured of this affection, in July, 1865.

At this time he retained the ringworm-like patches and the dusky red, hard-looking appearance of the skin of his face.

From examination of the disease in this case, and from the symptoms already detailed, I am of opinion that it is a specimen of the parasitic affection known as sycosis. This disease is rare, and the cases are still more rare, in which it occurs on the upper lip. Its causes are obscure; they are manifestly different from the cases already alluded to, this case, usually assigned, being the transmission of the parasitic affection by means of a razor. In my edition of "Neligan on the Skin" (p. 420), it is noted that M. Foville witnessed the transmission of sycosis to several individuals in this way. Dr. Neligan, however, also stated that the irritation produced by shaving, and by the use of acrid shaving soaps, in persons of a delicate skin, while they could not produce the disease, yet could aggravate it very much, and also could cause other skin affections, such as acne, impetigo, erythema, and syphilitic eruptions, with which sycosis is often confounded. The diagnosis in difficult cases can generally be determined by the aid of the microscope, but sometimes this is not necessary, the character of the crusts, the thickened state of the integuments, the development of comical pustules, the ringworm-like, bald patches on the places where the hair should grow, are, for the most part, sufficient to decide the question.

The absence of the fungus is not conclusive evidence against the existence of parasitic disease; for, as Dr. Tilbury Fox remarks ("Skin Diseases," p. 258): "It is probable that the fungus, which is the cause of the primary irritation, is more or less destroyed by the pus which forms in the follicle, the tissues, nevertheless, continuing inflamed, in consequence of the peculiar structure of the part."

The fungus here referred to (an account of which is given on pp. 419, 420, of my edition of Neligan) is the microsporum mentagrophytes. M. Bazin looks on this affection as simply a variety of ringworm; and such is also the opinion of M. Hardy in his most recent work ("Legons de Maladies des Peaux," Paris, 1864) which he calls it "typhrophytie syphique," and he agrees with the opinion already quoted—that its single efficient cause is contagion, and that it is frequently transmitted by the use of the razor.

Most modern foreign writers on cutaneous diseases recommend epilation for the cure of this affection. In the present case I commenced to try it, but had to desist at the earnest request of the patient, who did very well without. As a rule I do not adopt epilation in parasitic diseases, as I have found that the morbid growths can often be removed without it.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The parliament of Medicine is summoned to meet in London on May 15, and will probably sit through Whitsun week. The Medical Council is a highly-paid, deliberative body, representing the Colleges of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Each member receives ten guineas a day during the session. Its deliberations have generally lasted a week, and cost over £1500 in fees. Fortunately for the fund which has to provide the fees (they are drawn from the pockets of the Medical Profession), most of the members are in lucrative practice, and lose by the arrangement; otherwise speeches costing some £5 an hour might be unduly prolonged, and would be open to even more severe criticism than they now receive. There is one service which the Medical Council might render which would be welcome to the public generally, viz. the Doctors. They would confer a great benefit if they could persuade the Government to introduce such an amendment of the 46th chapter of the Medical Act as would really prevent the practice by medical pretenders, and enable all men readily to distinguish between legal and illegal Practitioners. This the Medical Act now professes, but fails, to do.—Pall-mail Gazette.

LEMATICS.—On Saturday last, Richard Harris and John Aires were indicted for illegally receiving a lunatic into their respective houses for profit without a licence. It was proved that they had acted in ignorance of the law, and the judge discharged them upon their own recognisances.
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

HOSPITAL.

MATER MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL.

A CASE OF ASCITES WITH ANOMALOUS THORACIC SIGNS.

(Under the care of Dr. Hayden.)

Reported by Dr. BELCHER.

For the details of the following very interesting case I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Hayden, who invited me to see it, exhibited to me its various features, and placed his case-book at my disposal. The following record is given, for the most part, in his own words:

Ellen Moore, aged 42, married at 15, and the mother of fifteen children, was admitted into hospital on the 3rd of After noon 1 weeks. She states that her health had been good until about twelve months ago, when, as she supposes, in consequence of the stoppage of her menses, she coughed up large quantities of dark blood. This occurred on several occasions, and she felt on each occurrence of it a tickling in the chest and a feeling as if the blood proceeded from the left side. There has been no recurrence of this hemoptysis for several months past.

Shortly after the first appearance of blood, as above noted, her feet became swollen, and then her abdomen, but never the face. She has not been jaundiced, and cannot trace the abdominal swelling from any particular part of the abdomen.

When first seen by Dr. Hayden there was ascites; the abdomen was very large, but there was not any edema of the extremities. The face of the patient was enflamed, the face being of a dusky, but not of a jaundiced, hue. The pulse was quick and weak; she also had cough, with mucous expectoration; the kidneys were acting indifferently, but there was no albumen in the urine. She was subject to intercurrent attacks of diarrhoea; the heart's action and sounds were normal.

As weeks in hospital it became necessary to perform paracentesis abdominis, owing to embarrassment of the respiration. On this occasion between five and six gallons of thin clear fluid were removed; about three weeks later the operation was repeated, and with a similar result.

For some time previous to the performance of paracentesis she had complained of pain in the left side, and occasionally in the right; after the last tapping, however, the pain of the chest on the face of the patient was enflamed, the face being of a dusky, but not of a jaundiced, hue. The pulse was quick and weak; she also had cough, with mucous expectoration; the kidneys were acting indifferently, but there was no albumen in the urine. She was subject to intercurrent attacks of diarrhoea; the heart's action and sounds were normal.

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superficial veins of the left side of the chest; the veins of the neck on that side are not distended.

Dr. Hayden still regards the diagnosis of this case as obscure; and entertains the idea that it may be malignant disease of the left lung; in favour of which opinion are the following facts:

a. The variability of the physical signs; the acute shooting pain in the left side and extreme intercostal neuralgia.
b. The absence of evidence of hepatic disease sufficient to account for ascites, and the consequent probability of malignant disease in the abdomen sufficient to cause it.

c. The last probability is removed the stronger by the acute pain felt for some time past in the left lumbar region, and by the actual condition of the spleen, the former haemoptysis and the slight engorgement of the left superficial thoracic veins.

Against this supposition are:

a. The absence of cancerous aspect of the patient.
b. The trifling engorgement of the thoracic veins.
c. And the uniformity of the left thoracic enlargement.

If non-malignant, Dr. Hayden thinks it may be pneumothorax with effusion of pus, the result of the bursting into the pleura of a tuberculous abscess of the lung.

In favour of this view may be urged: the former haemoptysis, the tracheal (cavernous) breathing, and metallic tinkling under the clavicle, and at the angle of the scapula, where the breathing and voice are somewhat fistulous.

For these last reasons the case may be a copious, abundant effusion, with adhesion of the lung above and behind, and tuberculous or gangrenous softening of that organ. It may be empyema with cancer of the lung; and, in regard to the two last suppositions, he refers to the displacement of the heart to the right side, and to the softening of the lung already noted.

27th: From the clavicle to the second rib percussoin sound was a resounding tympanitic, with a very clear lower vocal level; and the clavicle was not felt in the subcutaneous layer.

29th: There is dulness now where tympanitic resonance had been before.

March 2nd: Tympanitic resonance again from the clavicle to the second rib, as far horizontally as the left margin of the sternum; from the upper edge of the second rib to the upper edge of the third resonance is similar in quality, but less tympanitic; from the third to the base percussion is dull. Respiration and voice are bronchial throughout in front, more so from the clavicle to the second rib. The heart pulsates under the right margin of the sternum inferiorly.

15th: Paracentesis again performed for the fifth time, and eight gallons of amber-coloured serum, containing much albumen, were drawn off. The patient is weak, but bore the operation well. Resonance has been clear but normal in the upper left (to third rib) for several days. She has had amnonia and chloric ether, which caused tenesmus, and was afterwards stopped in consequence of it. The tenesmus was relieved for the most part by her taking laudanum and liquor bismuthi.

16th: Pertinitis of a sub-acute form, with much flatulent distension of the abdomen, has now supervened. She vomited repeatedly since last night. The features are pinched and sunken; pulse quick and weak; tongue dry, but not coated.

b. P. Pulv. opii, gr. i. Calomel. gr. ss. M. Ft. pilula sumat. talem i. 3ia quoque horæ. Warm bran poultices to abdomen, half-ounce of brandy to be given in water frequently, and beef-tea.

18th (date of my visit): The left side of the chest is now resonant throughout in front. This is an exaggerated normal resonance. Here also is a painfully sharp vocal thrill. The patient is very weak, has sordes on the teeth, and cannot survive many days.

27th: Pulse 102 and weak; she is much emaciated; has copious night sweats; severe pain in hypogastrium and left iliac fossæ; tenesmus and re-accumulation of fluid in abdomen.

61st: The patient is exceedingly weak, the tongue dry, the stomach and bowels irritable, the heart has returned to the left side, and now pulsates to the inner side of the left nipple.

Proceedings of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MARCH 7, 1866.

Dr. BARNES, President.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—Dr. G. B. Brodie, John Easton, C. B. Fox; Messrs. N. A. Aitkin, R. N. Barnard, Bryant, Thomas DANE, W. Dewar, R. A. Elliott, John Leslie, W. Soper, H. Winterbottom. Prof. Retro Laggati (of Milan), and Dr. Theodore Hugenberger (of St. Peterburgh), were elected Honorary Fellows.

Dr. Tylor Smith showed a new Vaginal Speculum made for him by Messrs. Weiss. He considered it much more convenient than any other known to him. It was applicable in the formation of a complete seal in close apposition. The nuisance of having a plug for the sake of introduction was done away with.

The President stated that he had had a rod made after the fashion of the uterine sound for the purpose of cantering the cervix uteri in the manner described by him at the last meeting.

Dr. Barnes, jun., exhibited a little boy, ten weeks old, born with amputated arms and legs, but perfect in other respects. On one of the thigh stumps there was an appearance of toes, and on each of the stumps of the upper extremities was a distinct nipple.

Dr. Magde showed a specimen of fibrous tumour of the uterus. It measured fifteen inches in circumference, weighed nearly two pounds, was pedunculated, and was attached to the posterior wall of the uterus.

Dr. Barnes exhibited a specimen of an encysted fetus, which had been removed at the patient's death, forty-three years after its escape into the abdominal cavity. He also showed a mummified fetus, which had been expelled after the birth of a full-grown child.

Dr. Braxton Hicks exhibited a specimen of the echiococcus, which had been discharged from the vagina during labour.

Dr. Walker, of Peterborough, read the history of a case of ruptured vagina during labour.

Mr. Baker Brown read a paper on the use of the actual cautery in ovariotomy.

The author observed that, on February 1st, 1865, he placed before the Society his first case of completed ovariotomy in which the two ovaries were devascularised by the actual cautery. Since then he had published ten or eleven more in the Lancet; and now he wished to relate his last eleven cases, and make some remarks on the use of the actual cautery. In the eleven cases the operation was completed, and all recovered. Mr. Baker Brown found that, in a few of the cases, the cautery was not sufficient alone, he having to ligature several vessels in the adhesions; and in Case 6 the artery, which was bleeding, was from a very fat mesentery, and the superabundance of fat prevented the seared edge from puckering. He considered it highly necessary to have a properly-made clamp; also, it was ad-
visible that the iron should not be too hot, a simple red heat being best, so as not to hurt the process of separation, but to bruise the pedicle by cutting it off slowly, and afterwards must be taken not to disturb the stump.

On one occasion, the author being anxious to see if the vessels were safe (after the cautery), gently rubbed the edges with a towel, when the crust was broken, and a small vessel bled. Of twenty-three cases of completed ovariotomy, the author had lost but two. He thought it must appear evident that this success had arisen from the use of the actual cautery.

Mr. Brown then presented a cyst and pieces of omentum from a patient operated on the day before, which showed that the whole omentum was so fat that the cautery would not act safely on the adhesions. In such cases it was better not to attempt its use. The pedicle itself was safely removed by the cautery clamp.

Dr. Routh read a paper on

**A CASE OF FIBRO-CYSTIC DISEASE OF THE UTERUS WHICH WAS MISSTAKEN FOR OVARIAN DISEASE.**

It occurred in a woman aged twenty. There were two large abdominal fluctuating tumours united by a large solid mass. These were diagnosed as multilocular ovarian cysts. Dr. Greenhalgh, Sir W. Fergusson, and Dr. Routh. All advised operation except Dr. Greenhalgh, who recommended delay. She was operated upon on Nov. 16th, 1865. There were no adhesions of any consequence. The tumour was freely movable on the right side. On the left, it was bound down by the usual ligaments, and had become very dense and unyielding. Extirpation was thus impossible. Portions of the omentum were removed with the actual cautery. The larger right cyst was punctured, and emptied of a quantity of pus, and the abdominal wound brought together. The patient scarcely rallied, was constantly sick, and died, after evidence of internal bleeding, in thirty-four hours.

The post-mortem examination revealed that all the cysts were full of blood, vessels having given way in them, probably through the vomiting. The actually cauterized surfaces were quite shrivelled, and free from even an appearance of blood. The whole fundus of the uterus was fibro-cystic.

The importance of this case was brought out in the error of diagnosis. All the usual symptoms of fibroid disease were absent—namely, early fibroid hardness of tumour; absence of flooding; increased length of uterine canal; true peritoneal surfaces; and previous atraumatic puncture would have only given exit to pus. Secondly: Owing to numerous vascular trabeculae in the tumour, death might at any time have resulted from simple puncture with the trocar. Thirdly: It proved the great efficacy of the actual cautery, even in a case of constant stickiness following operation.

Mr. Spencer Wells said he fully admitted that in some rare cases it was very difficult, perhaps impossible, to arrive at an exact or positive diagnosis as to the nature of an abdominal tumour; but he contended that in the great majority of cases—in at least nine out of ten—it was quite possible to arrive as near the truth in this as in any other department of surgery. He admitted most fully that men of great experience, after carefully examining a case, would sometimes find it impossible, even with the aid of an exploratory incision, to make a positive and complete diagnosis. In such a case as that narrated by Dr. Routh, the exact nature of a tumour might be doubtful even after its removal. But such cases were few and far between, and by no means opposed to the rule that in a large majority of cases of ovarian and uterine disease a very accurate diagnosis might be made. With regard to the use of the cautery in ovariotomy, the cases brought forward certainly proved that we had been taught an additional and successful mode of dealing with the pedicle. But they also convinced him that it should be an exceptional and not a general method. The number of cases in which ligatures had been also required, the accounts of the melting and flaming fat, the care required as to the precise temperature of the iron, the slowness of the burning, the effects of disturbing the eschar, and the very frequent supposition in the abdominal wall, were very unsatisfactory.

And the argument that because out of twenty-three cases only two had died, therefore this success was due to the use of the cautery, was clearly untenable; for it was a common fact that of the last twenty-two cases of ovariotomy in which he (Mr. Wells) had been able to secure the pedicle by a clamp, only two had died, and one of these lived twelve days and died of cancer of the peritoneum, which was not detected before the operation.

Time not admitting of further discussion or reply from the authors of the papers, the meeting adjourned.

**SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.**

**MARCH 16TH, 1866.**

Dr. WILMOT in the Chair.

1.-**SKELETON AND CAST OF A FETUS SHOWING A LARGE SPINA-BIFIDA EXTENDING FROM OCCIPUT NEARLY TO THE SACRUM.**

2.-**CAST OF A SPINA-BIFIDA IN THE LUMBAR REGION, WITH NOTES OF THE CASES.**

Mr. H. G. Croly stated that he was indebted to Dr. John Partington Gray of Kilgobbin, for the two cases from which the beautiful casts were taken for the museum by Dr. Barker, the Curator. He (Mr. Croly) dissected the fetus from which the first cast was taken, and had the able assistance of his friend Dr. Macalister. He then read the notes taken by him at the time:-

Features natural; no neck visible; chin and sternum on top of the sacrum; spine deviated to the external side; a large tumour (spina-bifida) on the posterior surface, extending from the occiput nearly to the anus; extremities fully developed.

Dissection.—The tumour, which is the size of a cocoa nut, is covered with integuments and fat. On dissecting off the skin the cyst is found to be thick and rather puffy in form, lobulated, and has blood-vessels ramifying on its surface. The sac is divisible in three layers—viz., an external or fibrous, a middle or adipose, and an internal or vascular of great strength. On opening the latter a quantity of brain substance with clotted blood was observed in the interior. The cavity communicated through a fibrous opening with a small thin sac situated at the left side of the cervical region. The sac also communicated with the cavity of the cranium through a large opening at the left side of the occiput. The ribs at the left side radiate from the occipital bone. There is a cleft palate; no sternal origin to the left sterno-clidomastoid muscle; brain fully developed; no spinal canal; abdominal and thoracic viscera natural.

Cast 2.—Taken from a child named James Ryan, aged two months, admitted into the City of Dublin Hospital in July last. He ascertained from Dr. Grey that the child died of convulsions on the 21st of August following. The tumour in this case was partly covered with integument.

Mr. DAREY exhibited a

**NEW-BORN FETUS (ONE OF A LITTER OF TWELVE) having the hind quarters of two pigs, both males, united at the loins into one body with one pair of forelegs and one head with two pairs of ears.** Dr. John Barlow had kindly opened the thorax and abdomen, but no dissection had as yet been made. There was one heart in the centre in front. It appears as if another heart corresponding in size can be felt lower down and close to the spine. The lungs are irregular, and appear larger and with more lobes than are comprised in one pair, but there does not appear to be two distinct pair. There is but one abdominal cavity and but one umbilical cord. He, in the
abortion of more interesting matter, brought this case, as he had on no other previous occasion brought other monstrouities under the notice of the Society—not as a mere curiosity, but in the hope that the exhibition of such abnormal creatures may lead to their being classified, and thus the vulgar error of supposing that impressions made upon them exercise an influence upon the formation and growth of the fetus in utero—impressions which frequently caused distress—may be corrected. He thought all abnormalities of this nature might be embraced within three classes or heads, viz.:—Excess of development, arrest of development, and cases in which adherence to the normal formation or type of the inferior animals are found in pregnant women in each of these classes are abundant, and he felt that the subject, if well worked out, would most probably lead to results such as he hoped for.

CANCER OF THE PENA.

Dr. Fleming exhibited a portion of the penis removed within the last few days from a patient in the Richmond Hospital. The subject of it was a countryman of the farmer class, was aged about 50 years, and had always enjoyed good bodily health. He had never been exposed to the venereal disease, was married, and had a large family. He stated that about eight or ten months back he felt some pain and uneasiness in the situation of the frenum, and remarked that he could not expose the glans as previously, that the organ itself became full and congested, and that a hardness and swelling took place, which bulged through the prepuce, and this, with its orifice, interfering occasionally with the free escape of the urine. There was some discharge accompanying it, but not very much; it was foetid, but free from any bloody tinge. He suffered inconvenience more than absolute pain, except during the erect state of the organ. On examination, complete and permanent phymosis presented itself, the integuments of the penis retaining their natural colour. A solid, hard, and irregularly nodded feel was communicated to the fingers in the region of the frenum, and through the orifice of the prepuce, and attached to its inferior surface, a warty growth about the size of a small walnut protruded, having all the prominent features of epithelioma. Here, alone, was there any abnormal connexion between the prepuce and glans, a probe elsewhere passing freely round. There were no signs along the under part of the urethra, where it was fully circumscribed. The inguinal glands were free from any disease. The malignant nature of the affection and its removal were decided upon. It was effected in the ordinary manner, with the additional provision of a strong curved forceps, whereby the body of the penis was firmly held behind its line of section, the introduction of the organ to the extent which usually occurs was prevented, and hemostasis was commanded until the usual vessels were secured. In this specimen all the essential features of epithelioma were obvious, and required no special description. It was in a great measure limited to the vicinity of the frenum, the under part of the glans being identified with it to the extent of about an inch. Dr. F. directed attention to the caution requisite in the accurate diagnosis of the disease of cancer of the penis, as otherwise serious mistakes might be made. He had perfect recollection of a case which occurred many years back in his practice, where fortunately only the prepuce was removed for a growth considered to be malignant by most eminent authorities. The subject was a gentleman, aged beyond 60 years, yet in the reparative stage of the disease of the penis, which altered altogether the original opinion entertained. Another case was fresh in his memory, where the whole penis was most unwarrantably removed in a young man for warty growths perfectly innocent in their nature.

CASE OF FIBRO CYSTIC TUMOUR.

By F. J. Davys, A.B., L.R.C.S.I. & K.Q.C.P.I., I have the honour to lay before the Society this evening a specimen of fibro cystic tumour removed from a female from whose arm, and in exactly the same position a similar tumour was removed in February, 1865. I exhibited that tumour here, and a report of the case appears in The Medical Press of March, 1865.

As it was supposed that the tumour was malignant, and as the Chairman requested that I should observe the progress of the case, I did so and found that in November last the tumour had grown again, and had attained the size of a small orange. She applied to me at my dispensary in Swords, stating she was unable to earn a livelihood, and requested that her admission into St. Vincent's Hospital, where the tumour was shortly afterwards removed by Dr. May: Though as it was movable and encapsulated, a single long incision sufficed for its removal.

The tumour, although altered somewhat by maceration in spirit, i.e., as you may remember, very similar to the one I exhibited last year, consisting externally of a firm fibrous capsule, and internally of fibro areolar tissue, the spaces of which are filled with a bloody serum.

I still regard the case as one which is now malignant, as the patient is, and has been always in the most perfect bodily health, and as she suffered no pain till the tumour became so large as to stretch the skin over it to an extreme degree.

Dr. Davys also exhibited a specimen of SCIRRHUS OF THE BREAST.

By way of contrast it may be also worth while to exhibit a small specimen of scirrhus, which I removed from the left breast of a female aged 35, but very much older in appearance, residing within three miles of Swords. The patient, unmarried, reinsured, applied to me on two or three occasions stating she suffered very great pain at intervals from a tumour in her breast, which had been forming in it since early in last summer.

Her means of living depended on the wages she received as an ordinary labourer in the field, on which occasions latterly the pain in the breast was intolerable. I recommended her to have the tumour at once removed, and as the patient, although very anxious to be relieved, the operation was performed with the aid of chloroform, and the removal was effected without pain. She was rather frightened by a slight numbness in the arm, but she left hospital perfectly well.

Her tumour was a breast tumour, about 2 inches in diameter, it was not the hard, fixed, indurated one which is seen in scirrhous cases, it was fleshy, and bulging, although not free from a kind of a spongy substance, resembling the dense structure of the muscle. It was in a perfectt state, with the cut surface being much larger than the external one. In this specimen all the essential features of scirrhous were obvious, and required no special description. It had a smooth, yet thin, tough capsule, a dense fibrous tissue, and a spongy structure beneath this. The specimen was not quite a hard fibrous one, but more of the spongy variety, in which the fibres were interwoven in the most irregular manner. The scirrhous tissues are really the interlacing of the cellular tissue of the breast, and the structure is one which is very different from the ordinary structure of the breast.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON CHOLERA MORBUS.

By Charles Trenchery, Esq.,

SHERVON OF THE CIVIL HOSPITAL, GIBRALTAR, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Much has been written, much has been said, and much less has been done, without yet arriving at a correct knowledge of the etiology of this terrible disease, therefore I will not presume to offer any theory or explanation of my own; but as regards the treatment I cannot avoid making the fact known that the local application of chloroform has proved a most valuable adjunct in my hands during our late epideminc of cholera, in relieving the distressing paroxysms of pain and cramps, which tend so greatly to exhaust the patient and terminate his life.

Such, in fact, was the relief produced, that many patients begged me to re-apply it even during their convalescence, and I feel convinced that the recoveries would have been greater if the unfortunate patients had not been sent into hospital in such an advanced stage of the disease.
Some of them only survived three, four, or six hours, and a few actually died before they could be got into bed, but the average duration was a little more than two days, and the recoveries averaged about twelve days.

One hundred and fifty-five cases of cholera were admitted into the Civil Hospital from the 19th of August, of which 87 were males and 68 females, averaging from 20 to 70 years of age, and of these it fell to my lot to attend 117 cases, out of which I lost 46 from the 9th of September till the 22d of October, when the disease appeared to have passed off.

The plan of treatment which I pursued was to have the patient placed between hot blankets, and a piece of lint saturated with chloroform applied to the pit of the stomach, and the evaporation prevented as much as possible by retaining a folded towel over it. The first impression was intense cold, soon followed by a burning sensation which generally alarmed the patient, and it was difficult to calm their fears unless I changed the application from side to side. Sometimes I applied it in the course of the median, sciatic, or crural nerves, and along the spinal column. Occasionally I caused them to inhale it (if the local means did not have the desired effect), but not to the extent of anæsthesia. The extremities were frequently rubbed with hot flannels, and sinapis applied occasionally.

There are descriptions of the effects of the spirits of ammonia, spirits of lavender and water, given frequently, and cold water effervescent draughts and good beef tea allowed ad libitum, and as soon as a favourable reaction set in I directed five grains of trisaminium, a quarter of a grain of acetate of morphia, to be given in powder every three hours, and an occasional opium enema; by which means the vomiting and diarrhoea were generally relieved. Afterwards tonics, astringents, and generous feeding completed their recovery.

CASES OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

Dr. Fleming said that the rare occurrence of gunshot wounds in civil practice would render it excusable in him to bring before the Society some few cases which had fallen under his observation within the last six or eight months.

One of the most interesting was that which created much sensation at the time of its occurrence—namely, the attempted highway robbery near this city, where the man attacked most gallantly defended himself, and the highwayman was secured. During the struggle of this man with his assailant, three shots were fired at him from a small American revolver. One of the shots took effect at the inner angle of the orbit, immediately over the suprachiliary ridge, and the other at the inner angle of the upper third of the temporal bone. There was no evidence of any local effect from the third shot. He (Dr. Fleming) saw the man in twelve or thirteen hours after the occurrence of the injury. At that time he had recovered from the temporary shock. He saw him in consultation with Dr. Fenelly, who lived in the district, and on examination as to the nature of the injury, a wound was found at the inner angle of the orbit and another in the upper portion of the thigh, as specified, very near the trunk of the saphenous vein. The man was capable of giving a very accurate description of what occurred, and it did not appear that he laboured under any very severe constitutional symptoms. He had no ostensible head affection, with the exception of a remarkably slow pulse. The man was removed to the Richmond Hospital, where he remained under treatment. At the time he was examined there, it was evident that he had left the hospital perfectly well, and he continues so. The wound at the inner angle of the orbit was very small, so much so that it required some little nicety of examination to find its situation, it being concealed by the hairs of the brow, so that it was not easily detected. The surrounding integuments were discolored from the effects of the powder, the shot having been fired quite close to the individual. In addition to the discoloration by powder, there was considerable fulness and congestion of the eyelids, so that it was impossible to examine accurately the eye; at the same time he (Mr. Fleming) could see that the cornea was intact; there were, however, some particles of powder obviously impacted in the conjunctiva.

He examined the wound carefully with a probe, and at no very short distance was able to detect a firm resisting substance underneath. The wound in the thigh presented an equally small contracted appearance. There was no discoloration there of any kind of the integuments. He examined carefully to see if there was any mark of exit of the ball, but no aperture of the ball could be detected at the site of the wound. There was some inflammation accompanied with oedema of the lids and swelling of the face, but as to much local suffering the man did not experience much. After a few days he thought it right to endeavour to ascertain what was the nature of the hard substance found over the suprachiliary ridge, which was naturally remarkably prominent in this man. Accordingly, he had recourse to the expedient adopted by Nelaton, of using a porcelain probe, and by this means distinctly ascertained the presence of a portion of lead in the wound. This expedient was most satisfactory, and he succeeded without much difficulty in removing three or four flakes or scales of lead, some of which had passed deep into the orbit. He found that the bullets used in this revolver weighed about 55 grains each, but the amount of lead removed from the wound was not more than 20 grms. The man left the hospital perfectly well, and the wound healed without any exfoliation of bone. He at all times complained of defective vision in the eye; this organ was examined with the ophthalmoscope in conjunction with Dr. Wilson, and no satisfactory evidence was discovered to account for the defect of vision stated to exist. As to the wound in the thigh there was nothing unusual to remark. A good deal of inflammation supervened at one period, which was checked by the ordinary means. No bullet could be detected, no bullet escaped, and ultimately there was not to be found the slightest hardness or tenderness to induce the belief that the bullet had lodged in the muscles or elsewhere. He (Dr. F.) was under the impression that from the position in which the man was when the shot was fired, the bullet probably had not penetrated the shirt, but that it had driven in a portion before it, and that when the man stood up the bullet was drawn out in the fold. All were conversant with incidents which occurred during the Crimean and the American wars, and also in the Indian mutiny; they proved that such contingencies occasionally took place. He remembered perfectly a case of a gentleman who was cleaning his dresser when a ball entered at one place, went off? the ball passed through the palm of his hand, bringing with it a portion of a handkerchief which he was holding at the time, and, this whilst being removed drew out the ball within it. At the time when duels were fought it was, as he (Dr. F.) had been informed, by no means unusual for the parties to wear a silk vest next the skin, in the belief that it might stop the ingress of a bullet. The results of this case was very satisfactory.

As a precautionary measure to meet the contemplated defence of the prisoner with regard to the size of the pistol, and to ascertain its power, it was tested on a subject, by having it loaded with its usual charge, and fired as accurately as could be in the exact situation, and at the distance specified by the man assailed. The appearances of the aperture of the mentioned pistol in the integuments and their discoloration, were found to be almost identical with those present after the injury; and from the examination of the skull, which was removed for inspection, it would be obvious that the pistol was capable of inflicting the most serious mischief.

The two other gunshot wounds which had come under his notice recently, were of a comparatively trifling character, and were remarkable for the insignificant amount of inflammation that followed. A boy of 17 had loaded a pistol, and finding there was no powder in the nipple, he endeavoured to push down the charge in order to force the
powder into the nipple. The pistol went off, two balls passed through the palm of his hand, and the amount of inflammation that occurred after such violence was hardly worth mentioning. It was principally confined to the locality of the wound, and the boy left the hospital after a fortnight, well, the wound having suppurated and granulated healthily. The other case was that of a person who was cleaning his revolver, not being aware that it was loaded. The revolver went off, the bullet passed under the annular ligament of the wrist and through the deep muscles of the forearm towards the elbow-joint, above which it was extracted. This wound healed without suppuration of any moment. This was not remarkable, however, as every one who had read accounts of the late wars would remember similar results having occurred in cases of gunshot wounds.

Mr. Stapleton observed that the probe tipped with china, and used by Nélaton on the occasion referred to, was in reality invented by an Italian.

Dr. Darby said he saw a case of a man who was shot in a very peculiar way. He was blowing a stone in the breast of a ditch; the jumper was put in horizontally, and when the powder was used instead of going to one side, he ran down the field exactly in front of the hole, and was shot in the back. He had a piece of soft granite in the nape of his neck and another in his heel, and between 40 and 50 small grains, some merely specks, scattered over his back. The wounds were so small, little red marks here and there, that (Dr. Darby) could not believe there was anything in them; but, on using a probe, he found there were foreign bodies underneath, and he took out one piece half an inch in length and irregular in shape, and removed a great many others, some not much larger than a pin's head. Not one of those wounds gave him the impression at first sight that anything had entered it. The man got well with an extraordinarily small amount of inflammation.

Dr. Banon said that he had met with a case presenting some peculiarities in Jervis-street Hospital. A poor lad presented himself with the symptoms of fistula in ano, and he stated that he had been operated on twice for fistula. He found that he was a pensioner; he had been in the army and served in New Zealand, and four years previously he was, he said, struck by a bullet. On examining him they could not find the mark of the entrance of a bullet in the lower third of the left thigh. They asked him if the bullet was ever sought for. He said it was, but could never be found. He (Dr. B.) then made an examination, and found a hard substance two or three inches from the anus under the glutus muscle, which was the bullet that had remained there four years, causing this abscess. The case was interesting as regards the peculiar course the bullet took, the symptoms it caused, and the man not knowing it was in his body. The bullet was cut down on and taken out.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND.

21ST MARCH, 1866.

Dr. BEATTY, President of the College, in the Chair.

On the motion of Professor Aquilla Smith, the discussion on Dr. Belcher's paper on Diphtheria, read at last meeting, was deferred until after the reading of a paper on the same subject by Dr. Hayden.

Dr. Haydon then read a paper on Diphtheria, in which he discussed chiefly the treatment of that disease by means of the hyposulphite of soda. The cases adduced were eight in number—viz., four in children, and four in adults. The doses in which the medicine was given varied from five to eleven grains, three times a day. The two first cases given were in children, aged eight and a half years and two a half years respectively. The former commenced to take the hyposulphite in fifteen-grain doses on the second day of illness; the doses were subsequently reduced to six grains, owing to the occurrence of diarrhoea. Wine and nourishment were given, and the child was convalescent on the thirteenth day. Both tonsils and the pharynx were covered with exudation, and a portion of the uvula was destroyed by sloughing.

The second child, who was not so seriously affected, commenced taking the hyposulphite in fifteen-grain doses, on the first day of illness; there was much fever, and pharynx covered with patches of exudation. The throat of this child, as likewise that of the former, was touched with a linctus containing tincture of myrrh, and on the seventh day the boy was convalescent.

The third case was that of a young man aged 30, who had been confined during the day in a close office, and slept in a badly ventilated and seamed house. His illness commenced with chill, headache, nausea, and feverishness, followed by profuse night sweats, and total loss of appetite, with great debility. A person had been ill of some kind of fever in the same house, and been visited by the patient; what the character of fever was has not been made out. Five weeks subsequently throat symptoms were manifested for the first time. The throat was now congested, and presented exudation. Hyposulphite of soda in eleven grain doses was given, and the patient was convalescent on the seventh day afterwards.

Case 4.—A man, aged 53, living under unfavourable hygienic conditions, had an attack of diphtheria. Six weeks subsequently, and whilst still in a state of great debility from the first attack, he had a second. The throat was now congested, and presented false membrane on both tonsils, &c.; there was great deafness and prostration. Hyposulphite in eleven-grain doses, wine, &c., and on the twenty-fourth day from this date patient left hospital quite restored to health.

The two next cases were those of boys aged 14 and 16 years respectively. Under the hyposulphite treatment the former was convalescent on the 7th day; the latter was lost sight of, but as there was no further report of him it is presumed he went on to recovery.

Case 7.—A man aged 70. Congestion of base of both lungs, engorgement of throat without exudation when seen. Treatment was convulsive, but unfortunately having exposed himself prematurely had a relapse and sank very quickly. In this case the treatment consisted chiefly in stimulants; no hyposulphite was given, owing to irritability of stomach.

Case 8.—A man, aged 40, a few days before admission into hospital, complained of headache, nausea, shivering, and sore throat, pharynx congested, with follicular exudation, commencing, and total loss of appetite.

Hyposulphite in ten-grain doses, chlorate of potash gargle, and 16 oz. of wine daily. The patient was attacked with erysipelas of right side of head and face, which was treated locally with sulph. ferri ointment; discharged in restored health on the 15th day.

The author of the paper concluded for the general or zymotic character of diphtheria; and suggested that the results of treatment with the hyposulphite, as an agent capable of neutralizing the toxic principle in the disease, in the cases which he had detailed, afforded encouragement to further trial of that medicine.

A discussion ensued, in which Drs. Moore, H. Kennedy, Lyons, Hibbert (of the United States), Professor Haughton, and other gentlemen took part. At its conclusion.

Dr. T. More Madden read a paper on Insanity and Criminal Responsibility.

A commentary on a remarkable case of attempted murder and suicide, committed under the influence of a disordered state of mind, in which the individual, who, to outward appearances, was sane, and was earning his living in a situation, suddenly attempted these crimes, and but
OF CLUB-FOOT: PERIOD OF OPERATION: TREATMENT (SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL).

By M. GIRALDES.

Translated from La Presse Médicale Belge for The Medical Press and Circular by Dr. JOSEPH DUGGAN, Ex-Senior Scholar in Therapeutics and Pathology, Queen's College, Galway.

You have seen this morning a fine collection of club-foot—five in the ward St. Come, and two in the ward St. Pauline. The first are of the species of club-foot called varus, and did not differ from each other, except in some slight characteristics. These deformities are very common, so it is of the utmost importance that you should know what means ought to be adopted to remedy them. Physicians, for the most part, pay little attention to this branch of the science, leaving the invalids to themselves, and, thanks to this negligence, the deformity goes on increasing, and, save by surgical interference, the foot remains almost useless, at least very doubtful in its results. It happens then by reason of this inconsiderate, the unhappy individuals bear an infirmity which, in certain cases, of society, is for them a source of grief and ennui.

Lord Byron was club-footed, and that deformity rendered his life unhappy; and also Walter Scott was similarly afflicted, but bore more buoyantly his inconveniences, and did not in the least bear any animosity to Nature. Finally, we add that the existence of such a malformation must seriously impede or fetter the movements of the patient.

Before explaining the treatment, we go to examine—1st, in what the deformity consists; 2ndly, at what period it will be convenient to operate.

There are, you know, four species of club-foot, based upon the position which the movements impress to the foot. a. If there is exaggeration in the sense of flexion, the heel is directed downwards and the ball alone rests on the ground. This is talus. b. When the foot is in forced extension, like that of digitigrades, the fatty cushions of the plantar surface of the toes alone resting on the ground, it is called equinus. The lateral deviations are: c. Sometimes outwardly, the foot resting on its internal border—valgus. d. Sometimes inwardly, the foot resting on its external border—which is varus. These four species of border, and sometimes very light or very well marked; and between the two extremes an indeterminate number of varieties may occur.

To-day I purpose speaking to you on the species of club-foot called varus. In this species the dorsal surface of the foot is turned outwardly; the external border beneath rests upon the ground, either in its whole extent or in part—a frequent phenomenon; the ball is elevated; the internal border of the foot describes a hyperbolic curve; the anterior part of the foot is of less dimensions than in the normal state—a character which points out the congeniality of the conformation. Here, among the infants in the ward St. Come, the affected foot is shorter and squarer than the sound one. In these defective conditions all the movements operate in those two-terms alone and around the two centers of rotation corresponding the one to the tibi-tarsal axis, the other partly to the articulation of the calcaneum with the cuboid, and partly with that of the astragalus with the scaphoid.

All the twisting is produced in the anterior part; the foot is rolled upon itself; its faces become almost perpendicular to the ground, upon which it passes only on the external extremity of the corresponding face, rarely the calcaneum. This abnormal position occasions the development of mucous bursa, chiefly where there is constant pressure; bursa, which are frequently the centres of in-
flamamions, fungosities, and even pale white tumours. I dwell specially on this point, because that the appliances put in use do not at all oppose but indifferently this twisting movement.

These defects of conformation, which have occupied us for some time, and the action of the muscles moving the foot in divers ways, gives place to a multiplicity of modifications, consequently it is useful to recall the order of ossification of the bones of the foot. The first which ossified is the calcaneum; the second, the astragalus; the third, the cuboid; the fourth and fifth, the cuneiforms; the sixth, the scaphoid. Towards the sixth month of intra-uterine life the points of ossification are visible, but the bones are still cartilaginous. If, then, muscular forces are brought to bear upon them, they will undergo changes of form and position.

In congenital varus, for example, the head of the astragalus will be turned towards the internal side, and the tuberosity of the calcaneum lengthened, also the cuboid; the metatarsals will be atrophied. It is a result from the deformities produced by modifications of the bones of the side of the foot, and then to the action of different muscles, principally the solcus and the tibials. The first draws the heel upwards. The anterior tibial (which is attached to the tubercle of the first cuneiform) and that of the tibia, which have pointed out above the same cuneiform and to the tuberosity of the scaphoid, have in general, by identical actions and by their contraction, a tendency to carry the foot inwards. In consequence of the malformation which changed their direction, the muscular forces act perpendicularly, which renders their action more energetic, and increases the deformity. Also adding to this, the antagonistic muscles, partly atrophied, can hardly check them. From these considerations two important indications are derived—1st, to subtract the forces which placed the foot in its abnormal position; 2nd, to correct those, in replacing the organs in their natural position.

What is the period most favourable for remedying the deformity?

The deformity is increased with age, and it is reasonable to conclude that it is necessary to cut short its development by attending to it as soon as possible; but at birth the organs which enter into the composition of the foot are very small, so the operations which the infancy requires must be very difficult of execution. Those motives have induced many surgeons to postpone the time for operation to a later period. In this hospital they waited the case of the child who had turned outwards from the cuneiform the treatment of club-foot, by operating immediately after birth. We have said that to combat these vice of combination, it is necessary to destroy the antagonism which aggravate and displace the organs from their natural position. Thence the section of the tendo-Achilles and of the tibial tendons, and the application of special apparatus. As a rule, we ought to commence by dividing the tibial tendons, the posterior first; that section produces the club-foot (equinus), which soon heals. You have seen me here very frequently commence by dividing the tendo-Achilles. It is then better to leave persistent the action of the tibial muscles; it permits remediating the deformity of the foot by lowering the heel.

In fact, when the section of the posterior tibial tendon is not entirely free from danger, on account of its intimate relation with the artery of the same name. Oftentimes the artery has been wounded, giving rise to the formation of a diffuse aneurism, &c.

If, however, after having cut the tendo-Achilles, the bandages or the apparatus are insufficient to counteract the deformity, we divide the tibial tendons. Even though they are divided, it is necessary to place the parts in their true physiological position, for this we must have recourse to mechanical means; they vary with the age of the patients. If operating on new-born infants, complicated appliances are defective.

It would be much better to employ simple splints, more or less bent, according to the proposed designs, wadded to prevent contusions, and consequently abrasions, which, in spite of all possible care, are of ten times produced. That should have all, which so well do not bend of itself, the inferior part of the foot, but press on the middle part, that these accidents are to be feared. For the most part, the employment of that means is easy, for it does not require the aid of a skilled mechanic to make an apparatus so simple.

Furthermore, if the deviation has not completely discontinued, we must have recourse to the ordinary mechanical means, of which the number and form are restricted to infinity. The notion of employing these mechanisms is not of modern date. Already Ambrose Paré made use of a kind of leather garter. Arcus had invented an apparatus which very nearly resembles ours, and approaches nearly to the sandal of Scarpa.

Most of our apparatuses are composed of two side pieces corresponding with the two sides of the leg, which they are kept by the aid of a leg splint; below these are fastened to the sides of a sandal, fixed on the foot by buckles. They present two kinds of movements; one lateral, the other of flexion and extension, corresponding to the tibio-tarsal articulation—useless movements, since they do not pass exactly in the two centres of movement which have been pointed out. Moreover, those apparatuses are very cumbersome, and do not half fulfill that which we desire to obtain.

M. Lebelassefie has invented an apparatus composed of many segments articulated together.

Of all those mechanisms, that which appears to me to satisfy most advantageously the required conditions, is evident, that of M. Renolleau.

In conclusion, with all these appliances, we tried, by the aid of leather straps, to draw the foot outwards, but often we hide the deformity without correcting it. Almost all are easily displaced and difficult to manage, requiring frequent visits from the orthopedist. So, to fill up the desiderata of the science, and to place those appliances within the reach of every person, some new instruments are yet indispensably indispensable. Orthopedists must have need to be guided by the directions of surgeons in performing what alone is necessary, rather than fabricating machines only useful to place in a glass case to attract the public.

BOUNVILLE.

(Extrait du Moisement Medical)

Torleighmore, county Galway.

* To replace varus or valgus club-feet in their normal position, Ambrose Paré recommends small boots, properly constructed, about the thickness of a coin, made of soft leather, and opening before and under the foot, in order that they can open better to admit the foot, and will be faced and fastened conveniently. (Ambrose Paré's. Ed. Malagaize.)

† In the apparatus of Scarpa, the point d'appui is a splint bent outwards, joined to a plate bent upon itself, which surrounds the ankle; the agents of redressment are two leather straps, one fixed upon the end of the foot and the other upon the heel; the ends are buckled to the external spring, which keeps the foot outwards. (Langier, Dict. vol. xxx.)

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.—Incredible as it may appear, a body consisting of thirty Irish gentlemen have refused to receive a sum amounting to several thousand pounds for the support of a county infirmary. The case is this: the late Mr. J. Grattan thirteen years ago left a sum of £4500 to the Queen's County Infirmary, which sum has not since been applied. Mrs. Grattan Belewe, owner of the Grattan estates, now offers to pay up the money with arrears of interest, and to add £1000 of her own for the erection of an hospital or hospice for convalescents and incurables. At several examinations, upon condition that the hospital shall be placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity, with every safeguard against interference with the religion of the patients, and with free access to the clergy of all persuasions. The Governors of the Infirmary, thirty-one Protestants and three Catholics, met to consider this proposal, and it was negatived without a division.
ACUTE PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS.
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ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, NICE, FROM THE 10TH TO 20TH MARCH, 1866.

By Dr. CABLEL, CHIEF PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Translated by R. CROFTON, M.D., Nice.

In our last bulletin we remarked as surprising the amount of rain, more than (ten centimetres) four inches, fallen at Nice in a very few days; the same thing has again occurred, the rain having commenced anew on the 10th and continued almost without intermission, being very heavy on the night of the 18th. According to the indications furnished by the rain-gauge, this fall of rain also amounts to ten centimetres (four inches). The ground being already saturated by the heavy rain in the early days of the month, the waters of the Paillon increased from the beginning and attained its maximum on the morning of the 19th; it has since gradually fallen, but remained muddy, and discolors the soil for a considerable distance towards the east. During these rains the barometric pressure has always been above 750 (29 5-10ths), but on the 14th it fell suddenly from 752 to 742 (from 29 7-10ths to 29 2-10ths). This considerable fall indicated atmospheric disturbance, and we expected to perceive the effects of it in Nice or its vicinity. However, the 14th was a day of almost complete calm; but in the evening there was a very high wind for some hours, the wind which had been violently and raised clouds of dust; doubtless the effects of a distant tempest, as indicated by the sudden fall of the barometer. Moreover, these rapid changes have been the rule in these ten days, the barometer having varied from 753 to 742, then from 745 to 734, indicating weather more or less variable even for this season of the year. Except on the 14th, the wind has generally blown gently, most frequently from the S.E. in the early days, and from N.E., and even North; in the latter the sea has been rough, but not so much so as in the preceding decade.

The mean temperature has been 51, the lowest 31 on the night of the 15th; that which is most deserving of remark being recorded on the 14th (90) or the 19th, after the rain, and also the very considerable amount of ozone present in the air for some days, the test papers having several times shown the maximum of violet colour indicating the 21st degree of the scale of Janns.

To sum up. The ten days just passed may be divided into two periods—one, up to the 14th, was very fine; the other, marked by variable winds, clouds, and rain, continued even to the present: this coincides with what is observed elsewhere. We hear of cold, of heavy rains, of snow, even in the south; of hear frosts and thick fogs in some places; whilst in part of Provence the cold has been so intense as to destroy the flowers. Vegetation here has not suffered; on the contrary, it has benefited by the rains, which has conferred the further advantage of increasing the subterranean reservoirs destined to supply our springs during the summer.

As to the influence of this weather upon health, there are few invalids who have not suffered more or less; but to this state of atmosphere, exempt from snow, from frost, and from fog, we cannot attribute any fresh out-break of serious diseases; they are confined to those generally observed under the influence of a humid air and soil, such as returns of rheumatic pains, sore throats, asthma, catarrhal and bronchial, also neuralgic affections, &c.

Medical practitioners may be permitted to assert that these simple irritations which have appeared during the last ten days would elsewhere have been serious diseases, and consequently, the longer we observe the climate of Nice, the more convinced we are that it is, upon the whole, a country very favourable to invalids and persons suffering from chronic complaints.

ACUTE PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS.

Dr. Pellegrino Levi describes a case which he observed in the wards of M. Pidoux, of acute progressive paralysis. The patient was a young man, aged 22, a notary's clerk, of strong constitution, and hitherto of excellent health. For two or three months he had a general feeling of weariness, with heaviness of the head, and remarkable drowsiness in the evening. Ten days before he made rapid progress, and in five or six days paralysis was developed. When Dr. Levi first saw him, he could not move the lower limbs, but retained some sensation in them. The patient was very restless, and very active contraction. The patient did not suffer during sleep; but, when his position was changed, he complained of severe pain. He had tingling sensation in his toes; but there were no cramps, nor contractions, nor sudorific, or analgæstic crisis during the beginning to be attacked, and the muscles lying along the spine were paralysed; those of the neck and head were unaffected. His speech was slightly impeded; the intellect was sound; the respiration, circulation, and temperature, were unchanged. He had the weight of the patient lying upon the muscles during several days. Micturition was easy; the urine was alkaline. In a week, the paralysis of the upper limbs became complete; and the diaphragm and other respiratory muscles were affected. There were oppression, dysphagia, constant sleeplessness, change of countenance; and the patient died asphyxiated, having preserved his intellectual faculties to the last moment. On post-mortem examination, there was merely found congestion of the meninges and of the grey substance of the brain, and of the lungs and kidneys; this would be sufficiently explained by the asphyxia of the patient; the slightest alteration could be detected by microscopic examination in the nervous system.

Dr. Levi records other nearly similar instances from the writings of Signor Angers, Craveillé, Dr. Landry, Knipman, Liègar, Duchenne, Pidoux, &c. The history of the disease and autopsy of the celebrated Cuvier presents a very close analogy with that of the patient whose case is above related. From a consideration of all the facts, Dr. Levi has formed a general view of the symptoms of the disease denominated by M. Landry acute ascending paralysis, and which he proposes to name centripetal or acute extemose-progressive paralysis. The case related shows the main characters of the disease. There is a premonitory period lasting from the hour to several weeks, the characteristic symptoms of which are tingling of the toes and fingers, and weakness of the limbs, especially the legs. This weakness is transformed into paralysis, which attacks in rapid succession the limbs, the trunk, the diaphragm, and the pharynx, this paralysis being insidious, very generally accompanied by asphyxia. Sensibility is preserved in the paralysed muscles, which generally contract under electricity; reflex movement is lost; there is no spasm, contraction, muscular tremors, nor spontaneous pain. Speech is impeded; the intellectual faculties are preserved; the patient is anxious and sleepless. There is abundant constipation, while micturi- tion is easy. Death occurs from the third to the twentieth day. In very rare cases, recovery takes place; but much more slowly than the progress of the disease—the muscles thus attacked being the first to resume their functions.

ARCHIVES GÉNÉRALES DE MÉD., and Gazette Méd. de Paris.

PAPULAR ERYTHEMATOUS ERUPTION FOLLOWING VACCINATION: CONVULSIONS AND DEATH.

On November 6th, 1865, Dr. Coutagne vaccinated several children from a pestule on the arm of a healthy child. The vaccination went through its course normally in all, except in a female infant, aged three and a half months, apparently in good health and in the best possible sanitary condition. The patients were at first developed regularly in this child but, on the fifth day, there appeared an erythematous redness over great part of the body and the limbs, without marked febrile reaction. This erythema lasted five or six days, and then disappeared. On the twelfth or thirteenth
FATTY LIVER IN CHILDREN.

Dr. Coutagne had taken the precaution of confining it to the house, in order to avoid cold. On September 20th, the fourteenth day after vaccination, Dr. Coutagne was asked to see the child, on the 2nd of which day the children had lived, and brought the second evening. He found on the neck, arms, and legs, a score of patent spots, some slightly acuminate, like small boils; others flattened like patches of urticaria, with an engorged base, occupying the entire thickness of the skin. In some instances, the portions of the skin that had been, two or three of the acuminate papules were grouped together on a common base. Most of the spots had a reddish brown colour, which was most marked on the largest and flattest—those on the neck and lower part of the face. These children had not been treated with any remedies, and it was impossible to say whether some conical papules had become developed in the feet, hands, and ears, and the colour of those already present had become deeper. In the afternoon fever and much agitation set in. In the evening the symptoms were aggravated; the child had taken a considerable quantity of milk, which was accompanied by continuous, incessant, and often fatal vomiting. The eruption was more developed; the number of papules was double that of which existed on the previous day. There were none on the chest, abdomen, or sides. At midnight the restlessness increased; convulsions soon set in, with vomiting without machinery, incessant, and until the morning. Colonel, ants, and cutaneous relevation, were all tried without effect; the convulsions continued, and the child died on the morning of the third day of the eruption and the sixteenth after vaccination. Complaining on this case, Dr. Coutagne observed that the occurrence of erythema in the course of vaccination is not rare; but that this does not explain the occurrence of the eruption disease which proved fatal in the case related. It is repeated, and that refusal last several times, but was at length induced to take it. There was no fever; the abdomen was not tense, and did not seem painful. Some simple medicine, and injections, were prescribed. In the evening there was no sensible change. The next morning the child had been treated with a.mylod may, and had also been apparently deposed in the substance of the envelope, around the nucleus, which remains visible. The fat contained in the vesicles, or the crystals of margarine are pushed to a point opposite the place of deposit of the amylod matter, or even seem to be influenced by it. At the same time, an increased number of nuclei are frequently found in the connective tissue. M. Hayem has observed the changes in the adipose vesicles generally in the abundant adipose tissue enveloping the kidneys and suprarenal capsules, that they are made up of the folds of the mesentery, and in the fatty appendices of the omentum. In such cases there was very advanced degeneration of several organisms, especially of the kidneys and suprarenal capsules, and also of the digestive canal.—Gazette Méd. de Paris.

FATTY LIVER IN CHILDREN.

In 222 children affected with adipose infiltration or with fatty degeneration of the liver, Dr. Steiner and Neureuter found that in 131 the age was from one to four years. Among the pathological conditions in the course of which fatty infiltration is frequent is tuberculosis, and the fact that this state in children is most frequently manifested as disease of the lymphatic glands and not of the lungs, negatives the supposition that the excessive deposit of fat is made with the heart is in connection with tuberculosis, due to deficient oxidation of hydrocarbons. Dr. Steiner and Neureuter consider rather—and in this they agree to some extent with Freiherr—that the origin of fatty liver is to be sought rather in the change in the constitution of the blood induced by the tuberculous disease, and that the liver may be fatty from the commencement of the tuberculous process. Next in order to tuberculosis in connection with fatty liver, is enteritis; which is not, however, to be regarded always as a cause. It may be preceded by the fatty infiltration of the lungs and heart, and disease of the heart, and the error to ascribe the condition of the liver to the use of cod-liver oil in such cases; inasmuch as it is met with in children who have never taken oil, in a more advanced state in the children who have some cases of tuberculosis, sometimes occur in which fatty deposit in the liver is met with. Of the causes indirectly affecting the liver, diet holds a principal place; inasmuch as the children have either a diet high in fat but rich in carbohydrates, and the melancholy influ-
ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.

An inquest was held last week upon the child who was "laid out" before its death, and the following, among other evidence, was adduced:—The Coroner recalled Dr. Ringer, the physician of the University College Hospital, who had made the post-mortem, and asked him if he considered that the treatment the child had received had caused its death.

Dr. Ringer replied that the child was in such a wretched condition that its death was inevitable, but he thought it unquestionable that the bandaging the child up as described must have accelerated its death. At the suggestion of Mr. Ernest Hart, who was present to watch the case, the Coroner asked the doctor if Dr. Ringer asked if a child or any patient in witness's hospital would be left with out being seen by the medical officer from Monday to Thursday, to which the witness replied in the negative, saying that every patient would be seen every day, and the Coroner emphatically added that in no hospital in the country would a patient be open to such treatment as this child received in the workhouse. Dr. Ringer then added that he believed the child had all the attention the medical officer of the workhouse could give it, for an hospital doctor did not have a tithe of the patients to attend to that the medical officer of St. Pancras Workhouse had. Some of the jury expressed their doubts of this, and Mr. Butt, the medical officer, offered himself for examination.

He said he was a duly qualified M.R.C.S., and that having visited the child, he did not think it necessary to go in again until the following Saturday, as he relied upon the superintendent telling him if any of the inmates required his attention, and she told him all were going on well. In reply to questions put by Mr. Hart, through the Coroner, important facts were elicited. The witness said there were at the present time 240 sick persons in the infirmary; 310 aged and infirm women, 215 infirm and aged men; 16 children, and 80 of these are under the total of 1014 persons in the doctor's hands, in addition to 32 lying-in cases, which made a total of 1012 under the medical officer's immediate care, and his only staff was another qualified practitioner. There were, in all, it was elicited, about 2000 persons in the workhouse, and, in addition to those under the doctor's immediate care, there were about 5000 or 6000 patients to be of any description. Dr. Ringer asked if a medical officer of an hospital would have no more than 60 or 70 cases under him at one time. The jury, on hearing this statement, said it was most important the public should know these facts, and some remarks were made to the effect that the Poor-law Board should not sanction such a state of things. Mr. Hart informed the Coroner that the Poor-law Board had no power in the matter, which a gentleman present confirmed by saying, "We don't ask the Poor-law Board to sanction what we do." The Coroner said a medical officer could not be expected to attend to so many cases, and he could not be expected to see the child as it ought to be seen—every day. Mr. Butt said he might add, that he did see the ward three times in the course of a week. He saw the ward on Monday, Saturday, and Sunday, and the superintendent, was examined, and she gave the evidence already published—namely, that she did not call the doctor. In cross-examination she said she thought the rule to call the doctor to a dying person or child was generally carried out. She candidly confessed that she was over-worked, as were all the officers, and her case was a sample, she having 150 people to look after, and not a single paid nurse under her.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child died of inflammation, and appended the following special resolutions:—"The jury are of opinion that great blame is to be attributed to the workhouse attendants for tying up the jaws of the deceased and treating her as dead for some time before she had wholly expired; that they are further of opinion that there is not a sufficient number of paid medical attendants and nurses to perform the duties of so large an establishment as St. Pancras Workhouse; and they beg to express their approval of the course taken by Mr. Hillocks in bringing the matter before the public."

ATLAS OF PORTRAITS OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Edited by the New Sydenham Society. Fifth Fasciculus.

The fame of this Atlas—so far as it has gone—is now so well an established fact, that our readers will not require us to give any opinion thereon, or to show any reasons why this publication should not be regarded as one of the best results of the New Sydenham Society.

Already eleven portraits have appeared; and we are now called on to say a few words regarding the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth, which form the Fifth Fasciculus of this remarkable work.

Plate XII—Pityriasis Versicolor—is, like all the rest, well coloured, and represents a fully-developed typical case of that disease in an adult male. It is particularly well shown over the abdominal muscles and on the biceps of each arm.

Plate XIII—Pemphigus—represents that disease fully developed in a child; the parts affected being—the face from the nose downwards, the neck, shoulders, chest, and the upper third of the left arm.

Plate XIV—Pсорiasis Vulgaris vel Invertebata—is perhaps the best of the three. It represents that disease in three different stages, and the scales are remarkably well executed.

These plates fully support the reputation acquired by the merits of the preceding ones; and we look forward with pleasure to seeing a further issue of this series. Meanwhile we congratulate the editors and the artists on the success of their labours.

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE, WITH A SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY AND PROGRESS. By Arthur Wyse Foot, M.D. Dub., &c. Dublin; MacGillan and Gil. 1866.

Dr. Foot is well known to the profession as a good anatomist and an accurate observer. He was one of three medical gentlemen recently sent from Dublin to England by the Irish government, for the purpose of studying the Cattle Plague; and we are glad to see that he has studied it.

Chapter I. is devoted to discussing the symptoms of the plague during life; and here the author very properly observes, "that all the symptoms are not necessarily present in every case. There are some more constantly met with than others, and there are some which are rather rare and exceptional. A great deal of the plague, although during the course of its illness it did not present what is, perhaps, one of the most usual symptoms in the generality of cases; for instance, purging may be absent in an animal which, in other respects, presents all the appearances during life and after death which are characteristic of the disease." The early symptoms are clearly pointed out, especially that state in the beast which in some degree answers to our "malaise." The mucus-purulent discharge from the eye, and the pathological appearances of the mucous membrane generally, are pointed out with care; as are the condition of the bowels, the state of the breathing, the excretion of air under the skin, the skin eruption, the incubation and duration of the single symptoms in sheep and goats, and the circumstances under which it becomes more or less modified.

Chapter II., on "Appearances after Death," is very important. We have here described, in terms which any well educated man can understand, the general appearances, the appearances in the four stomachs, in the intestinal canal, in the lungs, heart, blood, mouth, muscular system, and skin eruption.

Chapter III. deals with "Treatment and Preventive Measures." Here Dr. Foot says, with sad truth, "the prospect is gloomy in the extreme." Notwithstanding all this, how-
ever, we have given in a small compass the means used in Russia, Poland, Austria, Prussia, and Scotland, as well as the means, political and medical, adopted during the similar visitations of the 18th century. The hygienic precautions recommended for adoption by the former, as anticipatory, or for the event of another attack, are peculiarly worthy of perusal by the class for which they are intended; and we have much pleasure in giving them our most earnest commendation. Of course among these the questions of inoculation and vaccination are duly discussed.

Chapter IV. to the student of medical history, is perhaps the most interesting, as it treats of the "History of the Disease," from which now, as a century ago, Ireland has been very remarkably exempted.

Dr. Foot is of opinion that the plague is "a specific disease, belonging to the class of contagious fevers." He knows of no remedy for it, and concludes his book with these words: "However mortifying it may be to the scientific mind of the present day, the fact is yet unpleasantly true, and may certainly now be received as established, that, as a general rule, treatment of any kind is worse than useless; and should the cattle plague reach this country, and the instant and unremonstrating effects of beasts be not checked, it is difficult to see how such a visitation can result otherwise than in the extermination of the horses and, in the agricultural ruin of Ireland."

The absence of a table of contents, and of an index, is a want which doubtless Dr. Foot will supply in his second edition; for we have no fear of its nonappearance. No country gentleman or intelligent farmer should want this book at the present time. We commend it strongly to these classes, as well as to medical men, magistrates, and police officers.


The substance of this monograph has already appeared in an essay on Sleep and Insomnia, published in the New York Medical Journal last year. Dr. Hammond is so well known as an accomplished physician as well as a practical physician, that any contribution coming from his pen deserves the most thoughtful attention; and the subject he has chosen in this small volume is quite sufficient importance to bring before the notice of the profession. The cause of sleep, according to Dr. Hammond, is the circulation of a less quantity of blood through the cerebral tissues than in the waking state—an opinion which is not held by most medical and physiological writers. But Dr. Hammond not only adduces the opinions of some authorities who agree with him in his views, but he relates some experiments performed by him on the lower animals, and which show that the immediate cause of sleep is a diminution of the quantity of blood circulating in the vessels of the brain, and that the exciting cause is the necessity which exists that the loss of substance the brain has undergone, during its state of greatest activity, should be restored. On this view it is shown why the recumbent position, in cases of insomnia, is less favourable to sleep than the sitting, because the former causes congestion of the brain; and the tendency to sleep after meals is explained by the diminished supply of blood to the brain owing to the increased activity of the circulation in the stomach. The treatment of wakefulness must be guided by the application of the above principles; and among the few drugs which Dr. Hammond recommends, bromide of potassium holds the most important place. Although the opinions offered as to the causes of sleep and wakefulness may appear somewhat paradoxical to some readers, they are argued out with great ability by Dr. Hammond, and fully deserve to be put to the test of further experiment and observation.


These two pamphlets refer to the same subject; but the authors respectively view it in very different lights. Dr. Drysdale regards it in a philosophical and medical spirit, showing by the evidence of facts that the health of the prostitute is not so bad, nor her moral condition so low, as many persons maintain; and that although she is undoubtedly subject to syphilitic diseases, yet she escapes many other affections to which females are liable. Among the causes of prostitution one of the chief is poverty, the low wages received by many women making them prefer that kind of life to other less lucrative but more laborious occupations. Dr. Drysdale then shows that the fearful effects of syphilitic diseases in the male subject are very considerably obviated in those countries where prostitution is placed under state supervision; and without recommending the adoption of the restrictive system prevalent on the Continent, he thinks that greater efforts ought to be made in this country to cure or prevent the diseases caused by prostitution.

Mr. Butter's pamphlet discusses the question in a totally different sense; and he points out the moral and physical degradation of prostitutes as well as of those who encourage them, as an argument for early marriages. He draws a fearful picture of the evils entailed by prostitution, not only upon the parties themselves but upon their posterity; and he argues that marriage, although it may be accompanied with trials and struggles, especially to the young who enter into this tie, is the only remedy for the great vice of the age.

THE BATAVIAN SOCIETY.

The prize List of the Batavian Society for Experimental Philosophy at Rotterdam, contains, as usual, subjects peculiar to the Netherlands—the management of polders; water-raising, as an instrument for measuring the level of the sea; the invention of the water to the spherical state? Others are: an examination of whether some parts of the sun's surface have a higher temperature than others, or not, and in case of an affirmative, whether it is always the same parts? It is important for those occupied with the study of electricity to acquaint themselves with the principal phenomena produced in telegraphic wires by storms or the aurora borealis: many of these phenomena are known but to a few individuals although it is much to be desired that they might be widely published and made public; the Society therefore asks for an historic-critical notice of the principal observations made with reference to currents produced in telegraphic wires by the aurora or by storms. Another question refers to researches made in the Royal Institution: Dr. Tyndall believes he can deduce with certainty, from his experiments, that the vapor of water exerts a radiant heat an absorbing effect much more powerful than dry atmospheric air. Prof. Magnus, on the contrary, feels himself justified in concluding from his experiments that this difference of absorption does not exist. The Society asks for decisive experiments to settle the argument. The following will perhaps interest spectroscopists—It has been proved recently that certain bodies, under different temperatures, produce different spectra. Are there yet other differences in the molecular state, which occasion different spectra of the same body? Required, an examination of this question, particularly with reference to the magnetic state. The answers to the questions, which may be written in Dutch,
French, English, German, or Latin, are to be sent to the Secretary of the Society before the 1st of February, 1867. The prize is a gold medal of the weight of thirty ducats, or the value in money.

Londen Medical Press & Circular.

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE MEDICAL ACT.

The Profession will be rejoiced to learn that there is at length some probability that the present most defective Act, relating to the practice of Medicine and Surgery, will be amended. It has been stated, and we believe correctly, that Sir GEORGE GREY has prepared a measure with this object, and Dr. Burrows, the President of the Medical Council, has been put in communication with the Council of the Home Secretary's Office, in reference to drafting an amended Medical Bill.

Every Member of the Medical Profession is so thoroughly well aware of the short comings of the existing Act, and such universal dissatisfaction has been expressed in reference to its operation, that it is almost needless for us to do more than to announce the intelligence that an amended measure is in contemplation; and it is only our duty to acknowledge the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Burrows, which have chiefly led to this desirable result. The President of the Council is known to have exhibited the greatest energy and perseverance in inducing the Home Secretary to move in the matter, and the greater merit is due to the former gentleman, from the magnitude of the obstacles he must have had to surmount.

The very preamble of the Act, as it now exists, is a delusion, for it states that the object of the measure is to enable persons requiring Medical aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners; and this object the Act certainly does not accomplish, for quackery and illegal practice are as rife as ever; and, by a strange anomaly, those who are without the pale of the operations of the Act are better protected than those who are within it. The only protection which the Act really affords, is the publication of a Register, which the public neither buys nor reads, and which is therefore utterly worthless in attaining the end for which it professes to be printed. Any impudent pretender may set himself up as a Medical practitioner, and hundreds are doing so every year, and as long as they do not pretend to be on the Register, the law cannot meddle with their proceedings; and even in the most flagrant cases of assumption of Medical titles, experience has shown that the present powers of the law are entirely nugatory.

The amended measure will, therefore, begin by setting out that "the Medical Act has been found ineffectual to enable persons requiring medical aid to ascertain who are qualified practitioners;" and as every medical man will at once perceive, the chief object of the amended Act will be to abolish the present obnoxious XLth clause. Although this clause is probably well known to all, yet it is necessary to reprint it, in order to exhibit the contrast between it and the amended clause agreed upon and recommended by the Medical Council. The clause, as it at present stands, is as follows:

"Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Bachelor of Medicine, Surgeon, General Practitioner, or Apothecary, or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognised by law as a Physician, or Surgeon, or Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, or a Practitioner in Medicine, or an Apothecary, shall, upon a summary conviction for any such offence, pay a sum not exceeding £20."

The amended clause is as follows:—

"Any person practising Medicine or Surgery, or being engaged in the treatment of diseases or injuries, not being registered under this Act, who shall take or make use of any of the titles or designations enumerated in Schedule A to this Act, or that of Physician, Surgeon, Doctor, Professor of Medicine, Professor of Surgery, or any other title, name, or designation used by or used to distinguish duly-qualified Practitioners in Medicine or Surgery, shall, upon a summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence."

We need scarcely point out to all Medical practitioners in the United Kingdom, the urgent necessity of strengthening the hands of the Medical Council in every possible manner, with a view to carrying this amendment, and no time should be lost, especially at the present period when there is a brief recess from Parliamentary sittings, in impressing upon members of both Houses of Parliament the urgent necessity, in the interests of the public as well as of the Profession, of passing the amended measure. Recent experience has too abundantly shown how people, in all classes of life, are robbed, cheated, and we might almost say slaughtered, by persons pretending to the possession of Medical knowledge, and all this happens from the want of that very protection which the Medical Act professes to afford.

It may possibly be thought that the success of the amended Act is somewhat jeopardized by the uncertain tenure of office of the present Ministry; but this consideration, whether well or ill founded, ought to have no weight with the Profession, nor ought it to discourage any one from using the most strenuous exertions with members of Parliament, because the Medical Act is not at all a party measure, and whatever ministers may happen to be in office, the claims we possess are equally strong, and the objects for which we strive are identified with the interests of the whole community.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.—Dr. Lankester lately held an inquest on the body of a man whose death was caused by excessive drinking of a mixture of spirit of wine five and a half per cent. over proof, and of wood naphtha, which, as a medical assistant, he was in the habit of purchasing at the cheap rate of three halfpence for three quarters; in addition to which he took large quantities of opium. A verdict was returned in accordance with the medical evidence, of pulmonary apoplexy and effusion of serum on the brain.
THE NECESSITY OF AMENDING OUR SANITARY LAWS.

The battle between local Government and centralization in sanitary matters may be now said to have fairly begun, and the victory already appears likely to be achieved by the latter. The local authorities, indeed, have so long had their own way that it is no easy matter to convince them that they are incompetent to the tasks they have undertaken, and in the fulness of their arrogance they find a difficulty in understanding how their proceedings should meet with the censure of the general public. The gross ignorance of many local Guardians, or Trustees, or whatever other name may be used to designate the Bumbledom which has so long mismanaged our sanitary affairs, has for many years brought down the contempt of all scientific and humane men; but it has always, until very lately, found support with the multitude, who care for little except the diminution of the rates, and so long as this object is accomplished, the welfare of the poor or the health of the community are matters which weigh as dust in the balance.

The laws of health are now gradually becoming understood, and experience teaches us that they cannot be violated with impunity; but, nevertheless, it must be admitted that their interpretation often requires the application of science, and that some of the operations of nature in the production and the removal of disease are difficult of explanation. It is, therefore, the more necessary for local boards to avail themselves of the services of men who have made it their special duty to investigate the physical sciences in their bearings upon public health, and to extend to such men their cheerful co-operation and their consistent support. If gentlemen elected as Medical Officers of Health are not competent to perform their duties, they ought of course to be removed, and their place supplied by others; but in the collisions which we have known to arise between these officers and the local Boards we find that the instances of disagreement are precisely in cases where the Medical Officers have been the most honourable, the most scientific, and the most conscientious.

In condemning, as we do most emphatically, the mismanagement displayed by most of the local boards, we have no desire to comprehend in one indiscriminate censure all the individuals who compose those assemblies. On the contrary, we know that many of them are highly honourable and accomplished men, but in general they bear but a small proportion to the noisy and ignorant demagogues around them, to whom the management of affairs is too often virtually intrusted; and it is very probable that in many instances, where flagrant jobs have been perpetrated or gross injustice committed by their colleagues, the respectable minority have protested, but in vain, against the course pursued.

The whole subject of our system of sanitary legislation has lately been taken up by the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, and is still under discussion by that body. An attempt is being made to obtain the co-operation of the other Branches of the Association with a view to impress upon the public, the Government, and the Legislature the recognition of a few leading points which are considered to be of the highest importance. Among these points it is proposed that a speedy and inexpensive appeal should be provided from the decisions of local authorities, that the appointment of Medical Officers of Health and of Inspectors of Nuisances should be made compulsory, instead of permissive, as it is at present in the provinces, and that the appointment and dismissal of Medical Officers of Health should be subject to the approval of some central authority. With a view of improving the sanitary condition of unhealthy localities, it is proposed to make it compulsory to remove persons labouring under contagious diseases into local refuges; and it is urged that the early removal of such persons should also be compulsory on unions and parishes.

In the above propositions, which we have sketched in bare outline, there is nothing unreasonable, and they contain the germs of much improvement in the sanitary condition of our country. They must commend themselves to the approval of all intelligent persons; and however much they may be opposed by local interests, we do not despair, in the present tone of public feeling, of seeing them adopted.

ON NURSING THE SICK.

In one of our more recent numbers we called the attention of the profession to the practical turn things are taking in some respects in Ireland, as evidenced by the movement set on foot of late with regard to Imbeciles and Idiots. An announcement in our penultimate number further called the attention of the profession to a much required improvement in a very vital part of the routine of everyday life—the nursing of the sick—by informing our readers that a lady of known benevolence and influence had interested herself in the matter; and that in one of the Dublin Hospitals—that founded by Dr. Steevens—we may shortly expect to find a revolution in the time-honoured system to which Ireland has, for the most part, been long accustomed.

It needs no argument in the columns of this journal to prove what we all admit—that to the nurse in the sick chamber are largely confided the issues of life and death; that in some of our most grave diseases she, in fact, holds the balance, so far as any human power can do so; and yet, while we all stand up for reform in Medical education and professional status, how little have we done to secure in one large and influential class of the community a constant and unfailing supply of educated and faithful nurses, such as may be readily found in London and in many other parts of England?

In Ireland there is a great deal of what our transatlantic cousins call "tall talk" on every conceivable subject, and especially on religious matters, with which
we at once admit the efficient nursing of the sick is intimately connected.

In Dublin, at any rate, and in other large Irish towns, we believe, the Roman Catholic portion of the community have an organization ready to hand in the shape of conventual orders and sisterhoods. These are turned to account in caring for the sick, especially in Dublin; and, from our own experience of the result, we say advisedly the benefit of organization and method is great, as compared with the separate and convulsive efforts of individuals, however gifted and influential.

How these sisterhoods work is so widely known, and so fully appreciated by those who have profited by their honourable and gratuitous services, that we need not enlarge on them here. We are not identified in religious persuasion with the ladies who nurse the sick in St. Vincent's, in the Mater Misericordia, and in Jervis-street Hospitals; but we cannot withhold our admiration of that unrequired toil and of that true charity which exhibits itself— not in discussing abstract doctrines or knotty theological questions, however useful these may be, and often are in their proper places; but—in the well-known words of Dr. Watson, the Chrysostom of our profession—in dispensing its peculiar benefits, "without stint or scruple, to men of every country and party, and rank, and religion, and to men of no religion at all." There is, in our opinion, little to be desired in this direction as to the mode in which the work is done. We only wish the extent of it were greater; and we greatly regret that the services of these benevolent ladies could not be made available in the hospitals just named for the care of those affected with fevers.

This large class of diseases urgently requires good trained nursing; and why it should not receive it does not clearly appear, save in the case of Jervis-street Hospital, in the charter of which a special provision exists for excluding patients affected with fever from its wards.

As to the others, some have very incorrectly, but perhaps not unnaturally, drawn the conclusion that all this taste for nursing on the part of amateurs, or of the "religious," was a mere sentiment, which was found practically useless when put to the test of attending on cases of contagious or infectious disease. But the immediate object of these remarks is to suggest to the minds of a large class of our readers the importance of inaugurating in Ireland a well advised system for training nurses, and the means of carrying out such a system among the class most plainly requiring it—Irish and Protestants of all denominations.

We have already stated our conviction that good nursing of the sick is intimately connected with religious principle; and this, to some extent, explains how it is that Ireland is behind the sister country in the matter now under consideration.

"We confess that our co-religionists—for we do not now write of our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen—are second to none in individual efforts, in doctrinal discussions, and everything else of that sort; but what we want, and urgently want, is the establishment of "Protestant" nursing sisterhoods, which have this grand advantage over unorganized work and spasmodic effort—that they tend to merge all personal action and avoid individual prominence, while the actuating principle is a sense of duty, not a hope of praise. To many the very name of a "Sisterhood" is fraught with horror, and is suggestive of mistrust. To such we would say that a Nursing Sisterhood is not necessarily founded on any objectionable model; that several and varying plans may be well tried side by side, and that, provided the work be done and well done, men of different religious views may fairly please themselves as to the mode of doing it. We have no sympathy whatever with that large and unreasonable class who talk of their "opinions," and "views," and "doctrines," and at the same time not only do no good work themselves, but look with ill-concealed suspicion on those who do.

Their "opinions," and "views," and "doctrines," are not only not entitled to any consideration, but they should create in the mind of every Christian man a spirit of rational inquiry as to whether theories leading to no practical results are not only worthless, but false.

In England at this time there are at least twenty-six Anglican Nursing Sisterhoods more or less after the Kaiserwirth type. In some of these, as at King's College Hospital, the nurses belong to a religious order, and are under their own spiritual heads, the hospital in which they serve being administered by a separate and secular governing body. In others the nurses are of a religious order; and their head administers the hospital to which they belong. In others, again, the institution is quite secular; while in a few the Society is religious, but composed of persons of different persuasions.

We are quite sure that all these systems could be fairly tried here, not only in our hospitals but in supplying districts or parochial nurses for the sick poor, and special nurses for the sick in private houses.

The name of Miss Nightingale is so identified with the reformation which we now advocate, that it is sufficient to attract attention to the project even among those most prejudiced against "suspicious innovations." A well known Irishman, the late eminent Dr. Tomy, of London, had much to do with this matter, as regards King's College Hospital, where he had the influential support of the present Archbishop of Dublin, then Dean of Westminster, and Professor of Divinity in King's College.

It is fortunate that we have a man of his grace's experience resident among us, as we should, doubtless, obtain the support of his influence and position for any well-advised measure, having for its object the improvement of nursing the sick.

We have now said sufficient to suggest to our readers the due consideration to which this important subject is entitled, and we shall be glad to receive any practical suggestions in favour of it.
One of the most laudable movements lately initiated in this town, is that for the erection of a Sanatorium for the reception of convalescent patients from all the hospitals. The scheme originated with some members of the local committee of the Cotton Relief Fund. Birmingham subscribed generously in aid of the distressed operatives of the north during the cotton famine, and raised some £15,000 for their aid; of this sum there remains a large surplus untouched, and applicable with the consent of the donors to any charitable object. A convalescent institution has been proposed, and has met with the warmest support. On the first mention of the proposal, Mr. Muntz promised a donation of £1,000, to be increased to £2000 provided that the subscriptions handed over from the Cotton Fund surplus reached £4000. Miss Ryland offered the land for the site of the Institution, or, in the event of another locality being selected, the sum of £2000. With such a beginning success could not be far distant, and of the £12,000 required for the accomplishment of the plan, some £8000 have already been obtained. The benefits likely to accrue to the poor of Birmingham from the erection of such an asylum can scarcely be overrated, and the assistance that will be given to the hospitals will of necessity be great.

Every medical man in the habit of visiting the wards of a large hospital must feel that many of the inmates would be restored to health, not only much more quickly but also much more perfectly, if the pure fresh breezes of our country districts could be called in to aid the work of the physician. The scrofulous subject, admitted with an acute disease, would no longer, from the want of a comfortable home, remain in the wards of our hospitals till the fatal seeds of pulmonary mischief have too certainly been developed, but transferred to the Sanatorium would, in the enjoyment of the health-giving air, regain vigour for many a long day's work. An institution of this kind on a small scale has been supported by the generous aid of Miss Ryland for about two years past, and has afforded to the General Hospital a means of bestowing invaluable treatment to many of its convalescent inmates. A refuge of the same nature, to which the inmates of all the infirmaries, and even the patients of private practitioners, might be admitted, would render an immense service to the suffering poor, and enable the hospitals to dispense their aid to a greater number with greater efficiency. We may here allude to another proposition of almost equal importance, which will be submitted to the Poor-law Guardians at an early meeting. It has been suggested from time to time that the work of the Parish Medical Officers would be rendered much more effectual by relieving them of the necessity of dispensing their own medicines to their patients. According to the present plan each district officer is required to provide drugs for the pauper patients of his district. This is found, and in our opinion will ever be found, a very unsatisfactory arrangement; it is therefore proposed that a Parish Dispensary be organised, in which all the prescriptions of the Parish Medical Officers should be compounded. It is to be hoped that this plan will be carried into effect, for we conceive it to contain elements of no small advantage to the poor. To mention no others, it will certainly enable the Medical Officers to devote much more time and attention to the medical examination of their patients, and will exempt them from a troublesome portion of their onerous and ill-requited duties. At both the Hospitals Dr. Richardson's method of producing local anaesthesia has been frequently applied. Mr. Wilders was the first to introduce it here, and at the Queen's Hospital he has used it in several minor operations with the most satisfactory results. On Wednesday last Mr. Gamgee removed a fatty tumour of considerable size from a man's shoulder, local anaesthesia being produced by Mr. Wilders; the operation was painless, and produced the most favourable impression of Dr. Richardson's important discovery. In the extraction of teeth the process has been found to answer extremely well, complete insensibility having been in all cases obtained. The opinion here is that in all minor operations at least, the danger of chloroform can henceforth be avoided by the use of this highly efficacious invention.

I may here cite a case which was received lately at the General Hospital, as illustrative of the severe injuries from which, occasionally, good recoveries are made. A man was admitted with an abdominal wound of some inches in length, produced by a stab; through the abdominal walls protruded about three feet of strangulated intestine. The gut could not be returned through the aperture, the wound was enlarged and the intestines returned to the abdominal cavity. Strange to say, the man has made a perfect recovery, not a single bad symptom making its appearance throughout the case.

The meetings of the Midland Medical Society have, during the past month, been supplied with very interesting papers. Dr. Russell contributed an able essay on "Syphilitic Affections of the Nervous Centres," and pointed out at some length the means by which they were to be distinguished from the other diseases of these organs. He dwelt on the anomalous symptoms presented in these specific cases, as affording in most instances a clue to their diagnosis and treatment. Dr. Earle read a paper on "The Induction of Premature Labour," and laid before the members a careful resume of the various modes adopted to this end. The author stated that, in the greater number of cases the operation was required for a moderate contraction of the pelvic brim, and that in such the eighth month was, in his opinion, sufficiently early for its performance. At the last meeting, Mr. Gamgee discussed the treatment of "Stricture of the Urethra," and gave a historical sketch of the many methods which have been advanced for the treatment of this affection. Mr. Holt's immediate treatment was frequently referred to in the discussion, and was especially advocated by the President (Mr. Furneaux Jordan). Several very interesting pathological specimens were also exhibited by Dr. Steel—viz., two specimens of encephaloid cancer of the breast, removed in the General Hospital, and also a recurrent fibroid tumour of a large size, removed from the neck. The spinal column of a patient who died from fracture of the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae, was also shown by Dr. Steel. The man lived some twenty hours after admission, the breathing was diaphragmatic, and there was complete paralysis of the lower, but only partial paralysis of the upper extremities.

Professor Handcock will commence his course of lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons about June next.
MEDICAL FEES IN SCOTLAND.

This subject of professional charges has again been brought before the public in connexion with a case which came before the Sheriff Court at Falkirk a few days ago. Dr. Cuthill, of Denny, brought an action against the trustees of the late Michael Benny, Esq., of Lugievar, for the recovery of professional fees for attendance on the deceased, and the Sheriff-substitute found for the pursuer with expenses. Against this decision the trustees appealed, and the defence set up was that the charge of five shillings a visit was much too high, and unwarranted by the customary charges of other medical men in the district. The pursuer, in support of his claim, adduced a number of medical men practising in his neighbourhood, who gave evidence to the effect that they considered the charges made were reasonable and fair. Moreover, the late Mr. Benny was notoriously wealthy, and in the receipt of an income of £5000 a year. Last week Sheriff Moir dismissed the appeal, and in a note expressed regret that such a trifling matter should have formed the subject of litigation.

Now in this case, and in many similar cases, the want of an authoritative scale of charges which might be referred to, was much felt, and it would be a wise thing for the medical men in every district in Scotland to draw up some regulations on the subject. In Edinburgh the want of a proper table of fees is greatly to be regretted, and we venture to say that in no other city in the three Kingdoms is there more dissatisfaction amongst the public regarding the way in which the medical practitioners render their accounts. The practice which prevails here of sending in a note of the number of visits without stating the charge, is undoubtedly most absurd, and there is, we know, a growing dislike to it on the part of the patients. Why should not doctors manage the business part of their profession on business principles? There would surely be nothing infra dig, in that! And why should the Edinburgh practitioners deem it unworthy of the dignity of the profession to name the sum which they think a fair remuneration for their services, when the late Dr. Fergusson, the Physician to the Queen, was in the habit of doing this! Surely anything that he did they may condescend with perfect grace to do! Strangers especially who come to Edinburgh for advice, feel the extremely awkward position in which they are placed by the present system, and we think it is time that some movement was made to have the whole matter considered and put upon a more satisfactory and sensible footing.

THE BURIAL OF POOR PERSONS.

Under the Vestry Act for many years in Ireland sums were granted for the interment of persons whose relatives were shown to be unable to afford the expense. That act was abolished two years ago, and no provision was made for the purpose under any other act. Great inconvenience arose, and in one instance in Dublin a body was retained during five hot summer days in the house where the relatives of the deceased resided. It was afterwards buried at the expense of the Union, the police having represented the matter as a nuisance. An act, however, has been introduced by Sir H. Bruce, Sir C. O'Loghlen, and Mr. Dawson, "to enable Boards of Guardians to bury poor persons who may not during life have been relieved out of the poor-rates." The only condition is, that it must be certified that the relatives are unable to bear the expense of interment by a Guardian of the Electoral Division.

NEW CONVALESCENT HOME FOR EDINBURGH.

About a year ago an offer was made by a gentleman, who did not wish his name to be made public, to the managers of the Royal Infirmary, to erect a Convalescent Home for the benefit of patients who, after having undergone treatment in the Hospital, required a change of air to restore them to health. This offer was of course gladly accepted, but some difficulty was experienced in procuring a suitable site for the building. Attempts were made to get a ten near to the Royal Infirmary, but these were unsuccessful, and subsequently it was agreed to erect the Home at Corstorphine, on a piece of ground belonging to Sir William Dick Cunyngham. The situation is all that could be desired as regards exposure and elevation, but it will be at an inconvenient distance from the city, and will cost the physicians and surgeons much time if they require to visit their patients frequently. The Home is intended to accommodate 44 inmates, and consists of a centre block of three storeys, from which wings extend east and west, of two storeys in height. The style of architecture is simple and inexpensive; nevertheless, the whole cost of the building will be close upon £12,000, and all this is to be borne by the generous donor of the gift.

NEW COLLEGE OF SCIENCE IN IRELAND.

The following minute has been recently sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:

"My Lords consider the minute of the 21st September, 1866, by which her Majesty's Government have decided to convert the Museum of Irish Industry into a College of Science for Ireland. As the sphere of action of this college is to be broadly sketched out in this minute will be somewhat new and beyond the limits hitherto placed on the action of the Science and Art Department in respect of the encouragement of Science, my Lords have appointed a commission to advise them on the subject. The following noblemen and gentlemen have consented to act on this commission:


"My Lords consider that it is desirable that the College should, on its establishment, commence with a clear and defined object, a well considered course of study, and a staff of professors. They therefore request the commission to consider these subjects, and report generally on the scope of the instruction to be given, the examinations for testing it, and the certificates to successful students."

M. C. Robin announces, in a paper to the French Academy of Sciences, that he has discovered that the ray is an electric fish, though less so than the various species of the torpedo.
LUNACY (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Lord Advocate has introduced to the House of Commons a Bill to amend the acts relating to lunacy in Scotland, and to make further provision for the care and treatment of lunatics, of which the following are the most important clauses:

4. It shall not be lawful for the medical superintendent, ordinary medical attendant, or assistant medical officer of any asylum, to grant a certificate of insanity for the reception of any lunatic, not a pauper lunatic, into such asylum, except the certificate of emergency authorised by section fourteen of the third recited Act.

5. Section thirty-six of the first recited Act is hereby repealed; and, in lieu thereof, be it enacted, That if after the reception of any lunatic into any asylum or house it appears that any order or medical certificate upon which he was received is in respect incorrect or defective, such order or medical certificate may be amended by the person who has granted the same at any time within twenty-one days after the reception of such lunatic. Provided, nevertheless, that no such amendment shall have any force or effect unless the same shall receive the sanction of the Board; and, failing such amendment, it shall be lawful for the Board to report such failure to the Sheriff, who shall, if satisfied that the original order or medical certificates are in any respect incorrect or defective, and of the failure to amend them, recall such original order.

6. Orders to remain in force, although patient absent from asylum, for fourteen days if the patient has escaped, and for three months if the patient is under the care of officers of the asylum.

7. The powers conferred by the Sheriff’s order for the reception and detention of any lunatic in any asylum or house shall cease and determine with the notice of discharge of such lunatic given by the superintendent of such asylum or house to the board; and in no case shall the Sheriff’s order remain in force longer than the first day of January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it was granted, or than the first day of January in each succeeding year, unless the superintendent or medical attendant of the asylum or house in which the lunatic is detained shall give a copy of the said first day of January, or within fourteen clear days immediately preceding, grant and transmit to the board a certificate, on soul and conscience, according to the form of Schedule A hereunto annexed, that the detention of the lunatic is necessary and proper, either for his own welfare or the safety of the public.

8. Every pauper lunatic who is discharged on probation from any asylum or house shall remain subject to inspection by the Commissioners during the period of probation; and it shall not be lawful for the Parochial Board to take any such pauper lunatic off the poor’s roll, or to alter the conditions on which probationary discharge was granted, without the sanction of the Board, during the period of probation; and every inspector of the poor who shall make any such discharge shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

9. It shall be lawful for any Parochial Board, by a minute at a duly constituted meeting, to direct that any pauper lunatic (not being a lunatic committed as a dangerous lunatic under the fifteenth section of the third recited Act) with whose maintenance it is chargeable, and who is detained in any asylum or house, shall be discharged or removed therefrom; and if a copy of such minute, certified to be a true copy by the chairman for the time of such Parochial Board, be produced to and left with the superintendent of such asylum, he shall, within seven days from the production of such minute, discharge such lunatic, or cause or suffer such lunatic to be discharged: Provided always that, on the written representation of such superintendent that such lunatic is dangerous to himself or the public, or in any other way not a fit person to be discharged, it shall be lawful for the Board to prohibit the discharge of any such lunatic; and any inspector of the poor removing any pauper lunatic from an asylum or house against the written representation of the superintendent of such asylum or house, without the sanction of the Board, shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

12. Section forty-one of the first recited Act is hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof no person shall receive or keep any person as a lunatic for gain, without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board; and any person who shall receive into his house any such person, or any person alleged to be a lunatic, shall, within fourteen clear days thereafter, make application for such order or sanction; Provided always, that if the lunatic is a pauper lunatic such application shall be made first to the inspector of the poor; and it shall be lawful in such case for the Sheriff to grant his order on one medical certificate; and every lunatic shall be visited, as often as the Board shall regulate, by a medical person, who shall enter in a book to be kept in such house the date of each visit, and the condition of the mental and bodily health of the lunatic at each such visit; and such medical certificate shall make any such entry without having visited the patient within seven days of making such entry, or who shall knowingly make any false entry in such book, shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each offence; and it shall be in the power of the Board to order the inspection and visitation of every such house from time to time as they shall think proper, and to lay down and enforce such rules and regulations for the care and treatment of the lunatic as they may deem fit; and every person detaining or aiding in detaining any such lunatic, or any person who on inquiry is found to be a lunatic without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board, or after such order or sanction has been withdrawn, shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

15. It shall be lawful for the superintendent of any asylum, with the previous assent in writing of one of the Commissioners, which assent shall not be given without written application by the patient, to entertain and keep in such asylum, as a boarder, any person who is desirous of submitting himself to treatment, but whose mental condition is not such as to be admitted to the attendance of a medical officer of the asylum; and the superintendent of any asylum, or any person on inquiry is found to be a lunatic without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board, or after such order or sanction has been withdrawn, shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

20. It shall be lawful for the Sheriff to authorise the discharge of a dangerous lunatic from any asylum, or on certificates being signed by two medical persons, and approved by the Procurator-Fiscal, that such lunatic may be discharged without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic.

21. It shall be lawful for the Board to enforce the rules and regulations which they shall make from time to time in relation to the books or minutes to be kept or made in asylum or houses, and the returns of entries therefrom to be made to the Board by the superintendents of such asylums or houses, by imposing a penalty for each infringement or violation thereof, not exceeding ten pounds.

Magdalen College, Oxford.—There will be an election at this college in April next to a Demesnehip in Natural Science of the value (from rent and tuition included) of £75 per annum, and liable for five years from the date of election. The examination will commence on April 17th. Particulars relating to the examination may be obtained by applying to the president or senior tutor.


**CONVERSATION OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**

This very flourishing Society held a Conversazione on Wednesday last at the College of Physicians, which was very numerously attended. The object of the meeting, the preparations for which have occupied the attention of the Society for several months, was to collect and exhibit a series of Obstetrical instruments, of all ages and of all European countries, and to invite, for their display and inspection, the presence of distinguished foreign obstetric practitioners. The invitations were very cordially received and responded to, and contributions were sent from Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and Italy, as well as from home sources, covering the tables of the large library of the College in Pall-mall; and a goodly number of foreigners appeared among the company. The collection of instruments was arranged in such order as to represent historically the modifications in construction adopted in different times and countries, and they were also grouped according to their use, as perfurators, cephhalotribe, &c., in one group; forceps, vectes, &c., in another. Among the principal objects of interest were the original forceps of Chamberlen, the original Cephalotribe of Bandelocque, and a variety of curious antique obstetric instruments, the sphygmograph and sphygmographic diagrams, exhibited by Drs. Sanderson and Anstie; Dr. Richardson's apparatus for producing local anaesthesia, and, as is usual at these gatherings, there was a very interesting display of microscopes, photographs, micro-spectroscopes, &c., and the walls were adorned by some excellent paintings, and the staircases were lined with beautiful exotic plants. It should not be omitted to state that the refreshments were both excellent in quality and abundant in supply, and the whole of the proceedings gave the greatest satisfaction to the crowded assembly.

**MEDICAL AND GENERAL SCIENCE IN INDIA.**

We are happy to welcome the appearance of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, two numbers of which we have received, and which is a "Monthly Record of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Jurisprudence, and the Collateral Sciences, and of General Medical Intelligence, Indian and European." In the introductory address published at the commencement of the first number, the editors express their sense of the great difficulties involved in their undertaking, and they point to the great number of periodicals which have sprung up and declined in India, as a proof of the discouragement under which they labour. Nevertheless, medical science in India, as elsewhere, is rapidly advancing, and the treatment of diseases is now placed on a much more scientific basis than it formerly possessed; malignant diseases, for instance, are no longer treated by the administration of poisonous doses of elixir and exhausting bleedings, and we are happy to learn that the mortality from these affections has been most materially reduced. The immense resources of India, its abundant animal and vegetable products, its teeming population, and the high and deserved reputation of its medical practitioners, all render it most desirable that the accumulated stores of experience should be recorded for the benefit of the rest of the world and of posterity, and the numbers of the *Indian Gazette* which have reached us appear to promise a new era of medical progress in the East. In one of the editorial articles in the second number on "Science in India," it is suggested that an association should be formed embracing all the local literary and scientific societies scattered over the great continent of Hindostan, and incorporated into a General Association for the Advancement of Science, founded upon the model of that already existing in Great Britain.

**PROPOSED SANATORIUM FOR BIRMINGHAM.**

From a report forwarded to us in the *Birmingham Daily Post*, we find that it has been proposed to establish in the neighbourhood of that town an institution for the reception of convalescent patients, and that the suggestion has already been responded to in a most liberal manner. The origin of this sanatorium is derived from the surplus funds which have come to Birmingham from the contributions received on account of the cotton famine, and it should be mentioned to the honour of Birmingham that no less than £15,000 were contributed by that town to the relief of the distress in the cotton districts. At a meeting lately held for the purpose of carrying out the plan of the proposed sanatorium, the objects of the founders were explained, and numerous donations were announced. As is usual when works of benevolence are in contemplation, the members of our own profession took an active part in the proceedings, and in particular, Dr. Fleming and Mr. Pemberton strongly advocated the necessity of such an institution. In the course of his speech Dr. Fleming thus described the object of the sanatorium, the success of which has our best wishes:

"Many persons (he said) leaving our hospitals, though cured of their complaints, were so weak, that a return to their homes and ordinary employments was most hazardous. They were subject to continual relapses, and were obliged to return frequently to the wards of the hospital, and finally, becoming victims to chronic ill-health, were driven by sad necessity to the workhouse. Those physicians who, like himself, had visited the same wards for many years, soon became familiar with all of this class of patient. Indeed it could not be too plainly stated, that, for the most part, the dwellers in large and populous towns, who had suffered from serious diseases, required a short residence in the country for the full establishment of their health; but many were by reason of their poverty prevented from enjoying the advantage. The sanatorium would supply this want. Scientific medicine recognises, and has always recognised, the very natural division of remedial agents into two classes, the medical and hygienic—the former embracing medicine proper, and the latter including the normal conditions of health, pure air, good food, exercise, sleep, and amusement, which, variously modified, become most powerful agents in the treatment of disease. Both these modes of treatment had their proper place in the cure of all diseases, and in all stages of disease from the earliest beginning to complete recovery; but during convalescence and in many chronic ailments the hygienic remedies acquired for obvious reasons, relatively, a higher degree of importance than the medical, and it was for the more efficient application of the hygienic treatment of disease and of convalescence that it was proposed to establish the Sanatorium, and that in a situation which would enable them to command for the patients abundance of pure air, with ample and cheerful exercise. But while in the treatment of convalescence they assigned the first place to these hygienic means, it must not for a moment be supposed that they undervalued the importance of medicine, which, on the contrary, they recognized most fully, assigning to it, however, its true relative value.
Fever in London.

It was the feeblest of feeble fallacies which jumped to the conclusion that, because of two modes of treatment one was proved to be good, the other must of necessity be useless or bad. Both in fact did, and they intended that in their Sanatorium—and in all other like institutions—both should conspire to give renewed health and strength to the patients."

Metropolitan Sanitary Association of London.

Deputation to the Privy Council.

On Wednesday, March 14th, a Council of this Society formed a deputation, consisting of Mr. Shaw, Mr. Arthur Hall, Mr. Layard, M.P., Mr. Rendle, Dr. Sanderson, Dr. Hardwicke, Mr. Dresser Rogers, &c., was introduced by Mr. T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P., to Earl Granville at the office of the Privy Council. Mr. Chambers having briefly stated the objects of the deputation, Mr. Shaw then addressed his Lordship on certain resolutions of the Council which referred to amendments of the Metropolitan Local Management Act, of which the following is a summary:

1. That Parishes be required to provide a decent and suitable building for the reception of dead bodies, as under the Burial Act, and that so soon as such buildings shall be provided, it shall be unlawful to keep a dead body in any inhabited house when the Medical Officer certifies it to be injurious to health, and the parties so keeping it to be liable to penalty. Parishes to be authorized to defray the expense of removal.

2. That whenever a Coroner shall find a body on which an inquest is to be held, in a room or house wholly unfit on sanitary grounds for such purpose, he shall have power to order its removal to the Mortuary Chamber of the District.

3. That the time for making orders or notices for intended buildings (under 18 and 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 76) be in all cases within twenty-one days after notice, and that no drains be covered in till twenty-four hours' notice has been given to the Surveyor of the Vestry. The Vestry to have power to withhold sanction to any intended building or alterations, unless it is satisfied in respect of there being a sufficient space about the building when completed to secure the free circulation of air, and also in regard to the proper ventilation thereof.

4. When structural alterations of drains or other works have been made by a vestry under the powers of the Metropolitan Local Management Acts, if the owners cannot be found or cannot be made to pay the expenses (see 18 and 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 81, and 35 and 36 Vict., c. 10, s. 64), the magistrate to be authorized to give the vestry power to receive the rent, or, if no rent be given, to the amount due shall be liquidated.

5. That the power to compel a supply of water to houses, should not be limited to those, to which it can be done for 3d. a week (25 and 26 Vic., c. 102, s. 67), as whereby houses of a rent of above £20 per annum, or thereabouts, are excluded according to the present rate of charges, it would be far better if the local authorities could compel the Water Companies to supply water to pumps or taps in courts and streets at a definite rate of charge. Such taps to be so made as to prevent waste, and the Companies to be obliged to keep a constant supply of water. The Vestry, or Magistrate, on their application, to have power to order a pump or well to be disused if the water be injurious.

6. That some such powers as those given to the Commissioners of sewers in the city of London, by s. 10 of the City of London Sewers Act, 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. 91), with respect to a large class of lodging-houses not coming under the common Lodging-houses Act, should be extended to the metropolis generally, and vested in Vestries and District Boards.

7. That it would strengthen the hands of those members of Vestries, who are desirous of carrying forward necessary sanitary reforms, if the Privy Council had power, upon the complaint of any twenty-six ratepayers in a parish, not only to make inquiries into the sanitary condition thereof, or of any particular part of it, but also to give notice to the Vestry to cause such alterations to be made or steps to be taken as the Vestry has power to do under the existing acts, and in default of the Privy Council, to have the power to cause the same to be done, and to issue their precept to the Vestry to raise the amount of expense out of the rates in like manner as the Metropolitan Board of Works now do.

8. That it is desirable that express power should be given to enable the Medical Officers to impose a Sanatorium in the Metropolis, and (under certain limits) that power should exist to compel their ventilation, and to prevent their being overcrowded—some analogy for such powers already existing in the Bakehouse Regulation Act.

Fever in London.

A conference of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association was held on Thursday last at Adam-street, Adelphi, when a paper on this subject was read by Mr. Wm. Rendle, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association of Medical Officers of Health. Martin Ware, Esq., took the chair in the absence of Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., who subsequently attended. The paper referred to the increasing prevalence of the disease, and the fact that it always referred to sanitary defects, remediable with a little money, to prevent the much greater evil of foul air chiefly from overcrowding. The wretched state of most of the dwellings of the poor was a source of much contagion, and the high rent paid for them, being far above their real value, deterred persons from erecting new and wholesome buildings, which probably would not fetch more rent. It was shown that the great majority of those attacked were between 15 and 45, 1720 in 2197 cases. The chief difficulty was that the fees by the Act were always in arrears among the poorest, and that the age at which people began to work and provide is especially the age of fever. That those relieved by the guardians supply the largest number of fever cases, 3324 out of 3610, thus making it paramount a poor-law question. It appears that about 2,000,000 cases of fever had occurred in London during the last fifteen years, the death-rate better under one in five. Cases were cited, showing how the disease spreads for want of very plain and simple precautions, all of which come legitimately within the scope of the powers of the local authorities. The different metropolitan boards were very deficient of inspectors; but several are now increasing their staff and appointing better men; there is, therefore, correspondingly more real work to be done. It was stated that 10,000 ratepayers at thousands of thousands in London, are lodged in such miserable dwellings as to be literally, as it were, waiting for fever. The liberty of the subject and the inviolability of home appeared to be pleaded successfully against all great efforts to amend the dwellings of the working classes, but was of no avail against railways and the like, which, at least, in some instances, promised a chance of paying shareholders. In a deputation to Mr. Peabody's trustees it was urged, why not take some of the worst places, build cheap and wholesome habitations for the poor, so that we in all these localities might imitate you. The answer was, in most of these places there is a complication, and many interests we cannot buy, nor can we get a general law which will enable us to deal with one in all. The franchise now discussed is said to be a trust and not a right; if so, the trustees are allowing hundreds of thousands to live in filth, vice, disease and wretchedness, and to be preyed upon by those who make a profit of all this wrong. The trustees must recognise their trust, as the franchise must be recognised as a right for every one, and not as a trust for a few who are, as it appears, in this case, trustees for themselves only. It was suggested that, at any reasonable cost, healthier and better homes should be provided for the poor, and that houses should be regis-
Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MARCH 22.

Lord Westmore drew attention to the frequency of street accidents, and condemned the conduct of the Home Secretary, who, he said, had taken no steps to prevent the loss of life and bodily injuries which were daily occurring.

Lord Granville admitted the necessity of some steps being taken to lessen the number of accidents which occurred in the crowded streets of the metropolis, but pointed out the difficulties which presented themselves to all the plans that had hitherto been suggested. The Government were most anxious to act efficiently, and there were no grounds for the attack upon the Home Secretary.

The subject was then allowed to drop.

MARCH 23.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the first reading of a Bill to amend the law relating to capital punishment, said that a few years ago Her Majesty appointed a Commission to inquire into this very difficult subject. The Commissioners had made their report, and he now proposed to lay on the table a Bill for carrying their recommendations, with some modifications, into effect. He intended to move the second reading of the Bill on April 17.

The Bill was read a first time.

Their Lordships adjourned until April 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 22.

In answer to a question by Lord H. Lennox, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was no correspondence between the Government and the trustees of the British Museum, and no decision had been taken as to filling up the post of principal librarian under the same conditions as it was recently held by Mr. Panizzi. In the view of the Government, the first step to be taken was to submit to that House the vote which they had given notice of their intention to propose for the erection of a building at Kensington; and they could take no other step of a definite character until the House had decided on that.

In answer to a question by Mr. Neate as to the report of the River Commission, Mr. T. J. Baringsaid the report was now in the press, and would be presented to Parliament before the recess. That report related to the River Thames, to which the hon. member's question alluded.

The Labouring Classes Dwellings Bill, which enables Government to advance money on interest for the erection of suitable dwellings for the artisan and labouring classes, passed through Committee.

Mr. G. Hardy asked the Secretary for the Home Department what was the purport of the Orders in Council which were about to be issued on the subject of the cattle plague.

Sir G. Grey said that the purport of the new Order was the revocation of all the existing orders, with the view to the modification of the whole of the existing regulations with regard to the plague. Many of the conditions contained in the existing orders would at the same time be re-enacted, as for example those having reference to the appointment of inspectors, who would be required to give notice of the appearance of the disease in any particular district, and to see that the premises in which diseased cattle had been, were properly disinfected. It was desirable that a good many regulations of that description now in force should be renewed, and the new order would contain provisions with regard to the proclamation of infected districts and the prohibition at certain times of all markets and fairs, except those held under the licence of the Privy Council. With respect to the removal of cattle, it was intended to extend the provisions of the existing Act until April 16, and to substitute a regulation authorising the removal of cattle by railway or by highway under certain licences, some of which would be left to be given by the local authorities, and others would be provided for in the schedule. It was intended that the substance of this Order, or the greater part of it, should not come into operation until April 16; but part of it would come into operation immediately, and it would be in the possession of the Courts of Quarter Sessions in the week after next.

The House adjourned until Monday, April 9.

ARMS MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

March, 1866.

Screbtry.—Mr. Prescott Hutton.

2. Diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of laceration of the kidney from a blow or fall.
3. Enlarged cystoidal cysts of the piblitical space; their diagnosis and treatment.
4. The diseases of the sacro-iliac joint; their diagnosis and treatment.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Mr. Buxk.

1. Describe the medulla oblongata, arranging your answer according to the following order of subjects:
   a. General form, dimensions, and relations to the surrounding parts.
   b. The bloodvessels by which it is supplied, and their mode of distribution.
   c. The minute structure, noticing especially the disposition of the white and grey substance in the different parts of the medulla.
   d. The connexion of the various parts with the cerebrum, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord.
   e. The nerves arising from the medulla, tracing them to their ultimate origins.
2. Explain the mechanism of inspiration and expiration, and the nature of the process by which the interchange of gaseous constituents between the blood and the air is effected.
3. Describe the dissection required to expose the external circumflex artery of the thigh from its origin to the termination of its branches, noticing in their proper order the parts brought into view in the dissection.
4. Describe the great saphenous vein, naming the parts brought into view when the tibialis muscle is removed.
5. Describe the structure of the eye regarded simply as a dieptic instrument, and in doing so explain the mode in which the images of external objects are formed on the retina.

D. Denlooks.—Dr. Paxekes.

1. Enumerate the different forms of paralysis depending on disease of the brain and spinal cord, and describe the causes and post-mortem appearances.
Give the symptoms of hemiplegia caused by acute softening of the brain. What are the chief causes of pericarditis? Give the physical signs fully. Describe the effects on the heart produced by universal firm adhesions.

3. Give fully the treatment of the two following diseases, including the possible complications: typhoid, or enteric fever, scarlet fever.

4. What are the chief causes and symptoms of pneumonia? What are the principal pharmaceutical preparations of these metals and their doses?

6. How would you detect and remove a retained placenta after delivery?

NATURAL HISTORY.—Dr. Hooker.

((Optional)

1. Give the essential distinctive characters of the classes of vertebrata.

2. What is meant by the term "alternation of generation?" Give instances of animals in which it occurs.

3. Give the distinguishing characters of the class Insects, and name a genus belonging to each of its principal orders.


5. Describe the structure and functions of the stomata in plants.

6. Give an account of the different kinds of placentation in plants.

7. Describe the different parts of the vegetable ovule and seed.

8. Give the essential characters of the natural orders Leguminosae, Gramineae, Musci.


10. Where do trade winds blow? What is their direction, and how do you explain their occurrence?

11. Explain the action of the different kinds of fivers, and illustrate them by examples taken from the articulations of the human body.

12. Explain the terms sedimentary, metamorphic, volcanic, tertiary, secondary, palaeozoic, as applied to rocks.

13. In what strata is coal usually found, and what is supposed to be its origin?

14. What is meant by the glacial epoch in geology, and what was its general influence on the surface of Great Britain?

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The President (Dr. Milroy) and Council of this Society invite the attention of members to the three following questions relating to the provision for the reception of the sick in the event of an outbreak of cholera in this country, what kind of accommodation should be proffered as most calculated for the benefit of the patients and least likely to endanger public health:

I. Can persons suffering from cholera be admitted into the ordinary wards of general hospitals or infirmaries without danger to the health of other patients?

II. Can cholera patients be admitted into special wards set apart for the disease, in general hospitals and infirmaries, without undue risk of the extension of the malady to the other inmates of the institution and their ordinary attendants?

III. Do you deem it necessary that special hospitals should be provided for the reception of persons attacked with the disease? and that such persons should not, on any conditions, be admitted into general hospitals or infirmaries?

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

On Saturday, March 18th, the adjourned meeting of this Society discussed the paper of Mr. Beggs, "On the Dwellings for the People of the Metropolis." The chair was taken by Mr. Rendle, and the addresses on the questions were by Mr. Liddell and Mr. Beggs. A resolution was then passed, that the standing committees should take the subject into their consideration with reference to any improvements that might be suggested in their amendment of the Metropolis Local Government Act.

RETROSPECT OF THE MEDICAL JOURNALS.

MARCH 31.

The Lancet draws attention to the proposed amendment to the Medical Act which has been so inconclusive. Sir George Grey has communicated with Dr. Burrows, and the latter is now engaged with the Law Adviser to the Home Office in framing a Bill which shall have the effect of preventing quackery. The local community are very careful in all legal enactments affecting their body to exclude any from the protection of their institutions unless they will submit to the test of experience. Let us hope that they will not grudge us the same privileges. Our contemporary regrets the absence of the Medical Council at its last session in that they refused to register the degree of Bachelor of Surgery of the University of London.

The operations of the Nightingale Fund are reviewed. It may be remembered that the muniications fund subscribed by the people of Great Britain, nearly £50,000, was allotted by Miss Nightingale for the purpose of training nurses. It seems that very little good has been done for the very large outlay, the principal portion of the sum being absorbed by salaries, &c. The average cost of each of the nurses so trained has been £88, and most of them have been absorbed by the institutions in which they are employed. The Pall-Mall Gazette has directed a good share of public attention to the lavish expenditure of a fund originally intended for a charitable object.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the child laid out for burial at St. Pancras Infirmary was as follows:—"The jury are of opinion that great blame is to be attributed to the workhouse attendants for failing to take the diseased child to the hospital, and allowing her to die for some time before she had wholly expired. They are further of opinion that there is not a sufficient number of paid medical attendants and nurses to perform the duties of so large an establishment as St. Pancras Workhouse; and the jury beg to express their approval of the course taken by Mr. Hillocks in bringing the matter before the public."

In reference to this very subject Dr. Aldis writes to the Lancet that in 1850 he contributed a paper to that journal, entitled "The danger of tying up the lower jaw immediately after supposed death." He was asked for a death certificate for an infant who was brought to him with the jaw tied up, and supposed to be dead. This happened on a Saturday, and the body was tied up, and a coroner's inquest held and the body removed and it held until the following Monday.

Dr. Watson's address on the occasion of his being elected for the fifth time President of the College of Physicians, was delivered in his usual lucid and learned style. He dwelt principally on the losses by death which the College had sustained during the year, and he spoke in the most kindly manner on the respective merits of Dr. Lee, and others, whose loss the public as well as the profession has to mourn.

A person has been nearly poisoned by castor seeds. "The unfortunate man lies in a very lamentable condition; his recovery is extremely doubtful. It is not commonly known that the seeds from which castor oil is extracted contain in the embryo a very active poison, and that a few of them are sufficient to produce violent purging and death."

Mr. Henry Lee, in his lectures on syphilitic inoculation in 1865, gives the results of some experiments carried out by himself. In his next lecture, we are promised his views on the subject of syphilisation. We are still at sea with regard to this very intricate question involving the nature of the syphilitic inoculus. The British Medical Journal again draws attention to the injury to their cause inflicted by the Naval Medical Officers. It reviews the contents of Dr. Brown's pamphlet, entitled "Comments on the Recommendations of the Committee." Dr. Brown has made one great mistake; he proposed a scale of pay and regrets that it was not adopted; but our contemporary shows that the recom-
TRICHINOSIS.

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TRICHINOSIS.

Professor Delpech of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and Professor Reynal of the Imperial Veterinary School at Alfort, who were charged with a mission to study the above-named disease in Germany, both in human beings and other mammals, have just presented to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works a report of their investigations at Huy (Blakenburg), Hanover, Magdeburg, Berlin, Halle, Dresden, Leipzig, and Mayence. To render their investigations more complete, they solicited and obtained the cooperation of most of the eminent German Physicians, who had made the disease in question their special study. The chief practical facts ascertained are as follows:—The epidemic trichinosis has been discovered in Germany, where it had almost entirely disappeared. The mortality was everywhere so high as to be suspected at Hadersleben. At Zwickau, Seltendorf, and Sommefeld, there were 88 patients, not one of whom died. In every case the disease was caused by eating imperfectly cooked pork containing trichines, a case of rather frequent occurrence in Germany. In Hanover, in 21 months, out of 28,000 pigs 11 were found full of trichines, 6 out of 14,000 pigs in Blakenburg. The animals while living show no signs of their presence, nor can they be detected in the meat with an ordinary magnifying-glass, but a powerful microscope renders them distinctly visible. The utility of a microscopic inspection of pig's flesh by competent observers is so evident that many of the German governments have rendered it obligatory, and MM. Delpech and Reynal would not hesitate to recommend it to any country to which they introduced the parasites. The proportion of these at Leipsic has been about six per hundred. In places where the complaint prevails, the rats which infest slaughterhouses are found to have it, as proved by Leisering at Dresden, Adau at Augsburg, and Roll at Vienna. Since their return, MM. Delpech and Reynal have examined many of these animals, as well as pigs not containing trichines. Consequently, there is no reason in France for any person to refrain from eating hog's flesh, especially when so thoroughly cooked as is usual among the French. In Germany, on the contrary, many of the peasantry eat it almost raw or only smoked. The most timid may safely eat the heart, kidneys, brain, and fat of pigs, as these parts never contain trichines. MM. Delpech and Reynal assert, as an undoubted fact, that of a temperature of 75 deg. C. (167 Fahren.) is sufficient to kill trichines. Meat thoroughly salted is also perfectly safe. Smoke-dried sausages, which have been kept a long time, are considered free from danger, but the wisest plan is to give them a good boiling. The authors of the report attribute the spread of the disease among pigs to the fact that they are foul feeders and will eat offal; therefore, that of a temperature of 75 deg. C. (167 Fahren.) is sufficient to kill trichines. Great care ought therefore to be taken to keep such things out of their reach. MM. Delpech and Reynal likewise advise all experimenters never to throw away trichinized flesh, but to burn it as soon as their examination is completed; for a fragment of it carelessly exposed might be eaten by a rat, the rat devoured by a pig, and thus a chain of fatal accidents. They recommend farmers to be very cautious in feeding their pigs, to avoid giving them offal flesh without first boiling it; to destroy rats and other small carnivorous animals; and never leave human or other excrements in places where pigs can go. The Government has deemed it expedient to publish at once the above abstract. MM. Delpech and Reynal, in their full report, which it has also submitted to the consideration of the Consultative Committee of Public Health.—Galigiani.
LITIGRARY PIRACY.

THE Philadelphia Medical Reporter exposes, in its issue for February 17th, the following shameless fraud:

"There was issued from the press of Lindsay and Bleiksten of this city, during the last quarter of 1864, a brochure entitled 'The Premature Interest, to the attending Dr. Wells, of the late John Churchill and Sons, entitled: "Glaucia, and its Cure by Irideotomy, being four lectures, delivered at the Middlesex Hospital, by J. Scobell Wells, Ophthalmic Surgeon to and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery at the Hospital, during the winter of 1843,' compiled for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, and attention called to the fact that it was 'copied word for word from Dr. Wells' pamphlet, not only not adding anything, but leaving out some important portions, and all the plates in explanation of the operation of irideotomy.' This notice in the Boston Journal escaped our attention, until, on receipt of Dr. Wells' lectures, and comparing them with Keyser's pamphlet, all the facts became apparent, and nothing remains but to apologize, with all the respect, for the profession, as guilty of the most flagrant literary theft.

"Dr. Keyser has the impudence to say in his preface, that 'the substance of this work is from my notes taken while attending the clinical lectures of Professor Von Graebe, during the winter of 1843.' Under these statements, he compiled and published them, thinking that they would not only be of interest, but of advantage to the medical profession in this country. This preface is dated September, 1864. It is from beginning to end a most baseless assumption of truth, for the whole of this work has been created verbatim et literam, from Dr. Wells' lectures, the preface of which bears date April, 1864.

"A more unmitigated fraud has never been perpetrated upon the medical profession of this country; and while we apologize to the Boston Medical Journal, to the profession of England and to Dr. Wells, for the insult and injury done, we ask every physician who owns the book, to blot out the preface, and the name of Peter Dirck Keyser, M.D., from the title-page, and insert in its place J. Scobell Wells."

ALLEGD POISONING BY MISTAKE.

JEWES, MARCH 31.—Richard Neokes, a chemist and druggist at Brighton, was indicted for the manslaughter of one Samuel Boys in August last, by the administration of aconite by mistake. Mr. Boys, the deceased, was an old gentleman of the age of 80, who resided at Lansdowne-Terrace, in his lifetime suffered from dropsy of the heart. He had been attended by a Dr. Dill, who had prescribed for him 30 drops of hembane, to be taken occasionally, with a view to his relief. It was admitted that on this occasion the prisoner himself had filled the dose of death to the house of the deceased, and given to his servant; and there was no doubt that they found their way to the medicine chest of Mr. Boys. On the night of Sunday, the 20th of August, he felt an attack of his disorder, and said he would take a dose of the hembane, which he then accordingly did take, measuring it out himself in a "drop glass," as it is called, which measures the number of drops. The dose, it will be borne in mind, was thirty drops (which was written on the outside of the bottle), and there was no reason to believe he would be swallowed it. However, he observed that it "felt hot." About a quarter of an hour afterwards he said his limbs had become benumbed. After this he felt sickness. He became alarmed and looked at the bottle, having a suspicion that there was something written on it, agreeing with it marked "hembane," he said, "it's all right." He was extremely ill all night, and early in the morning desired that the bottle should be sent to Mr. Neokes to see if it was right, retaining, however, a portion of it in his mouth. Not long afterwards, and in the course of the hour he died. The attention of the medical men was directed to the contents of the bottle in question, and they were satisfied from its pungent taste that it was aconite. A post-mortem examination, however, disclosed the rest of the dose of death was the heart. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The summing up of Chief Justice Erie will explain the law of the case, as to responsibility, &c. "He put it to the jury whether they deemed it just in him that the deceased, by his own negligence and that it had caused death. Now, as to the first point, there was no judge who would go further than he would in demanding from a chemist a great degree of care in sending out the powerful and dangerous drugs in which his business consisted. But this was the case of a chemist put out of his ordinary course and not allowed by his customer to use his own ordinary precautions, but desired to send the medicines in bottles which the customer chose to send for them. Moreover, it was the case of a chemist whose customer had been alarmed by the death of a man which had been thought unaccountably a man who had very regularly and not once or twice for hembane. No doubt the bottle in which the aconite was sent had upon it a label bearing on the word "hembane," and then, in smaller letters, "30 drops," and it might be said that the prisoner ought to have read those words. But without saying that there might not have been evidence in a civil action, he should certainly pause before he concurred in a conviction for felony on that ground. Then, as to the second point—the cause of death—the jury must be satisfied, beyond any reasonable doubt, that the death was caused by the alleged negligence. But one of the medical witnesses for the prosecution stated that he could not say that the aconite had anything to do with the death, though it might have accelerated it; the other stated that it had probably had such an influence. The prisoner, he implores, merely to say that the victim was not the victim of felony?"—The jury, after a few moments' consultation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with some applause.

PREAMTURE INTERMENT.

A PETITION has been presented to the French senate "pointing out the danger of hasty interments, and suggesting the measures requisite to avoid terrible consequences." The petitioner demands a space of twenty-four hours. A debate followed, in which Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux and feeling part, spoke. He said he had the very best reasons for believing that the victims of hasty interments were more numerous than people supposed. In the village where he was stationed as assistant curate in the first period of his ecclesiastical life he saw two persons from being buried alive. He gave other cases and then related the following:—"In 1826, on a sultry day, in a church excessively crowded, a young priest, in the act of preaching, was seized with giddiness. His words became indistinct, he lost the power of speech, and sank down on the floor. In a few minutes the hour and thirty minutes preparations were made for the interment. His eyesight was gone; but he could hear, and what reached his ear was not calculated to reassure him. The doctor came, examined him, pronounced him doubtful in the usual sense of the place of his birth, &c., gave permission for his interment next morning. The venerable bishop in whose cathedral the young priest was preaching when he was seized with the fit came to his bedside to recite the De Profundis. The boat was measured for the coffin. Might it be and impossible was the anguish of the living being in such a situation. At last, amid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one whom he had known from infancy. That voice produced a marvellous effect upon a human effort. He said he had the very best reasons for believing that the seemingly dead man stood next day in the same pulpit. That young priest, gentlemen, is the same young man who is now speaking before you, and who, forty years after that event, implores those in authority to adopt a different degree of regard to interments, but to enact fresh ones in order to prevent the recurrence of irreparable misfortunes."

In Stillman's American Journal of Science and Arts, for January, is an interesting paper, "On the Crystalline Nature of Glass," by Dr. C. M. Wetherill. By carefully attacking glass, of every variety, with hydrofluoric acid, he found, upon microscopic examination, the presence of crystals, which vary from the finest siliceous dust to perfect dice, the crystalline nature of glass demonstrates that we are yet unacquainted with the true nature of this complex substance.
A POETICAL PRESIDENT.

At the centenary meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, Dr. Coles, the President, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the Society by an address in verse, which occupies three or four columns of the Philadelphia Medical Reporter.—Not exemplar. Here is Dr. Coles's rhyming of a skin dissection:

When that, the dermal, covering is cut through,
And its interior structure brought to view,
Be sure, if you will, and let your assistant
Pursue the wonders of creative might.
Admire the skill that can in one combine
Dexterity and judgment so fine.
Making the skin throughout the purpose serve
Of one incision, and of such a conference:
That finest needle, would it entrance gain,
Must pierce the sense and stab the soul with pain,—
Where camping armies of pain wait,
Manning each fortress, guarding every gate,
Armed at all points, and vigilant as four,
To wound the arm, when danger annexes near,
And yet, despite the nicety of sense,
Form'd for coarse uses and for rough defence.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

The following is the report of the health of Dublin for the four weeks ending March 24, by E. D. Mapother, M.D., medical officer of health.—During the past four weeks the deaths recorded by the Registrar-General have numbered 406 against 611 during the preceding month, and 619 during the corresponding period last year. The death-rate was therefore 1 in 386, while it was in other cities as follows:—London and suburbs, 1 in 414; Central London, 1 in 410; Liverpool, 1 in 258; Glasgow, 1 in 382. In the seven dispensary districts of the city the rates of mortality per 1000 are: in Dean-street, 1 in 324; Clerkenwell-street, 1 in 486; Blackhall-street, 1 in 292 (or excluding workhouse deaths 1 in 415); Methistreet, 1 in 244 (or excluding workhouse deaths 1 in 515); High-street, 1 in 395; Peter-street, 1 in 408; and Grand Canal-street, 1 in 850. Zymotic diseases caused 108 deaths, against 130 during the last month, and 104 during March, 1865. Of this class fever against which preventive measures are most successful, produced 40 deaths, against 50 and 47 during the preceding and corresponding months. 23 cases were admitted into the Hardwicke and Cork-street Fever Hospitals, especially from the following neighbourhoods:—Francis-street, New-street, Tigh-street, George's-quay, North King-street, and Dispensary-street. 242 cases were admitted during last month, and 314 during March, 1865. Diarrhoea and dysentery occurred in 75 cases, bronchitis in 158. This latter disease has raised the comparative death rate, having caused but 109 deaths during the preceding month, the average temperature having been then three degrees higher and the rainfall more than one-third less. Whooping-cough caused 19 deaths, and diphtheria 5. The Inspector of Nuisances and his assistants visited 323 houses complained of at the City Hall, or in which it was ascertained by the list furnished by the Registrar-General and the fever hospitals, that preventible diseases had arisen; 86 nightly lodging-houses, 22 bake-houses, 125 slaughter-houses, and 3 knackers' yards. The sanitary surgeons of the police inspected 914 houses set in tenements, in which 6,018 sanitary defects such as broken drains, windows sashes wanting, or replaced by boards, general filth, and want of house drains, from which the yards became dangerous nuisances, were discovered. The owners of many of these houses have as yet successfully resisted our by-laws. These officers have also visited 852 houses, and found that 2,324 defects before noticed have been remedied. The principal neighbourhoods inspected for the first time were Watling-street, King-street, Chancery-lane, Spring-garden, Beaver-street, Church-street, and Back-lane, and for the second time Methistreet, James's-street, Mercer-street, Cuffe-street, Barrack-street, George's-quay, Towns-end-street, Great Britain-street, and Tigh-street.

The need of legislative regulation of places where various industrial occupations are conducted, is shown by several cases submitted to you.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the F.2-1ows on the 26th ult., Thomas Watson, M.D.Cantab., D.C.L.Oxon., was unanimously re-elected the President of the College for the ensuing year. At the same meeting, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, were duly admitted Members of the College:—

Fox, William Tilbury, M.D.Lond., Sackville-street.
Laving, Robert, M.D.Cantab., Harley-street.
Parson, Edward, M.D.Lond., York-street, Portman-square.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on the 22nd ult.:—

Bass, Horse, Castle-street East, Berners-street, W.
Firth, John Edward Montague, Salisbury.
Leane, Joseph, Doctors-street, R.
Roberts, Thomas Edward, Gournar.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:—

Bag, George Langford, Queen's College, Birmingham.
Hay, Richard Francis, London Hospital.
House, Frederick, Charing-cross, Hospital.

PORTUGAL.—The Government is taking sanitary precautions against the cholera.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The next meeting of this Society will be held on Thursday, April 8th, at 3 p.m., when a paper will be read by Mr. Haynes Walton on 'The Anaesthetics of the Retina,' its causes and treatment, with specimens.'

SMALL-POX AMONG SHEEP.—It is stated that there is no foundation for the report of small-pox among sheep having been brought from Denmark, as since 1862 Denmark has been entirely free from the disease.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—At the last meeting of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, Mr. Serjeant Woolfrych read a paper on the subject, and several gentlemen took a part in the discussion of this most important question.

UNION CHARGEABILITY.—The Act for the better distribution of the charge for the relief of the poor in unions came into operation on Tuesday week. Unions under local acts may avail themselves of the new law, which is to be cited as The Union Chargeability Act, 1865.

THE CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On the 21st ult. the eighteenth anniversary festival of this valuable charity was held at the London Tavern. The total amount of donations received was £2500, and of annual subscriptions, £1561.

TESTIMONIAL TO A SURGEON.—A valuable microscope has been presented to James Thl, Esq., of Walkern, Herts, surgeon, in recognition of his professional talents during a three years' stay at Hitchin, and for the high esteem in which he was held by his patients.

THE LATE DEATH IN A TRAIN.—It is said that the coroner of Devon, Mr. John Lister, surgeon, has placed himself in communication with Sir George Grey to ascertain whether he was legal to remove the body from the station and permit it to go on to its destination.

BATH UNITED HOSPITAL.—The funds of this institution have just been augmented by a legacy of £200, under the will of Miss Maria Ilenton Tunwell of Bath, who has also directed that her furniture, linen, plate, china, glass, and other effects be sold and the proceeds handed over to the same medical charity. This benevolent legacy bestowed legacies to other institutions not strictly medical, and all to be paid free of legacy duty.

Dr. Sieveking's Cronic lectures on the Localisation of Disease, are continued at the College of Physicians.
ADVERTISERS.

Advances Payments.

Subscribers are reminded that their subscriptions in all cases must be paid within two months of the date of the order to secure the advantage of the lower rate of £1 1s. 6d. per annum, and that any subscription delayed beyond that period will be charged on the credit scale of £2 2s. 6d. per annum.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ENGLISH.

BRacey, W. A., M.R.C.S.Eng., has been appointed Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital.

Druvarr, Professor of Anatomy, at the Royal Infirmary, Birmingham, has been appointed to the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Clurig College.

DOLMACO, Inspector-General, has been appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Pimlico and Westminster Institute for Diseases of Women and Children.

Morrow, J. C., L.F.P.S.Glas., has been appointed Assistant Medical Officers at the Northwight Lunatic Asylum, Wigan, and the infirmary, Wavertree.

McKinnv, T. C., has been appointed Assistant Dispenser at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

McNiece, W. J. B. R.C.S., has been appointed to the clergy of the Orphan School, St. John's-wood.

Sins, Dr. Marion, has been appointed Consulting Surgeon—according to the Pimlico and Westminster Institute for Diseases of Women and Children.

Thomas, W. B., M.R.C.S.Eng., has been elected Visiting Surgeon to the Hereford Dispensary.

UK, Alexander, F.R.C.S.Eng., has been appointed Consulting Surgeon to the London Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis.

IRISH.

BUNIS, W. T., L.R.C.I., has been appointed Apothecary and House Surgeon to the County and Hospital Charity Infirmary and County Hospital.

Crawford, W. M., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Waterford.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.—VACANCIES.

Ballyhaise.—The Abercromby district: area 68,480; population 37,860; salary £24 per annum.

Carlisle Union.—Stanwin district: area 11,730; population 11,677; salary £34 6s. 8d. per annum.

Tunbridge Wells.—Third district: area 3184; population 11,188; salary £20 per annum; the Fifth District: area 4089; population 11,411; salary £20 per annum; and the Workhouse, salary £40 per annum.

Burials, Deaths, and Marriages.

Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

CLARENCE.—On February 2, at Aller Cottage, D'Urban, Natal, the wife of Dr. Henry Carter, M.D., of Cape Town.

DEVELOP.—On the 29th inst., at Holywood, County Down, the wife of Archibald Dunlop, Esq., M.D., of a son.

ELLIOTT.—On March 21, at New-road, Chichester, the wife of George H. Elliott, M.R.C.S.E., of a son.

GOBOR.—On February 21, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Dr. Gorbino, 4th Son, to the Bombay Presidency.

GRACE.—On March 10, at Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, the wife of S. Grace, M.R.C.S.E., of a son.

MAY.—On March 17, at Upper Leecden-street, Dublin, the wife of Mary E. May, M.D., of a son.

MOYDR.—On the 22nd inst., at S. Morres-square, North, the wife of Philip Crampton Smyly, Esq., of a son.

WALKER.—On March 2, at Walsingham, the wife of W. Walker, M.D., of a son.


ARBOI, J., L.R.C.P.Edin., of Liverpool, on March 10.

ATKINSON, HENRY Y., M.R.C.S.Eng., at Endfield-highway, on March 29, aged 44.

ATKINSON, T. P., M.R.C.S.Eng., at Kilham, near Driffield, on March 17, aged 51.

BLACKBURN, EDWARD, M.D., at Nelson, New Zealand, on December 6, aged 55.

BOYD, LUCIE, M.R.C.S., at the Rectory, Burham, on March 9, aged 55.

BEEBY, DENIS B., M.D., at Ashton Lawn, Cork, on March 21, aged 84.

CRAIG, BENJAMIN, Surgeon, at Strabane, cabbage county Tyrone, on March 15, aged 56.

DILLON, M., L.R.C.P.Edin., at Clonmel, county Westmeath, on March 14, aged 40.

DOUGHERTY, THOMAS, M.D., at Skipton, Yorkshire, recently, aged 75.

FAIRBAIRN, WILLIAM H., Surgeon-Major H.M. Army, at 7, Jermyn-street, S.W., on March 23, aged 44.

COLTON, ROBERT, M.R.C.S., at 7, Hodsoll, Worcestre, on March 22, aged 35.

DAVIES, H. D. E., M.D., at Eastham, on March 27, aged 61.


MERRICK, WILLIAM, into Staff-Surgeon L.C., at 27, Castle-street, Dunmore, on March 25, aged 68.

FAIRBANKS, JOHN, M.R.C.S., for Winpton, Somerset, on March 24, aged 59.
LONDON MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR, APRIL 11, 1866.


"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

Original Communications.

LECTURES ON THE NATURE, CAUSES, AND TREATMENT OF DYSPESPIA.

Delivered at the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, by BALTHAZAR W. POSTER, M.D., F.L.S., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; Physician to the Queen's Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Medicine in Queen's College, and of Therapeutics and materia medica, in Sydney College, Birmingham; Physician to the General Dispensary, Birmingham.

LECTURE IV.

(Continued from page 372.)

II. The researches of modern physiologists have done much to render our knowledge of the digestive stage of digestion more perfect and precise, and in our limited consideration of the functions of the stomach, we shall freely avail ourselves of the results of their labours. The determination of the value of the saliva as a transforming agent and the elucidation of its special action on starch, cleavage, and the more correct notions of the action of the gastric fluids. In the oral stage of digestion we have seen the food reduced to a state of minute sub-division, soluble portions of it more or less changed, but all prepared for the operation of the more active fluids of the stomach and intestines. In the mouth, however, we have not recognized a portion of the alimentary tract in which the absorption of aliment takes place. In the stomach we first distinctly meet with the process of absorption, but here only to a limited extent. Water, alcohol, and of the materials rendered soluble by its secretions, are we know taken up by its numerous bloodvessels; but this absorption is very different from that which occurs in the small intestine. The great distinguishing character of gastric digestion is the chemical change-produced in certain forms of nutritive matter. This change is chiefly devoted to the conversion of the asxotised or albuminous parts of our food into a condition fit for absorption, and possibly further elaboration in the intestinal tract. The oedogous and starchy matters are but slightly affected by the gastric juice; cell walls are dissolved by its action, and their contents, fat or starch, set free. The secretion of the stomach fluids forms the vital part of the process; the chemical part consists in the action of these fluids on the food; and a mechanical part is added in the movements of the stomach.

These movements have been well studied by Dr. Beaumont in the case of Alexis St. Martin. "They," he observes, "not only produce a constant disturbance or churning of the contents of the stomach, but they compel them at the same time to revolve, about the interior from point to point, and from one extremity to the other." The cavity of the stomach during its empty state is, by the contraction of the muscular fasciculi of its walls, rendered very small, and on the entry of food the parietes tend to press upon the alimentary mass. The contraction of each muscular band now, however, alternates with relaxation, and a very varied movement is produced. This peristalsis has the effect of making the contents of the cavity circulate through its interior in a definite manner, as has been pointed out by Dr. Brinton. The bolus entering by the oesophagus, passes along either the greater or lesser curvature of the stomach, and on reaching the pylorus enters a central or return current, to be carried back to the oesophageal opening, and thence a second time along either curve. We have thus a constant circulation kept up by these central and peripheral currents, the circuit of the stomach occupying about three minutes, but as the solution of the food advances the motion comes quicker. Towards the end of digestion a constriiction or kind of hour-glass contraction of the stomach occurs, by which the pyloric extremity is separated from the rest of the cavity. This constriction is the result of the action of the transverse muscular fasciculi; and assists in Thus a strong contraction into the duodenum of the digested portions of the food. In addition to the motion about described, we may add that there is a continual agitation of the stomach and its contents by the respiratory act. These movements are very important to the due performance of digestion, for by the churning motion the food in its circulation is continually brought into contact with fresh portions of the mucous membrane, and thus thoroughly submitted to the action of the gastric juice. The expulsion into the duodenum of the digested contents is also gradually effected, and we may add that we doubt not that the secretion of the gastric juice itself is materially favoured by these muscular contractions, as that of saliva is by mastication. The pneumogastric nerves are now generally supposed to preside over the muscular coat of the stomach. We can, I readily understand how an excess or defect of these movements may prejudice the regularity of digestion; excessive action, by driving food into the intestinal canal, before its thorough transformation has taken place, not only deprives the system of a great portion of the nutritive value of the ingesta, but also passes into the duodenum undigested matters, and more especially undissolved gastric juice, to trouble and obstruct its functions. Among the responsible muscles of this organ (one of the sub-division, of the stomach, no less frequently spoken of) we find the pyloric sphincter and the submucous coat. The pyloric end of the stomach is the seat of these muscular contractions, and is therefore the more accurately defined. These, as they are more popularly understood, are on the one hand by not favouring the free flow of the gastric juice, and by not thoroughly submitting each particle of the food to the secretion, is a frequent cause of dyspepsia. As these conditions are transitory or persistent in their character, accidental or chronic indigestions supervene.

The gastric juice, on which the digestive power of the stomach depends, is a clear limpid fluid, colourless or nearly so, and very slightly viscid. It contains but little solid matter, is always acid in its reaction, and holds in solution a peculiar ferment called Pepsin. The analysis of this fluid has excited much attention for a long period, and is still a subject of dispute. The wants of harmony in the body calls for a variety of changes to meet the situation; the stomach may be traced most probably to the different conditions under which the fluid was collected by them. The nature of the acid to which its constant acidity is due has been the chief point of difference, and even at this day there is some difficulty in deciding between the conflicting claims of the Lactic and Hydrochloric acids. We have the high authority of Professor Grant in favour of the latter, and his opinion is also supported by many able observers. * Lactic acid, although constantly found in the stomach, owes its formation, doubtless, to the prolonged action of the salivary diastase on the starch of our food—an action which we have seen usually continues in the stomach.

The Pepsin or organic ferment which is the other essential constituent of the gastric juice—for neutralize the acid in the stomach and prevent its decomposition,—is a peculiar grey sub stance secreted by the stomach-cells. It is soluble in water, and is by many supposed to be secreted in combination with the acid. The researches of Brüce have disproved this, for he has obtained pepsin neutral from the stomach-cells, and it appears from his experiments that only on its secretion is the united juice of the stomach, and the view that the pepsin and acid are formed separately, and that the latter is poured forth by the mucous membrane generally, while the former is secreted by the stomach glands. Bernard was led to this conclusion by the following striking experiment:—He injected into the jugular vein of a rabbit a solution of lactate of iron, fol-

* Vide Carpenter, op cit, p. 81.
lowed by one of ferrocyanide of potassium; three-quarters of an hour afterwards the animal was killed, and there was found in the secretions and the tissues generally no less than 27.5 per cent. of sodium, which, as has been already detected. The alkalinity of the blood had prevented the combination of the injected substances, which combined, however, and gave a blue colour on the addition of a drop of mucus to any part. On opening the stomach the gastric folicules were unaltered, showing that they contained no acid; the mucus membrane, on the other hand, was affected. The solution of hydrochloric acid and the mucus, exert upon the azotised portion of our food great transforming power. We must remember, however, that these secretions do not continually exist in the stomach, but are only poured forth on the stimulus of the ingesta. During fasting the mucus membrane is costed by another secretion:—the gastric mucus, alkaline in its reaction, and only protective in its quantity. The quantity of gastric juice secreted during the twenty-four hours has been variously estimated at from 1-20th to 1-10th of the body weight. These calculations are of little value to us; but the fact that the formation of this secretion has the closest relation to the requirements of the system is most important, and we should ever bear in mind, that only a definite amount of acid can be converted in a given quantity of the fluid, and that any excess of nutriment beyond that saturated by the gastric secretion becomes a source of digestive difficulty.

You naturally inquire, on what changes in the albuminous portion of our food does gastric digestion depend? Fortunately recent inquiries have done much to enable us to answer this question, and to place before you facts that may be applicable in the treatment of disease. The operation is, as I have said, a species of chemical solution, limited to azotised substances. According to the careful researches of Meissner and others, the gastric juice forms, from whatever variety of albuminous material submitted to it, two new compounds—Peptone and Parapeptone. Neither of these is, however, the food submitted to the alimentary heat. The peptone is formed in much the larger proportion, and the parapeptone may be thrown down from the solution by neutralizing it with an alkalai. Parapeptone is insoluble in water, but is soluble in slightly acid or alkaline fluids. Peptone is soluble in water, but is precipitated by alcohol, tannic acid, and corrosive sublimate.

Gelatinous tissues are reduced in a somewhat similar way, and thus, like the albuminous substances, are rendered more diffusable. Professor Graham has pointed out that albumen has a low diffusive power, and a very high endosmosic equivalent, and the changes spoken of above have, doubtless, for their chief object, the mutation of this property and the promotion of the absorption of the compound.

As albumen and not peptone and parapeptone (most probably converted into peptone in the duodenum) is found in the fluids of the body, these substances are most probably again reconverted by the intervention of the liver, and thus rendered fit for nutrition. The operation of the gastric juice in reducing the food to substances fit for the alimentary tract, and the changes which occur within these fluids, chyme, bears a strong resemblance in many ways to the effect produced by a high temperature and strong oxidation. Prolonged boiling and exposure to the action of ozone produce the above-described conversion of albumen. This fact is noteworthy as possibly containing matter for therapeutic application.

The changes above described as being produced in the alimentary canal, and the changes that take place to the action of the stomach are also affected by the agency of heat.

The derangements of the functions of the stomach, considered with reference to the gastric juice, may be stated to be those depending either on modifications in the quality or alterations in the quantity of this secretion. We must remember, however, that these abnormalities may arise from their presence or absence.

The quality of the digestive fluid may err by containing too little of the acid principle, or the normal amount of the acid having been secreted, the addition of some foreign element, as we see occurring in uraemia, may neutralize it. Any excess of acid is also injurious; for we learn from the valuable experiments of Bricke* that a weakly acid gastric juice (containing 0-1 per cent. of acid) digested them most rapidly, and that a somewhat stronger fluid (containing 0-3 per cent. of acid) was most potent in the conversion of coagulated albumen. The same series of experiments have taught us that in proportion to the increase of the acidity above these quantities the period required for digestion was prolonged.

We also gain from these facts this useful knowledge for therapeutic application, that in febrile states of the stomach the administration of gluten is preferable to the use of animal albumen, and that the employment of uncooked meat, so eminently useful in certain states, is founded on physiological truth.

There are many modifications in the quality of the gastric juice, especially of the pepson, which we are greatly most to the alimentary canal, and the changes which occur in the dyspepsias coming under our notice are doubtless. Advances in animal chemistry will in time, most probably, enable us to fathom these chemical errors, and at the same time place our treatment of them on a more scientific basis.

A diminished secretion of gastric juice is frequently met with in anaemia and chlorosis, and is often associated in such cases with an increased secretion of mucus. In persons accustomed to stimulate the stomach by the free use of condiments and alcohol, the quantity of gastric juice is, after a time, much lessened. The ordinary stimulus no longer promotes its flow, and unless some more powerful irritant be made use of, but little fluid is poured out. An increased formation of mucus occurs in these cases also, and by virtue of its alkaline reaction, it of itself necessitates the freer production of the true digestive fluid. In the old a deficiency in its quantity is a frequent cause of dyspepsia, and is owing in many cases not to debility in the glandular apparatus; in others, it may be to diminished excitability in the nerves presiding over the function.

Whenever the digestive fluid is defective in quantity, or in its transforming power, the food long delayed in the gastric cavity proves a source of local irritation, and passes into the duodenum unprepared for the action of the intestinal juices, to embarrass the third stage of digestion, and by decomposition to cause intestinal dyspepsia. The excessive formation of gastric juice is met with in many cases of stomach disorder of a sympathetic nature; in other instances the excess is chiefly seen in relation to the ingesta. Whence it results (unless the fluid is expelled by vomiting) that fermentative changes in the food arise during stomach digestion, and the passage of the too acid chyme into the duodenum proves a fertile source of digestive trouble.

The experimental inquiry has not yet determined for us satisfactorily the nerves which preside over the secretion of the fluids under consideration. The pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves probably each play a part, and to their nerves, doubtless, many of the modifications of the fluids may be referred. The influence of mental emotion in checking the digestive act, as we have already seen, strongly points to the sympathetic nerves as having a profound power in modifying its secretions. The admixture with the gastric juice of various fluids chemically antagonistic, I need hardly tell you, checks its transforming effect upon our food. The regurgitation of bile and pancreatic fluid and a too free passage of saliva into the stomach occasionally produce indigestion in this way.

* Meissner's papers are to be found in "Henle und Pfeuffer's Zeitschrift," band 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 14; Funko's, in "Archiv fur Path. Anat." band 13.
MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

CLINICAL LECTURE.

PARALYSIS AFTER DIPHTHERIA.

BY WILLIAM MOORE, M.D.Dub., M.R.I.A.,

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Gentlemen,—Numerous opportunities have been afforded you of seeing paralysis in its various phases in the wards of this hospital; but as the following case presents some features of more than ordinary interest, I have thought it expedient that we should examine it in detail on the present occasion. The history of this patient, which has been carefully collected for us by Mr. Henry G. Thompson, is as follows:—Martha L., aged 16, was admitted into Hume's ward on the 29th of March last; her appearance at that date was anaemic and dejected for a girl of her age, and on being asked a question she seemed stupid, and in most instances it had to be repeated before we could obtain an answer. She told us that up till two months before her admission she was a strong healthy girl; she then got a sore throat, as she described it, which lasted over a month. About a week after recovering the sensations of the throat and voice, she had a sensation of the uvula, lips, throat, and uvula, and in some cases, of the uvula interrupting its natural exit. No, the voice is essentially "nasal," from the paralytic condition of the uvula.

The first place, a week elapsed between the time of the patient's apparent recovery from the sore throat and the appearance of the paralysis; then the muscles of the pharynx became affected, afterwards those of the tongue, lips, eyes, and upper extremities, the last engaged. The anesthesia of the face was most marked, but this is the rule in such cases, the glossopharyngeal muscles being so far paralyzed as to give rise to some alarm when the patient attempted to swallow anything solid. But although you saw such well-defined paralysis, both of sensation and motion, of the fauces and uvula, the last evidence of the larynx being implicated (which, ceteris paribus, is a more grave affection). She has no cough, and the alteration in her voice is not of the apoplectic or metallic character met with in laryngeal disease. No, the voice is essentially "nasal," from the paralytic condition of the uvula interrupting its natural exit.

We next have evidence of the gustatory and olfactory nerves being blunted, in the deterioration of the taste and smell, and the sluggish dilated pupils, with imperfect vision, indicate that the ciliary nerves have been "hit," so to speak. There is no well-defined paralysis of the upper extremities, but the patient suffers from a sense of formication and numbness in the fingers, palms of the hands, and forearms, and you may observe the muscles are soft and painful on being handled; the lower extremities are cold and weak, the temperature is a little below normal, having an alkaline reaction and containing albumen; the specific gravity, as I have already mentioned, being 1025—a circumstance I wish you to bear in mind.

Now, although the presence of albumen in the urine in these cases is the rule, and whilst it is an index of the gravity of the disease we have to deal with, still you must not conclude that it involves a uraemic condition of the system; on the contrary, it has been found at the very acute of the affection, when the urine was intensely albuminious, that the quantity of urea excreted in a period of twenty-four hours was about twice as great as that excreted during a similar period when convalescence was established, whereas the albumen was also nearly doubled. Under any circumstances, in the cases of diphtheria, we have no symptoms of uraemic poisoning, although we have a copious deposit of albumen in the urine; on the contrary, the specific gravity of the urine (1025) alone would almost enable us to say that at least between 300 and 400 grains of urea were excreted in twenty-four hours. I believe I am safe in stating that there is no acute disease more frequently followed by paralytic symptoms than this diphtheritic or croupy throat. Rogers found in 210 cases of diphtheria, which occurred in the Hôpital des Enfants, that paralytic symptoms followed in thirty-one cases, and he concluded that the proportion would have been one-third or one-fourth more but for the removal of some cases and the death of others. The question naturally arises,—Under what special circumstances should the form of paralysis be classed? This is a question not easily answered; I am inclined to regard it as a peripheral nervous lesion in the first instance, which, being conveyed from the parts primarily affected (in this case the pharyngeal nerves) to the cerebro-spinal system, results in reflex paralysis.

And now, gentlemen, as regards the prognosis of such cases, provided it be under the influence of pulmonary or cardiac paralysis, I should call it "favourable," and neither of these phases, I am happy to say, exist in the case before us.

With respect to the treatment of this form of paralysis tonic, as iron, nitrate of silver, sulphuric remedies, and...
electricity, have been generally recommended. But I will recapitulate for you what our patient has been taking since her admission—viz., one-twentieth of a grain of strychnine, with one grain and a half of sulphate of iron three times a day. A liniment of compound camphor, with chloroform, is applied daily along the spine, and we purpose to superadd electricity. Her diet is liberal, good beef-tea, and four ounces of wine. She has now been twelve days under this treatment, with the following results: she holds herself erect, and walk without drag or ataxy; her eyesight is so far improved that she can read for her amusement; the senses of smell and taste are returning; this albumen is gradually disappearing from the urine; in fine, all the paralytic phenomena, with the exception of difficulty of deglutition, are steadily vanishing; and I do not despair of this yielding to our treatment within a reasonable time.

CLINICAL RECORDS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

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IV.

TYPHOID FEVER: WITH CASES, AND POST-MORTEM APPEARANCES.

The diagnosis of typhoid fever in young children is often a matter of extreme difficulty, for unless the distinctive rose-coloured spots make their appearance, we cannot rely upon any other symptom as being conclusively pathognomonic. Neither the tenderness of the belly, nor the gurgling in the right iliac fossa, nor the diarrhoea, nor the tongue affords any certain or reliable information as to the particular kind of fever we have to deal with. No doubt, the association of all these symptoms in a child suffering from fever would be sufficient to lead us to conclude that the disease was enteric; but then it is comparatively rare to find them all present in a complete group, and not unfrequently a patient passes through all the stages of typhoid fever without ever showing more than one or two of the signs we have enumerated. It is a prevalent idea that in doubtful cases the occurrence of diarrhoea is distinctive of the typhoid character of the fever, but nothing can be more fallacious; for we have seen many instances of that disease in children, in whom from the beginning of the disease till convalescence was established there never was any looseness of the bowels at all.

Then, as to the gurgling in the right iliac region, we remember how a distinguished French physician, lately deceased, was accustomed to point out to his pupils at La Charité the impossibility of interpreting this sign in the diagnosis of enteric fever. But during the late epidemic of typhus in this city, we have over and over again detected both gurgling and tenderness on the right side of the belly in patients whose skin was motled all over with the mulberry rash. The fact of the tenderness having been confined to one side shows that it was not merely a part of the general hyperesthesia usually so well marked in the typhus of early life.

The daily observation of the temperature of the body promises to be of some assistance in the recognition of the various febrile diseases; but unfortunately the range of temperature in the early stages of typhus and typhoid fevers is not so markedly different as to yield any very practical guide.

It is only, therefore, by a very careful study of all the features of each particular case, that the true nature of the fever can be correctly diagnosed, and it ought to be remembered that the appearance of the rose-coloured spots, which generally come out at the beginning of the second week, is the only sign which, by itself, affords positive proof of the presence of typhoid fever. The smoothness of the eruption, and its absence from the face and hands, will generally be sufficient to distinguish it from the rash of scarlet fever, which, in the early stages, presents no great difference in colour from the rose spots of typhoid.

The characters of enteric fever seem to vary as much in different epidemics as do those of typhus or scarlet fever. Thus in an epidemic which prevailed a few years ago amongst young people in a country district in Scotland, a large number of the patients who came under my care had hemorrhage, sometimes to an alarming extent, from the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, stomach, or bowels, whereas in the Edinburgh Children's Hospital such an occurrence is very rare. Indeed, during the period of my residence there as House-Surgeon, in only one case of typhoid fever was there a discharge of blood, whilst amongst the typhus patients epistaxis was frequently observed.

In the case just alluded to there was a considerable quantity of blood passed from the bowels on several occasions, and this was followed by a crop of purpuric spots on the abdomen and thighs.

In enteric fever the period of convalescence is usually much more protracted and irregular than in typhus, and children who have suffered from it frequently continue in a state of great mental and bodily weakness for many weeks.

Treatment.—The treatment of typhoid and other forms of continued fever, as practised at the Children's Hospital, is, as a rule, extremely simple. Every patient gets a mixture of acid hydrochloric diluti, simple syrup, and water, according to this prescription:

R Acid. hydrochlor. dil. simp. si.
Aqua ad. 3iiii. M.
Sg. A dessertspoonful every four hours. Occasionally, if a stimulant is indicated, a dracon of the sp. eth. nit. is added. This mixture is very pleasant to the taste, and possesses tonic and refrigerant properties; besides it is easily taken, and indeed often greedily demanded by very young children. It was Dr. Chambers, of London, we think, who first introduced the practice of giving acids in fever.

If diarrhoea exists then nothing will be found more useful than the administration of a few grains of Dover's powder, which, besides allaying the irritability of the bowels, also soothes and comforts the patient. In cases where the looseness is very persistent, it will be necessary to administer with the powder a grain or half a grain of the acetate of lead. When hemorrhage occurs enema of starch and laudanum will be found to be of much benefit but occasionally more active remedies are required. The nitrate of silver given in quarter or half-grain doses, along with some preparation of opium, is often attended with much benefit. It is usually prescribed in the form of pill to adults, but in young children it may be given in solution:

R Puly, argenti nit. gr. iii.—gr. vi.
Muclagenis,
Syropi simp. aa. 5zs.
Aqua distill. ad. 3iiii. M.
Sg. A dessertspoonful whenever necessary.

In one case which was under my care in private practice, the hemorrhage, which poured forth in large quantities from the stomach and bowels, was only arrested by the administration of small lumps of ice.

When the breath and the evacuations smell badly, the chlorate of potassa dissolved in milk or water and given as a drink is very beneficially.

If there is much tenderness of the belly warm light poultices of linseed meal or turpentine stipes are useful in allaying the pain, while an enema of castor-oil and a few drops of the tincture of asafoetida will be of use in re-
moving the tympanitis, which frequently proves very troublesome and distressing to the patient.

The body should be spunged with vinegar and tepid water every other day, as it promotes the action of the skin, and is both agreeable and refreshing.

With regard to the very important subject of diet, we have merely to say that the patients are allowed sweet milk ad libitum, with small quantities of beef-tea occasionally, and this is all the food that is necessary. During convalescence, however, eggs are sometimes given, generally best fired. Bowels were never amiss when the diarrhoea was troublesome, sound port wine will be the most suitable, in fact, in many cases light dry sherry is preferred by the patient. When there is much nervous prostration, indicated by tremor of the tongue and hands, brandy ought to be given.

The following cases illustrate the nature, course, and pathological appearances of typhoid fever as occurring amongst children:

Case 1.—Severe attack, diarrhoea, albuminous urine—no rash—protracted convalescence. — M. S., aged 12. Ill about eight days, having been seized at first with headache, vomiting, looseness of the bowels, and tenderness of belly. When first seen by me on August 22, 1865, the skin was dry and dusky; eyes suffused and wild like; belly tympanitic and tender on pressure; gurgling in right iliac fossa; tender; and pressure on tongue at the tip and margins; pulse 120; a warm bath was given; Dover's powder was prescribed, and a turpentine stipe was applied to the belly.

August 23rd: The stools are still loose, and of a light yellow, pea-soup colour and consistency; still complains of belly; urine is slightly albuminous, and of sp. gr. 1017. A mixture containing the dilute muriatic acid was prescribed (see formula given above). No rose-coloured spots can be detected; pulse 110. Takes beef-tea and milk freely. Dover's powder to be continued if bowels are loose.

24th: Belly still tender and tympanitic; no rash. Tongue loaded at back part, but red at tip; breath offensive; pulse 100.

Towards the evening patient got much worse. The bowels were frequently moved, the stools being passed in bed. She was restless, kept involuntarily breathing heavily, and unceasingly. Tongue, brown; pulse 130, and feeble. A teaspoonful of wine was ordered every four hours; small doses of the acetate of lead were added to the Dover's powder, and enemata of starch and laudanum to be given.

25th: Has slept little; but the diarrhoea is checked; mouths very dry; pulse weak and full; bowels for blood uncontrollably, and mucous chiefly. Brandy substituted for the wine. A draught of s. morph. mur. and vini antimon. was given. Linseed-meal poultices applied to belly.

26th: Great prostration; breathing shallow, and stuper considerable. The aromatic sp. of ammon. and sp. of lavender to be given along with the brandy every hour. No rest rather better towards night, and had a refreshing sleep. On the 28th she began to vomit the morning retained beef-tea. The urine continued slightly albuminous; tenderness of belly diminished; tongue moist and clean at tip; pulse down to about 90, but very weak. Brandy to be given in dessertspoonful doses every four hours. Still very restless, and her speech is very indistinct. The 3rd and 4th was a bedrest formed over the sacrum, and caused her a great deal of annoyance. Stuper continues, and she is very deaf.

September 5th: Liquid greenish matter trickles away from the bowels, and sometimes mixed with it are some dark flakes resembling tenealae. Enemata of plain water ordered. There are some pastakes and petechie on legs.

Quinine was prescribed. Fever quite away, but the intellect is very dull.

In this childish and feeble condition she remained till about the beginning of the month of November, when she began to gather strength. She then rapidly improved both in mental vigour and bodily strength, and by the 15th she was quite better.

Case 2.—Severe Attack.—Copious eruption of rose-coloured spots. Very little diarrhoea. — F. C., at 9, was seized on the 22nd February, 1866, with the characteristic symptoms. When first seen on February 27th, the tongue was loaded, rough and claggy on the dorsum, with marigold red. There was gurgling in right iliac region, and a little pain on deep pressure; pulse 132; respiration 40; temperature in axilla 102° 2½° Fahr. The muriatic acid mixture was prescribed. On the 2nd March one of two children was observed to move about, and to utter a very faint, dull, and faintly coloured hue. Bowels rather loose, but not often moved. Eyes suffused; vomiting her beef-tea. To have Dover's powder at bedtime.

March 3rd: More rose-coloured spots to-day on body. Tongue raw and fissured horizontally. The spots continued to come out in successive crops till the 5th, after which no more appeared. They remained for about a week, and then gradually became fainter, and finally disappeared. She got very deaf and stupid about the 7th of March, and the tongue was then red and raw, and covered on its tip with numerous minute elevations, resembling sudamina. The pulse was 120, and the heat of the body 103° 1½° Fahr. After this, patient went on well till the 14th, when she had some rigors, got blue in the face, and became very nervous. After rapidly improving over the chest, but there was no effusion. Warm drinks were given, and port wine negus, which had the effect of restoring her. During the continuance of these rigors, which came on about the same hour on three successive mornings, the thermometer placed in the axilla stood at the very low figure of 96, 95, and on one morning at 94 degrees; and rose again in the evening, but on one occasion 10 degrees above the morning temperature. After this she rapidly improved, and made a good recovery.

Case 3.—Typhoid fever proving fatal about the 12th day. Post-mortem appearances. — M. S., at 4, had been ill about six days, but had only been confined to bed for three days, with headache and pain in the belly. On the 16th of January, 1866, the tongue was coated and very rough on the dorsum; and had the appearance and colour of a piece of tripe. There was also a dry streak of a reddish colour down its centre. The face was flushed, eyes suffused, lips parched. No tenderness of belly and no gurgling. A brother of hers had died from cancerous oris about two weeks previously, and the house they lived in was in one of the worst localities of the city, being dark, damp, and badly ventilated, along with chloride of potash as a drink. The pulse was 132; respirations 30 in the minute; temperature, 104° 2½° Fahr. On the 17th a few dusky-looking spots were observed on the sides of the thorax and belly, but,
it was difficult to say whether they were really true
typhoid spots. She was restless, and often started up in
bed crying for her mother. On the 19th the pulse was
about 140 and weak, and she was ordered to have a des-}
sert-spoonful of wine every three hours. The belly was
distended and tympanitic, but was not at all tender on
pressure. The bowels were now loose, the stools having a
colourless fluid consistence. The head was aching, and
four grains of lead were prescribed, four grains of the former and one
of the latter to be given every two hours till the diarrhoea
was checked. Lime water was also administered amongst
milk. This treatment sufficed to stop the bowel complaint,
but she suddenly on the morning of the 21st became livid
in the face, the breathing was short and gasping, the eye
was inflamed, and the temperature in the axilla, 104.1. Some dulness on
percussion was detected over the left lung posteriorly, but
patient was so extremely exhausted that no minute or
satisfactory examination of the chest could be made. She
was quite sensible, and answered any question that was
put to her. She got gradually weaker, however, and died
at seven p.m. Just before death a considerable quantity
of bloody fluid escaped from the mouth and nose, while, at
the same time a quantity of liquid fecal matter was dis-
charged from the bowels. Two hours before death I
found the heat of the body to be 104 2-5°.

Sectio twenty hours after death.—Rigor mortis well marked.

Hypostatic congestion extensive. The left lung was
engorged at its base, and there was a small quantity of free
air and a few collapse areas of the right lung. Long length of
lead was prescribed, four grains of the former and one
of the latter to be given every hour. The pericardium was distended, and contained about an
ounce and a half of straw-coloured fluid, but the heart
itself was natural. Liver slightly enlarged. Spleen large
and pulpy, its capsule having a shrivelled appearance.
There was a little clear fluid in the cavity of the per-i-
toneum. The left kidney was larger than the right, but
both appeared to be the size of a chestnut. On the intestine there were pinky spots on the surface of the
bowel. On opening the bowels Peyer's patches were seen
to be raised and prominent, of a greyish colour, and
roughened on their surface. At the situation of the glands
the bowel had a bright pink appearance. This promi-
nence and roughness of the Peyerian patches was best
marked, however, in the neighborhood of the ileum. The mucous membrane about three
lines above the surface of the mucous membrane. The
glundular surface did not appear to be ulcerated, but when
pressure was made by the finger upon it the rough por-
tions broke down and were easily scraped away. The
rectum was slightly inflamed and the evacuations were
of an unusually dark colour. A few small lumps of hardened
faeces were washed out of the intestines, and that was all
they contained.

The stomach, on being opened, was found to contain
some grannous matter, and its lining membrane had several
pinky patches on it. At the pyloric orifice a quantity of
dirty-looking gelatinous mucus was adherent. The mesen-
teric glands were inflamed and slightly enlarged.

Case 2.—In which death occurred about the twenty-fifth
day after birth. W., aged 10, whose first
seen by me on the 4th of August, 1866, had been ill for
nine or ten days, her illness having commenced with rigors
and headache. The skin was hot and dry, tongue loaded,
but red at tip, eyes suffused, pulse small and quick. No
ereption could be detected. The acid muriatici diluti
was prescribed, and the patient went on favourably till
the 19th, when tenderness of the belly of the diaphragm came
on, and the girl became very weak. Notwithstanding the
free use of brandy and ammonia she gradually sank and
died on the 19th of August, having complained of pain in
the belly till the last.

Sectio.—On opening the abdomen the bowels were seen
to be much inflamed, and were glued together and to the
peritoneum. In the pelvis a large quantity of curdy-like
lymph was deposited, and surrounded the bladder to the
depth of more than one inch. Near the ilio-cecal valve
the glandular structures were found to be ulcerated, the
ulcers being ragged and irregular in appearance. The
spleen was very dark in colour, but not enlarged. The
mesentric glands were indurated, and much above the
normal size.

Case 5.—Hæmorrhage from nose and bowels—purpura—
recovery.—J. B., set. 8. When seen on 22nd December,
the patient had just recovered from a severe attack of
jaundice, but was red at tip and edges. There was headache and a good
deal of tenderness on pressure over the right splanchnic region.
Bowels rather loose. He was put upon the muriatic acid
mixture. It was stated that patient had bled freely from the
nose a few days before.

On the 28th patient was progressing favourably, the
bowels was cleaned acting naturally, but his
viscera very weak and tremulous, so that brandy was given, to
the extent of four ounces in the twenty-four hours. On
the 31st December he was not so well, and passed a large
quantity of blood from the bowels. Some Dover’s powder
and gallic acid prescribed, but as this failed to check the
hemorrhage a mixture containing the nitrate of silver and
tincture of opium was ordered. This had a beneficial effect, and, although extremely prostrated, patient passed
no more blood, but gradually regained his strength. Con-
valescence was tedious, and during the course of it he had
to be attended to with scrupulous care. It is worthy of
notice that five days after the hemorrhage from the bowels
occurred a crop of purpura spots made their appearance
on the abdomen, but afterwards disappeared again, under the
usual use of the phosphorus of iodine.

We have notes of many other cases, but these are suffi-
cient to give some idea of the various symptoms and usual
pathological lesions of enteric fever.

In Case 1, the urine was found to be slightly albumino-
sus, but this is by no means rare in typhoid fever, and
need not be regarded as a complication of any serious
importance. The formation of a bed-sores, is a much more
usual thing, and in the termination of the illness of this
case, it is frequently a source of much suffering to the
patient, and entails upon the nurse a great amount of
careful watching and attention. Fever patients have all
tendency to lie on the back, and care should be taken
to move them every now and again on to the side, so that the
skin and textures over the sacrum may not be too long
exposed to pressure which sometimes exists, the hips are apt to get chafed and irrit-
able, so that the utmost attention should be paid to keep-
ing the parts scrupulously dry and clean. It ought like-
wise to be kept in mind, that in a patient who has had a
tedious convalescence, and may be greatly emaciated,
such a trilling source of irritation as a wrinkle or a hard
fur in the sheet, may be sufficient to cause ulceration of
the skin, and should therefore be avoided. For, although
this may appear to be a small matter and unworthy of
notice, it is nevertheless true, and prevention in the case
of bed-sores is very much better than cure.

In Case 1, there was no eruption, but the attack was, notwithstanding,
severe one, and for long the poor child was perfectly
sane, and could do nothing at all.

In the second case recorded there was a very copious
crumpion of the characteristic rose spots, more copious,
indeed, than I ever before saw. The spots made their
appearance just about the eighth day of the fever, on the
sides of the abdomen, and continued to come out in suc-
cessive crops till the twelfth day, after which no more
were noticed. The remains quite distinct till about
the twentieth day when they began to fade, losing their
bright hue gradually, and finally disappearing altogether.
The extraordinary fluctuations of the temperature, as
described by Aitkin's thermometer, which preceded convalescence, are worthy of remark. On one morning
during a rigor the mercury stood at 94° Fahrenheit, and rose
again in the evening to 94°. This indicated a need of
stimulants and warm drinks, and the subsequent rise to 104° showed that great care was ne-
necessary during the course of convalescence. In the observa-

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DISLOCATION OF THE HEAD OF THE HUMERUS ON THE DORSUM OF THE SCAPULA.

By JOHN HAMILTON, SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL OF THE FRIENDS.

Cases of this dislocation are so rare, Sir A. Cooper having only seen two cases in thirty-eight years in his extensive hospital and private practice, and M. Malgaigne, with all his research, had up to 1855, when his great work on "Fractures and Dislocations" was published, only been able to collect the records of thirty-four cases, that I am induced to relate an instance of it which I met with a few days ago. On Friday, March 23rd, I was asked to visit a gentleman at Garvice-vanonne, Kihurgh, who had put his shoulder out by a fall from his horse. I found a strong muscular man, about 38 years of age, lying on his back in bed, supporting the left forearm with his right hand. A glance at the left shoulder led to the conclusion, that the shoulder was dislocated, but the deformity was not that with which we are so familiar in the dislocation downward into the axilla, or that forward under the clavicle. The armornion, indeed, appeared prominent with a lamisonus arm below it, as in those dislocations, but this was only in front, it was full behind, constituting a prominence. The elbow, too, was close to the side, and the axis of the humerus went upwards and outwards, external to the situation of the glenoid cavity. The anterior wall of the axilla, formed by the great pectoral muscle, looked flaccid, and felt quite soft and relaxed, and the fingers could be readily passed under the acromion into the vacant space left by the departure of the head of the humerus from the glenoid cavity. The most convincing proof, however, of the nature of the dislocation was the head of the humerus forming a round tumour on the back of the scapula below the spine. Its shape could readily be felt, and the motions of circumduction or rotation given to the arm perceived to be communicated to it.

In the two other dislocations power of motion is con-

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ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

(Cases under the care of Dr. Mapother.)

Reported by Dr. Delcher.

The following cases are selected from several to which Dr. Mapother kindly drew my attention during some recent visits to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The first case may be termed one of HYSTERICAL TETANUS.

It differed from true tetanus in some important particulars, which will appear from the record of the case, but chiefly in these circumstances—

The tonic spasms were local only; and the symptoms supervened almost immediately on the occurrence of a slight punctured wound.

With regard to the latter fact, Dr. Mapother reminded me of an analogous, but equally rare case, recorded on the authority of Professor Robinson of Edinburgh, by Dr. Watson, in his "Lectures" (vol. i., p. 573, 4th ed.).

"Professor Robinson of Edinburgh, was once at table when a negro servant lacerated his thumb by the fracture of a China dish. He was seized with convulsions almost instantly, and died with tetanic symptoms in a quarter of an hour. Such rapid progress as this, however (adds Dr. Watson), is quite out of the usual course of the disease"—probably fright had something to do with it.

The details of Dr. Mapother's case are as follows:—

C. B., 24, by occupation a milliner, a resident in Dublin, and unmarried, was admitted into St. Vincent's Hospital on the 22nd of March, 1866, under the care of Dr. Mapother. Previous to admission she had worked for ten hours daily; her menstrual functions were in general regular, though obstructed at the above date; and she was perfectly healthy in other respects.

The immediate cause of her admission was the occurrence of a slight punctured wound, which was to be seen between the thumb and first finger of the right hand, and was occasioned by one point of a small pair of scissors. This happened on the 16th March. Within ten minutes after the
occurrence of the accident, she began to experience a gradually extending sensation of stiffness in the biceps muscle of the right arm. On the night of the 19th March, the rigidity extended to the muscles of the neck.

On admission on the 22nd of March she could scarcely walk upstairs to her bed; her body was bent to the right side; her left leg was also affected, and her hip was sore. Her pulse was 120. She was directed to take one-eighth of a grain of extract of belladonna in a pill every four hours; also to have ice applied to the spine and the back of the neck for six hours, and to have a turpentine enema twice. In the evening her pulse had fallen to 88. The pills were continued up to the night of the 23rd. She was also allowed to take two grains of opium. On the 24th I saw her a second time. She was then better; not taking any medicine, and her diet was mainly composed of tea, eggs, and beef-tea. She now has the globus hystericus in the throat, and feels great difficulty in swallowing, though not by any means so much as she felt at the time of her admission. The local treatment of the wound was simply poulticing.

March 28th: On the 26th and 27th she could scarcely swallow anything. She is now a little improved in this respect; but her thirst is still much complained of. Pulse 92; tongue clean. She has pain in the arm, but not in the thumb. She also has pain in the abdomen which had suddenly become tympanitic. The wound is now healed.

For this symptom turpentine were ordered.

April 4th: This day I saw the patient sitting up by the fire. She still has the globus hystericus with difficulty of swallowing; but she has not had any medical treatment beyond the local application of a liniment composed of linimentum saponis with opium.

The second case was one of

DROPPY FROM BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

C. D., stat. 42, married, a bread-cart driver, and a resident in Dublin, was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital on the 9th of March, 1866, under the care of Dr. Mapother. He states that about twenty years ago he fell on his ribs, one of which was broken by the fall; and that a swelling (emphysematous?) of his body and legs resulted. At that time he was treated in Jervis-street Hospital.

Previous to admission to St. Vincent's Hospital on the 4th of March, as before noted, he was stated to have had edema in the lumbar region, in the two legs, and in the face, but he was entirely free from ascites.

He was directed to take a vapour bath nightly, and a mixture of potash mixture (2s. ad. 5viii.). On the night of his admission he also took one-third of a grain of datein in 30 of compound jalupor powder. Before the first visit, 21st of March, he felt better. Before his date his urine had been examined, and the result showed the sp. gr. to be 1015. It deposited abundant urates and casts, and was, moreover, heavily loaded with albumen. He had passed a large quantity in the twenty-four ours, but previous to his admission to hospital he had micurated frequently, passing very small quantities each time, and the quantity showed him a little and often.

At this date, however, (21st of March), he was on a beral diet of meat and eggs, while the urine had diminished in quantity and also in albumen.

March 24th: I saw him a second time. He has passed about five pints of urine during the preceding twenty-four ours; the albumen is about quarter of the volume of the urine. He has loss flesh, and has constant perorations, through which he considers himself to have improved very much since his admission to hospital.

At my next visit, on March 28th, I found that he had left the hospital by his own desire on the previous day, and Dr. Mapother was of opinion that while his symptoms were much relieved, yet that a return to his ordinary daily occupation would bring them back in an aggravated form. The practical point in this case is the mode in which an incurable disease can be quickly and sensibly benefited, by the plan of treatment just described.

The third case is one of

PSORIASIS AGGREGATA, TREATED BY IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, AND THEN BY DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.

Mary K., stat 51, unmarried, a native of the county of Meath, was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital on the 14th of February, 1866, under the care of Dr. Mapother, with a cutaneous affection of ten months' standing.

The eruption was on the skin of the limbs and trunk generally, and was of the kind denominated by Willan, Psoriasis Diffusa; by Iayer, Ps. confluentes; by many modern dermatologists, Ps. vulgaris; and by Dr. Neligan, Ps. aggregata (2nd edition by Dr. Belcher, page 251).

On admission Dr. Mapother directed her to take a vapour bath nightly, and one ounce of a mixture of iodide of potassium (5t. ad. 5viii.) three times daily. On the 20th of March she showed symptoms of iodism. The iodide of potassium was accordingly stopped, and instead of it she commenced to take three times daily an ounce of a mixture containing 3s. of Donovan's solution to 5viii. of water.

The case was nearly well when I saw it on the 27th of March.

April 4th: This day Dr. Mapother again showed this case to me. It is as successful as any practitioner could desire such a case to be.

SUMMARY OF SCIENCE.

(Specially Edited and Compil'd for the Medical Press and Circular.)

BY CHARLES R. C. TICHLORNE, F.C.S.L.

[The Editor of this Summary wishes it to be understood that he is not responsible for the ideas or theories proposed in the statements made by any of the papers quoted in the compilation.]

POISONOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURIC METHIDE.—Some excitement has been produced upon the Continent from the publication of an account purporting to be how they poison German assistants in English laboratories. These attacks were the more strange as they were the refrain of a statement made by an English chemist (a Dr. Pippsor), who, in an uncalled for and unjustifiable paper in Cosmos, falls foul of the wrong man, Dr. Frankland. Unfortunately, however, this attack was produced from two lamentable accidents which really took place at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, an account of which is published in their "Reports." The action of mercuric methide possesses some considerable therapeutic interest. The replies of Dr. Frankland and other dermatologists on this without strongly published in Cosmos. The two cases of poisoning are very curious, and before describing the cases as recorded in the Hospital Reports, we will give a short account of the method by which mercuric methide is prepared. It is from a paper published by Messrs. Frankland and Duppa in the journal of the Chemical Society for December, 1863, also in viii., page 263, of the Chemical News. A mixture of ten parts by weight of iodide of methyl and one part of acetic ether is treated with sodium amalgam, the flask containing the ingredients being alternately agitated to promote the reaction, and plunged into cold water to moderate the rise in temperature. To the neck of the flask is attached a small upright Leibig's condenser, to arrest the vapour of iodide of methyl. When the reaction has terminated the contents of the flask are distilled, and the ethereal distillate, after separation of the water, first agitated with alcoholic potash to remove the acetic ether (which takes no part in the reaction), and afterwards well washed with water. The product now exhibits the boiling point and other properties of mercuric methide. Mercuric methide is a colourless strongly refracting liquid, having a faint and somewhat mawkish taste. Specific gravity, 3.009; boiling point, between 93°.

* On a new method of producing the mercuric-compounds of the alcohol radicals. By E. Frankland and B. F. Duppa.
SUMMARY OF SCIENCE.

The Medical Press and Circular.

April 11, 1869. 367.

Two similar salts of chinconine are described. Chloride of zinc has a great tendency to unite with the organic bases, and corresponds in this respect with the chlorides of platinum, palladium, gold, or mercury. If the organic base is volatile, it forms with chloride of zinc a chlorine product which is volatile, and this, in the opinion of the Editor of the Summary, might be made available in procuring conium, nicotine, &c.

On the Presence of Lead in Tinned Vessels.—By a French ministerial instruction of the 11th of June, 1863, it has become necessary to examine all the tinned vessels that are used in the military hospitals of France. The simple method proposed by M. Jemmell is as follows:—Five decigrammes of the metal are treated with an excess of nitric acid diluted with one-third its weight of water, and the whole made to boil. To the filtered liquor, a crystal of iodide of potassium is added. If the liquor only contains 1-1000th of lead it will produce a yellow precipitate, which is very apparent and does not disappear upon the addition of ammonium.—Journal de Pharmacie et de Chirurgie.

On Mannite in the Olive Tree and Speculations upon the Formation of the Oil.—Most of our readers have doubtless observed that when a question of extraction, some bottles in the Italian department, sent by S. de L'Ecourt, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Naples. They contained specimens of mannite procured from different parts of the olive tree. This sugar, called mannite, from its being found in manna, is contained ready formed in many plants, and seems to bear a somewhat similar relation to vegetable carbohydrate, as the ordinary marine alkaloid, amylaceous, found in animal physiology. The following part or parts of plants contain mannite at certain seasons of their growth in large quantities:—roots of aconitum napellus, celery, tritium repens, camella alba, coffee-beans. Ergot of one year contains mannite, but not that of another year's growth, as it is connected with mycose, many fungi. On algae, also, there is often found an efflorescence of mannite. Mannite is usually prepared from manna after being dissolved with boiling alcohol, and the alcoholic solution allowed to crystallize. On cooling mannite is deposited. It is purified by re-crystallization, and is very easily obtainable in a high state of purity. Mannite differs from sugar in its power of resistance to heat, as it may be distilled without much decomposition. It does not become syrupy on boiling as certain other crystalline sugars do, and it contains no carbon from sugar also. It also does not exert any action upon polarized light. Mannite is a substance that bears a closer analogy to glycyclic than even to sugar. Like glycyclic, it forms a nitro-compound (nitro-mannite), which explodes very violently when struck. It is prepared by breaking mannite with strong nitric and sulphuric acid. It forms beautiful fine white acicular crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It has been proposed to use nitro-mannite for charging percussion caps.

Professor de Luca has shown that mannite exists in different proportions in every part of the olive tree. This saccharine principle is not always found in the same quantity at all stages of vegetation. At the period of blossoming it is abundant mainly in the flowers and diminishes, if not entirely, after the leaves. The fallen leaves having once completed the phenomenon of seedulation no longer contain any mannite; it has likewise been found impossible to obtain the slightest traces of it in the yellow fallen leaves. Mannite exists in the fruit as long as it continues green, diminishing in proportion as it ripens, and disappears entirely when it becomes yellow. It is on account of the greatest quantity of oil. In a communication to Mr. Tichborne, Professor de Luca says that these investigations were commenced in the year 1855. Experiments

and 96° C.; vapour density obs. = 8:29; calc. = 7:97. It is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether; dissolves phosphorus, caustic and, and resins easily, sulphur in small quantity. We may presume that in ignorance of the poisonous qualities of the vapour, all these operations of in the vapour of potassium not under a hood or in a closet. The cases were—C. W., aged 30, admitted into hospital wards 3rd February, 1865. He was a German assistant in the laboratory of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He died on February 14th. The other case is perhaps of still greater interest. We do not give the particulars, as they will be found in No. — of The Medical Press. Page 476.

The Combinations of Alkaloids. Upon insoluble aq. chloride de chlorozinc and entirely became poisonous. That is certainly not in accordance with a chemical view of the rapid elimination of a mercurial compound.) Melsens, however, makes the following observations upon this subject:—

The first effect of the administration of iodide of potassium in cases of mercurial intoxication, is sometimes to revive and exaggerate the action of the poison. This, however, he adds, is a condition necessary to a perfect cure, and suggests the continuation of the remedy in larger and larger doses. Melsens, indeed, administers the iodide in very large doses, and states that it is never followed by any ill effects of its own when perfectly pure.

He states that he has proved the elimination of the mercury in combination with the iodide by the urine, in cases of mercurial palsy, and also the absence of the metal in that excretion after a cure was effected. But Melsens's writings on that subject, are no doubt well known and need not refer to the matter further.

The Editor of the Chemical News remarks that it is much to be regretted that these interesting cases have been recorded entirely without comment, and it would appear that for aught that has been learned from their sufferings, beyond the symptoms, these unfortunate martyrs to science will have died in vain. There can be no doubt that we have all seen symptoms which have occasionally been observed in the case of water-gilders and quicksilver miners, but greatly intensified. It must be remembered that mercure methide contains 87 per cent. of mercury, and it would seem that the peculiar combination in which it is presented facilitates the absorption of the metal, and enables it, so to speak, to penetrate the system more profoundly. It is interesting to note also, the apparent inefficacy of mercurial decoctions, at the elimination of the poison we are not informed.

Upon the Compounds of Chloride of Zinc with the Alkali.—Mr. R. Graefinghoff (Bulletin de la Société Chimique de Paris) describes his processes for making these. The salts found are crystallizable. The author gives the following as the composition of them:—Chlorhydrate of chlorozinc toluidine (C14 H12 N + ZnCl)+ HCl; chlorozine toluidine (C14 H12 N + ZnCl). Chloridate of chlorozinc strychnine (obtained by addition of solution of strychnine in alcohol to an alcoholic solution of chloride of zinc) hydrates oxide of zinc precipitates, and the new salt is procured from the liquor by crystallization. The composition is, according to the author, (C14 H12 N3 O4 + ZnCl)+ HCl.

A second compound with strychnine, having the composition (C14 H12 N3 O4 + ZnCl)+ HCl + 2 H2 O, is described. Chlorhydrate of chlorozinc toluidine (with crystals). Two are described viz., Chlorozinc-morphine, C14 H14 N3 O4 +2 ZnCl+ 4 H2 O, and a compound C14 H12 N3 O4 +2 ZnCl+ 14 H2 O.

Combinations of oxide of zinc and quinine.—Chlorhydrate of chlorozinc quinine (C14 H14 N3 O4 + ZnCl)+ 2HCl + 2H2 O; and chlorhydrate (C14 H14 N3 O4 + ZnCl)+ 3 HCl + 1 H2 O.

* See "Memoire sur l'emploi de l'iodure de potassium pour combattre les affections saturnines et mercurielles," 7 Bruxelles, 1865.

* Nitro-glycerine is used for blasting rocks, and is at the present time being successfully used in making the heavy cuttings for the new Dublin Water Works. Nitro-mannite, if it could be made available for similar purposes, has the advantage of being a solid, whilst the nitro-glycerine is a fluid.
The author, in describing his treatment, which proved most successful, included fresh breathing-air, personal ablation, close cutting of the hair, full supply of cooling drinks (those made with the mineral acids being preferred), pouring of sea-water on the head, mustard sinapisms and chloroform liniments, and the giving of sesqui-carbonate of ammonia in conjunction with a dose of potash early in the fever, the ammonia having been suggested to the author by a previous West Indian experience in 1845 and 1847, and at Calcutta in 1858. With the cessation of active symptoms, quinine and iron usually and speedily concluded the treatment of the cases. The value of the above treatment, the author said, he had been able to confirm by a large number of cases in Calcutta and Mazatlan, developed during the present season, and again among the West Indian Islands in 1863 in H.M. screw frigate Peacock.

Details followed of the total number and length of cases of fever in these later expeditions, and a summary of other diseases, which made up the total of 518 cases of sickness on board the Pylaides in 1859, concluded the paper.

The President said the disease could not have been grave, or the treatment must have been very good, to have resulted in so great success. There had been no autopsy to confirm any opinion as to the type of the fever.

Mr. Gaskoin thought papers on fever sent by surgeons from remote parts of the world were most welcome contributions. He supposed the fever in Dr. Caddy’s cases was remittent, as during recovery it assumed an intermittent type and there was no hectic paroxysm. It disappeared, however, when the leaves are yellow and fall spontaneously from the plant. The leaves of the olive tree are perpetual—that is to say, they do not become detached from the plant until the new green leaves become formed and developed. When the fruits are perfectly ripe, and have lost their green tint, they contain no mannite. When the mannite is exhausted the oil is at its maximum. The decrease of the saccharine and green matter in the olives during the increase of the fatty matter, and the disappearance of these same substances, when the olives contain a maximum of oil, show that there must exist some relation between all these matters, and that if the chlorophyll and mannite are assimilated, it is that they give formation for some other substances, amongst which must figure the olive oil.

Proceedings of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1866.

DR. ALDERSON, F.R.S., President.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON FEVER DURING SERVICE ON BOARD H.M. SCREW CORVETTE, “PYLAIDES,” ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO IN THE YEAR 1860. (WITH MAP.)

By JOHN CADDY, M.D., Surgeon, R.N.

(Communicated by Dr. Hodgkin.)

After referring to the previous services of the Pylaides at Calcutta at the time of the Indian mutiny, and the subsequent beneficial change produced on the crew by the climate of the River’s Island in 1859, the author gave a statistical statement of the fever cases on board when on the west coast of Mexico in 1860, and drew inferences as to the greater liability of attack in the ratio of greater age, and of the excess in length of the sickness when treated on the coast to that treated in the ship.

The climates and geographical position of Mazatlan, Panama, La Paz, Guaymas, San Blas, &c., and the comparative lengths of their dry and rainy seasons, were then described. The Pylaides arrived at Mazatlan in January, 1860, and details were given of the first cases of remittent fever which occurred on board as they entered the Mexican tropics. Numerous cases of continued fever followed after the 21st of February, which were considerably added to by the occurrence of duties which involved much solar exposure, and the greater numbers of officers and men for duty on shore at San Blas, up to the beginning of June. The number of cases increased during the short passages between Mazatlan, La Paz, and Guaymas up to the end of September; but from that time the men’s health improved as the cool season advanced.

The author then described the general symptoms seen in patients when first attacked, and the general symptoms and development of the fever increased. Only one case proved fatal. Black vomit was of rare occurrence, it being unknown in the fevers at the commercial towns of San Blas, Mazatlan, and Guaymas.

Mr. Spencer Wells said that cases of fever on board ship were milder than cases on shore. This had been remarked in many parts of Europe. He instanced the yellow fever at Lisbon.

Dr. Caddy said he had had no experience of fevers attacking Asiatics.

Dr. Neuzens said that cases of fever on board ship were milder than cases on shore. This had been remarked in many parts of Europe. He instanced the yellow fever at Lisbon.
in Panama, rather than accept the American doctor's explanation of the difference in the symptoms of fever being due to the climate of the locality, he would think that the question is one of race and climate. When any epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease appeared for the first time in any of the chief varieties of the human race, the mortality was much greater than when it attacked a race of men who had been protected by a previous attack, or had inherited some protection from forefathers who had suffered.

Dr. Wright said the inhabitants of Panama were chiefly emigrants from the United States.

Dr. Pollock considered that the author's cases illustrated a form of gastric remittent fever with which he had formerly been familiar when practising at Rome, and which appeared to him to be dependent on malarious influences less powerful than those which determined the more perfect forms of tertian or quotidian. The Roman fever was characterized by great prolongation (many cases lasting from forty to sixty days), by daily exacerbations without distinct remissions, and by marked irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and hence by vomiting, diarrhoea, and a morbidly clean and red glazed tongue. Above all, there was much intolerance of drugs. He (Dr. Pollock) had seen many cases of what he termed a hyperactive and so-called hysteric treatment in the early days of his practice, and had, in the latter years of his residence in Italy, often declared to the friends of the patient that he felt bound to abstain from prescribing. Quinine was tolerated only when the gastric irritative symptoms had manifested subsided, and the type of fever was much less under the control of anti-periodic remedies than the more defined intermittents. The treatment described by the author (ammonia in effervescence with citric acid) did not appear to Dr. Pollock to be identical with that by uncombined ammonia, which possessed directly stimulating properties little likely to meet the requirements of the case.

Dr. Caddy said that at first he gave the ammonia with lime-juice, but afterwards unmixed. He had observed that the acetate of ammonia purged; the citrate agreed well.

FOREIGN MEDICAL LITERATURE.

ABSTRACT OF
METEOROLOGICAL AND MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL, NICE,
FROM THE 20TH TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1866.

BY DR. CABROL,
CHIEF PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

Translated by R. CROITHERS, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., Nice.

The barometer has gradually risen since the 21st, when it was 0·715; it is now 0·765, indicating settled fine weather. This steady rise was not even interrupted by the storm which burst forth on the morning of the 23rd, and also the rain on that and the following day. There was only a momentary fall on the morning of the 25th, which coincided with a sudden gust of wind from the N.W. and with extreme dryness of the air (32°); this day presented the lowest point of relative humidity for the entire month of March. We may remark that the fall of the barometer at Nice indicates more certainly the approach of a sudden gust of wind than it did a fact already noticed on the opening of the 14th, as in our last report. In the beginning of this decade the ground was wet, the water of the Paillon was yellowish, the sea rough. For some days past all is changed; the ground is dry, the dust, at times, even annoying, the Paillon has resumed its ordinary volume and colour, the sea (with the exception of slight disturbance on the 23rd) has remained almost perfectly calm. The mean temperature has risen to 5·7° Fahrenheit—a height to which it had not attained since the commencement of the month. The minimum to-day is 44°, which we may remark that it was only 34° in the middle of the month. We have observed the thermometer above 80° in the open air and sunshine, and above 104° under glass. The winds have been moderate but extremely variable; those from S. and especially S.E. were most frequent. The evenings and nights have been clear, calm, beautiful, and free from damp.

En résumé. This last fortnight may be divided into two periods. In the first period damp and rather cold, the winter indeed, the last days of it being rainy, with winds and a large amount of ozone, but exempt from frost and snow. With the second part came fine weather, of which everything promises a continuance.

For some days past vegetation has made rapid progress; open-air amusements, walking parties and excursions of all kinds are common, every one feeling the benefit of the mild temperature, and absence of disagreeable winds. Above all, invalids experience the benignant influence of this favourable change of weather. Whilst very lately we observed affections of an inflammatory kind, "des embarras gastriques fébriles," bronchitis, pleurisy, and even emetic symptoms in individuals who had previously been absent from this disease in a more rigorous climate, at present we have almost nothing to notice under the head of diseases. The diseases of the early days of this decade were the result of an atmosphere damp and almost cold, as remarked in our last bulletin, and the evident amelioration which we now observe is owing to the happy change of weather and of season. So the physician to notice the absence of all fresh attacks of disease and the favourable progress of those formerly contracted.

THE MUTUALLY ANTIDOTAL PROPERTIES OF OPIUM AND BELLADONNA.

An abstract of a paper by Dr. Henry S. Downs of New York, published in the Transactions of the State Society of last year. Eleven cases are detailed, of which we give a synopsis.

Case 1.—Infant, three and a half months old, had been given about one teaspoonful and a half of a preparation of paregoric nearly one-half stronger than the tinct. opii camph., U.S.P. Narcotic, delirium, and vomiting, followed by a severe and continued agitation. About six hours after the administration of the dose, ten drops of tinct. belladonna were given, and repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes until forty drops were given, when the pupil were diluted to double, and in one hour to treble the former size. Improvement rapidly followed. (Dr. Downs.)

Case 2.—Woman, aged 35, had taken one-half ounce of laudanum suicidally. Soon an hour later, partially sensible. No emesis could be induced by ipecacuanha, sulphate of zinc, tartar emetic, or mustard. She became insensible, pupils contracted to the size of a pin's point, profound stupor, from which she could not be roused. One dram of tinct. of belladonna was then given, followed by two grains of digitalis, the latter being repeated every twenty minutes, until six grains were taken. Soon after the third dose the patient vomited, the ejecta smelling strongly of opium. Sensibility gradually returned, and at the end of eight hours pupils were natural, sight

*Embarras gastrique. This term signifies disorder of digestion, with nausea, vomiting, and often colic and diarrhoea. It is divided into two forms—namely, "Pembarras Stomacaal" and "Pembarras Intestinal." The first characterised by headache, loss of appetite, bitterness of the mouth, white or yellowish coating on the tongue, nausea and tenderness of epi胃肠. The second form by lassitude, cructuations, barborygni, tension of abdomen, wandering pains in thighs and legs, more particularly in the knees.

R. C.
restored, and consciousness complete. (Mr. Loines and Dr. Jones.)

**Case 3.** Woman, had taken one and a half ounces of laudanum. All the symptoms of opium poisoning present. Emetic first, then a reliable tincture of belladonna, thirty drops every half hour, until ninety drops were taken. Rapid recovery and no indications of her having taken belladonna. (Dr. Wm. H. Thompson.)

**Case 4.** Soldier, took two ounces of laudanum and smoked one grain of opium. Three hours afterwards was found comatose, pupils contracted, and slightly spasmodic. Forty drops of tinct. belladonna were given at half-hour intervals, until he had taken 420 drops, and then in half an hour twenty drops more, when he began to improve, and entirely recovered in a few hours, with no signs of having taken belladonna remaining. (Same authority.)

**Case 5.** Soldier, took over an ounce of laudanum. About an hour afterwards drowsy, face flushed, pulse slow, pupils much contracted, hands twitching, tendency to convulsions. One grain of extract of belladonna every half hour until three grains had been given. Two hours after first dose of belladonna, the pupils had dilated, pulse and skin natural, and able shortly after to go on duty. (Dr. Charles D. Haekley.)

**Case 6.** Infant, eight weeks old, had been fed on Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup until complete recovery was impossible, even by the aid of belladonna. (Dr. C. C. Terry.)

**Case 7.** Belladonna poisoning occurred in a young woman who used belladonna pessaries for the purpose of allaying the exacerbating pains of ovarian dysmenorrhea. The toxical effects were suddenly developed to delirium. One and a half grains of Magendie's sol. sulph. morphia exhibited a prompt effect in lessening an hour after delirium appeared. (Same authority.)

**Case 8.** Belladonna poisoning from use of belladonna pessaries. Opium used with same good result. (Same authority.)

**Case 9.** Child, through mistake, took one teaspoonful of laudanum. An hour later comatose and incapable of being roused. Ten drops of tinct. belladonna every hour until sixty drops were taken, when narcotism subsided and the patient slowly but gradually recovered. (Dr. J. P. Garrish.)

**Case 10.** Man, took one ounce of laudanum. When seen, two hours later, feeble pulse, contracted pupils, sterterous breathing, and could not be aroused. Emetic first, and twenty drops of tinct. belladonna every hour until about ninety drops were taken, when he began to show symptoms of consciousness, and by the aid of coffee, stimulants, and the cold douche, was gradually restored. (Dr. Garrish.)

**Case 11.** Woman, took ten grains of opium. In one hour was found in semi-comatose state, pupils contracted. Emetic, then twenty drops of tinct. belladonna every hour until sixty drops were taken, when consciousness began to return, and she recovered. — *Philadelphia Med. Reporter.*

**TUBERCLE IN THE BRAIN.**

**Professor Duchek** has published, as the first of a series of "Studies of Diseases of the Brain," three cases of tubercle in that organ.

1. **Tubercle in the Pons.**—Besides tuberculosis of various other parts of the body, the pons is a frequent seat of tuberculous disease. The disease may be seen soon spread to the surrounding brain tissue, or it may exist on the membranes. The symptoms corresponded to the well-known type of the disease. At first, gradually increasing paralysis of the right leg, later of the right arm and left facial nerve, and perhaps of the palpebral branches of the fifth nerve. On one side the right supra-orbital region, the left half of the face, and mastication interfered with thorough paresis of the masseter muscle. Electrical contractility was weaker in the affected muscles than in the corresponding ones of the opposite side. Pains, spasms, and stiffness, preceded the paralysis in the extremities. Paralysis accompanied it. Consciousness remained untroubled throughout the course of the illness; death followed in one or two years from its probable commencement.

2. **Tubercle in the Corpus Striatum.**—A child, six years of age, was affected with chorea-like movements, at first slight, not noticed by the parents. The disease spread to the neck, shoulder, arm, and leg of the same side. By degrees the affected parts became weaker, and at length wholly paralyzed. Contraction occurred only in the muscles of the nape; sensitivity of the skin, and reflex-sensitivity, were increased. The perceptive faculties were normal. Micturation very difficult in the daytime, involuntary at night. The intellect was laboriously and clouded. The illness lasted six months. A tubercle, the size of a hazel-nut, was found in the left corpus striatum; and one, the size of a bean, in the upper wall in the fourth ventricle, and many smaller ones in the cortical part of the brain.

Duchek attributes the contraction of the muscles of the nape to the tubercle of the fourth ventricle.

3. **Tubercle in the Cerebral Hemisphere.**—A man, eighteen years of age, who worked very laboriously with the right arm, was suddenly seized with clonic convulsions of it, shortly followed by a like-affectation of the face and loss of consciousness. At first the convulsions recurred in the same way every fourteen days, later irregularly, even many days. Afterward clonic, then tonic, convulsions alternated with them. For some months all symptoms of illness disappeared; but then they broke out anew, and seized also on the right foot, appearing for the most part only in one extremity; they also once transiently affected the left foot. Burning pain in the forehead preceded the attacks. Coming on again after a second period of some months, was of the right half of the face and of the right extremities was noted. The paroxysms lasted till a short time before death, about two years after the first attack, the patient dying, tuberculous, of marasmus. On post-mortem examination there was found in the left cerebral hemisphere a wedge-shaped tubercle, which, from its broad base at the cortex and attached membranes, extended an inch and a half downwards in the substance of the brain towards the optic thalamus; it was enclosed by a richly vascular membrane; the cerebral substance round it was of a pulpy softness. Elsewhere the brain was healthy. — *Wien. Ztsch. (Med., Jahrh.), and Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*

**OINTMENT OF RED OXIDE OF MERCURY.**

In the ointment of red oxide of mercury B. P., nitric oxide of mercury is directed (to be used). Mr. Squire advocates the use of the precipitated oxide in preference; he assigns, as advantages, that supposing ointments of equal therapeutical value to be used, greater economy is gained by the use of the precipitated oxide, since a less proportion of it will suffice in the same quantity of ointment; that, when nitric oxide is used, the application of the ointment to the skin leaves a quantity of the scales of the salt upon the skin, while, at the same time, a different action is produced to what is sought for when an ointment of red oxide of mercury is employed. Ointment made from precipitated oxide possesses the advantage of a perfectly smooth appearance; and its application is free from the inconvenience of gritty particles and red scales left upon the skin of the patient, as well as possessing superior efficacy. — *Pharm. Jour.*
MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

(A From the British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review.)

A Case of Double Uterus and Vagina. By Dr. Iroie.—A healthy woman, aged 20, residing in Dresden, was admitted into the Town Hospital of Dresden, for hemorrhage and excoriations of the vulva. She had menstruated since sixteen. The external genitals were normal, but the hymen was wanting. The vagina was double, the lower end of each half being provided with a hymen-like fold of mucous membrane. In the summit of each vagina was a small vaginal portion of uterus, each possessing a small transverse uterine indentation on the left of uteri, but only slightly into the right, so that it remained doubtful whether the body of the uteruses had two distinct cavities—Montagschrift fur Geburtskunde.

A Case in which the Menses were apparently substituted by Hemorrhage from the Skin. The subject of Mr. d’Andrade’s case was a stout healthy Parsee lady, aged 18. She had menstruated regularly from thirteen to fifteen and a half, when catamenia began first irregular, then ceased, being replaced by a slight intermittent bleeding from the gums and nose, and commingling of blood. Menstruation returned; no pregnancy. Mr. d’Andrade observed blood to ooze from the healthy skin of the left breast and of the right forearm. The blood exuded red and white globules under the microscope. The skin-hemorrhage recurred every month or two. Subsequently blood oozed from the forehead. Trans, of Med. and Phys. Soc., Bombay, 1862.

Extra-uterine Gravidity. By Dr. Kammerer.—Dr. Kamineter related a case and presented the specimen to the New York Obstetrical Society, of extra-uterine gestation. A woman, aged 30, had been under treatment for chronic nitritis. Seven or eight years previously she had a child. She became again pregnant, and a little time subsequently was taken suddenly ill, with symptoms of internal hemorrhage and peritonitis, and in the course of a few hours died. Several quarts of blood were found in the peritoneal cavity, and on the left ovary a rent, revealing the source of the hemorrhage. On opening the ovary an embryo was discovered about four weeks old.—New York Medical Journal.

The above history is very brief, but appears to be precise. If the facts are correct, there can remain no doubt of the possibility of ovarian gestation, which has been strenuously denied.

Forty Cases of Artificial Premature Labour. By Dr. Simon Thomas of Leyden.—In forty cases in which labour was artificially induced, the indications were chiefly diseased conditions of the pelvis; and these were determined less by the histories of previous labours than by accurate measurements expressly made. Thus, in five cases, the patients were primiparous. The first method employed was to place a bougie for a short time a few inches between the uterus and membranes, changing it every day for a larger one. Labour only came on in ten days, and the forceps was used. In another case Kvissich’s douche was used. Labour followed in five days. The mother died of pyemia. In other cases the bougie was used, or the douche; generally days elapsed before labour. Afterwards Krause’s method, the leaving an elastic catheter in the uterus, was used. The time expended was from six to ninety-two hours, the majority taking from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Of the thirty-two children born, one after the claudy’s method twenty-five lived; of the thirty-two mothers twenty-five had a quite natural puerperal history; four died of pyemia or endomietritis.

On Eclampsia Puerperalis.—Dr. Seydel relates five cases of eclampsia. In all labours was found in the urine before, during, or shortly after labour, and disappeared wholly or in part during childbed. A commentary is appended, in which he discourses the various theories in the etiology of the disease. Traube’s view, that eclampsia puerperalis is produced by increased pressure upon the aorta, inducing cademia of the brain, with secondary anemia, will, he thinks, account for many, but not for all cases. The theory which (forgetful of British predecessors) he attributes to Hecker, that the cause is the transport of excre- mensitious matters into the blood in consequence of acute nephritis, he opposes, saying its supports vanish more and more with the advance of clinical observation; for, he observes, the albumen in the urine does not disappear without labour, but increases during the act of labour, there having been no albumen during pregnancy; and dis- section of persons dead of eclampsia always proves the inadequateness of the kidney affection to account for the acute anemia. He recalls attention to the view followed by the older and discreetly favoured again, that the most powerful, perhaps the primary cause, be the irritable state of that of the nervous system. In support of this, Seydel adduces, after Spiegelberg, a group of symptoms mani- fecting excitation of the sympathetic nervous system; for instance, the dilated sluggish pupils, the spasm of the vessels of the skin which—not indeed without the help of the spasm of the respiratory muscles—causes lividity of the skin; the contraction of the muscular coat of the vessels seen in the paleness of the face, and, after the attacks, the compensating turgor; and, lastly, the ex- markable atony of the uterus revealed by hemorrhages. He thinks the alteration of the nervous system starts from the uterus, and especially its contractile function.—Monatschrift fur Geburtskunde, Oct., 1865.

Cesarian Section on account of a large Fibroid Tumor of the Uterus. Professor Breslau’s case is of peculiar interest. A woman suffered retention of urine and constipation. A jugate clamp in place, she removed the fetus, prolapsing the cervix uteri near to the outlet and forwards. The tumour was uniform, smooth, very hard, and immovable. It appeared impracticable to extirpate it; it rose above the symphysis. Prof. Breslau endeavored to bring about degeneration by transfixing it with needles. This did no harm and no good. She became pregnant. It was resolved, on consultation, that Cesarian section offered the only means of safety to mother or child. The cord came down uniformly smooth, very hard, and immovable. It appeared impracticable to extirpate it; it rose above the symphysis. Prof. Breslau endeavored to bring about degeneration by transfixing it with needles. This did no harm and no good. She became pregnant. It was resolved, on consultation, that Cesarian section offered the only means of safety to mother or child. The cord came down uniformly smooth, very hard, and immovable. It appeared impracticable to extirpate it; it rose above the symphysis. Prof. Breslau endeavored to bring about degeneration by transfixing it with needles. This did no harm and no good. She became pregnant. It was resolved, on consultation, that Cesarian section offered the only means of safety to mother or child. The cord came down uniformly smooth, very hard, and immovable. It appeared impracticable to extirpate it; it rose above the symphysis. Prof. Breslau endeavored to bring about degeneration by transfixing it with needles. This did no harm and no good. She became pregnant. It was resolved, on consultation, that Cesarian section offered the only means of safety to mother or child.
This may be done, he says, by examining with the finger in the rectum. The finger can be easily carried above the head, so as to feel the umbilical cord and its pulsation. This gives a valuable guide to the life-condition of the child, and tells when to accelerate the birth of the head is necessary.—Zeitsch. f. Med. Chir. u. Geburtst.

Rupture of a Varix in the Vagina after Labour, causing Death.—The case of Dr. Hefer is a remarkable example of a rare form of post-partum hemorrhage. A woman who was pregnant for the third time; in the early months varicose, especially along the vena saphena, crural vein, and pudendal veins of the left side appeared; these increased so that in the seventh month the pudendal varices were as large as grapes and goose-eggs, and walking was difficult and painful. Labour occurred at term, easily. The puerperal state was normally passed. On the fourteenth day she went to house-

CESAREAN SECTION: LOCAL ANESTHESIA BY ETHER.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., the first application of the ether spray to produce local anesthesia during the Cesarean section was made in a case under the care of Dr. Greenhalgh.

The patient was a woman about 30 years of age, the mother of two children. She was between seven and eight months pregnant, and in consequence of the presence of a large (probably malignant) tumour, at the neck of the uterus, it was believed by Dr. Greenhalgh, Dr. McClinton, and other obstetricians who saw the patient, that delivery in the ordinary way would be absolutely impossible, and that the uterus would possibly be ruptured during labour-pains. It was therefore determined to perform the Cesarean section without delay. Both Dr. Greenhalgh and the patient objected to the use of chloroform; the objection on Dr. Greenhalgh’s part being the liability of this agent to produce vomiting. On the day before the operation, Dr. Greenhalgh consulted Dr. Richardson as to the possibility of producing local anesthesia. Having no instrument which seemed sufficiently large, Dr. Richardson hesitated to promise complete success, but engaged to make the attempt.

The patient was placed in a semi-recumbent position on a table with her legs hanging over the edge. She was supported by an assistant on each side; and her eyes were bandaged at her own request. Dr. Wilson, of Glasgow, watched the pulse, which was 74, and never varied in power, frequency, or time during the whole operation. To prevent the escape of blood during the incision, a bandage with double jet, which he had roughly constructed for the purpose. It acted well; and complete insensibility was produced in forty-five seconds over a space 2 inches broad from the umbilicus to the pubes. The incision was made direct on the uterus—the patient exhibiting no consciousness of the operation. The uterus being exposed, the ether spray was directed on it for a moment, with the effect of inducing contraction. An opening was then made in the organ; and, with some difficulty on account of the contraction, Dr. Greenhalgh introduced his hand and removed by the feet a fetus which was alive, and lived an hour. The membranes burst with the delivery; the placenta was removed separately. The uterus immediately contracted as in natural labour, and required no sutures. The wound in the abdominal walls was kept open during twenty minutes, a large sponge being held in it so as to guard against bleeding when reaction took place. It was then closed with sutures of Chinese silk, the skin being perfectly nectocised with ether spray at each point where the needle was introduced.

In the morning, before the operation, the patient had felt a tendency to vomit, which passed off, but recurred shortly when the hand was introduced into the uterus. She felt this part of the operation, and asked what was being done. When the membranes were ruptured and delivery was being rapidly effected, she started, and said (as women in labour often say), “I am sure I shall die;” and made a similar complaint when the placenta was being removed. She was slightly conscious of uterine contrac-

The operation was witnessed by a large number of obstetricians, among whom were Professors Hugenberger and Lazearwitz (of Russia), Professor Marton and Dr. Marten (of Berlin), Dr. Skaldberg (of Stockholm), Drs. McClintock and Beatty (of Dublin), Dr. Wilson (of Glasgow), Dr. Hall Davis, Dr. Graily Hewitt, Dr. Eastlake, Mr. Spencer Wells, Dr. Protheroe Smith, and others. Dr. L. W. Davis was also present, and rendered very efficient assistance to Dr. Richardson in the arrangements connected with the production of anesthesia.

On Tuesday last, five days after the operation, the patient had not had a single bad symptom. The lochial discharge was free; the appetite good; sleep excellent; the mind tranquil and hopeful; pulse 80. The wound had healed throughly by the first intention, and four of the sutures had been removed.

On Wednesday evening, the patient ate and slept well; her pulse was 85; and she was in every respect going on most satisfactorily. During the day she had been temporarily alarmed by the sudden introduction of a new nurse, and the pulse had risen to 120; but, before the evening, her condition, as above described, had resumed its favourable character.

So far as this one case can show anything, the following facts are to be noticed.

1. There was no pain produced by the operation; and what was felt was only such as would occur in a very easy labour.

2. No vomiting occurred, although before the opera-

3. There was no hemorrhage; so that the operation was not interfered with.

4. There was no shock.

5. The circulation remained steady throughout the whole time of the operation.

6. There was no restlessness. The patient moved once or twice during the operation—shuddering slightly when the child was born.

7. Consciousness was retained, so that the patient was able to do what she was desired. When asked not to strain, she relaxed the muscles immediately.

8. The case shows that local anesthesia can be produced in a wound six inches long, extending to the depth of the abdominal walls, without being followed by slough or by peritoneal mischief; the wound healing by the first in-

TENECTASES.—As a consequence of the announcement of a case of cesarean section published in the Journal of Lille, Marseilles, and other towns in France have resolved that the Veterinary Surgeons appointed to inspect the butchers’ meat offered for sale shall be supplied with microscopes for a more minute examination.

Desires of drawing attention to causes, other than inflammatory, which tend to the production of cardiac disease, Dr. Peacock exhibits in a tabular form the causes of valvular disease or defect as follows:

1. Malformation of valves: arterial and auriculo-ventricular, giving rise to regurgitation, obstruction, or obstruction and regurgitation.

2. Injuries of valves: arterial and auriculo-ventricular, immediate and gradual, giving rise to regurgitation, with or without obstruction.

3. Alterations in capacity of orifices and cavities, giving rise to regurgitation from erosion or maladjustment.

4. Inflammatory affections, chiefly rheumatic, acute, and chronic, giving rise to obstruction, regurgitation, or obstruction and regurgitation.

It is to the three first causes of disease that the author purports to draw attention, as the fourth has been already so fully illustrated by other authors. Dr. Peacock considers that all the known valves are originally, most probably, consisting of segments which in normal growth become united to form the divisions found in the healthy and fully developed state. In this way he argues, "the excess in the number of the valves is not the result of redundant development, but of an arrest of the proper process of growth. We thus frequently meet with four semilunar valves, sometimes with five, and on the view suggested there is no reason why there should not be six, though I have never in any instance seen that number," &c.

"These changes are found both at the aortic and pulmonic orifices; but the protrusion of the valves is generally most marked at the latter, probably from the right ventricle being the most powerful during fetal life, when the membrane is the most extensible. The condition described I believe to be the result of intra-uterine disease, though other explanations have been given of them. It has been supposed that when there are only two valves, one with a curtain much larger than the other, that the angles of attachment of one of the valves may have been torn down from accident. A very cursory consideration will, however, show that this supposition cannot explain the occurrence of the condition in most of the cases in which it is found. Injuries of the kind referred to do occur, but they are certainly very rare, and when they are sustained, they give rise to the symptoms of a most serious character, and which cannot be overlooked; whereas the condition described is often found in persons who have never presented any signs of cardiac disease or sustained any serious injury. Blending of the valves, precisely similar in every respect to that described, is also met with in the bodies of young children and infants, and in connexion with other deviations from the natural process of development, which conclusively prove their intra-uterine origin. Thus the pulmonic valves are often found united together in cases in which the septum of the ventricles is imperfect, or where the foramen ovale is closed and the ductus arteriosus still pervious—conditions which clearly point to the existence of obstruction at the pulmonic orifice during fetal life.

Cases are quoted in the text and foot-notes corroborative of the position taken by the author.

Instances are given from the practice of Dr. Peacock, as well as from that of Drs. Hope, Thurnam, Bristowe, Stokes, Graves, Corvisart, &c., showing how an extraordinary amount of thickening and obstruction may exist for years in the aortic and mitral valves without giving rise to symptoms of cardiac disease, and where the patient may die from causes unconnected with the cardiac disease, which latter may be first learned only at the autopsy.

The gradual progress of the valvular lesion advancing, pari passu, with a compensatingly increasing power of the ventricle, may explain the absence of symptomatic evidence during life. "It may, however, be doubted whether the condition is always of congenital origin; but when two or more of these valves are found completely united, I think the probability is that the union took place during fetal life." The author adds, "that auriculo-ventricular malformations in fetal life may lay the foundations of disease in after life" in his opinion.

Of twenty-six cases of aortic valvular disease, nine probably originated in malformation of the valves, and of seventeen cases of combined aortic and mitral valvar disease, two probably so originated; or, in other words, of forty-three cases in which the aortic valves were diseased, either alone or in conjunction with the mitral valves, in eleven, or 25-5 per cent., there was malformation of the valves, which probably laid the foundation of the subsequent disease—a proportion which is much larger than would a priori have been expected. Space does not permit us to enter into the nature of his valuable work. We would, however, commend his directions as to treatment, diet, &c., in cases of aortic and mitral valvar disease. Speaking of digitalis in cases of aortic disease, he observes on its too frequent and too indiscriminate use; he combats the opinion that it exerts a tonic action on the heart; he regards it as adding to the obstruction to the heart's action already existing from the valvular disease. He gives notices of cases bearing out his opinion on this very important subject. In cases of mitral valvar disease he regards digitalis as eminently useful, more from its diuretic properties, thus lessening the amount of blood, relieving congestion, and promoting the absorption of effused fluid. The remedy, however, requires in all cases to be watched, so as to guard against its influence causing too great depression of the heart.

Dr. Peacock concludes by advertizing to Dr. Stokes, who, in his admirable work on "Diseases of the Heart and Aorta," remarks, "that the practitioner should never forget that local diseases, themselves incurable, may co-exist with an any length on one or other points of interest in Dr. Peacock's valuable work. We would, however, commend his directions as to treatment, diet, &c., in cases of aortic and mitral valvar disease. Speaking of digitalis in cases of aortic disease, he observes on its too frequent and too indiscriminate use; he combats the opinion that it exerts a tonic action on the heart; he regards it as adding to the obstruction to the heart's action already existing from the valvular disease. He gives notices of cases bearing out his opinion on this very important subject. In cases of mitral valvar disease he regards digitalis as eminently useful, more from its diuretic properties, thus lessening the amount of blood, relieving congestion, and promoting the absorption of effused fluid. The remedy, however, requires in all cases to be watched, so as to guard against its influence causing too great depression of the heart.

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The volume before us contains many papers of great interest by men of acknowledged reputation in their peculiar departments. We will mention a few, "On Fibrous Tumours of the Uterus," treated by surgical means, by J. Baker Brown, F.R.C.S., &c. The conclusions to be drawn from this paper are briefly these:—1st. That the fact of the curability of these tumours is materially confirmed by these new cases. 2nd. That it is not necessary in many cases to do more than incise the os cervix, thereby much lessening the danger of the operation. 3rdly. That hemorrhage is almost invariably arrested by incision of the os and cervix. 4thly. That the cure of these fibrous and fibroid tumours is now fairly established, and confirmed by the experience of Dr. McLintock, Dr. Routh, Dr. Dawson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, &c, as well as by Dr. Brown himself, by surgical means, without the danger of excision.

Another paper containing "Ten Cases of Ovariotomy, with remarks on Hospital Management," by Thomas Bryant F.R.C.S., &c., adds further to our stock of experience on this subject, and Dr. Tyler Smith gives eight additional cases of "Ovariotomy" beside the twelve he has already published in these "Transactions." Dr. Eastlake has a contribution "On the Third Stage of
Labour"—viz., the management of the placentae, which, taken with that of Dr. Greenhalgh, "On the Treatment of Placenta Previa, with illustrative Cases," deserve careful perusal. Want of space compels us to give only the following brief abstract of this paper and the twenty-seven cases and adduced by which it is illustrated. The practical points to be deduced are the following:—That Nature, unaided every now and then, overcomes this accident with safety both to mother and child; that complete and partial placenta previa may happen at any age, or in a first or any subsequent pregnancy and at any period of utero-gestation; that spontaneous premature labour is the rule and not the exception in these cases; that a patient may suffer from a few minutes to many hours or days in labour, and in proportion as pregnancy is advanced so is usually the severity of the hemorrhage, constant or periodic, extending over minutes, hours, days, weeks, or even months; that the change is either in proportion to the amount of blood lost, the suddenness of its flow, or the lengthened period over which it extends; that, notwithstanding the alarming loss of blood, the os uteri and external parts may continue rigid and preclude delivery; that the danger both to mother and child is dependent upon the amount of exhaustion from loss; that in some cases neither the rupture of membranes, the natural or artificial separation of a part or whole of the placentae, nor ergot can be relied upon to arrest hemorrhage; and that occasionally so alarming is the prostration that no attempt could be safely made to effect delivery; that although turning per as cannot be regarded as a dangerous operation, yet when undertaken in cases where the patient has been much reduced, it proved fatal in 13 out of 512 (4 in less than 4), not to mention the amount of fatal mortality. The concluding points of Dr. Greenhalgh's conclusions are, that the effect of plugging, according to his directions, was to arrest hemorrhage, to excite labour pains, and to promote the dilatation of the os uteri and external parts, and that with repeated doses of ergot, uterine contraction and the descent of the presenting parts were favoured and prevented post-partum hemorrhage.


The prevalence of cholera in the East and on the Continent with the dread of its approach to our shores, together with the unusual prevalence of typhus fever, and the "plague" now raging among cattle in England, has caused quite an inundation of books, pamphlets, and papers upon these and similar subjects, two of which we have before us.

Dr. Tucker commences with a dedication to Dr. Stevens, couched in terms which, although meant to be highly laudatory of Dr. Stevens' ability, and highly complimentary to him personally, is of a nature which we trust few sensible men would receive willingly with pleasure. As might be expected from the amount of "sow saver" expended on Dr. Stevens' name in the dedication, the first portion of Dr. Tucker's pamphlet—occupied for the most part by the consideration of cholera—is chiefly spent in a repetition of Dr. Stevens' views as to pathology and treatment (by salines) without any original matter worthy the name. The portion of Dr. Tucker's essay which relates to the cattle plague starts with a preconceived idea that that disease is identical with typhoid fever in man, which is now known to be very doubtful if not untrue. Dr. Tucker in this chapter quotes the Times as "the public press"; we are happy to say there are other journals deserving the name of the "public press" besides the Times, which journal has not of late been in a position to lecture the medical profession, as Dr. Tucker appears to think, and from which he seems to have imbibed some of his rather hazy ideas of medicine. Dr. Tucker concludes with an Appendix on Public Health, which (although the only part of his pamphlet containing valuable information) occupies but one page with what every one knows, winding up with a last quotation from his favorite author, Dr. Stevens.

Dr. Johnson's little volume (a reprint from the British Medical Journal) contrasts as favourably with Dr. Tucker's pamphlet, as its dedication to Dr. Watson does with Dr. Purser's to Dr. Stevens. Dr. Johnson's chief point is to disprove the theory that the collapse in cholera is caused by the loss of fluids and consequent thickening of the blood, and to point out the faults in practice resulting from a belief in this (as he conceives) erroneous opinion. We think, however, Dr. Johnson considers the views which he combats and the lines of treatment he opposes are much more generally received than they really are at the present day. Dr. Johnson deduces very fair and convincing arguments from facts noted by various writers on cholera in support of his views. The author then goes on to state, in a very clear and concise manner, his opinion as to the real cause of the thickened state of the blood; stating his belief that this condition has its origin in an obstruction to the passage of the blood from the right to the left side of the heart, caused by spasmodic contractions of the muscular fibres of the minute pulmonary arteries, and consequent want of proper aeration of the blood. To use the author's own words:—"The blood contains a poison whose irritant action upon the muscular tissue is shown by the painful cramps which it occasions, the blood thus poisoned excites contraction of the muscular walls of the minute pulmonary arteries, the effect of which is to diminish, and in fatal cases entirely to arrest, the flow of blood through the lungs." As to treatment, Dr. Johnson prefers purgatives, condemning the saline treatment of Stevens as merely palliative, the opium and astringent treatment as injurious, and Dr. Chapman's treatment by ice to the spine as a practice the result of a theory which the author looks upon as "a speculative web spun from the projector's brain." In conclusion, we have to recommend Dr. Johnson's carefully written and neatly got up little volume as full of interesting and useful information to all members of our profession.

PHOTOGRAPHS (COLOURED FROM LIFE) OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Second Series. By Alex. Balmain Squire, M.B.Lond. No. I. RUPIAL AND LEP'TOID SYMPTOMES. London: Churchill and Sons. The present Photograph represents a case of Rupial Syphilitic Disease affecting the Face. The affection is a tertiary one, the primary disease having been contracted about two years ago, and the secondary having appeared about a month after the commencement of the primary. Nothing is said about the treatment, although it would have been interesting to know whether any or what remedies had been employed. It is incidentally mentioned that some of the sores were treated with "ointment," but the nature of its composition is not described. The representation of the disease is a very faithful one, the original having been introduced to the notice of the Pathological Society of London.

PROGRESSIVE LOCOMOTOR ATAXY: its Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By Julius Althea, M.D., Physician to the London Infirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis. Pp. 39. London: Churchill and Son. 1866. This paper was read at one of the meetings of the Medical Society of London, and it contains a very good practical account of a disease, which for a long time was but imperfectly understood, but since the researches of Duchenne of Boulogne has obtained a definite place in our nosology. To
the last-named author, however, Dr. Althaus does not admit that the first description of the disease is fairly attributable, and he thinks that the late Dr. Todd described it eleven years before Duchenne. Dr. Althaus’s description of progressive locomotor ataxy is very clear, and the indications of treatment, although unsatisfactory, are set forth with great candour and judgment.


Few books have gained a greater or more deserved popularity than the treatise before us, three editions having been disposed of within the six years which have elapsed from its first appearance. This we think is owing in part to the frequency and importance of the maladies of which it treats, but mainly to the lucid style in which the author details his experience and displays his erudition on the subject. Diseases of the stomach especially require a knowledge of the physiological actions of the organ, and for this reason a very able chapter on "The Physiology of Digestion" concludes the work. It would seem to us better placed if it were introductory.

As the former editions are so extensively known, it seems only necessary for us to allude to the additions to the present one. For instance, the chapters on the dietetic and hygienic treatment of dyspepsia have been very much amplified, and there is a most valuable appendix containing an account of some experiments of Dr. Leared’s to determine the cause of heartburn, and investigations upon the effect of various kinds of charcoal in absorbing gastric and intestinal gases, and thus relieving flatulence. We may add that our French brethren will be enabled to profit by this excellent and exhaustive work, a translation having been just made by M. Vacher.


"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEG." WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

SCEPTICISM AND CREDULITY IN PHYSIC.

The inquiring spirit of the age has overthrown some of what were once considered the bulwarks of Medicine, and opinions once stoutly maintained, have either been spontaneously abandoned or have been controverted by the results of experience and observation. It cannot be denied that the excessive and almost indiscriminate bleedings, sometimes recommended and practised by our immediate ancestors, were often unnecessary and probably injurious; and even with the excellent work of the late Mr. Travers as a guide, it must be admitted that the efficacy of mercury in the cure of inflammations is more than doubtful. As it is not our province to dogmatize on questions which are still on their trial, we do not assert that our forefathers were altogether wrong in employing active measures in the treatment of the diseases they encountered in their day; nor do we proclaim that many practitioners of the present day are altogether right in treating the therapeutic notions of their predecessors as contemptible emanations of ignorance and prejudice. We believe, indeed, that the mortality in recent times from acute diseases is less than it has been in former periods in this country; and this result may be, and probably is, due to the more guarded and cautious adoption of lowering measures by our modern practitioners; but is it equally certain that the class of asthenic diseases has been diminished in number, or its fatality moderated? We are quite aware that under the present improved methods of diagnosis, many diseases are now described which formerly escaped detection, and therefore we do not assume that such affections as Bright’s disease, bronzed skin disease, fatty degeneration of the heart, trichiniasis, and many others, are really new; although they have been described and individualized in comparatively recent periods; but on the other hand, we have very strong doubts whether the practitioners existing at the commencement of the present century, were familiarly acquainted with Asiatic cholera, or epidemic influenza, or diphtheria, or even whether they were acquainted with the typhus and typhoid forms of fever, such as they are described and known in Great Britain in the present day. We say in Great Britain, because we are not sure that the distinct existence of typhus and typhoid fevers is clearly recognized and generally admitted even in Ireland at the present moment.

The above remarks, however, are merely introductory, and are made to explain what appear to us to be some of the causes of the opposite extremes of scepticism and credulity prevalent among the existing generation of practitioners and patients. The student who turns to his Medical Dictionary or his Cyclopedia, and finds a stereotyped plan of treatment laid down for every disease, and who then, in attendance in the hospital wards, finds that the precepts given in books are never, or scarcely ever, followed in practice, naturally begins to doubt the efficacy of all medication whatever; and the practitioner who may have begun with a faith in his art, finds his idol rudely shattered by the discovery he too often makes that diseases get well, or patients die, under any or every treatment, or under no treatment at all.

But strangely enough the scepticism of the Profession is more than counterbalanced by the credulity of the public, who seem to cling with the utmost tenacity to any system of falsehood and quackery, in proportion as legitimate medicine confesses the imperfection of its ministrations. The physician who would plainly tell his hypochondriac or hysterical patient that there is very little the matter, and that mental repose or mental activity, as the case may be, is the only necessary remedy, will probably be regarded as ignorant and incapable; and he who would plainly announce that a cancer cannot be cured, or that a fever will run a certain periodical course, with or without the interference of medicine, would probably be regarded in the same light, and recourse would be had to the pill-vendor, or the cancer-curer, or the homeopathic quack, each of whom boldly pretends to do what scientific medicine confesses its inability to accomplish.

Viewed merely in a psychological light, it is perhaps
rather a source of consolation than otherwise that human beings suffering either from imaginary maladies or from affections generally regarded by the Medical Profession as hopeless, should believe that a cure may be effected by Holloway's ointment, or Morrison's pills, or by the homeopathic globules, just as hundreds and thousands of mothers in the lower (and perhaps the upper) classes believe that measles is cured by the administration of saffron, which is sold universally in the chemists' shops for that purpose. But when we class together the pretensions of Holloway, and Morrison, and Hahnemann, we do so for the purpose of observing that the homeopathic quackery is really the worst of the three, because the two former pretenders are avowed quacks, and profess boldly that their nostrums cure all diseases—a proposition which, whether true or not, is at any rate intelligible in its language; but the disciples of Hahnemann envelope their fancies in a mystical and quasi-scientific phraseology, which, while it imposes upon the uneducated and the half-educated, appears at first sight, even to the scientific mind, to express some important truths, it is quite intelligible that in the scheme of Providence remedies may have been provided for all the diseases to which mankind is liable, but the fatal objection to this dogma is that the data on which it is founded are not true, or at any rate that they are so few in number, and so imperfectly substantiated, that they are quite worthless. On the other hand, nobody pretends to deny that castor-oil will open the bowels, that opium will cause sleep, or that juniper will act on the kidneys; and even the most bigoted opponent to, or disbeliever in, physic will scarcely dispute the fact that intermittent fever is generally cured by the administration of quinine, or, to make our proposition perfectly logical, that the administration of quinine in intermittent fever is found so frequently to be followed by successful results that the sequence of cause and effect is pretty generally admitted.

Scepticism in Medicine, on the one hand, and credulity as to the action of drugs on the other, are both in great measure to be attributed to imperfect perception, on both sides of the argument, of the real nature of disease and the real domain of therapeutics. The sceptics, while they doubt the efficacy of all medication, should reflect whether the discordant results they observe are not due to essential differences in the character of disease in different constitutions and at different seasons, times, and places; and the credulous should know that many of the supposed cures wrought by the quacks are imaginary, and that the statements made by these gentry are almost all mendacious. Even when the facts may be truly stated, the reasoning is false, as, when a homeopath tells us that he has cured a plenius or a pellagrina, by the administration of a globule of some inert drug. The disease, indeed, may have disappeared, in one or two exceptional cases, under such circumstances, but the cure was due to Nature, and not to the globule, which had actually no share at all in the result.

Notes on Current Topics.

VERDICTS OF FELO DE SE.

The verdict of febo de se, under any circumstances, is a poor and pitiful mode of wreaking vengeance upon the remains of a human being who has passed beyond the reach of the law, and the only result can be to inflict pain upon the feelings of survivors, who perhaps are sorrowful enough at the loss of a relative, or, it may be, are already humiliated by the sins or the misfortunes which led to the melancholy event. But if such a verdict is to be returned by a jury at all, it should only be after a most careful investigation of all the facts, guided by at least some elementary knowledge of the principles of psychological science. These remarks have been called forth by an inquest lately held in London upon the remains of a man named Villers, who guillotined himself in Bouverie-street, and on whom a verdict of febo de se was returned, upon no other grounds, it would seem, than that the suicide exhibited great mechanical skill, self-possession, and ingenuity in the mode by which he destroyed himself. The Pall Mall Gazette has been, we believe, the only influential London journal which has protested against this absurd and unjust verdict, and Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a letter addressed to that periodical, adds the fact of a lunatic having committed suicide by crucifying himself in a most ingenious manner upon a cross which he had manufactured for the purpose, and to the construction of which he had devoted several years. Dr. Winslow very properly and very truly remarks that design, method, great cleverness of a mechanical kind, self-possession, and cunning are constantly observed among the insane afflicted with suicidal monomania.

RUMOURED ABUSE OF PATRONAGE AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

It is said in some of the political, as well as in the medical journals, that a small piece of jobbery in the Medical Department of the Army has been, or is about to be, perpetrated in reference to a vacant appointment in one of the regiments of the Guards. At the outbreak of the Crimean war, when medical officers were required for active service, and when the supply fell considerably short of the demand, several gentlemen were induced to enter the medical service of the Guards, on the distinct understanding that the promotion would be regimental, that system being in operation in the department of the army in question. Lately, however, the rule has been set aside on the occasion of a vacancy, and the medical officers who joined the respective regiments on the understanding referred to, find that they have been betrayed, and that in a particular instance it is anticipated that promotion will go in the brigade, and not in the separate regiments. What makes the matter worse, is that it is said the step in question is taken by the Commander-in-Chief on personal grounds alone, and that its effect, if carried into operation, is to benefit, at the expense of the other medical officers, a gentleman who happens to be the son of a surgeon who was in the Duke's late regiment. We hope that the rumour to which we allude is unfounded; or, at all events, that the intention of deviating from established rule in the case of one favoured individual will not be fulfilled, for such an abuse of patronage cannot fail to increase the prevailing discontent among the medical officers of the
array in general, who ought to be conciliated rather than
affronted at the present moment, when the best men of our
profession are invited to enter the service.

QUACK TITLES.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to a letter
under the above head in our present number.

We are glad to be able to say that one result of the
article referred to by our Correspondent has been the sup-
pression of obscene quack advertisements in some numbers
of two journals which we have recently seen, and
which were adverted to by us in the article above men-
tioned—the Cork Constitution and the Cork Daily Herald.

We hope soon to be able to say as much for the Irish
Times, which ought to be as respectable a journal as those
already named.

Some of our readers will recollect that we had occasion
to bring under their notice last year the conduct of another
paper published in Dublin (the Commercial Journal), and
that subsequently we published a letter from its editor-
announcing his intention to stop the quack advertisements
as soon as his then existing contracts for their insertion
should have come to an end.

With regret we are obliged to state that this promise
has not been adhered to, and we feel compelled to inform
the profession of the fact that they may shape their own
conduct accordingly.

We are determined to use the legitimate power of the
press to put down such a continued insult to religion,
morality, health, public decency, and domestic purity, as
is necessarily involved in the continuance of these filthy
and dangerous advertisements, which our readers will not
fail to observe are inserted without scruple by journals,
not only most orthodox in the religious department, but
evén inserting articles and letters on vexed questions of
religious doctrine, while thus neglecting one of the weightier
and more practical matters of the law, "let no filthy com-
unication proceed out of your mouth." Our Correspond-
ent has made an unintentional mistake in stating that
we advised political journals to refer to the Medical
Register only for the names of qualified practitioners.
What we advised was to refer to that Register and to the
"Publisher's Catalogue." We are aware that a qualified
man, unregistered and retired from practice, may write a
bona fide medical work. In such case it will be found in
the "Publisher's Catalogue;" but, as a matter of every-day
fact, the name and work of a qualified practitioner will in
999 cases out of 1000 be found in both records.

THE SICK POOR IN ENGLISH WORKHOUSES.
The Poor-law Board has at last begun to move in an-
swer to the appeals so frequently made in reference to the
shameful treatment of the sick poor in the metropolitan
Workhouses. It has lately determined to instruct Mr.
II. B. Farnall in conjunction with Dr. Edward Smith, now
the Medical Officer of the Board, to inspect the infirmary
wards of all the London Workhouses, and to inquire into
and report upon the existing arrangements for the care and
treatment of the sick poor. It appears that the Board has
also requested these gentlemen to suggest such remedies for
any existing evils in the Workhouses as they may think ne-
necessary to improve the condition of the inmates. We are
very sceptical as to the results of this inquiry, considering
that the Poor-law Board knows already perfectly well

the nature of the abuses which have existed under its
very eyes, but it is just possible now, that the public
opinion has taken a turn in favour of the poor, that the
Board may do something. In the meantime, we under-
stand that the following document has been lately for-
warded to the President of the Poor-law Board, as ex-
pressing the opinion of some of the leading members of the
Profession as to what is necessary for the better treatment
of the sick poor in the Workhouses:

Having been requested to express an opinion of the
principles which should guide any efforts to improve the
State treatment of these poor, we beg to state that any
scheme in order to be satisfactory should, in our judgment, be based upon the following
principles:

1. The sick poor should be separated from the able-
 bodied paupers, and their treatment should be placed un-
der a distinct management.

2. In lieu of sick wards annexed to each workhouse,
consolidated infirmaries should be provided, where the fol-
lowing rules of hospital management should be adopted
under skilled supervision. They are those generally ac-
cepted in this and other European countries:

1. The buildings should be specially devised for the
purpose of suitable construction and on healthy sites. The
rules laid down by the Barrack and Hospital Commission
may be consulted with advantage on this subject.

2. Not less than 1000 and (for particular classes of cases
1200 to 1500) cubic feet of air should be allowed to each
patient.

3. The nursing should be conducted entirely by a paid
staff, and there should be not less than one day-nurse,
one night-nurse, and one assistant-nurse for each fifty
patients.

4. There should be resident medical officers in the pro-
portion of not less than one for each 250 patients.

5. The medical officers should not have any pecuniary
interest whatever in the medicines supplied, nor should
they be charged with the duty of dispensing them.

6. A judicious classification of patients should be ob-
serve: the epileptic and imbecile, the acutely sick and the
aged and infirm being treated in separate wards.

7. The aged and infirm, the chronically sick and the
convalescent, should be provided with day-rooms separate
from the dormitories.

George Burrows, M.D.; James Clarke, M.D.; Wm. Ferguson, William Jenner,
M.D.; James Foggs; Edward Swayne, M.D.; Thomas Watson, M.D.

TRICHINOSIS.

VIRCHOW says that a kind of natural cure of trichinosis is the encysting of the trichine. When shut up in a
cyst, the wanderings and further development of the ani-
mal are arrested. They become imprisoned, and show no
signs of existence in their then feeble state of vitality.
Art can do nothing here in the cure. The attempt to
assist the encysting process by giving phosphates and ace-
tie acids is founded on a false idea; for it is not the calci-
ation of the cyst, but the formation of it, which is es-
cential. If the patient live long enough to allow of the
formation of the cyst, in all probability the trichine will
not afterwards destroy his life. It is possible, he adds,
that some remedy may be found which will kill the trichine
without destroying the patient; but assuredly none such
has as yet been discovered. The most dangerous
guests are the muscular trichines, and to find a remedy to
kill them would indeed be of the highest benefit. In
the meantime, we must remember that the intestinal trichine
produce the brood of young animals which wander
through the body into the muscles. The longer, there-
fore, these breeding animals are allowed to remain in the
intestines, the greater will be the progeny set free in the
body, and therefore the more destructive the disease.
Hence it is of the highest importance, to attempt to remove at once the breeding animals from the intestines by curative and purgative measures. We are not aware whether the destruction of the trichinae in the muscles has ever been attempted by the galvanic current; but the attempt, a priori, seems worthy of a trial. Such a shock as would be harmless to man's muscular fibre might, perchance, destroy the feeble organism of a trichina.—Editor British Medical Journal.

RETROSPECT OF THE MEDICAL JOURNALS.

April 7th, 1866.

The Lancet reviews the report of the Army Medical Department for 1865. Some of the papers therein contained are valuable in a sanitary and preventive point of view. The introduction of the joint examination of surgeons and the formation of the governing body of the College of Surgeons.

The system of nursing by lady sisters and nurses, which has proved so advantageous in King's College, St. Thomas's, University College, and the Great Northern Hospitals, is to be tried in St. George's, Charing-cross, and the Middlesex. This journal has also alluded to the introduction of the system in Dublin into Dr. Steeven's Hospital.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is very properly evidenced, by those interested in the matter, in reference to the appointment of a Surgeon to a Regiment of Foot Guards; hitherto these appointments have been made by regimental promotion, but now an attempt is being made to make it by brigade promotion, evidently with the object of removing an established favourite.

The cattle plague returns show a marked decrease in the number of cases.

According to the report of the Lancet Commission, the Infirmary of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, is in a more favourable condition than many others, but little credit is to be given to the governing bodies of these institutions; it is to their excellent and self-denying Medical Officer, that many of the improvements are to be attributed.

The exhibition of obstetrical instruments at the Congressione of the Obstetrical Society seems to have been a complete success.

It is a curious fact that at the same time there were in London Hospitals three cases in which amputation at the hip-joint was performed; one of these was in the case of Mr. Ericson, we have already referred to; the other two have occurred in St. George's, one in the practice of Mr. Holmes, the other in the practice of Mr. Lee, for the removal of a fibroid recurring growth, and for old disease of the lip. A description is given of an artificial limb made for one of these by Mr. Gampel, but it is a mistake to say that it is the first time such a

thing has been attempted. Chas.agnae in Paris had one constructed for a patient of his. It is a model of mechanical ingenuity; the movements are regulated by those of the opposite limb.

The Medical Times and Gazette recapitulates the report of Dr. Lankester, the Coroner for Central Middlesex. It is to be regretted that infanticide is on the increase, as it is to be expected this unnatural crime is perpetrated in the majority of instances by domestic servants, we rarely trench with it in the class of professionals. In this subject, we find in the British Medical Journal a paper by Dr. Paterson on the causes which tend to endanger female life during labour, chiefly in their reference to cases which might be the subjects of medico-legal inquiry; the paper will be read with avidity by the lawyers.

There is in the Times and Gazette a very able article on Ozone, describing different methods for its preparation, &c. A successful case of the Cesararian section has occurred in the practice of Dr. Greenhalgh, at least as far as one can judge at present. The patient was operated on March 29th, and was doing well on the 4th April. What makes this case the more interesting is the fact that she was rendered completely insensible to pain by local anaesthesia produced by Dr. Richardson himself. All the journals of the week give their opinions on this subject.

Mr. Hutchinson's admirable lectures on "Rare Forms of Fractures and Dislocations" are continued. He alludes frequently to the writings of Professor R. W. Smith.

Several cases are related of congestion and swelling with lachrymation confined to one side of the face in connexion with epileptic symptoms. We are inclined to trace these symptoms of the sympathetic nervous system, which accompanies the internal carotid to the brain, and which, when interfered with, produces dilatation of the vessels and consequent cerebral congestion.

Dr. Brown calls on the Editor of the British Medical Journal to apologize to him for his review of the pamphlet published by the former, and which is so likely to damage the cause of the Naval Medical Officers. In their ignorance of the condiment furnished by mushrooms, our French neighbours have discovered a curious mares' nest; it is in connexion with the late cases of succor for the adulteration of foods:—

CAT-LIVER SOUP. The French journal, Les Mondes, has a version of the 'Liver Catsu' tale. It tells us that in a large eating house (tablousmend alimentaire) in London, there is made daily an enormous quantity of a soup which is very popular, and is made of the half putrid livers of cats.

STATISTICS OF PARISIAN HOSPITALS.

Statistics show that there have been in Paris hospitals, during the month of February, 597 accouchements, and 53 deaths: in the Hôtel Dieu, 104 accouchements, and 1 death; in the Lying-in Hospital, 74 accouchements, and no less than 30 deaths! The frightful mortality which has so long distinguished the Maternité is arresting the attention of authorities. The statistics are as follows:—

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M. Lefort has lately given some interesting statistics, based on a consideration of 1,800,000 accouchements. Of 888,512 women confined in the Paris hospitals, 30,591, or 1 in 29, died. Of 534,781 women confined in their own houses, 4,405 died, or 1 in 212. The cause of the great mortality in hospitals is puerperal fever.
Correspondence.

We are not to be assumed to agree with the views of our Correspondents whose communications we insert for the purpose of affording opportunity for the enunciation of all shades of opinion in things medical, whether of opinions or of letters, therefore, confined to the removal of statements or expressions which we consider unsuitable or irrelevant to the subject in hand.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me, through the medium of your columns, to inform the Poor-law Medical Officers, and I may say the profession generally, for nearly all medical men are vaccinators, that the Vaccination Bill will not go into Committee before the first Wednesday after Easter, time amply sufficient for every medical man in the kingdom to communicate with his Member of Parliament. I have sent a copy of the amendments mentioned by me in former communications to every Member of Parliament, and have written private letters to about twelve gentlemen in this House. From communications already received, I believe it is intended to peruse certain alterations to be made in the Bill, and perhaps Government may consent to pay a portion of the fees; but unless that portion be specially appropriated to the medical men, it will only be relieving the poor-rate without benefiting the vaccinator. The Bill will require careful watching, otherwise it will slip through Committee without being materially amended.

The general question of Poor-law Medical Reform must stand over until after the General Reform Bill has been disposed of.

Allow me to tender to Mr. Prowse of Amcrham the best thanks of the Association for the exertions he has made in raising the large sum of £92 18s. which he has forwarded to me, and it is now in the bank to the credit of the Association.—I am, &c.

Richard Giffins.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, March 24, 1862.

The following subscriptions have been received since the last publication:

Barton and Turner, Caistor, 10s.; Ray E., Cleckerwell, St. James's, £1 1s.; Wyer, O. F., Nuneaton, 10s. 6d.; Greenwood, Major, St. Leonards, Shorefield, 10s.; Willis, R., Tavistock, 5s.; Evans, M. G., Narberth, 10s.; Congdon, W. G., Penzance, 5s.; Smith, W. M., D., Weymouth, £1 1s.; Hanham, F., Bath, 10s.; Hignell, E. J., Thingoe, 5s.; Morris, R. T., Wigan, £1; Green, H., Lexden and Winstree, 10s.; Tys, D. F., Blandford, 5s.

By Mr. Prowse:

James J., Bristol, 10s.; Wraith, J. H., Over Darwen, 10s.; Probert, J., Merthyr Tydvil, 10s.; Alliday, E., Merthyr Tydvil, 10s.; Dyke, T. J., Merthyr Tydvil, 10s.; Rees, M., Merthyr Tydvil, 10s.; Roberts, E., Eastbourne, 5s.

QUACK TITLES.

To the Editor of the Medical press and Circular.

Sir,—Now that the subject of quackery is likely to obtain some notice through the instrumentality of your excellent journal, I trust the turbid waters having been stirred, the wave may not be allowed to subside till all impurities be removed, and the clear stream of legitimate medicine permitted to flow on in its rightful course, unassailed by the impure and obscene drugs which, too long tolerated, have at length served to render the clear fountain a very Stygian lake!

Following the course pursued in your leading article last week, and bearing in mind the words of the poet—

"Purana Felix
Paulatim with atque errores existo omnes,
Prima deos rectum saeviant."—Irish Times.

I shall endeavour to "teach what is right" concerning the subject alluded to; and first, as to the author of the "Disseases of Women," I have to remark it is only one of the many guises assumed by that individual; and as there seems to be some doubt as to his identity (and no wonder, having as many forms as the Leman Hydra of old), I trust you will forgive me adding a few examples derived at random from some old publications. Having had my attention drawn to this individual more than eight years since, I have since that time watched each curious metamorphosis; and I only regret, a short time since looking over some old papers, I burned those which contained his latent existence. Omitting therefore this stage, we find in the newspapers of 1858-60, the following varieties of titles assumed by this "Doctor":—

"Given away to Nervous Sufferers.

Dr. Smith has just published a free edition of 20,000 copies of The Warning Voice, OR PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND. A new work on the cure of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, indigestion, dislike to society, local weakness, muscular relaxation, languor, listlessness, depression, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigour. Sent post free to any address on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two postage stamps. Address, Dr. Smith, &c.

(December, 1859.)"

"A Boon to Nervous Sufferers.

Given Away—26,000 copies of a Medical Book, for the benefit of nervous sufferers, sent post free, by the author, secure from observation, on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two stamps—the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND, a life work on the self-cure of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, indigestion, dislike to society, &c., which, if neglected, result in consumption, insanity, and premature death; with plain directions for perfect restoration to health and vigilour."

Every young man should peruse this excellent little work if he values his health, happiness, and peace of mind.—British Critic.

The true guide to those who desire a speedy and private cure. By Henry Smith, Esq., &c.

The above is extracted from a most respectable paper—the Evening Packet.

1864, a slight change is observed:

"A Boon to Nervous Sufferers.

Dr. Smith has just published a Free Edition of 20,000 copies of his valuable work, THE PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the self cure of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, &c. Copies may be had free by sending a stamped directed envelope to the author's residence."

Then follows the "free consultation" clause as above.

(Irish Times, 1865.)

"Read the New Medical Guide. A Physician, who has devoted fifteen years to the treatment of nervous debility, loss of memory, dimness of sight, lassitude, and indigestion, has published a new edition of the New Medical Guide (120 pages), containing his mode of treatment, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Sent post free in an envelope to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope and two stamps. Address, Messrs. Smith, &c.

Then we come to the strangest transformation of all—the imago or complete state. In 1866 we find—

"Just published, by the Author of the 'Volunteer's Manual.'

Nervous Debility: Its Cause and Cure. An invaluable work on the cure of nervous debility, weakness, loss of appetite, &c. Illustrated with cases in proof of the author's successful treatment. Free by post on receipt of two stamps. Address Dr. Smith, M.D."

The last quoted advertisement is extracted from this day's
Irish Times, and leads me to the more legitimate subject I wish to touch upon at present. Can we form any opinion why this individual (and many others of the same stamp) should assume so many phases? why we first find him "Dr." (1834-8), then "Esq." (1859), "Messrs." in 1865, and lastly, at the present day, "Dr. Smith, M.D.? Now, Sir, I think the answer is obvious, when we recollect that, prior to 1858, there was no check to any man styling himself "Doctor," till the passing of the Medical Act at the close of that year, which undoubtedly then struck terror into the breasts of these wretches, therefore the descent to an "unactionable Esq.;" but soon some amongst this vile fraternity began to assume the former style, irrespective of the pains and penalties of the at first dreaded enactment. But nothing detrimental followed; nay, the very power the quack at first dreaded, was found to afford protection, so that growing bold through impunity, they now assume every title of legitimate medical rank. Nor is it an easy matter to determine the true from the false; and with all respect, I think the observation in your article last week—that the editors of the daily press should look into the Medical Register before publishing advertisements touching on professional subjects,—though good in principle, will in practice be found very deceptive. To quote an instance, having requested a friend to supply me with the names of those professing to be medical men in my neighbourhood, I obtained a tolerably long list, divided into vera et falsa; on examination, I found amongst the latter, names of true members of the profession, who, not being Registered, did not of course appear (they having retired from practice. Now, Sir, had any of these gentlemen sent notice of a work for publication, and the editor not finding their names on the Register, I need not state the unpleasantness likely to result. I shall advert to one other phase of this subject and have done. Not long since I saw a case of compound fracture of the tibia in a very bad condition. On inquiring how the fracture occurred, I obtained the following history:—The man was proceeding home in the dusk of the evening, when he stumbled over a stone and fell into the ditch; on rising he was unable to walk or use the left leg, however he managed to crawl as far as a cottage on the road side, when the inmates advised him to send for advice, which was done, and the simple fracture put up in the usual way. Some days after, one of the young men of the family brought in a notorious quack who had the reputation of being a clever bone-setter, and this worthy proceeded to investigate the state of affairs. What his manipulation was, of course, I cannot positively state, but to mend matters he contrived to make the simple a compound fracture. The patient, when I saw him some days after, stated it was the Doctor who first saw him that did so, which surprised me much, as he was a most skilful and excellent surgeon in every way. On minute inquiry, however, I learned the truth as above stated, the poor man asking me not to say anything of the circumstance, as he was afraid to tell on the quack, he having such influence over the peasants in the neighbourhood. I think, Sir, taking this in conjunction with the fact that these wretches, when they have fleeced and emptied the pockets of their victims, having brought them in extremis, then send them to seek legitimate advice, should act as a most powerful incentive to every member of our noble and humane profession to at once "rise in arms," and for ever extinguish these wreathes.

In conclusion, I think from what I have so feebly endeavoured to promulgate may be deduced—

1st. All medical men in practice or not should be obliged to Register.

2nd. In the words of the Medical Act, sec. 40:—

"Any person who shall wilfully and falsely pretend to be or take or use the name or title of a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, shall, upon a summary conviction for any such offence pay a sum not exceeding £20."

This Clause to be put in force and not any longer to remain a "dead letter," such prosecution to conviction to be conducted by the Medical Council or such others as they may delegate to do so.

3rd. A remonstrance to be addressed to the editors of those newspapers admitting obscene advertisements.

4th. The name of the individual, whose "literary history" is traced above, he brought before the Medical Council, and treated by them as the Act above cited empowers them to do to those assuming the title of M.D.

Hoping, Sir, you will forgive my occupying so much of your valuable space, and trusting you will not let the matter drop till something definite has been effected for the good of the profession and the public in general, I remain faithfully yours,

John S. A. Cunningham, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I.
Bathm据, March 24, 1866.

[We are glad to see from recent numbers of the Cork Constitution and Daily Herald that our late article has cleared their pages of the advertisements objected to by us. We hope soon to be able to say the same of the Irish Times.—Ed. M. P. & C.J.]

ON NURSING THE SICK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—As one of your readers, I feel much obliged for your article "On Nursing the Sick," in the number for Wednesday last. That your remarks were not only called for, but well-timed, received a melancholy proof from an announcement headed "Religious Enthusiasm" in the very same paper.

It appears—supposing that announcement to be exactly correct, and that it is not so I shall be very glad to hear—that thirty-one "Protestant" gentlemen deliberately rejected a large hospital endowment because of the annexed condition:—That the nursing should be placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity. No words could sufficiently condemn such conduct as this; coupled, as I suppose it would be, with a total neglect on the part of these "thirty-one Protestant gentlemen" to provide any substitute for the endowment so generously offered. However this reported occurrence bears you out in your strong recommendation to establish Protestant Nursing Sisterhoods or Training Institutes for Nurses, and I trust the matter will not be allowed to drop until we have several of them in full work in this city.

As some of your readers may not be "well up" in information respecting these associations, allow me to state a few facts which may act as incentives to further search on their part.

St. John's House, in London, an Anglican religious order, manages the nursing at King's College Hospital. The hospital pays the "House" £1000 a year, and in return is provided with all the female domestics, twenty-six nurses, a number of probationers in training, and six Lady Superintendents. This system has lasted for more than seven years, and has worked very well. The "House" is, as I have observed, a religious society. All its members must be members of the Church of England; they are not under "vows," and, practically, they are free to go or stay as they please.

The rules of this society, which I have read, were in great part drawn up by the late Dr. Tod of London, brother to the Rev. Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D., and were submitted to, and obtained the approval of, the then Archbishop of Canterbury (Sumner) and of the Bishop of London. It is with these nurses the present Archbishop of Dublin was so much interested.
University College Hospital has been nursed since 1860 by the ladies of All Saints Home, a religious order in connection with the famous church of that name in Margaret-street, London. St. Thomas’s Hospital is nursed by the Nightingale Training Institute, which is a secular body, and sprang out of the nursing exertions respecting our soldiers in the Crimean war.

Lastly, there is in Liverpool a “Nurses Training School,” which is a religious society, but is not confined to members of the Church of England. It is said to be very successful in its operations, which embrace hospital, district, and private nursing.

This institution was founded, I believe, in 1862, and received the support of wealthy Liverpool merchants. A sum of £461 was raised by donations, and annual subscriptions were offered to the amount of £288. Under its management Liverpool is divided into eighteen districts, and by the last report (1866) I see that it nurses the Royal Infirmary, provides a staff of twenty nurses for the above-mentioned districts, and has about fifteen nurses available for private families.

During the last year Messrs. Longman have published a full account of this institution in a small volume entitled “Organization of Nursing,” to which Miss Nightingale has added an Introduction and Notes. It is published at 2s. 6d., and I can heartily recommend it to your readers. In conclusion, let me again thank you for your leading article, and allow me to hope that you will not let the subject drop.—Yours truly,

MEDICUS.

Dublin, April 6, 1866.

DISPENSARY SALARIES IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—The following table taken from the “Poor-law Returns” will serve to indicate the relative standards of the dispensary salaries in the county Cork in 1855 and 1865. It may be perceived that, whilst in the large proportion of the unions, a progressive spirit of liberality has been displayed by the poor-law guardians, the contrary characteristics have continued to be exhibited in some exceptional divisions despite of all reasonable remonstrances, which proves that nothing short of Legislative interference will be sufficient to force those boards to relinquish their narrow-minded policy and sordid grounds of selfish opposition to demands in which not only the interests of medical officers are concerned, but also those of suffering humanity; &c., &c.—Your obedient servant,

A PHYSICIAN.

Kinsale, April 6, 1866.

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It is proposed for the consideration of the Poor-law authorities, that six hospitals, each containing a thousand beds, shall be erected in London for the purposes of the sick poor of the metropolis. These hospitals will be paid for by the ratepayers generally; but will be placed under an uniform management. Their superintendence will be vested in paid officers, who will be responsible, not to the ratepayers, but to the Poor-law authorities. The treatment of the pauper sick will there be conducted as the treatment of the sick is conducted in ordinary hospitals; and so that the cruel and mischievous spirit of Guardians will no longer be able to step in between the sick pauper and his requirements. It is proposed that, at the head of this great scheme, shall be placed (as in Paris) a lay director, and under him two special superintendents who shall direct and be responsible for its proper working. And, besides this, each hospital will be amply supplied with its own medical staff and nurses; and will be in itself a model hospital, furnished with all the modern provisions required for the treatment of the sick.

The University of Leyden has just elected three medical professors, Heynsius, Zayer, and Boujard.
VESTIGES OF MAN IN KENT'S CAVERN.

TORQUAY.

Mr. Penderley, in a lecture lately delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, states that in this cavern nothing like an entire, or even a considerable portion, of a skeleton has been found. The principal identifiable remains are teeth, amongst which are those of the cave-bear, cave-lion, cave-hyena, fox, proboscis, and more than one species of horse, ox, several species of deer, the bush-bear, rhinoceros, and the mammoth. The hyena, and, after it, the horse and rhinoceros, are the most prevalent forms. The relics of the mammoth—teeth and tusks—are those of very young animals. Without including doubtful specimens and mere chips, about seventy "flint" implements have been found. Like the bones, they are least numerous in the uppermost foot or "level" of the cave-earth. Some are of a light grey, others of a cream colour, or almost white; the latter, however, it appears to be due to a natural or artificial metamorphosis, producing a more or less earthy texture, which rarely extends quite to the centre. The flint varies much in purity, and is sometimes more or less vitreous. Some of the specimens are perfectly cold: others were found broken but with the parts lying in contact, whilst many are perfect. A few seem scarcely or never to have been used, and none of them present any traces of having been rolled. Some are highly wrought, but never polished; others seem to have been fashioned with but little effort or skill, whilst occasionally a rather larger hand-scraper, not such as would probably have been struck off in fashioning a more elaborate tool. The most perfect implements are of two kinds:—flakes, flat or concave on one face, and carinated on the other; and oval implements, worked to an edge all round. Of the latter there are three specimens, all carefully made and well finished; one of them was found in the third, and two in the fourth, of the lowest beds. Of these, of which there are two, are formed of hard, fine-grained, dark-green-grit. The stone hammer is simply an ellipsoidal pebble of hard Triassic sandstone, which from the character of its protuberant surface, appears to have been held by the fingers applied at the extremities of its shortest axis, and used for breaking. The results of the exploration now in progress have confirmed most, and contradicted none, of those recorded by the earlier investigators. Compared with the previous evidence, that recently found is in a few cases defective, but never conflicting. The committee have found unquestionable human industrial remains, in the undisturbed cave-earth below the stalagmite, mixed up with the bones and teeth of the ordinary extinct cave mammals; but, unlike Mr. McEnery, they have not yet found any traces of Machiavellianism. In the former, as in the latter, there is a question, that the abdominal cavity had been involved. In many cases fossil fistulae were produced. They commonly closed after a time, without operative interference, re-opening at intervals, and then healing permanently.

Recoveries after wounds of the large intestines have been much more numerous than after wounds of the ilium or jejunum. No case has been reported in which it was thought expedient to apply a suture to the intestines after gunshot wounds. Gunshot wounds of the breast were usually followed by extravasation into the abdominal cavity and death. Of the fatal cases the necropsy results were hopeless, and no case has been reported in which the abdominal cavity was found unopened by the shot. All the cases of gunshot wounds of the spleen reported were fatal.

Gunshot wounds of the bladder, when the projectile entered above the pubes or through the pelvic bones, have proved fatal, as far as the records have been examined. But there are many accounts of recovery from injuries of the parts of the bladder uncovered by the peritoneum.

Several examples of recovery after protrusions of the abdominal viscera through gunshot wounds have been reported. In two cases, in which loops of small intestine issued, they were immediately returned and retained by means of adhesive strips and bandages, and the patients recovered with ventral hernia. The escape of omentum through wounds would not appear to be a very serious complication, for in many cases portions of protruding omentum have been excised, and the patients have, nevertheless, recovered promptly.

Gunshot fractures of the pelvis.

The records under this head include only the cases in which the abdominal cavity was not penetrated. So far, 339 cases are embraced in the report of Surgeon Otis. Recovery took place in 97, death in 77, and the result is still to be ascertained in 155. In 236 cases the ilium alone was injured, the ischium in 19, the pubes in 12, the sacrum in 32, and in 40 cases the lesions extended to two or more portions of the innominate. Very tellious suppuration in cases of injury of the pelvic bones commonly took place, and surgery could do but little except to facilitate the escape of pus and remove dead bone. The returns corroborate the statement of Streemayer, that there is a great liability to pyemia in these cases.

Genito-urinary organs.

Of 457 cases of gunshot wounds of the genital or urinary organs, so far recorded, and uncomplicated with fractures of the pelvis or penetration of the abdominal cavity, 37 had a fatal result. Surgeon S. W. Gross, U.S.V., reports a case where a conoidal musket-ball buried itself in the corpus cavernosum and became encysted. It gave no pain, and the patient refused to have it extracted.

Upper extremities.

Of the 21,218 cases of gunshot wounds of the upper extremities, the records so far are not sufficiently advanced to make accurate deductions.

Dialysis applied to toxicological investigations.

The following are the results of the author's experiments:

The presence of fatty matter is in some degree an obstacle to the separation by the septum. The separation of the colloids and crystalloids is more rapid when there exists a considerable difference of temperature between the two liquids—i.e., that of the dialysar and that of the receiver, although the equilibrium is not long in restituting itself.

The presence of albuminaceous substances is a great obstacle, especially in such cases as the salts of copper, mercury, iron, lead, tin, &c. It is necessary in such cases to strongly acidulate with nitric or hydrochloric acid, and then to boil, separate the coagulum, and treat again with acidulated water, mix the two liquids, and submit them to dialysis. This is sometimes of no consequence as regards the detection of the organic alkaloids, aconine and arsenic acids, and the alkaline cyanides.

The separation of the organic alkaloids from such liquids as milk, urine, blood, bile, broth, &c., takes place very slowly, takes some days, and ten days.

The presence of the organic alkaloids may be shown in the liquids dialysed by the potassio mercuric iodide. Atrpine, aconitine, daturine, solanine, and veratrine do not give reactions sufficiently characteristic to prove their presence.
THE DETECTION OF BLOOD-STAINS BY THE MICRO-SPECTROSCOPE.

The trial of Robert Coe for the murder of John Davies, therefore, is remarkable, says the Pharmaceutical Journal, as the first case in which the micro-spectroscope has been employed to furnish evidence of the presence of blood-stains. The following is Dr. Herapath's evidence:—

Dr. Bird Herapath sworn: 'I am a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. I practise as an analytical chemist and also physician. The hatchet produced was given me by Mr. W., which after filtering, I examined it. On the metallic portion I did not find any marks upon which I could rely. I removed the handle and experimented on thin slices of wood which I took from underneath the metallic ring. I examined those sections with a microscope, and found the majority of the stains were due to oxide of iron; some of them showed clotted blood; in some cases the woody portions had been infiltrated with the colouring matter of blood changed by the action of water. On some of the sections of the handle I found globules of blood, and by the micrometer I measured the size of those globules. I placed a section of the handle in a glass cell in which there was a fluid medium, and the blood-globules floated off into the cell, and by the measurement of these I could determine the size of the stain as revealed. Those were exactly the same size as some globules from dried human blood which I purposely procured, and tested with the same apparatus in the same way. Finding this evidence of blood to be small, I obtained more numerous sections of the coloured surface of the handle of the hatchet, immersed them in distilled water, and obtained the same results as before. This fluid was then ready for chemical tests, and for optical examination by the micro-spectroscope. I subjected this fluid to the action of light, and it had undoubtedly the properties peculiar to a solution of blood. When a solution of blood was examined in this instrument (instrument here produced) the fluid absorbed some of the rays of light, and thus altered the spectrum or rainbow. Within the green, and on the border of the yellow rays two dark absorption bands were produced by the blood fluid. Only one other substance would produce two dark bands—that is cochineal dissolved in ammoniac, but the position of the two bands was different. The spectroscope alone would not enable me to readily distinguish between the two, but combined with chemical examination it would satisfactorily determine the nature of the test. I was satisfied that the sections of the hatchet had been stained with blood, and by chemical analysis also demonstrated it was blood. The combination of the three tests showed that the substance on the hatchet must have been blood.'

Cross-examined: I should not like to say that the stains were those of human blood, but my opinion is that they were.

PREPARING FOR CHOLERA.

Ewvin King, and other owners of property in Grosvenor-street, Islington, were summoned by Mr. William Mayes, sanitary inspector, for knowingly suffering to be occupied a front room on the basement floor, there not being an area three feet wide in every part from six inches below the floor of the room to the surface of the ground adjoining. There were other summonses against the defendants under the Nuisances Removal Act for England, 1855, for allowing the houses, the inhabitants whereof consist of more than one family, to be so overcrowded as to be dangerous to the health of the inhabitants. Mr. W. Williams said he is sanitary inspector. On the 22nd ult. he went to the residence of Mr. W., Grosvenor-street, and found at No. 2a that the kitchen was used as a separate dwelling by a man, his wife, and two children. A death from fever had taken place in this house about six weeks since, and there was now one person in the house under medical treatment. The house is filthy. At No. 6, the kitchen was occupied by a man and daughter, and there was a sofa-bedstead in the room. The house No. 8 was overcrowded, seven persons sleeping in a room, which only gave 123 cubic feet of air for each person. The house No. 15 had thirty-two persons—viz., six men, eight women, and eighteen children, seven sleeping in the front and five in the back kitchen. At No. 14 a house was occupied by thirty-six persons—viz., eight men, and twenty children, the front kitchen being occupied as a separate dwelling by one man, one woman, and four children. The back kitchen was occupied by one man, one woman, and two children; a child recently died in this room, and one that was then under Medical treatment. The hatchets used to clean the drains are very defective, depositing the liquid soil in the passage, which saturates the partition and floor boards. Frequently the water flows under the bed. The first-floor front was occupied by one man, one woman, and six children. No. 15 was occupied by 33 persons—viz., five men, eight women, and 20 children. Here the front and back kitchen were occupied by three and four persons separately. No. 16a was occupied by 32 persons—viz., eight men, eight women, and 20 children; the front parlour, being occupied by one man, one woman, and three sons aged 9, 12, and 19; and the back parlour by one man, one woman, and four children. The whole of these houses contain eighteen rooms each, the largest of which is 12 ft. by 11 ft. by 9 ft.; the annual value of each tenement is approximately 15 shillings, but as they are not let at rent that is paid 26s each per annum. The basements of the whole of the houses are very damp; the drainage is defective, the yard being without any, the surface water in one instance flowing into the back doors, the water running down the wall, washing off the paper at the base of the house, and the doors are in a very filthy condition. The 32 houses in this street contain 528 men, women, and children. Eight of the above houses belong to Mr. Edwin King, and contain 293 men, women, and children. The defendants all said that they would remedy the evils complained of as soon as possible. The magistrate made orders for the abatement of the nuisances, and fined the defendants in sums varying from 10s. to 2s. 6d., besides ordering the defendants to pay the costs. Mr. Layton applied for fourteen other summonses of a similar description, which were at once granted.

NON-EXHALATION OF CARBONIC OXYDE BY PLANTS. (Corewinder).

The author has devised an apparatus, which enables him to estimate minute quantities of carbonic oxide in the atmosphere. By this apparatus, the author has investigated the question of whether plants really exhale, or not, carbonic oxide or other combustible gases. He arrives at the following conclusions:

1. That there is no appreciable quantity of combustible gases in the atmosphere.
2. That none are evolved from purifying dung or manures.
3. That none are to be detected in the gaseous products emanating from even the most odoriferous flowers.
4. That none are evolved from the leaves of plants, either by day or night, in sunlight or in shade.
5. That when a plant is submitted to the action of the sun's rays, in presence of a considerable proportion of carbonic acid this gas is absorbed with rapidity, but the leaves exhale no trace of oxide of carbon.

These latter experiments were not made upon mutilated plants; they were made in the country, in the author's garden, upon plants living in a normal state. Year Book of Pharmacy.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—In the House of Commons, on Friday week, Sir R. Peel drew attention to the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in towns and country districts, and animalised over the great waste of coal, and the destructive effects arising therefrom to human life and health and to the vegetation in the neighbourhoods of large centres of manufacturing industry. Sir G. Grey said he had directed an inquiry to be made in the principal towns as to the means taken to enforce the law, and he had no doubt that the results would throw light upon the defects in the law and point the way to improvements, in which case he should be prepared to bring in a measure embodying such amendments as might seem to be advisable.
Meetings of Scientific Societies.

Royal.—March 22.—The following papers were read:

On the Action of Trichloride of Phosphorus on the Salts of the Aromatic Monamines, by Dr. A. W. Hofmann.

Notice of a Zone of Spots on the Sun, by Prof. J. Ph. Huggins.

Geographical.—March 26.—Observations on a Memoir recently published by M. Veniukof, on the Pamir and the Sources of the Oxus in Central Asia, by Sir H. C. Rawlinson.

Sir Henry said that the maps and itineraries of the anonymous author had been accepted by several Russian geographers as a legitimate evidence of undoubted authenticity. The observations on them and published in the Journal of the Russian Geographical Society, had been made use of in the compilation of the best recent maps of Asia, including Russian official maps and those of Prof. Kiepert of Berlin, and Stanford of London. So little known and yet so interesting, both geographically and politically, was the region under consideration, that if this elaborate manuscript were genuine it would be the most valuable contribution to our knowledge of Central Asia ever made; but if it was not genuine it was one of the most successful forgeries ever attempted in the history of literature. He had given great attention to the subject, and after considering the arguments on both sides, had arrived at the conclusion that the document was an elaborate forgery. Sir Henry also took occasion to state that the Shinganur, in a province which had now been almost as well surveyed as our own country, and where no volcano was ever known, and the impossibility of performing the journeys in the time stated by the author, for instance, the 120 miles between Srinagar and the Indus, which is a mountainous and difficult country, in two days, and the distance between the Indus and Kasiggar in twenty-five days—were alone fatal to the authenticity of the narrative.

Royal Institution.—Jan. 19.—On Radiation and Absorption with reference to the Colour of Bodies and their State of Aggregation, by Prof. J. Tynan.—Feb. 25.—Sir H. Holland, Bart. M.D., President, in the chair.—On Kent's Cavern, Torquay, by Mr. W. Penny.legal

Statistical.—March 20.—A paper was read by Mr. S. Brown, "On the Statistical Progress of the Kingdom of Italy." Since the union in 1860, of the various provinces constituting the new kingdom of Italy, considerable attention has been devoted to the progress made in a variety of undertakings—a department being attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, aided by Councils, in all the Provinces of the kingdom. The last Census was taken on the night of the 31st December, 1861, when the population was found to be 21,704,000. At the rate of the last census, and as since observed, on the 1st of January in this year it is estimated to be about 22,500,000. The population is mostly agricultural, the largest cities being very inferior in numbers to the agricultural Muirhead of these provinces. The capital, Rome, is the only considerable town in Italy, the principal cities being far behind the capital in population. Florence will, no doubt, rapidly increase, as the seat of Government; but at the date of the Census it had only 114,000 inhabitants; Naples, 417,000; Turin, 180,000; Milan, 218,000; and Palermo, 180,000. A few leading facts were given to show the condition of the kingdom under each of the heads—Population, Army, Navy, Roads and Railroads, Telegraphs, Post Office, Friendly Societies, Products of the Soil, Commerce and Finance. Great activity prevails in extending the lines of railway to attract the traffic of the East and the Italian roads to the Adriatic. The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel and a projected Alpine railway over the St. Gothard are expected by the Italians to give them a large share in the transit of light goods and passengers. The exports of the productions of the soil of Italy—oil, wine, rice, cotton, silk—its various deposits of unexplored mineral grounds, and thousands of square miles of land which only require scientific irrigation to render them the most fertile in Europe—open up a great future hunter. The standard of life is high, and in the event of the new Government, the greatest attention is being given. The most difficult problem at present is the financial condition of Italy. Wishing, to, and perhaps, partly under the necessity of maintaining a large army at heavy cost relative to the present revenue of the country, the Italian interest in the corresponding sacrifices, though at present but lightly taxed as compared with other countries. The public debt is already £170,000,000, and it is advancing at the rate of £8,000,000 to £10,000,000 a year. The only remedy is a large reduction of the army, or a much heavier taxation. It appears probable the Italians will choose the latter, which the increasing wealth of the country and development of its resources will render possible.

Society of Arts.—March 21.—The paper read was: "On Deer Forests and Highland Agriculture in relation to the Supply of Food," by Prof. Leone Levi.

Anthropological.—March 20.—The following papers were read:—On Human Remains from the Thames at Kew, by Capt. A. C. Tupper.—On the Brochs, and so-called Houses of Orkney, by Mr. S. Petrie.—Report on the Ancient Remains of Caithness, by Mr. J. Anderson.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE DEGREE OF LL.D. CONFERRED ON PROFESSOR HUXLEY AND DR. RAE.

On the occasion of the installation of Mr. Carlyle as Rector of the University, amongst the gentlemen presented for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws were two whose names originally trained as members of the Medical Profession. Professor Huxley and Dr. Rae. The Arctic Explorer. We subjoin the speeches in which Professor Muirhead recounted their claims to academic honour when presenting them to the Vice-Chancellor.—"Mr. Huxley, Sir,be it your pleasure—Mr. Huxley, said: I present to you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, as judged worthy by the Senate to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Mr. Thomas Henry Huxley—(applause)—a Fellow of the Royal Society, Professor of Natural History in the University of London. His new instrument, the Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Trained to the Medical Profession, Mr. Huxley became in early life an Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Navy; and while serving in that capacity in one of her Majesty's ships, they were driven to the coasts of Australia and New Guinea, that he acquired his unrivalled knowledge of marine zoology, and vindicated his claims to be regarded as one of the most accomplished naturalists of the day. Several of his papers descriptive of various extinct forms of animal life (cheers). As Hunterian Professor in the College of Surgeons of England, he has delivered several courses of lectures on the comparative anatomy of the vertebrata, lectures which, not only the learned world, but the actions of learned societies, testify his remarkable perception of the rare power of discriminating the relations of structure in complicated forms of animal life (cheers). As a Scotchman, I can understand the next present to you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, as also judged worthy by the Senate to receive the same honour, Dr. John Rae, a Fellow of the Geological Society (applause), and a Graduate in Medicine of this University. Entering life in the medical service of the Hudson's Bay Company, he was soon afterwards transferred to its ordinary service, and before long attained the rank of one of its chief factors. In that capacity he had the command of several exploring expeditions in high latitudes—in the course of which, travelling sometimes in boats, sometimes in the open air, and sometimes on foot, he and his companions endured hardships and surmounted obstacles such as it had been the lot of few to encounter. On none of those occasions did Dr. Rae allow any opportunity to escape him of advancing our knowledge of the geography, the natural and economic conditions of the far north-west and frozen regions; and it is not to be forgotten that he was one of the first cables of information of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant comrades lost on the ice (cheers). His new instrument, the latest of them remains were discovered by McClenstock (applause). Very recently, Dr. Rae has been engaged in a Government survey of a telegraphic route from Canada to Vancouver's Island, over the wild country of the Rocky Mountains—an undertaking in which he completely succeeded, although the occupation of a considerable part of the route by savage tribes has caused the construction of the telegraph to be in the meantime suspended (cheers).
DEATH OF PROFESSOR DICK.

We regret to announce the death of Professor Dick, Principal of the Edinburgh Veterinary College, which took place at his residence, 22nd Street, Glasgow, on the 22nd ult. Professor Dick studied medicine at Edinburgh University, and was a favourite pupil of the late Dr. Barclay. The Veterinary and Zoological College was founded by him in 1831, and, in consequence of the successful operations performed in it under the Professor’s personal superintendence, it rose rapidly in public estimation. He also took a large number of students. In 1823 the Royal Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland resolved to patronize it, and in 1834 it was incorporated by Royal Charter. Professor Dick was Secretary to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh for many years; and on retiring from the post he was presented with a handsome silver claret jug, in testimony of the value of his services in that capacity. At the outbreak of the cattle plague, he was appointed Government Inspector of Foreign Cattle for the county of Mid-Lothian, in which duty he was assisted by Mr. Strangways, Mr. Worthington, and Mr. Romanes. The system he worked so efficiently that no diseased animal has been traced from the county abroad. For a great many years, though with some intervals, he was an active member of our Town Council. His evidence before the Royal Commission to inquire into the cattle plague proved very valuable, and was of great service to the Commissioners. He was also for a long time Convenor of the Edinburgh trades. In Burntisland he owned a large estate, the property, and was at one time a member of the Town Council. Mr. Dick was a man of strong natural abilities, and in his o\n of great requirements and experience. In political and ecclesiastical matters, his views were somewhat extreme, and always expressed with no reserve and some roughness. He did not know fear, and had neither time nor skill for the making of words. But he was so honest, so truthful, so good-natured, and so fond of self-seeking, that he had almost no enemies, and hearty friends everywhere. The figure and the name of “Willie Dick” were long conspicuous and familiar among us, and for long to lie will be missed and mourned.—Scotsman.

J. WALLER MELSON, B.A. (LOND.), M.R.C.S.

Or late we have had to record the deaths of several members of the profession who have succumbed to diseases caught in the wards of our hospitals. It is with much regret that we have now to add another name to the list—that of Mr. J. Waller Melson, B.A., LOND., M.R.C.S., who died on the 22nd ult., at the General Hospital, Birmingham. Mr. Melson has for some time past acted as one of the resident clinical assistants at the General Hospital, and in performance of his duties he contracted the malady of diphtheria, to which he fell a victim at the early age of 23 years. He was a most distinguished student of Queen’s College, Birmingham, and graduated, with high honours in Physiology (2nd B.A. Exam.) in the University of London. His death, at the beginning of a career of much promise, has caused a feeling of great regret among the profession, and of deep sympathy with his father, Dr. J. B. Melson. Mr. Melson, we may add, is the second resident assistant at the General Hospital who has lately died of diphtheria.—Lancet.

SAMUEL HEMPHILL, Esq., M.D.

Died on the 17th of March, at his residence, Springfield, county Tipperary, Samuel Hemphill, Esq., M.D., aged 83, who, for more than forty years, stood in the first rank of his profession in Chelmes.

DR. JAMES PATerson, F. THE EDITOR OF THE GLASGOW MORNING JOURNAL.

The now notorious Dr. Paterson, who figured so prominently in the great Pritchard trial, has again forced himself before the public, by appearing as the pursuer in an action of damages against Mr. Somers, the proprietor and editor of the Glasgow Morning Journal. The case was tried on Thursday and Friday last week before the Lord President and a jury, in the first division of the Court of Session. The action arose out of the following circumstances:—It will be remembered that Dr. Paterson was the medical attendant who saw Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Pritchard during their medical illness, and whose conduct in the case was much criticized and commented upon by the newspapers generally. In the Morning Journal for March 24th, 1865, three days after the arrest of Pritchard, there appeared a letter to the editor by “one who had much personal knowledge of Dr. Pritchard,” and it is on this letter that Dr. Paterson founds his claim for damages, and of which he complains as libelous. Damages were laid at £3000. In the letter alluded to it was stated that the authorities had been led to take up proceedings against Pritchard through the receipt of an anonymous communication, and it was hinted that the writer of the letter was Dr. Paterson. This insinuation the latter gentleman declares caused him much anxiety, and damaged him considerably in his professional reputation and position, and on account of the injury sustained, and which in one action into court. Mr. Somers, in the witness-box, swore that he had no knowledge of who Dr. Paterson was when the discussion as to the guilt or innocence of Pritchard was being discussed, and that the letter complained of was not inserted with any intention to injure him. After a lengthy trial, the jury on Friday found a verdict for Dr. Paterson, the damages of £3000 being the increase of one further! We think that the result of this trial may have a good effect upon Dr. Paterson, and we hope that he will see the propriety and prudence of abstaining from any further litigation in connexion with the subject. By bringing this action he has again opened a discussion as to the manner in which he conducted himself in the Pritchard case—a discussion which, in our opinion, can only result in harm instead of good to himself; and we counsel him to allow the subject to drop into that oblivion to which it had been consigned, and from which he himself by these proceedings has for a time delivered it.

PEPSINE. (KOFMANN.)

A COMMITTEE appointed to examine the pepsines sold by different makers have given the following conclusions:—

1. Pepsine is a body which possesses the property of coagulating milk, of dissolving fibrin, and other albuminous matters.

2. The quantity of pepsine necessary to coagulate a definite quantity of milk is dependent upon its purity. 25 milligrammes of pure pepsine suffice to produce this result in 50 grammes of milk heated to 45°.

3. There are sold peptones under the name of pure or neutral pepsine which are neither pure nor neutral.

4. The addition of starch appears to exercise no conservative influence on pepsine.

5. Pepsine may be preserved pure, according to M. Kofmann, in gelatinous capsules, and, according to M. Domere, when associated with equal parts of vegetable charcoal.—Year Book of Pharmacy.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE: TESTIMONIAL TO MR. TUSON.—On the 28th ult., a meeting was held at the College by the pupils of veterinary surgery to present Mr. R. Y. Tuson, the teacher of Chemistry, with a testimonial as evidence of their esteem for him, as well as a slight recognition of the able and energetic manner in which he had laboured in their behalf, and of his uniformly kind and gentlemanly bearing towards them.” The presentation consisted of an address and one of Smith and Beck’s binocular microscopes with numerous appliances.
ARMS AND NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following interesting items are taken from the Appendix to the Report of the Admiralty Committee on Army and Navy Medical Officers' affairs.

The total number of candidates examined for the Army Medical Service since 1856 is 509; of whom 59 were found qualified, 107 were rejected on account of defective professional knowledge, and 13 were found physically unfit for the service. In 1865, there were only 17 candidates, of whom 7 were rejected. In 1854, there were 49 candidates; of these, 21 were rejected; and in 1864, 62 candidates, 25 of whom were rejected.

The following return from the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, shows (besides other interesting facts) that the number of diplomas of the Dublin College is nearly double of what it was three years ago:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Edinburgh</th>
<th>Dublin</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1815</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1816</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>559</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1818</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>761</td>
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<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 1850, up to the present time, 117 medical officers have voluntarily left the army, at the following periods of service:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 1 year</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 3 years</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 and 5 years</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 and 7 years</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 and 9 years</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 and 11 years</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 and 13 years</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 and 15 years</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 and 17 years</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows that 48 out of the 117 resignations occurred before the end of the third year; and 82 before the end of the fifth year. After this date the voluntary resignations diminish very rapidly, and cease at the seventeenth year of service.

Since 1850, 137 medical officers have left the navy—19 surgeons and 118 assistant-surgeons. Of the assistant-surgeons no fewer than 63 (more than half) resigned before the completion of three years' service; 18 before the completion of one year; and 48 before the completion of two years' service. This clearly shows how distressful a naval life is to those who have not been brought up to it. The fact also tells against the opinion of Dr. Brown and others, that the present pay of assistant-surgeons of the navy is sufficient; and quite justifies the recommendation of the committee that it should be increased from 10s. to 12s. 6d. a day.—British Medical Journal.

**TABES DORSALIS AND PROGRESSIVE GENERAL PARALYSIS.**

In Band xx of the "Albg. Ztschr. f. Psychiat.," Dr. C. Ue desert published three cases in which the symptoms of advanced general paralysis were united to those of tabes dorsalis, in two of which after death he had recognized, by the microscope, grey degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. Since then he has had the opportunity of examining three cases after death, and has collected several analogous cases from the observance of various reports on ten cases—three of his own, four of Hoffmann's, and one each by Joffe, Freichs, and Meyer. Of these only two were not examined after death; the remainder presented—partly to the naked eye, partly to the microscope—the characteristic alterations in the spinal cord. In seven cases brain affection appeared early under the form of mental exaltation, even with epileptic convulsions; in three, on the contrary, as intellectual weakness, coming on gradually, and increasing into the deepest apathetic imbecility; but in the former also imbecility appeared finally.

The disorder of motor power in this combined form presents at a certain stage a close resemblance to the cerebral symptoms of the so-called general paralysis. It might be very possible, therefore, that, in some cases at least, where the intellectual preceded the motor disorder, the grey degeneration of the posterior columns was secondary to a primary cerebral affection. But pathological anatomy has as yet afforded this theory no support, the opinion of Joffe and Erlenmeyer, who alone have at present described themselves as having observed a secondary affection of the spinal cord, not being supported by post-mortem examination. On the contrary, that most important symptom in tabes—namely, the dependence in standing and walking on sight—is wanting in the usual picture of general progressive paralysis. It is, therefore, highly probable that the peculiar motor disorder of progressive paralysis does not arise, as in tabes, from disorder or abolished conduction in the nerves of sensibility; the often present dulling of feeling admitting very well of the explanation that the mental dulness of the patient prevents the perception of sensitive impressions; but they could, nevertheless, exercise a regulating influence over the usual order and sequence of movements, and thus make sight superfluous. The true cause of the motor disorder is, however, doubtful.

In seven cases symptoms of paralysis of the tongue were wanting; in two they were present, but not distinctly.—Albg. Ztschr. f. Psychiatri and British and Foreign Review.

**ACTION OF DIASTASE ON STARCH.**

The following conclusions have been arrived at by M. Payen, after elaborate experiments:

1st. That diastase exercises a saccharifying action on dextrine.

2nd. That this action is impeded by the presence of the glucose formed, but is resumed when the glucose is eliminated.

3rd. That the transformation of glucose into alcohol, during the alcoholic fermentation, presents no obstacle to the saccharization of the dextrine by diastase.

4th. That in favourable conditions of the action of diastase on starch, as much as 50 per cent. of glucose may be obtained.

5th. That it has not been possible to obtain 0.8791 of the starch used; but the maximum product has not exceeded 0.8271. Year Book of Pharmacy.

**GUADALOUPE.**—Cholera has again broken out in the country districts. The medical staff has been augmented, and a commission appointed to make inquiries and point out a remedy for the epidemic.
KING AND QUEEN’S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

On Friday last, the 5th inst., at the quarterly meeting of the President and Fellows, Dr. Arthur Wynne Foot of this city was duly elected a Fellow. Dr. Foot is well known to the profession as a frequent contributor to its medical literature. He was one of the Commission recently sent to England by the Irish Government to investigate and report on the cattle plague. He is assistant reader in Anatomy in the University of Dublin, where he graduated B.A. and M.B. in 1862 and M.D. in 1865. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1862.

Licences to practise Medicine were granted to the following gentlemen during the months of January, February, and March, 1866:

- William Walsh, L.R.C.S.I., 1865, L.R.C.S.I., 1860, Kilmege.
- David Moore, M.R.C.S.Eng, 1859, House Surgeon, Belfast, Hospital.
- Patrick Walter Tuite, L.R.C.S.I., 1865, Dublin.
- Patrick Brady, L.R.C.S.I., 1865, county Cavan.
- Joseph Irwin Welsh, L.R.C.S.I., 1865, county Donegal.
- Samuel Henry Banks, L.R.C.S.I., 1865, Wicklow.
- Charles Fryer, Lancashire.
- Stephen McDermott, L.R.C.S.I., 1865, Roscommon.
- John Pagan, L.R.C.S.I., 1865.
- Edward Aloysius Stephenson, L.R.C.S.I., 1865, Kilkenny.
- James Stirling, L.R.C.S.I., 1866, county Kilkenny.
- William Longworth Watkins, L.R.C.S.I., 1866, Dublin.

To the following gentlemen Midwifery Diplomas were granted during the same term:

- Rowan Perrin, L.R.C.Q.C.P., 1864, Tralce.
- David Moore, L.R.C.Q.C.P., 1864, Belfast.
- P. F. McGgin, M.D., Queen’s Univ. 1863, county Mayo.
- J. Irwin Welsh, L.R.C.Q.C.P., 1866, Ballyshannon.
- Edward Aloysius Stephenson, L.R.C.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., county Kilkenny.
- Wm. Watkins, L.R.C.Q.C.P., L.R.C.S.I. 1866, Dublin.

Medical News.

Dr. De Serre has just effected a new application of voltaic heat to surgery. At a white heat (1500° centigrade), produced by electricity, a platinum blade will cut the flesh through in an instant.

A Spring of Naphtha.—A Kertch paper announces that a spring of naphtha has been discovered in that neighborhod. As much as 4000 gallons were obtained in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Schlee ing has succeeded in discovering an arrangement by which an intense heat, sufficient to melt iron, can be procured from ordinary gas. By Mr. Schleeing’s plan a piece of iron weighing 400 grammes can be melted in twenty minutes.

M. Jules Simon, in his new work “Le Travail,” states that at Jelle and Rouen there are some women so saturated with intoxicating liquor that their infants refuse the breast of a sober woman. In the mountains of the Vosges the infants drink brandy.

Royal College of Physicians.—Dr. B. W. Richardson commenced the delivery of a course of six lectures at the above institution. In connexion with this, he has been called on to “Physical Researches in Pathology and Therapeutics.” Members of the profession are admitted on production of their cards.

French Educational Commission.—Dr. Demogeot and Dr. H. J. Montucci, Commissioners from the French Government, are at present in this country with the object of inquiring into the state of education in our universities, &c. Dr. Demogeot visited King’s College and Christ’s Hospital last week.

Sanitary Lectures.—The course of sanitary lectures originated by the committee of the Ladies’ Sanitary Association at Leeds has commenced. Dr. Greenhow has lectured “On the Atmosphere,” and Dr. Allibut “On the Causes of Epidemics and the best means of Preventing them.” Mr. Ikin has also lectured “On the Means of Preventing Health.”

Charing-cross Hospital Medical Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society, Mr. E. Sandwill, President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected officers:—President : Dr. Hyder Salter; President: C. W. Calthrop, Esq. Vice-president: R. Bayley, Esq. Treasurer: J. G. Mackinlay, Esq. Hon. Secretary: W. P. Adams, Esq. Council: Messrs. Sandwill, Thorndcroft, Whitney and Wilkinson. Representatives of this Society have been sitting on the Council of the Medical Society of London: E. Sandwill, Esq., and C. W. Caltrop, Esq. After the election, Mr. S. S. White read the paper of the essay on Ophthalmia. The prize awarded by the Society consisted of Aitken’s “Practice of Medicine,” together with two medical plates. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

The year before last Mr. Gregory obtained a select committee on the scientific institutions in Dublin, the object of which was to upset a Treasury report made in 1862, which recommended the abolition of the Museum of Irish Industry. But Irish interests were too strong, and Mr. Gregory’s committee recommended its maintenance. Subsequently Mr. Bruce visited Dublin, and we gather from two minutes of the Science and Art Department the course which the Government has decided to take. It is proposed that the following departments of the Royal Dublin Society shall be wholly supported by public funds: the Library of the Royal Dublin School of Arts; the Botanic Gardens; the Library of the Society, which should be made a public ornamental garden instead of remaining as at present a waste space between the National Gallery and the Museum of Natural History; the whole of the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, and the necessary staff for conducting the business involved in the above-mentioned objects. The theoretical limitation of the amount of public funds to £5,500 annually is to be abolished and the annual grants necessary for keeping the above departments in efficiency will be considered on their merits and submitted to Parliament every year. It is thought that the Museum of Irish Industry should have a wider scope given to it than that of a School of Mines; that it should become a college for affording a complete and thorough instruction in the different departments of science, and be more intimately connected with and applied to all descriptions of industry, including agriculture, mining, and manufactures; that it should in this way supplement the elementary scientific instruction already provided for by the schools and departments. It should assist in the training of teachers for these schools. To carry out these objects various propositions are made.

An Hysterical Freak.—The fascination which the idea of depth exercises over some minds has been often observed, and some persons by no means generally nervous shun great heights, as they are conscious of an almost irresistible desire to leap into space. On Wednesday, a girl under treatment for hysteria in King’s College Hospital was coming down the stairs which wind round the lofty walls of the vestibule; when she reached the level of the Surgical wards, she sprang over the balusters, and was seen by Mr. Howells, the House-Surgeon, descending like a parachute, or rather as a parachute should, but seldom does, for she landed on her feet, and, except a slight strain of the ankle, was uninjured by her descent of more than twenty feet. She was restrained when falling, but says that she now forgets all about it.

The Cholera Conference at Constantinople.—A proposal made by the French representative at the Cholera Conference to stop the sea communication between Hedzaz and Egypt in the event of another epidemic, has been adopted. The Porte, however, will not accept or enforce the measure, fearing an insurrection among the plague-sick.

Medical Society of London.—The following gentlemen have been elected at the ninety-third anniversary meeting, as the officers and council for 1866-7. President:
Dr. Haro. Vice-Presidents: Dr. Gibb, Mr. Henry Smith, Dr. W. R. Rogers, and Mr. John Birkett. Treasurers: Mr. Marshall. Librarian: Dr. Head. Secretaries in Ordinary: Dr. W. R. Rogers, Mr. H. P. F., Mr. W. F. E., Mr. J. B. Marshall. Becomes, these Th3 hydrogen, considerable concentration on the tar, to the triuous disease, which sometimes forms an intracostal artery of large size. The latter vessel ran obliquely over the inner wall of the anterior part of the thorax, anastomosed with the other intercostal arteries, and passed outwards at the sixth rib to be distributed to the muscles of the chest. Dr. Patrubar observed that this abnormal artery was of importance in regard to medicine, surgery, and forensic questions. For instance, in empyema, in paraescepsis thoracis, in necrosis of the ribs, in fractures, &c., total morrhage might take place from this artery. — Vien Med. Wochenr.

THE CATTLE TRADE.—The absolute suspension of the cattle traffic on the Great Eastern Railway renders it impossible to recapitulate the receipts of that undertaking from the conveyance of cattle, sheep, and pigs during the last seven-half years. In the six months ending March 31, 1862, this branch of business produced the company £24,290; in the six months ending June 30, 1862, £25,391; in the six months ending December 31, 1863, £25,498; in the six months ending June 30, 1864, £26,787; and in the six months ending December 31, 1864, £26,988. It will be seen that the first half of the year is the most lucrative as regards the movement of cattle; and as in the current half-year the company is not likely to have the benefit of more than two months' cattle traffic (while encouraging the same,) it was greatly reduced, the diminution of the receipts under this head cannot fail to be serious, although the increased carriage of dead meat will be to some extent a compensation. On the other hand more cattle than formerly are now being forwarded from Norfolk to the metropolis by sea.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.—During 1861 and 1862 the mortality in the army from disease was more than five times as great as that in the United States, including wounds, was 8,890 during 1861, and 17,183 during 1862. The total number of deaths from disease alone during the two years was 56,193. The number of men constantly sick was about 10 per cent. of the strength of the army, and the total number of cases treated, including wounds, was 82,520 during 1861, and 171,503 during 1862. The most fatal disease was camp fever, of which 19,459 died during the two years. Of diarrhoea and dysentery 11,560 died, and from inflammation of the respiratory organs there were 8,000 deaths. The army was remarkably exempt from scurvy and from the diseases that result from insufficiency and vice. When the hospital system was at its maximum there were in the country 202 general hospitals with 136,584 beds. There were over 1,000,000 sick patients treated for adhesive diseases, and of this whole number treated but 9 per cent.

ACUMULATION OF STABLE MANURE IN LONDON.—Dr. Seguinus Gibson, in his forthright Report presented to the Board of Works, Holford District, on March 12, 1866, draws attention to the non-removal of stable manure from the meads, lawns, and streets of London in consequence of the non-removal of the soil, which forbids the exportation of manure, offal, and hides, &c., from the Metropolis or any other place in which cattle plague has existed within six months previously. This provision extends from March 1 to April 15. The several metropolitical and other Secretaries may act under the notice of the House of Commons and the Government. We may add that orders for removal are easily obtained through the police, except in cases where there is reason of fear of infection by filthreceipt.
Notices to Correspondents.

MEDICAL NEWS.

April 11, 1866. 389

ADVANCED PAYMENTS.

Subscribers are reminded that their subscriptions in all cases must be paid within two months of the date of the order to ensure the lower rate of 1s. 6d. per annum, and that any subscription despatched beyond that period will be charged on the credit scale of 2s. 6d. per annum.

257—Original Communications, Hospital Reports, Society Proceedings, and other matter of considerable length, should reach our Editor not later than Friday evening of the week in which they are intended for publication. No exception to this rule can be made. Important information—Telegraphic News, and other matter occupying only a short space—can be received up to Monday evening.

Advertisements containing more matter in all cases the return to the Office not later than 10 a.m. on Monday morning, and no alterations can be attended to after that date.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS Registered and METEOROLOGY during the Week ending Saturday, March 31, 1866, in the following large Towns:

Barometer Barometer
Temp. Pressure at Standing Marine
Time London
of Air (Fahr.) Rain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>Barometer reading, standing Marine, &amp;c.</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Standing Marine</th>
<th>Temp. of Air (Fahr.)</th>
<th>Rainfall</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>29,973.20</td>
<td>11ET 03, 1866</td>
<td>1067.530</td>
<td>31 ° 19 ° 100</td>
<td>45 ° 35 ° 109</td>
<td>45 ° 65</td>
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<td>Bristol</td>
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<td>45 ° 35 ° 109</td>
<td>45 ° 65</td>
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At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was 29.974 inches. The mean daily reading was about 29.970 inches, and the barometric pressure was 29.970 to 29.980. The general direction of the wind was W., N.W., and S.W.

The average weekly numbers of births and deaths in each of the above towns have been corrected for increase of population from the middle of the 10 years 1851-60 to the present time.

The registration did not commence in Ireland till January 1, 1844; the average weekly numbers of births and deaths in Dublin are calculated therefore on the assumption that the births and deaths in that city are the same as the averages of the rates in the other towns.

The deaths in Manchester and Bristol include those of passengers belonging to those cities who died in workhouses situated outside the municipal boundaries.

The mean temperature at Greenwich during the week was 49 ° 20 °.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.

Thomas Beaumont, M.D., Indian Army, was admitted a Fellow of the College on the 23rd February last. In The Medical Press and Circular of the 17th March, by mistake, this gentleman's name was published as having been admitted a Member.

WEEKLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7TH, 1866.


Barometer reading Barometer reading.

<table>
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</tr>
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</table>

N.B.—The above observations are taken at the Head Establishment, 406, Strand, W.C, at 10 a.m.
SAVORY AND MOORE,
Chemists to Her Majesty, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and His Majesty the King of Belgians,

PRIZE MEDAL - INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

A SUPERIOR FORM OF LIEBIG'S FOOD,
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,

Contains the same ingredients, and in the same proportions, as recommended by BARON LIEBIG; but, owing to the mode of preparation, the troublesome and tedious operations of BOILING & STRAINING ARE AVOIDED.—Lancet, July 29 & Oct. 14.

The great success of this Food is a convincing proof that it perfectly fulfils its object.

REPORT BY DR. HASSALL.

"I have subjected the Food prepared by Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE to full examination and analysis, in both its uncooked and cooked conditions; and I find it to be eminently adapted for the Food of Infants and Invalids, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility.

"ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.Lond.,
Author of 'Food and its Adulteration;' Semi-Physician to the Royal Free Hospital."

Sold in Tins, 1s., 2s., 5s., & 10s. each.
BARCLAY AND SONS; CROSSE AND BLACKWELL; EDWARDS AND CO.

NEW PREPARATIONS FOR OPHTHALMIC USE, INTRODUCED BY MR. ERNEST HART.

DISCS OF GELATINE IMPREGNATED WITH—
ATROPINE, CALABAR BEAN EXTRACT, JODIDE OF POTASSIUM, MORPHIA, ERGOTINE, BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM, BROMIDE OF AMMONIUM.

See The Lancet, Jan. 16th, 1864; Mr. Ernest Hart’s Paper on the Use of Gelatine as an Ophthalmic Medium. Also, 5th, April 16th; On the Atropinised and Calabarised Gelatine. "These transparent discs dissolve admirably in contact with the moistened conjunctiva. Nothing can be imagined more practical."—Annales d'Oculistiques, June 30th, 1864.

THE PANCREATIC EMULSION: a New Remedial Agent.

Originated by Dr. DOBELL, Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest.
Vide The Lancet, Nov. 11th and 18th.

This Preparation is now made on an extensive scale, and the Price is therefore considerably Reduced.

N.B.—The TRUE PANCREATIC EMULSION has an acid reaction, and is readily miscible with water or milk.

Preparations in IMITATION of it have an alkaline reaction, and are not miscible with water or milk.

SAVORY & MOORE,
NEW BOND STREET;
1, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park; 29, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square.

NEWBERY'S NEW GLUTEN CAPSULES.
COPAIBA, COPAIBA AND CUBES, AND COPAIBA AND CITRATE OF IRON.

GLUTEN versus GELATINE. — GLUTEN AS AN ENVELOPE IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR.

Beautifully made; egg shape.
Regular in size.
Contains no air-bubbles.

More convenient to take,
Smaller than those of other makers.
Though containing equal quantity.
Bottles of 30 Capsules, 2s. A liberal allowance to the Profession.

FRANCIS NEWBERY & SONS (Established A.D. 1746), 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS & INVALIDS.

Prepared strictly from the Formula of Baron Liebig, by

HOOPER,
OPERATIVE CHEMIST,

Sold in Tins, 1 lb., 1s.; 3 lb., 2s. 6d.; 6 lb., 5s., by all Chemists and Druggists, and direct from Mr. Hooper’s Establishments.
7, PALL MALL EAST, And 55, GROSVENOR STREET.
Original Communications.

PAPERS ON DERMATOLOGY.

No. II.

ECZEMA.

By T. W. BELCHER, M.A., M.D.Dub.,

YELLOW, CENSOR, AND EXAMINER, KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND; PHYSICIAN TO THE DUBLIN DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES; AND EDITOR OF "NELIGAN ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN." 2ND EDITION, 1860.

(Continued from page 322.)

E. C., a female child, aged three years and a half, residing at Tristramton, was brought to me at the Dispensary for Skin Diseases on the 24th of March, 1864, with a cutaneous eruption of several months' standing on the scalp. Her general health had not been very good, and she presented a very cæchetic appearance. The eruption may shortly describe under the term eczema capitatis. It was preceded by heat, tingling, and itching; no clear information could be had as to the appearance of distinct vesiæcles; serous exudation had continued for a considerable time; scabs appeared in some places, and from a few of them pus had exuded; cracks or fissures were discernible in other parts; and still further might be noticed what, to an ordinary observer, seemed scales. These caused the patient much itching. At the time of her first visit the hair was partly falling off.

I directed the hair to be cut close, and kept so by repeated use of the scissors; to keep the scalp clean, and to apply with a brush the strong tincture of iodine, which I generally use for such purposes. It is made with methylated spirit instead of with proof spirit; and in this I think it has a great advantage over the official preparation in any affections for which the local use of tarry preparations, or of medicines allied thereto, may be thought desirable.

The application was repeated several times, and during this period she occasionally took alternative powders of mercury with chalk.

On the 4th of April (1864), she showed symptoms of what is often called "a bad state of the system," by the breaking out of small boils on the scalp.

Cod-liver oil, in drachm doses, thrice daily, was given from this date; and on the 10th of May she was discharged cured of the skin disease, and very much improved in her general health.

I shall now give an illustration of a different form of eczema.

J. H., aged 19, by occupation a porter, was admitted to the Dispensary on the 28th of April, 1865, with a (nearly) circular eczematous eruption on both arms and legs, and on the scrotum. I arrived at the conclusion that it was a case of eczema impetiginosum for the following reasons:

From some of the patches arose a serous, from others a sero-purulent exudation; but on nearly all there was to be seen a constant formation of yellowish-brown scales.

The quantity of the discharge was very great in this case; I have never seen it greater in any other, and it was a source of much inconvenience as well as annoyance to the patient, who had all the while to follow his daily labour. The tincture of iodine was applied here after the manner detailed in the last case; it was frequently repeated, and throughout the patient took the solution of the arseniate of soda (Pearson's solution) in three-minim doses, thrice daily. At first he took it in infusion of quassia; after a while this was changed to infusion of gentian; and finally, the vehicle used was infusion of cascara. The patient steadily improved, and all traces of the disease having for a short time disappeared, he was discharged, apparently cured, on the 21st of July, taking the arsenical mixture up to that day. His treatment lasted about three months.

He was very well ever since until the middle of last month (March, 1866), when he again came to the Dispensary with a very slight return of his former malady. I may return to his case in a future paper.

Eczema in a more ordinary and more closely typical form occurs frequently on the scalp of infants during teething. On reference to my private case-book, I find that just about the same time (April, 1865), I was attending a gentleman's child, aged about five months, who was affected in this way. The tincture of iodine was tried in this case also, and when it had stopped the complaints "weeping," I resorted to ointments to allay the intolerable itching which the little patient felt. I tried first of all Prof. Maenamarra's "Ceratum lauro-cerasii" (see his edition of "Neligan's Medicines," p. 292). This soon lost its effect, and then I tried with more success a cerate of cold cream with chlorof orm, twenty minims to the ounce. Finally, I continued to succeed with this cerate of cold cream and chloroform. The cerate was kept in a stopped phial, and throughout the child had a more or less purgative and occasionally purgative, medicines.

I think we may deduce some practical lessons from the consideration of eczema as brought under our notice by these cases.

The first is this: that the eczema of books and of the practice of eczema are not always identical.

In my experience the purely typical disease is not so often met with as the complicated. I here take the term complication in its widest sense, as not only comprising the complication of eczema with other distinct cutaneous diseases, but also, and chiefly, the complication of the typical form with one or more of its known varieties.

In the first of the cases just detailed the eruption of Eczema capitis any complication; but had we seen it earlier, we probably should have noticed the typical form which passed away with the acute inflammatory stage, on one part of the scalp, and the disease as it appeared on the 24th of March, 1864, on other parts.

In the second case it was clearly complicated in the sense now proposed. On the 8th of May, 1865, a severe eczematous eruption was induced by me in the Dublin Quarterly Journal (page 324), a very remarkable case, to which I have particularly referred in my edition of "Neligan on the Skin" (page 105). Here the patient had, at the same time—1, on the right arm, a typical eczematous eruption (vesicular); 2, on the left arm an impetiginous eruption; 3, on the left cheek an erythematous blush. In a fortnight after, the diseased skin of the left arm became "rimous"—the eczema mendil of Hebra and the French eczema.

I may further observe, in connexion with this subject, that greasy applications are not favourites of mine in eczematous cases. I find that they rarely do good. The local treatment which I mostly adopt is such as I have already described; where itching is troublesome, stipping with infusion or decoction of bran is of great service, and meal of starch, applied night and morning, in almost every case "mops" the weeping, and fits the case for the local application of iodine. In intractable cases where the skin is in the scaly stage, and where there is no infiltration, I repeatedly have used Hebra's tincture, or tinctura aponi viridula cum pic, with good effect, and I can confidently recommend it. Its composition and mode of application I quote from my edition of Neligan, p. 114—:"This con-
sists of equal parts of tar, soft soap, and methylated spirit. It should be applied twice daily, suffered to dry on the skin, and washed off with soft soap or petroleum soap; the only kinds, I may add, which ought to be used in this disease. This preparation, as its name denotes, was invented by Professor Hebra of Vienna, and was recommended to me by Dr. McCall Anderson of Glasgow, about two years ago.

But it is on the constitutional treatment that I place most reliance in cases of eczema. Iodide of potassium is good, but arsenic is much better; and I never met a case yet that stayed with me long enough and was not cured.

One of my patients, for instance, had eczema of the side of the nose, and had long been under various physicians, who supposed it useless to try a cure. He never dared to try a cure, but it can be done, and only by combined perseverance on the part of both patient and physician. Most of the cases I have met with have been with Dr. This and Dr. That; but, with scarcely an exception, none of the many doctors has had fair play from the patients. The patient generally gets dissatisfied when not cured at once, especially when the disease gets aggravated, as it almost always does immediately preceding the amelioration caused by continuous arsenical treatment.

Another capital error is not to continue the constitutional treatment for some months after apparent cure. This is instanced in the second case given in this paper.

The patient reappears in eight months with the disease in a mild form. It should be remembered that medicines and methods of treatments which are useless in one case will be quite useless in another, which to all appearance may be similar.

I heard a story lately of an archdeacon who dabbled in physics at his country living. He invested in Neligan's work, and commenced to treat the skin diseases of his parishioners. He tried one remedy advised by Dr. Neligan; success did not attend his efforts, and he pronounced Neligan's work no good.

Perhaps few conditions retard the cure of eczema in old persons so much as mental depression. This condition I have found to exist when the longcontinued use of one medicine seems to them quite useless. "Nothing is being done for me," says the patient. Well, in such case I would say continue the arsenic, or other remedy as the case may be, changing the vehicle frequently. This will be found to have been illustrated in the second case given in the January number of the same review, by which the patient took arsenic in three different infusions. I now think it answers well enough to give it in water, with some colouring matter in it to prevent mistake.

Except to dermatologists, the question, what is the essential lesson in eczema, is it a vesicle or not? is of minor importance; seeing that whether eczema be held to include the vesicles or not, the great bulk of these diseases, or varieties, resolves itself into one principle, and may be practically the same. I will not here enter into the nature and cause of eczema and the law of elementary lesions, nor shall I pit Hebra and the Germans against Willan, and Hardy and the French against the English school. I have entered more fully into this part of the subject in my edition of Neligan, which is new.

For the more fashionable theory I may refer to Hebra's views, as fully explained by his pupil and friend, Dr. McCall Anderson of Glasgow, in his monograph on eczema; and also to a review on skin diseases in the British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review for this month. For the other side—the views of the school of Willan—see an exhaustively-written paper by that learned physician, Dr. Tilbury Fox.

The Paris Moniteur of Sunday contains a list of 300 medals—namely eighteen in gold, 178 in silver, and 112 in bronze—granted at the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture by the French Royal Society of Physicians, for the purposes of the medical profession who proved during the late visitation of cholera and smallpox, and devotedness in the care of the sick. The Moniteur points out 122 instances of private heroism on this occasion, which proves that, notwithstanding the silence observed by the official papers during the visitation, it was of a sufficiently serious nature to justify the public alarm.

CASE OF SPECTRAL ILLUSIONS.

By BENJAMIN BELL, F.R.O.S.E.

(Read before the Royal Medical-Chirurgical Society, Edinburgh, April 4.)

The following case seems to possess considerable value in a scientific point of view, from the rare circumstance that the effect of its interesting form of delusion is to bring into play not only the faculties, but the sense of sight, showing false perceptions to be illusory, and is able to describe them in a very intelligent and graphic manner. She is a lady, considerably beyond eighty, of healthy constitution and vigourous mind, still takes a lively interest in passing events, and is surrounded by a circle of friends and acquaintances who cultivate her society for their active nature, and the mental and moral qualities, which the patient, according to his friends, is ready to mention, that for more than a year, she has been barred from both reading and writing, employments in which she previously took great pleasure, by the partial formation of cataract in both eyes. Although vision is thus considerably impaired, she is by no means in darkness, but is able to recognize large objects, and, to a certain extent, the characters of her intimate friends. In other respects she enjoys good health, without being exempted from occasional catarhal affections and temporary disturbances of the digestive function.

In the month of July, 1865, she began to be annoyed by noises which she likened to the ringing of bells of various sizes; some of them small and clear, other so loud and deep in their tone as to resemble church bells in close proximity to their beds. Of the sensation of sight, she observed on the curtains and on the walls of the room a variety of beautiful landscapes, in some of which were figures of men, women, and children, which occasionally seemed to be in motion. These landscapes underwent frequent changes in the manner of what are called dissolving views. Sometimes, in place of them, every surface—the bedclothes, the curtains, the walls, was covered with tasteful patterns of tattooing or carving in wood. Not unfrequently the air of the apartment was occupied with what seemed to be a dense fall of snow. These false visual perceptions were little influenced by the amount of light or by closing the eyelids, although they were more distinct at certain periods of the day than at others. The noises, however, were invariably loudest and most distressing during the night.

As a general rule, the pulse was unaffected. There were no indications of cerebral congestion; no flushing, no headache, no giddiness. Her most comfortable time was for an hour or two after retiring for the night, when she usually partook of a moderate allowance of gin and warm water. She was in the custom of falling asleep almost immediately, and of awaking free from both the ringing of bells and the visual phantasm. Both the visual and auditory annoyance, however, were sure to return after a short interval, and the remainder of the night was spent very uncomfortably.

Various things were tried without obvious benefit—iron, opium, henbane, aconite. The stomach being in some degree out of order, probably from continued sleeplessness and mental excitement, the following, containing rubarb, potash, and calumba. Under the use of these, in sufficient doses to regulate the bowels, considerable improvement took place, the noises becoming greatly moderated and the phantasmata much less vivid.

About the end of September the temporary improvement ceased, and the phenomena underwent a remarkable modification. Instead of landscapes and carved work, she now saw innumerable female heads and busts covering every surface on which she turned her eyes—the bed, the curtains, the walls of the room, the carpet, and even the persons of her attendants. All the countenances were pleasant to look upon, some of them very beautiful; no two faces were alike, and none, at this time, bore any resemblance to people she had ever seen before. The costume and mode of arranging the hair were quite different from what we meet with in the present day. The faces
were varied every morning, sometimes more frequently than their usual hours, and the style of dress underwent corresponding changes. The spaces left between the full-sized forms were filled by others, in a smaller scale. If, as sometimes happened, one of the larger faces was seen in the space previously occupied by a real picture suspended on the wall of the room, it was always observed to be accurately in the centre of the frame. All these heads had the appearance of exquisitely finished pictures, and were exclusively female, the majority of them young and beautiful.

On the 11th of October the faces were, for the first time, attended by women, with strongly-marked features and dark eyes, which glared with a roused, unrestful expression and wanted to move. On the 12th they were still masculine, but milder in expression, and a certain number seen in profile. Next day the portrayals suddenly disappeared, and were succeeded once more by representations of beautiful carved work in oak and mahogany, such as baskets filled with flowers and other things of an analogous nature; these being revealed, in their turn, by tabular inscriptions, apparently in a foreign language, which she was quite unable to decipher. Another day came, and all these things were superseded by an array of female heads, with a few men interspersed, among whom she recognized the well-known features of Dr. Thomas Chalmers and a profile of Professor Miller.

Subsequently to this, for several weeks, the human faces gave place to an inexhaustible succession of wood carvings, apparently, as before in oak and mahogany, of flowers, geometrical figures, and patterns of female ornaments.

Early in December the faces returned in great numbers, and were much more distracting and oppressive, from the circumstance that, instead of resembling portraits as formerly, they were now entirely life-like, both in size and colour. Moreover, the eyes were now known to move, and were full of meaning. The great majority were youthful and good-looking, with the hair tastefully combed back from the forehead, and in some instances powdered. On the curtain, at the foot of her bed, she could count ten rows of these countenances, with eight individuals in each row. Occasionally she recognized her deceased husband in some guise; but this, like the other instances already mentioned, was an exception to the general experience, that the countenances had never been seen before.

Towards the close of the year the faces became, if possible, still more distracting to my patient. They were intensely life-like, the eyes moving, and even the mouths opening and shutting in a very disagreeable manner. Sometimes a small picture or fac-simile of the individual would emerge from the eye or mouth, and then gradually elongation of the face took the place of the original. The faces answering to this description were very numerous—men, women, children. They were no longer arrayed in the costume of a former generation, but in the garb of the present day; and many of both sexes were eminently handsome. It was noticed at this time, as on one or two previous occasions, that the illusions became greatly moderated, contemporaneously with the accession of a certain degree of her intellect.

During January, 1806, a good many variations took place in the phenomena, the figures being one day numerous, large, and disagreeable, on another day, small, bright, and beautiful, gracefully arranged upon a straw-coloured surface, like a vision of fairyland. As formerly noticed, they invariably disappeared at once when she had swallowed her allowance of gin and water on retiring to rest. The same effect was produced on one or two occasions during the days, when, in consequence of the illusions being more oppressive and distracting than ordinary, she had recourse, after some persuasion, to the same remedy. At this period the effect of an opiate was again fairly tried, but little benefit was experienced, and it seemed to derange the system.

The beginning of February there has been a gradual but very decided amelioration. During a few days, in place of human figures, she saw in one corner of the apartment, a group of beautiful grey horses, as large as life, and, at the foot of her bed, a crowd of tortoise-shell kittens, with their eyes intently directed towards her. These living objects were succeeded once more by patterns of embroidery and wood-carving, and, several times lately, on awaking from sleep, about two o'clock, she has seen five male heads peering at her over the foot-board of the bed, while she seldom fails to see in one corner, a pleasant looking young matron quietly engaged with her work. Generally speaking, her condition is much more comfortable than it was for many months; the noises are now quite bearable; she takes her food with considerable relish, and has recovered her former unerring faithfulness and long continued distraction had well-nigh taken away.

The chief point of interest in the foregoing history, is the perfect conviction on the part of the lady herself that the perceptions of which she was conscious had no external or tangible origin. As they were confirmed neither by her own sense of touch, nor by the senses of her friends, her sound judgment pronounced them to be illusory; had she been incapable of thus exercising her reasoning faculty, she must have fallen into the error of other persons, similarly affected, and have believed the perceptions to be real. In strict language, they are real; as real as the normal perceptions of sight and hearing, of which we are all conscious. But there is this distinction, that these abnormal perceptions are subjective in their cause, depending upon a condition of the brain and organs of the body, whereas, normal perceptions are objective, and caused by impressions made, on extra, on the nervous structures of the eye and ear. The physical causes of these subjective perceptions are necessarily very obscure. That they are independent of organic change of structure is more than probable, from the very noticeable fact, that the psychical phenomena were undergone in such variations, and sometimes ceased entirely. May we suggest, that whatever lesions of a permanent nature may sometimes be discovered after death, either in the substance or in the membranes of the brain, these illusory perceptions are occasioned by more or less disturbance of the capillary circulation in certain structures intimately connected with sight and hearing—namely the corpora quadrigemina and the auditory ganglion?

Mr. Craig of Batts, has published a remarkable case, in which spectral illusions, resembling in many points those which I have described, continued to recur during the long period of twelve years, and were ultimately superseded by serious and fatal lesions of the brain.

Some years ago, I attended a lady, upwards of sixty, who had been for a long time afflicted with an abiding fear of the spectres, and so keen was her terror, that she compared it to the clashing together of metallic vessels. It continued for several years, uninflected by treatment. One day, I found her rejoicing in a sudden and complete cessation of the morbid sounds; before the lapse of many hours, she had an apoplectic seizure with hemiplegia. She recovered her senses and lived a paralyzed for some years; but the noises never returned. A post-mortem examination could not be obtained.

These instances confirm the very obvious conclusion, that perceptions, depending on subjective causes, whatever the exact nature of these may be, are sources of anxiety, particularly in persons well advanced in years, with whom the vascular system is prone to fatty degeneration and other morbid changes.

It appears to me, that the medical treatment ought to be regulated by a due regard to all the circumstances of the case, and not by any preconceived theory.

In the case related in these pages, there has never appeared to be any call for depletion; and, indeed, the opposite plan of procedure has generally afforded at least temporary benefit. On the other hand, it was found in Mr. Craig's case, that any addition to the small quantity of

* Edin. Med. and Surgical Journal, No. 129. To Mr. Craig's account are appended some valuable pathological observations by Dr. David Craigie, which will amply repay a careful perusal.
of wine, to which the patient restricted himself, always increased the number and vividness of the images.

Let me add, in conclusion, that, as the foregoing, in which abnormal perceptions are accompanied by an unclouded state of the mind, capable of recognizing their true nature, may give us insight into recorded instances of spectral illusions in which the mind itself was in all probability disordered. Need we wonder also at the psychical phenomena exhibited in fever, in phrenitis, in delirious tremors, when, in addition to the presence of the encephalos associated with sight and hearing, we have reason to believe that the whole cerebral mass is more or less affected, either by inflammatory action or by a poisoned condition of the blood, when we know that it is possible for such an infinite variety of landscapes and figures, animate and inanimate, to be spread before the mental eye of one who is free from one of those conditions.

REMARKABLE CASE OF TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD, ATTENDED WITH COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Noted by AUSTIN S. MELDON, LICENTIATE OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF STROGOGS, IRELAND; LICENTIATE IN MIDWIFERY, ETC. ETC.

The following remarkable and interesting case of transfusion of blood from one human being to another occurred in Berlin a few days since:

Early on Monday morning, the 12th inst., a young man, residing in the Neuen Friedrichstrasse, was found apparently lifeless on the floor of his apartment.

Dr. Baltz was immediately in attendance, and declared it to be a case of poisoning by carbolic acid gas (Kohlenoxydgas). He had the body at once removed to a spacious room having free access of air. Artificial respiration was had recourse to, and every effort made, both by Dr. Baltz and Dr. Sachs to resuscitate the man. At first there seemed but little hope; but perseverance soon brought its reward, and every one could feel the satisfaction of perceiving a return of the natural respiration, accompanied by a feeble pulse. The patient gradually improved, and there now seemed every prospect of recovery. Towards two o'clock, however, the pulse became almost imperceptible; the respiration became slow and short, and in fact, all the symptoms of approaching death began to develop themselves.

As the last resource Dr. Baltz proposed the operation of transfusion. Professor Geheimerath Martin consented to operate, and at three o'clock, assisted by his son, as well as by Drs. Baltz and Sachs, he introduced a previously well-warmed tube into the median vein and slowly injected blood. The result was extraordinary: the pulse increased in strength, the respiration became deeper, the eyes opened, and the patient had the satisfaction of perceiving a return of the natural respiration, accompanied by a feeble pulse. The patient gradually improved, and there now seemed every prospect of recovery. Towards two o'clock, however, the pulse became almost imperceptible; the respiration became slow and short, and in fact, all the symptoms of approaching death began to develop themselves.

The act was performed by Dr. Baltz, and the patient was removed to the hospital, and on the second day he was up and about, and in about a month he was perfectly restored.

RASPECT OF THE MEDICAL JOURNALS.

April 14

The Lancet alludes to the investigations about to be held into the state of the London workhouse inmates by Drs. Smith and Mr. Farnall, under the direction of the Poor-law authoritie. It is gratifying to find the value of the researches of the Commissioners is thus officially recognized.

Drs. Farre and Lancaster seem to differ on the subject of the prevalence of infanticide in the English metropolis. The former has read a paper before the Statistical Society on the high rate of infantile mortality in these realms. It seems likely that the surgeons will emulate the example set by their obstetric brethren, and that we may soon expect a publication of statistical documents.

Our contemporary regards with satisfaction the reappearance of Dr. Sharpey to the Medical Council. Dr. Turke writes to the Lancet, and very properly complains of the unjust and hypercritical remarks made by Dr. Forbes Winslow in reviewing the evidence given by the former before the Capital Punishment Commission.

The cattle plague returns show a very marked decrease in the number of cases.

Mr. T. Carr-Jackson describes a case of large fibro-areolar tumour of the thigh in a young man who was exhibited to the Pathological Society. The growth resembles that often met with in the scrotum.

Dr. Dodgson gives a case of cerebral disease in which the power of speech was lost, and where the lesion was found to be in the neighbourhood of that spot where that faculty was localized by M. Broca—viz., the third convolution on the left anterior cerebral lobe.

A number of cases are alluded to in the Middlesex Hospital in which Mr. Do Morgan's plan of painting the surface of all wounds with a forty-grain solution of chloride of zinc was adopted, apparently with the best effects.

The Lancet and the Medical Times and Gazette report that we learn that Dr. Richardson is at present engaged in a series of experiments with regard to the combination of stiopics and caustics with the ether spray in the instrument now so largely used by the profession.

Dr. Salisbury's observations on the influence of low organisms in producing intermittent and remittent fevers are certainly novel, and if corroborated will mark out a new road in medicine.

The Lancet reports that the explosion in the execution of the expectation of ague patients—

1. Cryptogamic spores are carried aloft above the surface at night, in the damp exhalations which appear after sunset; they fall again after the sun rises.

2. These bodies rise from thirty-six to sixty feet, never above the summit of the damp night mists or exhalations, and intermittent fever observes the same limits in its occurrence.

3. The day air of ague districts is free from the 'bodies' in question.

Dr. Bowerbank gives his experience of cholera as gathered during its outbreak in Jamaica, the letter is highly interesting and well worth perusal: although he does not describe it as a cure, he tells us that in the seventeen cases in which the patients were used by the patients internally, not a death occurred, the fact is worth remembering. He gives us some startling instances of persons buried alive.

From the British Medical Journal we learn that the bravery of Mr. Llewellyn, the Surgeon of the Alabama who perished in the discharge of his duties to the wounded, has excited the most wholesome feelings of admiration in India. Dr. Partridge of the Bengal army writes to the governors of Charing-cross Hospital, enclosing £336 13s. 5d, the amount subscribed to the Llewellyn fund, with a request that it may be allocated by the Hospital authorities in such a way that Dr. Herbert Llewellyn's name may be perpetuated. We are, glad to see a prospect of the testimonial fever showing symptoms of a more healthy and practical aspect than formerly evidenced by commemorative but useless statues and medals.
TREATMENT OF DELIRIUM TREMENS BY CAPSICUM.  
(Under the care of Dr. LYONS.)

The following case is a well-marked instance of the efficacy of this somewhat unusual plan of treatment: —

The patient, a man aged 40, by occupation a warehouseman in a wine-merchant's establishment, was admitted into the Whitworth Hospital on 25th March. He presented the usual symptoms of delirium tremens, wandering, illusions, tremor, attempts to get out of bed, loss of sleep, sweating, a certain amount of pyrexial disturbance, and required a special attendant to control and keep him in bed, and ultimately the straw waistcoat had to be employed.

The statements of his wife, and subsequently of himself, as to his previous habits were most unsatisfactory and not a little contradictory. About four years previously he had suffered a severe shock, under circumstances connected with loss of the greater part of his pecuniary resources. It was alleged that he was not an habitual drinker, nor at any time a drinker to excess; statements little in keeping with his symptoms and appearance on admission.

Five days previous to admission he was seized early in the morning with shivering, sense of choking, and violent pain in the head. On the following day mental wandering and illusions began to display themselves, accompanied subsequently with flushing of the face, occasional wild raving, and violent delirium.

When seen on the 25th, he presented the well-marked phenomena of delirium tremens, and for many days and nights had had no sleep.

Dr. Lyons having, on more than one occasion, previously employed with success the treatment by capsicum, specially recommended to his notice by his friend, Dr. Kinnear, Director of the Melville Royal Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, determined to give it a further trial in this case, in which, for various reasons, it appeared to be indicated, and ordered the patient thirty grains of the powder of capsicum, to be made into a bolus and administered immediately. The dose was taken without any difficulty, notwithstanding that some slight burning sensations were felt in the mouth and throat for a time, and a sense of diffused warmth through the stomach and bowels for a brief period subsequently. In less than one hour after the bolus was taken he fell into a quiet sleep, and some three or four hours subsequently awoke, perfectly calm, conscious, and convalescent. It is much to be regretted that notwithstanding that he was perfectly reasonable, and in all respects quite free from any symptoms whatever of the condition of delirium tremens, a draught containing 30 minimis of guuta nigra was administered about 10 a.m., this medicine having been ordered in the morning, to provide for the possible failure of the capsicum dose; but of the efficacy and satisfactory result of the former no reasonable doubt can remain. No stimulants were employed at any time in this case. Convalescence was rapidly established, and the man left hospital in a day or two, himself and his wife in no little degree surprised at the almost magical effect produced by the dose of so familiar an article as that employed.

The results obtained by Dr. Lyons in the use of this drug fully bear out the experience acquired on a far larger scale of observation in the West Indies and in the Melville Hospital by Dr. Kinnear, Dr. Lawson, and others of his distinguished colleagues in the public service at home and abroad. In the records of the Melville Hospital not less than from seventy to eighty cases are reported to have been successfully treated by the sole use of this drug in single or repeated doses, ranging from one scruple upwards. No gastric disturbance or other unpleasant symptom has been at any time noticed.

As a stimulant of great and immediate efficacy, Dr. Lyons considers that its action may be explained by the direct influence it exerts upon the gastric expansions of the vagi, and so indirectly upon the cerebro-spinal centres. The phenomena of the disease he considers to point to a double condition of stimulated excitement and partial paralysis of distinct and perhaps opposite portions of the nervous system.

For general employment it cannot be doubted that, as pointed out by Dr. Lyons, the use of capsicum offers many advantages over either opium or digitalis. In cases of recurrent delirium tremens associated, as they often are, at a somewhat advanced period of life, with fatty degeneration of the heart, both the latter drugs are very distinctly contraindicated, and their use has not infrequently been attended with results far from satisfactory, even when free from fatal result, which has not always been the case.

MEATH HOSPITAL.

CASES UNDER THE CARE OF MR. PORTER.  
Reported by ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, M.D.

During the past month the advantages of local anaesthesia, according to Dr. Richardson's method, have been very fully tested in many operations by Mr. Porter, senior surgeon to the hospital. The following are a selection from his cases:

Case 1.—Sarah Halahan, aged 18, admitted with the left upper extremity rendered almost useless from an extensive webbed cicatrix, the result of a burn, occupying the flexure of the elbow, and binding the forearm to the arm. The ether spray was applied to the cicatrical tissue previous to its division, which was made without the girl feeling any pain.

Case 2.—Jane Hanlon, aged 19, was admitted, anxious for the removal of an unsightly blackened scar, about half an inch in length, on the middle of her forehead, caused by a blow from a piece of coal received about two years since. The ether spray having been applied, the cicatrix was excised without her feeling any pain.

Case 3.—John Keough, aged 60, afflicted with an abscess in the scalp, the result of cryspiels. The ether spray having been applied, the abscess was opened without any complaint of pain.

Case 4.—Mary Ounlon, aged 40. The displaced flap of a wound in the palm of the right hand required removal, which was done without pain after the application of the ether spray.

Case 5.—Christopher Curtis, aged 45, afflicted with a fanny tumour of twelve years' growth, about the size of a turkey egg, on the back of the neck. The ether spray having been applied, the tumour was excised without any pain during the first incision.

Case 6.—John Tobin, aged 11; an abscess in the left eyelid, opened without pain, after the application of ether.

Case 7.—Mary Dorsey, aged 60, admitted with an anthrax, about two, and a half inches in diameter, situated above the right shoulder, midway between the back and front of the neck. The ether spray was applied with two instruments, and the surface having been frozen, a crucial incision was made without any complaint of pain on the part of the patient.

The majority of the cases selected by Mr. Porter for the trial of local anaesthesia have been peculiarly suited for its successful employment, being those in which the operations involved but comparatively superficial structures. No application was made to the skin preliminary to the distribution of the spray, the rapid action of the ether preventing the occurrence of the painful sensations which sometimes precede the congelation when the action is
prolonged. In such cases as 3 and 6, an additional advantage is derived from this method, the contraction of the tissues under the influence of cold assists in the evacuation of pus and the obliteration of the cavity of an abscess. In none of Mr. Porter's cases did there appear to be any delay to an early union, neither was reaction painful. The most extreme degree of conglutination is not necessarily unfavourable with a discussion upon local analgesia in the Imperial Society of Surgery of Paris, on March 14, M. Broca mentioned a case where Robert removed the great toe so concealed that during the operation the assistants could hear the flakes of ice cracking under the bistoury. There was no pain, no blood was lost, and the flap healed by the first intention. The employment of two instruments, necessary in Case 7, from the extent of the surface to be rendered insensible, has been obviated by the construction by Dr. Richardson of a multiple instrument combining three distinct jets, movable to various angles, worked with a single pair of small bellows which can act effectively upon a surface of the body three inches long by two wide. The ether employed by Mr. Porter was pure, free from methylated compounds which cause irritation of the skin, left no persistent colour on evaporation, and boiled briskly in the warm hand.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

(Under the care of Dr. MAPOTHER.)

The following case is given with a view to bear out the usefulness of the treatment ordinarily adopted by Dr. Mapother in cases of Bright's disease. The history and the symptoms of it correspond to a large extent to those of another case reported in The Medical Press and Circular for the 4th April:—

J. K., aged 52, a married man, by trade a tailor, and resident of Dublin, was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital on 3rd April, 1866. About three years ago he was an inmate of the same hospital, and was then affected with oedema of both legs.

On the present occasion he was somewhat similarly affected, but the swelling is now greater than it was three years since.

He traces this oedema to exposure to wet and cold when engaged in his trade about a fortnight before the 30th of March. At the latter date the swelling began, and gradually increased up to the time of his admission to hospital. He did not complain of anything else, save some cough and difficulty of breathing. He passes urine in normal quantity.

As in the former case, just referred to, he was directed to take a tincture of potash mixture, also one drachm of compound powder of jalap every night.

I saw him for the first time on the 4th of April, when Dr. Mapother tested his urine for albumen, and by the ordinary nitric acid test it was found in considerable quantity.

On the 12th instant I had another opportunity of seeing him in company with his medical adviser. He was then very much better; the oedema had completely disappeared, and so indeed had most of the symptoms for which he had obtained admission to hospital. His urine was tested this day, and its sp. gr. was ascertained to be 1014. It was also tested for albumen—none whatever could be found; but the urine contained much colouring matter.

The practical point in this case, as in the former one, is the speedy amelioration which ensues from or after treatment like that here noted.

The Emperor of the French, at the suggestion of the Minister of Agriculture, has granted 300 medals—10 in gold, 178 in silver, and 112 in bronze—to those of the medical profession who, during the late visitation of cholera, evinced zeal and devotedness in the care of the sick.
was a triumph of surgery. In his (Mr. Curling’s) opinion the principal interest of the case consisted in the diagnosis which had been so carefully and successfully made—chiefly from the solid character of the feces which passed from the bladder, and from the free escape of urine by the rectum, that the opening from the bowel was in the larger bowel low down. He would endeavour to follow the author of the paper in confining his observations relating to colotomy to cases of non-malignant disease without obstruction. He believed that there were many cases of the kind to which the term colotomy was applied in cases of stricture of the rectum, with ulcera- tions and mucous growths, attended with an exhausting discharge, the patients going from hospital to hospital for relief, leading a miserable life, and ultimately dying of the disease. Mr. Pennell, whose interesting case of colotomy had been alluded to by Mr. Holmes, in his paper communicated to the Society sixteen years ago, remarked that he would have recourse to this operation in every case of in- curable stricture of the rectum, which produced severe suffering, and was beginning to destroy the health and undermine the constitution. He (Mr. Curling) was not aware that this suggestion had ever been acted on, until six weeks ago, when he was induced to perform the operation in the London Hospital on a man only twenty-seven years of age, who had an obstinate stricture and a discharge from the rectum. The man was not pressed to submit to the operation, but when the circumstances of the after-condition were fully explained to him he begged to have it done. He recovered favourably, and under tannic acid and chloride of zinc injections the discharge from the rectum was greatly re- duced; but it was too early to speak of the effect of the colotomy. He did not seem able to quadruplex and was unable to bring the intestines into the rectum. The patient was supposed to be a dangerous as well as a difficult operation. When performed in consequence of obstruction arising perhaps from cancerous disease, and delayed to the latest period, being referred to only as a dernier recours after a stoppage of three or four weeks, the opera- tion was necessarily fatal in many instances. Owing perhaps to accidental circumstances, it had fallen to his lot to perform an unusual number of these operations. His experience extended to fourteen cases; eleven he had per- formed himself, and he had assisted in three other cases. Now, in nine the operation was undertaken to relieve obstruction, in all from carcinomatous disease; five were fatal, and four recovered; but in none of the fatal cases was the obstruction of sufficient duration to allow of the operation. In the remaining five cases, in which there was no obstruction, the operation was performed to relieve the distressing symptoms of disease in the rectum. All of them recovered favourably. So that with this experience we are justified in saying that colotomy is not attended with any great danger. He had not met with any serious difficulty in opening the colon in the cases where no obstruction existed. He attached great importance to securing the bowel to the margins of the wound in the skin, so as to bring the gut near the surface, and to prevent feculent matter escaping into the sigmoid flexure below, as this was liable to be a source of trouble. He trusted that the satisfactory result of the author’s case, and the discussion which had taken place that evening, would tend to remove much of the prejudice which existed against it, being assured that it was capable of diminishing suffering and prolonging life in many cases of serious disease.

Mr. Holthouse could confirm the observations of Mr. Curling as to the great depth of the bowel from the surface in many of these cases, as well as to the necessity of securing the edges of the intestinal opening close to the cutaneous one. He (Mr. Holthouse) had had some experience in the performance of Amussat’s operation, and nothing was more striking than the difference of depth at which the colon was situated in different cases. When this intestine was distended above the seat of the opera- tion, it pressed towards the surface, producing such a stretching and apparent thinning of the super- ficial structures that a trocar might be thrust at once into the bowel without any fear of wounding the peritoneum. In other cases, on the contrary, the colon was empty and contracted, sometimes not larger than the finger, and lay at a great distance from the surface. This was the condition of the patient in the last case operated upon by him, and which indeed somewhat resembled that of Mr. Holmes, as a communica- tion, had been performed successfully to the intestine and the bladder. With the view of acquiring a better knowledge of the relative anatomy of the parts concerned in this opera- tion, and the appearances which indicate the proximity of the colon, Mr. Holthouse, some years ago, made a number of dissections of the region complicated. The parts were dissected both from before and from behind, and the follow- ing was the mode of proceeding:—The abdomen being opened and the small intestines removed, a large cart-pin was thrust directly backwards through the descending colon, one inch above the crest of the ilium, till it emerged through the skin in the loin. Taking the average of the cases examined, the lower end of the kidney was found to be two-thirds of an inch above the transverse part of the colon, and internal to it. The intestine itself lay on a layer of fat and the anterior lamella of the lumbar fascia, which separated it from the side, the fibers of the muscle of the rectum being attached to the fascia. Mr. Holthouse found that by the rectal and perineal opening Amussat’s operation, therefore, after cutting through the skin and subcutaneous tissue, together with the superficial muscles, one arrived at a very strong dense fascia (fascia lumborum) connected with the internal oblique and transversalis muscles externally, passing be- neath the outer margin of the erector spinae and in front of the rectus. He had no experience in dividing this layer of muscle, a layer of fat or omentum-like structure, which varies in thickness, comes into view, and immediately behind this is the uncovered portion of the colon. Mr. Holthouse regretted, with previous speakers, that colotomy was not more frequently resorted to, and, when performed, that it was not done earlier. He had on several occasions recommended its performance, but it was either declined or put off till too late. The case of Mr. Glazier (Mr. Pennell’s patient), which had been referred to by Mr. Holmes and Mr. Curling, was a striking example of what the operation could effect. Mr. Holthouse had had the advantage of seeing that gentleman when he was in Lon- don some years ago, and as evidence of the completeness of his recovery it might be mentioned that he was in the habit of walking. He informed Mr. Curling that he was walking frequering lodgings in Piccadilly to the Dock and lack again without any previous symptoms. His chief anxiety was lest the artificial anus should close up.

Mr. Curling rose again to state that he had under his care in the London Hospital, at the present time, two patients upon whom he had performed colotomy—one, to whose case he had already adverted, and another, a young man, aged 20, with cancerous disease of the rectum—with out obstruction. And he should be happy to show the cases to any Fellows interested in the subject. He would also add, that he had once operated in a case of extreme lateral curvature of the spine, and had succeeded in reaching the bowel above the anterior-superior spinous process of the ilium without opening the peritoneum. Dr. Martinez related a case of obstruction of the intestine, which was removed by injections of large quantities of olive oil.

Mr. Holmes then replied. He said that the peritoneal cavity was not opened in the operation. The difficulty in reaching the colon depended upon its being in an abnormal position—quite different, indeed, from its ordinary situa- tion; but he succeeded in reaching it in the mode described in the paper. Usually, as the colon was dis- tended, there was no difficulty in finding it, and this without opening the peritoneum; though this cavity had in many instances been laid open in this operation, and often without the knowledge of the surgeon. He thought
with Mr. Coote that the case was one of ulceration of tuberculous deposit, a form of disease by no means rare. He agreed that many cases in which Amussat's operation might be performed, with the result of prolonging life and affording much comfort, went now from hospital to hospital and were submitted to instrumental and other interference. Occasionally in these cases, after operation, the comfort of the patient was dreadfully interfered with from the difficulty of fitting an instrument to the opening, and from the constant escape of fœcal matter and its offensive odour. When the bowels acted at regular periods, and the pad could be well adjusted, the patient experienced much comfort.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

March 15th.

J. WALKER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

A paper was read by Dr. C. Meredith, on the duality of venereal ulcers.

The author observed that since the successive incorporations of the simple chancre, the chancerous bubo and blennorrhagia into the symptoms of syphilis by Villier, Nicolas Massa, and Brasseval, the disease has been described under two headings—bubo and blennorrhagia, and has been considered to be the product of two different diseases, one giving rise to a painful and transmissible by intercourse, the other to a constitutional disease, creating a diathesis. The assertion that the doctrine of the plurality of venereal diseases is new was unfounded, as it could be historically proved by reference to all the writers on affections of the genital organs from the most remote period up to the end of the fifteenth century, the epoch when the great epidemic broke out in Italy, during the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII. of France. All the contemporaries of that fearful calamity agree in saying that the disease was new, unheard of, and unseen before, refractory to all treatments that had hitherto been efficacious in combating affections of the genital organs. The celebrated and circumstantial description of the new disease by Fracastor, who lived long enough to observe its development, and set forth all the premonitory and successive symptoms of the various secondary evolutions of the disease, as they are observed at the present time. The confusion was effected by degrees and became consummated half a century later, when the contemporary observers of syphilis, as Fracastor had styled the new disease, had passed away. This confusion has held its ground for three centuries and a half, and it seems incomprehensible how so many eminent physicians have remained undetected and unassailed for so long a time, especially as, although the characteristic induration of the new ulcer has come down to us in one unbroken claim from the time of the great epidemic to the fifteenth century, it cannot be traced back beyond that period. Mr. Rolle argues that, if it be not admitted that the simple chancre, the chancerous bubo and blennorrhagia have, at a given time, been wrongly confused with syphilis, it must, at any rate, be admitted that it is syphilis itself, which has degenerated into the simple chancre, the chancerous bubo, and blennorrhagia. That argument I adopt. The hypothesis that "the differences observed in the chancre are due to the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the person, state of his health, or constitution, susceptibility or non-susceptibility to the reception of the disease, condition of the tissues in which the virus has been deposited, and source from which it has been obtained cannot be maintained, except the source which is everything, as M. Basserman demonstrates beyond dispute, in the tenth section of the second chapter of his Traité Des Affections de la Peau Symptomatiques de la Syphilis." The conclusions deduced from that are that the disease has been felt, truly felt only in the form of the symptoms, their progress, their course, and their greater or less disposition to give way or resist treatment; further, that neither age, nor sex, nor idiosyncrasies, nor temperaments, nor constitutions, nor bad sanitary habits, nor seasons, nor intercurrent diseases can be considered a determining cause of the generalization of syphilitic accidents in the system. The active analogy between the virus of syphilis and that of vaccine cannot hold good beyond the first stage. The two diseases inoculated in their first stage, both determine a diathesis, but beyond the first stage the two diatheses cannot be compared, inasmuch as the vaginal diathesis does not occur in the vesicle is transformed into a pustule, whereas syphilis is inconvertible in all its forms, even in the blood drawn from a syphilitic subject. With their own form and consequences, it is impossible to account for the fact that that most inveterate syphilizer, Dr. Lindman, who inoculated on himself the prodigious number of 2900 chancre, never produced an indurated chancre previous to inoculating himself with matter taken from ulcers on the tonsils of one of his friends in full syphilitic evolution. This same thing happened to Dr. Villermay of Lorraine. The theories of M. Langhult and Professor Bockeck to account for the various aspects and consequences of chancre rest on pure hypothesis, unsupported by facts, experiments, and observation. The doctrines of the dualistic school do not rest on theories and hypotheses; they are based on well-defined principles deduced from the teachings of M. Ricord, and generally admitted—viz., the whole chancre is to be found in the pus it secretes; the chancre of inoculation is always the analogue of the chancre that produced it. In other words, the identity of the effect is due to the identity of the cause, which is to be found in the symptoms themselves. The soft chancre and the infecting chancre once clearly established to be two independent nosological species, there is nothing contrary to the laws of pathology to find their coexistence in one or more spots in the same subject. The ulceration participating at the same time of both species of chancre is the character of the chancre mixte. This coincidence can happen but in three ways—First, by the contagious principles entering simultaneously at one point; second, by the infections being supposed on the local; third, by the local on the infections. These three modes of double contagion are illustrated by three observations of different concurrent diseases under Professor Robert, the second to M. Lindworm, and the third to M. Laroyenne in the "Annaire de la Syphilis, 1859." Much misapprehension results from the term chancre mixte, due to the necessity of nomenclature. It is a mismomer. The chancre mixte is not a nosological species; the term is meant to express the coexistence or coincidence of two distinct nosological species of ulcers of different contagious diseases on the same person. The doctrines of the dualistic school are here but pointed to, there is neither time nor space to enter into detail. Originality of ideas is not sought for, but the author merely desired to direct attention to a subject well worthy of elucidation by patient investigation.

To Mr. LANE.—I have made more than 1800 inoculations, always with a negative result.

Mr. Gascoyne.—If he denies the coexistence of the two chancre in the chancre mixte, he must deny the vaccino.
syphilitic chancre. Baumes and Sperino have mixed the pus of the simple chancre with vaginal matter, and have obtained first a chancre, and then vaccine.

Mr. De Meric.—The cause is that the affection had been described in a mess, hence the confusion.

Mr. James Lane said that having been connected with the Lock Hospital for some sixteen years, he had had many occasions to study the doctrines referred to by the author of the paper. He had heard of the soft sore since the close of the last century. He agreed with the author that there was a unity of syphilitic ulcers. He had thought it not much to the point what Fracastor said or those who lived long ago. The true date of the theory of dualism was fifteen years ago, when Dr. Basserean wrote his work on the subject. Now many facts he had seen were in direct opposition to the theory of a duality of syphilitic poison; syphilisation, for example, was every day showing the identity of the poisons. Some weeks ago he had wanted some fresh matter to syphilise a patient, and he took some pus from two sores on two individuals. The first one was a soft chancre, the second a typical hard chancre. He inoculated the matter from the front on one thigh, and of the other on the thigh on the same patient. The results were precisely similar as to incubation appearance of the ulcer, &c. This has been demonstrated by Agasse and Callot. Inoculations of the dualistic school is that the hard sore is not inoculable on any person who is affected with constitutional symptoms of syphilis. Now this we have had done over and over again. In order to make the hard sore inoculable, it is only necessary to irritate it and it becomes inoculable. At the same time he must observe that it had been often asserted that the soft matter was always true, since there was frequently great difficulty in getting inoculation to take, even from soft sores.

Mr. Gascoyne avowed himself a partisan of the school of the ancients. The source of the ulcer had a great deal to do with the form it assumed. From a hard chancre it was difficult to get any result from inoculation; and if matter was taken from a soft sore existing on a syphilitic patient, it was often followed by infection of the person who was inoculated by it. To get over such difficulties as these, the chancre mixte had been created. Dr. Mostyn had spoken of cases where a man had had what was called soft sores, which were afterwards followed by secondary symptoms. Some time ago a soldier, at the Lock Hospital, had had soft chancre of the penis. The matter taken from it and inoculated the thigh, and a hard chancre appeared there.

Mr. Coulson was an adherent to the dualistic school. Neither Mr. Lane nor Mr. Gascoyne had explained away the arguments used by writers of that school, although it was easy enough to give difficult and critical cases. He admitted that inoculations had succeeded in persons who were being syphilised, but, how was it in a virgin subject? Inoculations from hard chancre has always produced hard chancre in such persons. Syphilisation had certainly shown that some hard chancre might be inoculated from, when irritated by savine ointment, &c., but in other cases he had tried this could not be done, and he believed that Dr. Bidensek had failed entirely, when in Paris, to get any positive result from hard chancre. Now with soft chancre there was scarcely any trouble. He thought, too, with the authority of the paper, that the most serious point to the introduction of a hard sore at the end of the fifteen century.

Dr. C. Drysdale observed that certainly the partisans of the duality of venereal ulcers had a great deal to urge on their side. As a general rule, there could not be the least doubt that persons who contracted constitutional syphilis had been infected by persons who had either had a hard sore or had suffered from eruptions. In a number of cases of women infected by their husbands, he had found this to be the case. Still it was impossible to prove that soft sores did not give rise to secondary symptoms, since it contradicted the experience of so many excellent observers.

Again, syphilisation seemed to settle the question, since it had been proved over and over again by Boccek, &c., that matter either from inoculated soft sore or from soft sores, when inoculated on persons with constitutional syphilis, sooner or later failed to produce any effect. The matter from inoculated sores took a shorter time after the system was impregnated than that from soft sores. Probably the truth was, that the poison was the same, but in the case of the soft sore the inflammation ran so high as to block up the capillaries and prevent the syphilisation from going on; whilst, in the case of the hard sore, the poison entered like vaccine lymph, without causing any disturbance for some time, and thus infected the whole circulation.

Mr. Victor de Meric hardly knew to what camp he belonged. If we listened to the dualists, the poison of syphilis had only existed 300 years; during a part of this time Mr. Ricord had worked, and it was curious that it that gentleman should not have remarked what Basserean had asserted to be so constantly the case. He distrusted these elaborately-framed systems. Thus the dualistic theory was very enticing, if we left out of our minds the possibility of incubation. He thought that, at the present age of the question, it was impossible to arrive at a positive result. There might be something in the age of the person, &c., which was infectious, and he said that anyone who did not lie in the phenomena we had witnessed. Ricord himself mentioned the body of the individual infected as one part of the causation of the sore. We must think also that there might be an increased resistance in some persons. The creation of the mixed sore had caused much confusion. He did not feel inclined to pay much attention to the hybrid for vaccination. If a scab would produce a perfect vehicle, the analogy failed.

Mr. R. N. Dunn asked Dr. Meredith if he had not met with cases where secondary symptoms had followed a soft sore. Mr. Dunn had met with cases of this kind in his practice. He had a patient at present, a gentleman, he was treating for constitutional syphilis, who had been told by a Mr. Morgen, that as his case was a case of soft chancre he would not have secondary symptoms, but six weeks after the primary one he had healed a second sore appeared, with ulcerated sore throat.

EDINBURGH MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. Moir in the Chair.

The seventh meeting of the forty-fifth session of this Society was held in their Hall, 117, George-street, on the 4th of April, 1866, at eight p.m.

Dr. Grainger Stewart exhibited the following specimens:

1st. An hydatid cyst of the liver, of the size of a walnut, which contained a quantity of cheesy-looking matter with fatty granules and numerous echinococcus heads. It was derived from the body of a woman who had died of syphilitic affections. It was evidently undergoing a retrograde metamorphosis, and it appeared to have led to no symptom during life.

2nd. From the same liver a small vascular nesus was shown.

3rd. A series of specimens illustrating the changes undergone by syphilitic masses in the liver. The first stage were masses of fibrous tissue of a slightly translucent appearance. The second were masses of a more heavy non-transparent character. The third was characterised by an almost cestaceans appearance, with wasting of the tissues in the neighbourhood, and the formation of cica-
traces. This form of syphilitic mass was quite different (Dr. Stewart remarked) from the waxy syphilitic masses which he had previously described to the Society. The specimens were derived from a man who had died from syphilitic disease, under Dr. Stewart's care, in the Royal Infirmary.

4th. A specimen of cirrhosis of the liver, associated with syphilitic masses.

5th. A peculiar stricture of the duodenum, which had resulted from cicatriziation of an ulcer. The patient had been under Dr. Sanders' care. He was a tailor, 54 years of age, who had been for some years particularly beautiful in his health, but various dyspeptic symptoms, increasing in severity, some years before his death. In October, 1865, he had become so weak that he was obliged for the most part to keep his bed. He was admitted into the hospital in January of the present year. He had lost of appetite and complained of pyrosis and nausea, but not after eating. He vomited generally about one hour afterwards. He died exhausted. On post-mortem examination the only lesions found were in the duodenum and upper part of jejunum. Here there was a series of strictures dependent upon cica
trization of ulcers. Several other simple ulcers were found in that neighbourhood. The narrowest stricture was about the size of a crow-quill.

A peculiar form of cancer of the stomach and small intestine associated with minor's lung. The patient had also been under the care of Dr. Sanders; had been healthy, until the end of December, 1865, when he became dyspeptic, had pyrosis and vomiting; his bowels became very loose, the evacuations were watery, tar-coloured, and offensive. He also had great dropsey, but no albuminuria. He died exhausted, after gangrene, which followed on in
cisiveness of the intestines, particularly of the colon. The stomach was of normal size; at several points there was thickening of the submucous cellular tissue. In the duodenum and throughout a great part of the small intestine there were numerous similar thickening, mostly at the margins of the valvarus convivente. Some of these had ulcerated, and at other points cicatrization with a considerable deposit of pigment had occurred. The glands were swollen and infiltrated, but neither in them nor in any of the thickenings distinct cancer cells found. There were very numerous large nuclei. Dr. Stewart remarked that it was difficult to say positively what this lesion was. It certainly most closely resembled the cancerous afflictions, differing from them only in its tendency to cicatrization.

Dr. Tuke exhibited several interesting specimens of diseased tissue one from a case of the convolution and of the orbital lobule, unattended by atap
ia, and two cases of atrophy of the cerebellum, unac
companied by any symptoms whatever, and in particular not associated with any deficiency in the power of coor
dinating the muscular movements of the body.

Dr. Patrick Keron Watson exhibited Dr. Gordon's (of Belfast) splint for fractures in the lower third of the radius, stating that while it was by far the best and most efficient apparatus for treating such fractures, all its ad
vantages could be obtained, and all the disadvantages of the ordinary method of treating such fractures might be avoided, by shortening the ordinary splints, so as to per
mit the upper splint, or that upon the extensor surface of the forearm, just to cover the wrist-joint, while the ex
tremity of the splint, under splint, or that upon the flexor surface of the forearm was kept just short of the wrist-joint, the hand being allowed to hang down after the application of the bandages. When such fractures were thus treated all unnatural displacement of the bones was avoided, and after the reunion of the bones the motion of the wrist and fingers remained perfect and natural, requiring none of the tedious education so constantly requisite when the ordinary method is employed.

Benjamin Bell, Esq., F.R.C.S., thereafter read a "Case of Spectral Illusions," which appears in page 398.

The President and Dr. Argyll Robertson made a few remarks upon this paper, after which Dr. Strethill Wright gave an interesting and pro
fusely illustrated lecture upon "Galvano-puncture in Anemia," minutely describing the apparatus to be em
ployed, the mode of application, and the method of obtaining the desired end. After which he exhibited, by means of the oxy-hydrogen microscope, a highly magnified view of the decomposition of water, of the coagulation of albumen, and of the decomposition of a solution of iodide of potassium. The escape of the bubbles of hydrogen from the one pole and of the free iodine from the other pole of the battery, in the latter experiment forming a most satisfactory table. The thanks of the Society were then conveyed to Dr. Wright by the President for his interesting lecture and beautiful experiments, after which the Society adjourned for private business.

ON THE RELATION EXISTING BETWEEN THE SENSE OF TEMPERATURE, THE SENSE OF TOUCH, AND THE SENSE OF PAIN.

By A. F. SPRING of Lattich.

The following interesting case of Dr. Spring is almost unique, and affords a strong confirmation of the opinions of those who think the sensations of temperature, pain, and pressure, are conveyed through separate channels, or are perceived by separate centres. The patient was a female, aged 60, who had long suffered from hyper
trophy of the heart, dyspepsia, and persistent bronchitis. From exposure to cold she became paralyzed, though with no loss of consciousness. From the sensitive ones on the right side. She could feel the slightest touch on the anesthesia
ated (?) side, and, when the eyes were closed, she could distinguish the pick and pin of sensation on the floor. On washing the hands she could distinctly perceive the shock and movement of the water flowing over them, but was quite unable to distinguish whether it was hot or cold. In winter she could only perceive the temperature with the left half of the body, and the same when standing near a fire. The normal temperature of the skin on the affected side was maintained in a great part, or differed only to the ex
tent of 1° or 2°. Neither the prick of needles nor pinching was perceived in the slightest degree. She suf
fered from neuralgia in the temporal region at night. In consultation with M. Schwann, the author ascertained that there was no diminution in the acuteness of the patient's perception in regard to impressions of weight and of con	act. The hand lying prone on a table, and weighted with 500 grammes, readily distinguished the addition or re
moval of two or three grammes, and when weights were concealed in a cloth, and the amount estimated alternately by the two arms, no difference was remarked. From ex
periments made in the method suggested by Weber for determining the delicacy of touch by applying the points of compasses, it appeared that there was a considerable diminution of acuteness on the left side, but there was still more marked diminution on the right side. On the eighth day after this consultation the sensibility to pain returned, under the form of a painful formication, and from this time every object appeared hot to the patient, so that she was unable to distinguish ice from water at a temperature of 122°. This state lasted two months, when it suddenly occurred from no apparent cause.

In this case the sense of variation of temperature, in stead of being associated with tactile sensations, followed the same course as the sensations of pain, disappearing and reappearing, though modified with the latter. The muscular sense was intact, and the sense of touch was only deteriorated in regard to its perception of distance. The cause of these abnormal conditions was evidently seated in the nervous centres.—Iivess Medicoir and Brit. med. Fo.
ON THE APPLICATION OF CAUSTICS IN PILEGONIOUS ERYSPIELAS.

Although cauterisation has formerly been employed in cellulo-cutaneous erysipelas, the method adopted by M. Long, a surgeon-in-chief of the French navy, presents some novel features. Three cases out of several have been recorded in illustration of this mode of practice. The first case was that of a brewer, whose right arm was swollen, painful, of a dusky red, and covered with livid vesications, the redness and swelling extending from the fingers to the axilla. There was considerable fluctuation, and a fever, dilatation of the pupils, and a soft and regular pulse. Beef-tea was given with a mixture containing acetate of ammonia. Vienna paste was applied over thirty spots about half an inch in diameter in four longitudinal rows, and the limb was wrapped in cotton. The next day, as the patient was worse, fifty other applications of the escharotic were made over the whole surface of the arm, and more beef-tea was given. After this the delirium and fever ceased, and suppuration was fully established, the appetite was quite restored, and solid food was allowed. But the skin was extensively detached, and flakos of mortified areolar tissue were removed behind the elbow. Gradually, however, the condition of the arm was improved, and finally the wounds healed, and motion of the limb was restored. To these two cases, preceeding, analogous conditions of the skin and subjacent tissue, and were treated in the same manner with success. M. Long's object in this treatment is to arrest the mischief, prevent detachment of the skin, and give exit to the pus. Sixty or eighty cauterisations over a limb in the earlier stage of the disease, produce powerful counter-irritation, and in most instances the general condition of the patient becomes improved in twenty-four hours, the swelling diminishes, and the suppuration becomes limited. This plan may be adopted in traumatic erysipelas of the head. It is said that only two out of sixty cases thus treated terminated fatally. The application of the Vienna paste leaves indelible scars, but this disadvantage is considered unimportant considering the formidable nature of the disease.—Jour. de Med. et Chr. and Bel. and For. Med.-Chr. Review.

Reviews.

REGISTER OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND: with Historical Introduction and an Appendix containing a Roll of the Presidents and Fellows from 1634 to 1866; an Obituary of Honorary Fellows, Candidates, Licentiates, and Licentiates in Midwifery, from 1692 to 1866; and a Catalogue of Pictures, Busts, &c., corrected to January 1, 1866. Pp. 128. Hodges and Smith, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Whether we view this work merely as a faithful register of the annual advance of one of the most ancient and time-honoured Medical Corporations of our city, or as it fully merits to be looked upon as a trustworthy record of the early history and illustrious attendant upon the birth of medical institutions in this country, the well-written and elegantly got-up work before us will, we doubt not, meet with that amount of commendation it so well deserves. The "Historical Introduction" brings us so far back as 1626, when the letter of Charles I. was issued for the incorporation of a College of Physicians in Dublin, which, however, was not acted upon on account of the disturbed state of the times. Be it remembered that at this period there was only one provision: that any legally qualified to grant medical licences, Trinity College, so the work of that project did, in 1684, obtain the sanction of Government through the instrumentality of Dr. John Sterne, Senior Fellow of T.C.D., we find the "President and Fraternity of Physicians" merely examining body for that institution till, in 1667, King Charles II. granted the first Charter of Incorporation to the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians in Dublin. This Charter, while it preserved the terms of contract between the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, and the Fraternity of Physicians, gave the latter the general powers of the London College, and specially entrusted to surgeons and medical practitioners the entire control of the practice of physic in Dublin. No person without that their licence could practise in Dublin or within seven miles thereof; and the expressed object of the Charter was, the extirpation of quackery and empiricism, which it described as then rampant. These powers did not prove sufficient, chiefly because of the small area within which the College could exercise authority:—

"At the request of the College this Charter was surrendered 14th December, 1829, and William and Mary granted a new Charter dated 15th December, 1862, under which, and under some subsequent alterations made by Acts of Parliament, the College is now governed."

This most interesting portion of the work then reviews in a logical and succinct manner the various legal enactments, &c., bearing on the rank, &c., of members of the College and the powers in general, combined with much curious information, and concluding with an account of the history of, and present rules, &c., relative to the Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Candidates, Licentiates, Licentiates in Midwifery, College Halls, Library, Reading-room, Museum, Medical Society, School of Physic, Sir P. Dunion's Hospital, and Examinations, &c. Then follows an alphabetical list of the names, qualifications, &c., of the members constituting the College in 1866, which, for method in arrangement, and correctness in detail, cannot be surpassed. The "Appendix" contains the names of many of the illustrious of the profession, who, members of this College, by the light they then, "in their little day," threw around the profession of physic to the present moment, shed lustre over the darkling shadows of the page of "Obituary," which, should it do no more than by thus proclaiming, that the "great and good" of the past "have not lived in vain," will not have been written to no purpose; and when the learned Editor shall fulfill his "intention at some future time to enlarge this Appendix into a work consisting of short biographical notices of each Fellow, Honorary Fellow, Candidate, Licentiate, and Licentiate in Midwifery, little has been given here beyond a correct list of the names of the President's and Fellows, with the dates of election or appointment, and the obituary above noted," the profession may look forward to a rich treat. In the meantime, we shall only say, that the little work before us reflects credit on all concerned in its production, does honour to the venerable College, a faithful record of which it is, and we feel assured will be a valuable accession to the library of every lover of physic.


Mr. Baker Brown has long been known as one of the boldest operators in obstetric surgery. He has not only invented new operations, but has in many instances been the first to introduce foreign operations into England. Sufficient to point to his various perinatal operations as new or as improvements on the works of others; vesico-vaginal fistula, of which he is really almost the sole persistent champion in England; ovariotomy, at which he has worked for over thirty years, and in which operation he has lately introduced—perhaps with the greatest improvements in modern surgery—the division of the pedicle by actual cautery. Mr. Brown is in this last point, not as he is often styled, an innovator, but a reviver. Conservative, inasmuch as he can see good in the work of his professional forefathers, he is sufficiently liberal to pursue boldly and contest successfully any
measures which he believes to be for the welfare of suffering humanity.

Mr. Brown has met with great opposition to his views, and in reference to the subject of which he treats in this book a great number of objections have been raised, which, however, have very little to recommend them save their virulence. Based on the investigations of such eminent men as Brown-Séquard, Handfield Jones, Brinton and Lister, there will be little cavil raised against the scientific truth of the theory on which Mr. Brown acts. The class of diseases on which he dwells are those depending on (or arising from) a loss of nerve tone, caused by continual abnormal irritation of a nerve centre. Whichever of the terms, “inhibitory influence” (Handfield Jones and Lister), “reflex relaxation” (Brinton), or “reflex paralysis” (Brown-Séquard), be used, the fact is conceded, that “the energetic operation of an afferent nerve” (Lister), or some impression acting injuriously on an afferent nerve (Handfield Jones); or again, “an actually existing irritation” (Brown-Séquard), exerts an injurious effect on its nerve centre, this state being, as Dr. Brown-Séquard thinks, increased or diminished according to the activity of the irritation, causing with its entire removal, or, more probably, as Dr. Handfield Jones affirms, persisting after the cessation of the cause which has morbidly affected it. This latter view appears to Mr. Brown the more generally correct one, because it can hardly be expected that a gradual disease will be suddenly removed, there having been no time for recovery of nerve power. Still following Dr. Jones’s theory, we are shown how “a nervous centre may be more or less completely paralyzed without having undergone organic change in consequence of some enfeebling morbid influence,” and quotes from Dr. Gull a most interesting instance of complete paralysis of all the nerves to which nothing abnormal could be detected in the cord, even by careful microscopy. This was paralysis from simple exhaustion. Coming gradually closer to his own subject, we are told how “excessive consumption of nerve force in one part weakens it also in others,” of which the general exhaustion induced by excess of venery is an example, and this can only be explained by the intricate commissural connexion between the various centres. Long and frequent observation convinced our author that a large number of affections peculiar to females depended on loss of nerve power, and that this was produced by peripheral irritation, arising originally in some branches of the pudic nerve, more particularly the incident nerves supplying the clitoris, and sometimes the small branches which supply the vagina, perineum, and anus. Closer observation satisfied him that the greater or less severity of the functional affections observed depended on the amount and length of irritation, and the consequent amount of loss of nerve power.

And here we come to one of the principal objections raised against this view and the treatment proposed. This theory of peripheral irritation, as Mr. Brown delicately expresses it, means nothing more or less than that many female diseases are either caused or increased in severity by indulgence in solitary vice. “But,” say his opponents, “are the evils sufficiently great to warrant us in stating so objectionable an opinion to the friends of a young lady or to the patient herself? Are we justified in directing our treatment so prominently to this habit? Can we not (although it is not said in so many words) temporize, and hope for a better state of things?” Let Mr. Brown answer these questions himself. Nor are functional disorders the only consequence, but in some cases severe organic lesions. The progress of the disease may be divided into eight distinct stages, No. 8 being arrived at, by gradations more or less distinct, directly from No. 1.

1. Hystéria (including dyspepsia and menstrual irregularities.)

2. Spinal Irritation, with reflex action on uterus, ovaries, &c., and giving rise to uterine displacements, amaurosis, hemiplegia, paraplegia, &c.

3. Epileptoid Fits, or Hysterical Epilepsy.

4. Cataleptic Fits.

5. Epileptic Fits.

6. Idiocy.

7. Mania.

8. Death.

My statement that death is indeed the direct climax of the series might be proved by several cases which have occurred in my own practice, one only of which I shall relate. This is proceeded by a similar one in the practice of Dr. James Russell of Birmingham.

Mr. Brown’s treatment is the removal of the clitoris, which is shown to be the principal seat of irritation, and he prefers it to Dr. Brown-Séquard’s method of applying actual cautery, or of simply dividing the nerve subcutaneously. This last method he has long abandoned as being no more certain in its effect than kindred operations on various branches of the fifth nerve for tic doloreux.

With reference to those who are too timid to perform the radical cure, but “recognize the source of evil by continual application of the strongest caustics,” we are rather pertinently told, that “it wants little argument to prove that, so far from this practice being beneficial, it is likely, by causing increased irritation, to be positively injurious.”

In his preface, Mr. Brown says that he does not for one moment wish it to be understood that he claims any originality in the surgical treatment herein described, but at page 9 talks of the objections with which he has been met, “from the very novelty of these views.” Mr. Brown deserves the highest credit for having in these days applied science as a justification for reviewing a practice without doubt oftentimes most beneficial, and, indeed, indispensable if a cure is wished; but, as in many other things besides medicine, the practice was the same centuries since, although the principles on which the practice was founded were rather obscure. Thus we find Paulus Eginetus and Ælius Amicus describing the operation in the sixteenth century, and at the late interesting conversazioni of the Obstetric Society was a drawing of the knife and other appliances necessary for the amputation of the clitoris, as performed by Dionis in 1738. In the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons are a number of works treating of this subject, foremost among which is a most elaborate essay in Latin, dated 1827, by one Nagrodzky, a German. The oldness of the operation is, in our eyes, a recommendation, and we repeat that Mr. Brown is to be praised for endeavouring to break down the barrier of false delicacy but too frequently raised by modern practitioners. This subject is one of such vast importance that we hope on a future occasion to enter into a detailed analysis of the cases treated in this volume.
The battle against the present Workhouse Infirmaries is still raging as fiercely as ever in the general as well as the medical press, and no opportunity is lost in exposing every instance of mismanagement or neglect occurring in these institutions. It would seem as if the public were now opening its eyes for the first time to the condition of the sick in the wards of workhouses, and not only are the penny-a-liners driving an excellent trade by hunting up every case presenting the slightest "sensational" interest, but the Poor-law Board, with the aid of the indefatigable Mr. Farnall, C.B., is instituting a series of investigations to ascertain the manner in which all the officers discharge their duty, and the result of these inquiries is duly served up to the British reader every morning with breakfast. It must be confessed that the attacks made upon the Workhouse Infirmary system are becoming too indiscriminate, and many stories are now credited, which are but indifferently authenticated, while trivial matters are sometimes brought into undue importance, and people who scarcely deserve the infliction are subjected to the lash of general censure.

This vehement onslaught upon the local authorities is, however, amply justified by their previous insolence and brutality, and even if some of the attacks made upon them may lie open to the charge of exaggeration, it must be remembered that for many years the most atrocious abuses have been allowed to prevail under the sanction of local authority, and all attempts to remove, or even expose them, have been frustrated by the parties inculpated, who have been moreover shielded by the Poor-law Board. This Board, founded for the express purpose of controlling the local authorities, has actually played into their hands by conniving at their misdeeds, and whenever any official has dared, although in the honest exercise of his duty, to remonstrate against abuses connected with his department, he has been quietly shelved, and a more pliant and obsequious person substituted in his place.

Now we are no friends to what is called centralization, and we have no desire to advocate the abolition of local authority. We are fully aware that a system which ramifies from a single source, and engrosses all patronage and all power in itself, is liable to very great abuse, and would perhaps eventuate in the establishment of a tyranny which would be justly abhorrent to the feelings of the British nation. But on the other hand, the uncontrolled exercise of local power tends to the establishment of a great number of petty tyrannies, instead of a single one, while in actual practice it leads, especially in scientific matters, to the commission of the most egregious mistakes, and to the perpetration of an infinity of small but often scandalous jobs. The relations existing between the local Boards and the Medical Profession display in a striking manner the ignorance, the meanness, and the incapacity which too often prevail in the councils of the former.

We cannot for a moment suppose that the present horrible condition of the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmaries has been sanctioned by the Medical Officers of those establishments, and indeed we know that in several instances the most urgent remonstrances have been made by them against the abuses which are now openly shown to exist. But, as we have above remarked, each local authority is a small tyranny in itself, and anything like an expression of the truth from a Medical Officer is regarded as an act of treason, and is liable to punishment by dismissal. Hence it is only natural that men should hold their tongues, when speaking would cost them their situations; and the Workhouse Medical Officers are compelled quietly to submit to evils which they have no power to remedy. As long as the Medical Officer extols the wisdom of the local Guardians, and remains contented with the foul air, the bad nursing, and the neglect which he finds in the so-called Infirmary wards, all is well and good; but as soon as he begins to show that drug-medication is not the only appliance for the restoration of the sick or the preservation from disease of the healthy, he is supposed to have gone beyond his province, and to be a legitimate mark for vulgar abuse, contumely, and opposition. Grocers and cheesemongers, and publicans and pawnbrokers—all of them, perhaps, men very respectable in their particular callings—who form the majority in most local Boards, become at once invested, by virtue of their office as Vestrymen or Guardians, with a sort of intuitive knowledge as to the causes, the prevention, and the treatment of disease, and they will argue with their Medical Officers on such points on a position of perfect equality. Nay more, on the principle that "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," they will pronounce dogmatic opinions upon the most difficult and mysterious questions in sanitary science, and will treat with ridicule and contempt all those whose modesty prompts them to caution and circumspection when dealing with such difficult themes.

Having thus expressed, without any reserve, our contempt for the conduct too often pursued in sanitary matters by the local Boards, it may be asked whether we have any advice to offer as to the inauguration of a better system; and we reply at once that we think the present organization, if properly administered, is quite adequate to produce a beneficial result. Without any necessity for building a number of enormous hospitals, each parish, or union of parishes, might be, and can be, compelled to furnish adequate accommodation for its sick poor, and the Medical and the nursing arrangements might be, ought to be, and can be, placed upon a more satisfactory footing. The Poor-law Board has been disgracefully supine in allowing a state of things which
it has always had the power to rectify, but which it has neglected even to expose, in consequence of an unworthy truckling to the local Boards. Without abolishing the rights of local government, the acts of the parochial Boards in sanitary matters ought always to be subject to the control of some competent superior authority; and there is no more interference with local independence involved in this proposition than is the right of trial by jury compromised by the well-known power of applying to the superior courts when verdicts are supposed to be wrong. As matters stand at present between Medical men and local Poor-law authorities, the former may be entirely in the right and the latter entirely in the wrong, and yet no appeal can be made in cases of disagreement, and the honourable Medical Officer is too often made to pay the penalty of his honesty. The contemptible policy of the Poor-law Board has hitherto been to take the part of the local Guardians, because they appeared to be the stronger party, and perhaps able to command some votes at the elections; but in any Appeal Court hereafter to be established, the Medical element ought to be distinctly recognized, and motives of mere policy or expediency should be entirely ignored.

MEdICAL TITLES.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," is a well-known, and almost a proverbial, phrase. In Medicine, however, it does not seem to be universally accepted as a truism. Men fight and write, and argue, and insinuate about Medical titles as though they were of the first importance; and all the while they are not agreed as to the meaning of the terms respecting which they dispute. We propose to address to our readers a few remarks on this subject; and first of all, we shall dilate a little on that word of hydra-headed interpretation—Doctor.

In its most broad and extended sense, this word is everywhere in the United Kingdom used to designate a Medical man as distinguished from a layman. Among people who make more or less pretension to education, it is limited to a Physician, as distinguished from a Surgeon; in Medical circles it is very generally applied to Licentiates of a College of Physicians, and Bachelors in Physic; while among the more strict sticklers for rank and status, it is given only to those to whom it is legally due—to Doctors of a University.

So completely has the Doctorate become identified with the Profession of Physic, that few lawyers who hold the degree of L.L.D. or D.C.L., prefix the "Dr." to their names. A "D.D." is mostly a "Rev.", and is so distinguished in popular phrase from the Doctor Medical; a Graduate in Music is an academic exception; though a veritable M.B. or M.D., as the case may be, equally with his Medical brother; while no Bachelor in any of the faculties, save physic, ever dreams of assuming or of allowing himself to be styled by the title of Doctor.

In England Doctors in Physic are few; in Ireland they are numerous; but in Scotland, their name is legion. From this it happens that in Scotland nearly every practitioner who calls himself M.D., has a legal right to the title. In Ireland, many have the degree, many have it only by professional courtesy, and many have it solely by popular diploma. In England the vast majority, while popularly spoken of as "the Doctors," are not addressed as such; they have no claim to the title, and, for the most part, they clearly signify that they have no wish to be called by a name which does not properly belong to them.

Now, while we think that usage, or some other good reason, may often make it desirable for a man to drop a title which rightfully belongs to him—as when Dr. Butt in the Consistorial Court is Mr. Butt in ordinary high class legal practice; and Dr. Adams, in his capacity of University Professor, is Mr. Adams the eminent Surgeon before the public. Yet the opposite plan is not equally justifiable; and after all the fair and honest plan is for a man to call himself what he is, and not what he is not. We cannot, of course, hope to change the popular meaning of the word "Doctor," nor do we wish to do so; but unless the usage of some body corporate, or some plainly defined rule, permit, we hold that a spade should be called a spade, and nothing else.

There is something dignified in a first-class Surgeon calling himself "Mr.," even though he be a Doctor; and there is something inexpressibly shabby in a Surgeon who is not a Physician usurping the title of the latter.

We have spoken of peculiar usages of Medical Corporations in this matter. The London College of Physicians distinctly repudiates giving the title of "Dr." to any of its members or licentiates, as such; and so, we believe, does the Edinburgh College. The usage of the Dublin College is remarkable, and that there may be no mistake about it, we shall here give it in the form of an extract from the published Register of that body for the present year. At page 17 we thus read:—

"By ancient usage in this country, analogous to the title 'Rev.' in the case of a clergyman, and 'Esq.' in that of a barrister, the title 'Dr.' has always been applied to a physician as distinguished from that of 'Mr.' in the case of a Surgeon. Accordingly this College invariably applies the title 'Dr.' to its fellows, honorary fellows, and licentiates, whether graduate Doctors or not."

From the foregoing, it would appear that members of the Dublin College are justified in using the professional prefixed title "Dr.," while it is equally plain that they have no right to assume the academic M.D.

In Ireland it has always been the custom to give the courtesy title of Doctor to a Bachelor in Physic. This originated, if we may hazard a conjecture, on the same principle by virtue of which a Lieutenant-Colonel is commonly styled "Colonel," and a commander in the Royal Navy "Captain."

In these cases the Lieutenant Colonel and the Commander are really the men; and wherever they may serve under their superiors of analogous title, the latter are
looked on as more or less honorary officers, so far as
their higher rank goes; the work is expected to be done
by the others. Just so with the Bachelor in Physic in
the older Universities; he differs from the Doctor only
in his junior rank, and not at all in his professional
qualification. The Bachelor is qualified to practise; the
Doctor, on academic theory, is in addition licensed to teach
(docere). This, however, is but a roundabout way of
justifying a clearly wrong usage. We see nothing at all
derogatory to the character or status of a Physician in
his calling himself, for example, "Mr. John Pickwick,
M.B.," but to ordinary observers, it does sound not un-
like usurpation that he should style himself "Dr. Pick-
wick," and yet sign his name "John Pickwick, M.B."
The number of Doctors of Medicine in the Universities
of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, is now very much
greater in proportion to graduates from other places than
it has been within the last century; and we confess it
does seem a little unfair that the style and title of their
degree, representing, as it does, a triple graduation
should be taken by their juniors, who each and all can
do as they did, and take the higher degree, when they
are of sufficient standing to do so.

There is another point to which we may refer before
concluding these remarks. When any graduate of
Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, or London,
signs M.D. or M.B. after his name he usually appends
the name of the University from which he has his
degree. Why do not all other graduates adopt a similar
honest course? For many we cannot answer; but for
many others we must say that they seem rather to
shrink from informing the public to what Universities
they belong. Thus we have one man signing himself
"M.D.Dub., F.R.C.S.I." This is plain enough. He
thinks both his qualifications highly creditable, and he
is not ashamed of them. Another, however, signs
himself "M.D., F.R.C.S.I." Why this difference? We
ask. In many instances the only answer to be given is
that M.D. is M.D., but as to any further particulars the
less said the better. Now, all Universities in these
kingdoms are legally equal so far as degrees go; the
value of the education and qualification given by the
different bodies must and always will vary; and so we
must expect grades in the value of degrees, as in every-
thing else in this world. We are convinced, however,
that one large set of quack advertisements must come
to a speedy end if we all sign after our degrees the
place from which we have them. We have an advert-
ising "Dr. Smith," and any quack can with practical
impunity call himself "M.D."; but, as soon as the
custom begins to run in the direction now advocated,
the quack, if he wish to pass for the genuine article,
must attach the name of some University to his title;
and then we forthwith arrive at the state of things in
which what was formerly every one's business, and
therefore no one's, becomes the peculiar affair of some
corporation, which, for its own sake, must fight it out
with the usurper.

On the whole question, as before remarked, we think
the profession should utterly oppose the assumption of
titles which have no foundation in law or recognized
usage; while, as to courtesy titles, we do not see why a
spade should be called anything but a spade.

THE NEW VACCINATION BILL.

The long and rather interesting debate on the motion of
committing the Vaccination Bill in the House of Com-
mons on Wednesday last, terminated by the Bill being
referred to a Select Committee, with the full understanding,
however, that the principle of the proposed measure was
to remain untioced. Mr. H. Bruce, in introducing the
subject, made a very able speech, in which he traced
the history of vaccination from its discovery to the
present time, and showed, in the most conclusive manner,
the necessity of passing stringent measures for the pur-
pose of securing the efficient vaccination of the com-
munity. A great part of the debate was needlessly
occupied by the recital on the part of some members
of the foolish objections made by some ignorant persons
against the practice of vaccination, and of course some
jocularity was indulged in with reference to the Medical
Profession; but on the whole, the tone of the different
speakers was in favour of a more adequate remunera-
tion to the vaccinators, the Government being rather blamed
for parsimony in this respect than for undue liberality,
and the comparative failure of compulsory measures for
ensuring vaccination was in some degree attributed to
the false notions of economy which have hitherto pre-
valied.

The Bill now introduced proposes to give the Poor-
law Board additional powers to enforce the general prac-
tice of vaccination, to revise existing contracts, and to
re-arrange the districts but it makes no difference in the
rate of remuneration, and it leaves the superintendencies
of vaccination practically in the hands of the local Poor-
law Guardians.

Now it is impossible to conceive anything more absurd
than to leave it to such persons, and we wonder why the
Poor-law Board and the Guardians are not interested
also with the nomenclation of the Bishops, or the com-
mand of the Channel Fleet, or the appointment of the
judges, or the patronage of the Army, or the direction of
the Bank of England, or any other office or duty which
could be just as appropriate as the superintendence of a
Surgical operation. It cannot be alleged that pauperism
and vaccination are necessarily associated together, be-
cause it is expressly stated that the performance of
gratuitous vaccination does not pauperize the person
on whom the operation is performed, and it is most im-
portant to dissociate entirely the ideas of pauperism and
vaccination, because while pauperism is properly dis-
couraged, it is the duty of the State to encourage vacci-
nation in every possible way. We state most unhesi-
tatingly that the local Poor-law Guardians are utterly
incompetent even to understand the principles on which
the performance of efficient vaccination is founded, and
their gross ignorance of medical matters, their inherent love of petty jobbing, and their meanness in all that relates to the medical profession, make it imperatively necessary to relieve them from a duty which has been most inconsiderately imposed upon them.

We are not at all sorry that the Bill has been deferred for the present, and if it should be deferred altogether until the whole of the machinery of vaccination is removed from the control of the Poor-law, until a public prosecutor is empowered to inflict fines for non-vaccination, and until an efficient superintendence over the vaccinators is established, we shall not regret the delay.

THE VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT.

From the Report of the Registrar-General in regard to the working of the Compulsory Vaccination Act during its first year, we learn the gratifying fact that only 2701 (2.71 per cent.) of all the children born during that year, amounting to 99,671 living children, remain unvaccinated by protection, and we also learn that during 1865 the number of deaths from small-pox sunk to less than one-half of the lowest number during the preceding ten years. It is obviously premature to connect the one fact with the other; indeed, knowing, as we do the wavering manner in which the mortality from small-pox rises and falls, it would be absurd to attempt to do so until, from further experience, we obtain data sufficient to enable us to connect a certain percentage of unvaccinated children with a certain amount of mortality from small-pox. Years must elapse before we can obtain data sufficient for this, and after all we may well inquire, "Is this the object of the Vaccination Act?" And we unhesitatingly answer, "Certainly not." So long as one child can escape vaccination, and so long as there is no means of retrieving this failure, just so long there will be in this country a yearly increasing focus of contagion, the force and efficacy of which will only be ascertained as it is developed by the lapse of years. This, then, points to the first great defect of this Act, the impossi-
bility of ensuring, by its provisions, the vaccination of every child born alive; without this the act, though not utterly valueless, is yet by no means so valuable as it might be. The maxim that if a thing was worth doing at all it was worth doing well, was early impressed upon us, and we think that Government would do well to remember that half measures are the bane of civilization, and that if it be worth while to compel all children to be vaccinated it is idle to say so without taking especial care that all shall be vaccinated. And there can be no difficulty about the matter; one or two inspectors of vaccine-

There is still one other defect of this Act which requires redress, and it is this, that though compelling vac-
cination for the public good, it yet leaves it to be paid for by private individuals, or to be performed gratuit-
ously as an act of charity by the medical man. Now,
this is absurd; Government has no more right to compel my child to be vaccinated than to compel my cattle to be slaughtered, and if it wishes either to be done it must, or rather from our past experience we must say—ought to pay for them. In our large towns there are thousands vaccinated gratuitously at dispensaries who would find it a very great hardship indeed to raise even the one shill-
ing and sixpence which is the statutory fee for the ser-
vice; and in the Highlands and islands of Scotland many families pinch themselves to raise the by no means exor-
bitant statutory fee of three shillings and sixpence, be-
cause they know they shall otherwise be mulcted of the sum of twenty-one shillings, and even in the Lowlands many children of the poorer classes are vaccinated gra-
tuitously to save those from a fine which would be simply ruin to one unable to raise eightpence. All this gra-

Provincial Boards and Inspectors do not always do their part of the work in carrying out the Act. A child in one of the parishes here of which I am vacci-
nator failed to have a certificate returned to the Registrar in due time. The Registrar is also Inspector, as is the case in many country parishes. The Registrar did not send an intimation of failure, but spoke to the father of the child (sec. xvi.). My son, in the meantime; vacci-
nated the child (as small-pox was somewhat prevalent), but refused to sign the certificate, as the father would not or could not pay the legal fee. This occurred some time since, and I have got no intimation, or rather order, from the Board (sec. xvii.) to vaccinate this child, or to

to give in a certificate of insusceptibility. By sec. xxvii., when the Provincial Board of any parish fails to perform its duty in carrying out the act the Board of Supervision steps in to enforce obedience; but who is to intimate failure to the Board of Supervision, particularly in such a case as this? Is it possible that this child could be registered as vaccinated without a certificate, on the personal knowledge of the Registrar? Or does it form one of the 2 per cent. unvaccinated—a position it has no actual right to occupy.

Somefew parishes pay their vaccinator the statutory fee for all the children of the poorer classes born within their bounds; but this only renders it the harder for the inhabitants of those parishes not liberal enough to do likewise. If general vaccination be necessary for the public welfare, it is quite proper that the public should pay for it in every case; if it be not, it is absurd to attempt to enforce it. Meanwhile we may add that we think it very questionable policy for medical men to interfere in this matter; their obvious duty is to be true
to themselves, to cease from gratuitous work, and to insist upon a proper fee for each vaccination, leaving it to the paternal Government to find some means of at once protecting itself—that is, the whole body of the people—at the same time that it relieves those who feel themselves unduly burdened in having to pay for what they are compelled to have done whether they wish it or not.

The Vaccination Act was always regarded as a mere stopgap. In the very first report of its working its evils crop out; and these are of such a character as necessarily to go on increasing till remedied by another and more perfect enactment, which, so long as medical men supplement the present Act by gratuitous vaccination, will be postponed to the Greek Kalends, Scoticus, "The morn come never."

DEATHS OF DR. BABINGTON AND DR. HODGKIN.

Two well-known luminaries of medical science have just departed this life, amidst general expressions of regret, as they were no less distinguished for their high professional attainments than for their urbanity and genial disposition. Although both were verging on old age, they were still engaged in the active pursuit of their duties, the one in his practice in London, the other died while on a temporary sojourn with Sir Moses Montefiore, in the East. Their figures will be missed by those who were acquainted with the medical celebrities of the metropolis—Dr. Babington, with his tall, slim, and gentlemanly form, in which the appearance of age was skilfully concealed; Dr. Hodgkin, with his long beard, strangely contrasting with his rigid Quaker attire. Both were men of distinction, Dr. Babington having long held the position of Physician to Guy's Hospital, and Dr. Hodgkin having been for some time Professor of Pathology at the same institution. Dr. Babington was at one time President of the Pathological and Epidemiological Societies; Dr. Hodgkin was the founder of the Ethnological Society, and was one of the earliest investigators of pathological science in the present century. Both were known as writers on medical subjects. Dr. Babington having translated a work on the "Epidemics of the Middle Ages," besides contributing a number of papers to the medical societies and to the medical journals; Dr. Hodgkin having written, among other works of merit, a well-known book on the "Pathology of the Serous and Mucous Membranes."

SPRITUALISM IN THE OLD BAILEY.

On the occasion of a recent trial for libel at the Old Bailey, the Deputy Recorder, in passing sentence, indulged in some remarks on spiritualism which excited some surprise in the public mind. He is reported to have said that, "for his own part, he was rather inclined to believe in spiritualism, although he had seen nothing of it." This declaration of an inclination to believe in a system of which he knew nothing appeared so extraordinary, as coming from the judicial bench, that we do not wonder the learned functionary endeavoured to explain it away last week, which he did by attributing inaccuracy to the newspaper reporters. He said, as he now tells us, "that he could not say with the learned counsel (Sergeant Ballantine) that he was a universal sceptic, as for his own part he was rather inclined to believe; but of spiritualism he knew nothing whatever." But the reporter of the Times, in a note appended to the Deputy Recorder's explanation, maintains the strict accuracy of his report; and to make the matter still more complicated, Sergeant Ballantine denies that he expressed himself as being in any sense a universal sceptic, and asserts that his (Sergeant Ballantine's) scepticism relates only to spiritualism. So that Mr. Deputy Recorder Chambers has not improved matters by his explanation, which only renders more obscure what was sufficiently unintelligible before.

NEW INVENTIONS.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S "REPTILE HEART" SYRINGE FOR ENEMA AND UTERINE INJECTION.

This apparatus acts by alternate contraction and dilatation, with a valve to direct the course of the current, thus resembling the action of a reptile's heart. It is very portable and occupies very little space, and is also very cheap. It consists of a flexible tube terminating at one end in an ivory nozzle, and opening at the other end into an india-rubber bag, and this latter again is adapted by means of another flexible tube to another bag of the same material. The first-named bag acts like a syringe, expanding and charging itself by its own elasticity, and capable of being compressed and emptied by the pressure of the hand, and the other bag is a reservoir made to contain the fluid to be injected, and is easily detached when it becomes necessary to fill it. When only a moderate amount of fluid is required to be injected it may be contained in the reservoir; but if a larger quantity is necessary, the india-rubber entrance tube (not seen in the engraving) may be placed at once in the vessel containing the injection. Thus the amount of liquid employed can be varied to any extent, and the apparatus is equally
adapted for the administration of enemas or vaginal injections. It is easily cleaned by passing a little warm water through it. The instrument is designed by Messrs. Savory and Moore of New Bond-street, and is manufactured by Messrs. S. Maw and Son of Aldersgate-street, London, and the high reputation of both these firms will at once secure for the new invention the professional and public support which its ingenuity, simplicity, cheapness, and portability eminently deserve. It is inclosed in a small waterproof covering, and is very compressible, so that it is quite inconspicuous, and may be carried easily in the pocket.

Correspondence.

We are not to be assumed to agree with the views of our Correspondents whose communications we insert for the purpose of affording opportunity for the expression of all shades of opinion in things medical. Our revision of letters is, therefore, confined to the removal of statements or expressions which we consider unsuitable or irrelevant to the subject in hand.

HOSPITAL NURSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—In a leading article, a few weeks since, in this journal, the above subject is well and ably brought under notice. Emboldened by the suggestion thrown out in the concluding clause, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines, which should you think worthy of insertion, will, I trust, serve to draw attention to a subject of so much importance. Consistent with the routine of metropolitan hospitals for some years, I can bear witness to the difficulty, nay impossibility, of obtaining good nurses for the sick, and I well remember one institution in this city having to depend on the services of one paid nurse alone for more than two months, and how she ever got through the duties of daily attendance on upwards of seventy patients (male and female) is a mystery to me; but such was the difficulty experienced in procuring suitable persons the board had to defer appointing nurses for more than two months.

As to the "religious" aspect of the subject, both in this city and in London, I think most people will concur in the well-earned and deserving praise bestowed on the "sisterly" but, although most warmly agreed with Miss Nightingale, that "the idea of the 'religious order' is always more or less to prepare the sick for death," still I think on other grounds this system is not applicable to most of the institutions in our city. Therefore, some other method must be devised which would effect the desired end, and would it not be advisable to train young women as nurses as a profession. This I conceive may be accomplished in one of two ways: first, by receiving into our hospitals young women of good character as apprentices under the head nurse, and discontinuing the present practice of ward maids. This might be done if, as an inducement, good wages and a comfortable home were guaranteed to the pupil when the period, say four years, of apprenticeship had expired. If this were done, I believe many young girls who at present seek by emigration to better their condition, or crowd the offices for servants in this city, would be only too glad to take advantage of the system, and we would have hereafter no lack of trained nurses capable of attending on the sick in the way it should be done.

The second method I would suggest, though very desirable, is perhaps not so feasible; it is the establishment in the vicinity of the city of a convalescent home or sanatorium, which, while it would confer a boon on the profession by permitting removal of cases not requiring further medical treatment from the hospital wards, thus giving room for other urgent ones which at the present day have reluctantly to be refused admittance owing to the want of space; to the public in preventing the possibility of infection being carried from the hospital ward into the family circle, and effecting a quicker and perhaps more permanent cure on the sick patient; and, finally, would solve the problem of training hospital nurses by affording a niche where the inherent gentleness of the sex might be taught to soothe the bed of pain, and even rob the fell-destructor of half his terrors. Apologizing for trespassing so far on your valuable space, and hoping soon to see in our neighbourhood what your Edinburgh and Birmingham Correspondents announce (in the paper I have referred to) being accomplished in the sister island with a large staff of young nurses in full training, I remain, yours faithfully,

John S. A. Cunningham, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P.I.

Rathmine, April 12, 1866.

AMENDMENT OF THE MEDICAL ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—I am glad to see by this week's issue that an Amendment of the Medical Act is in contemplation, and I hope the profession will respond to your call, and second the able efforts of The Press and Circular in obtaining insertion of clauses which shall protect the legitimate practitioner and not the quack, as the present useless and inoperative measure does. We were told by the optimists that the Registration Act of 1859 would raise the status of the medical profession immensely and demolish quackery. Well, Sir, the very opposite has been the result, and the latter vice was never more rampant than at present. The proposed Amendment of the Medical Act will certainly be a step in the right direction, as it will prevent unqualified and unregistered persons assuming medical titles; but that will not deter the quacks in the least. What more easy than to drop the title of Doctor, Surgeon, or Professor, and traffic on the ills of humanity as before. Until an act is passed prohibiting ignorant and unqualified individuals undertaking the treatment of disease and dispensing of drugs, all the efforts of the Medical Council will fail in purging these kingdoms of quackery. I am sure our profession is of much greater importance to the community than the "legal;" nevertheless, the safeguards in the former are few and imperfect, in the latter numerous and secure. If the Medical Council have wasted a great deal of time and money heretofore with little benefit to the profession, at present good service is being done in erasing obnoxious names from the Registry, and I beg to suggest to the members of that body the desirability of placing in the same category those gentlemen who disgrace their profession by meeting quacks in consultation.—I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

Chas. Garland, L.K.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I.

Newry, April 7, 1866.
provisions of the warrant would apply to that branch of the service, and it was decided by her Majesty, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of State for War, that in the household cavalry and in the Guards also, in consideration of the surgeons having accepted the warrant, they should enjoy the advantages it conferred upon them.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE ACT.

Sir G. Green, said, in reply to Mr. C. Red, that the provisions of this Act had been merely temporary, but an order in council had been passed to continue those provisions with regard to the slaughtering of animals and the payment of compensation to the 10th of May.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL.

On the motion of Lord C. Paget, the following members were nominated the select committee on this Bill:—Lord Clarence Paget, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Hunt, Lord Hotham, Sir James Ferguson, General Peel, Sir Harry Verney, Admiral Erskine, Sir Morton Peto, Mr. Ayton, Mr. Kinmärd, Mr. Locke, Marquis of Hartington, Sir George Grey, Colonel Herbert, and Mr. Morley.

APRIL 10th.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS IN CHINA.

On the motion of Colonel North, the following gentlemen were appointed a select committee on the mortality of troops in China:—Colonel North, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Hotham, Mr. H. Turner, Mr. Alderdice, Lord F. Cavendish, Mr. Roebeck, Colonel P. Herbert, Mr. Dalglish, Lord H. Percy, Mr. Calthorpe, Major Anson, Lord J. Hay, Mr. Trevor and, Major O'Reilly.

PROMOTION OF SURGEONS IN THE GUARDS.

Sir R. Anstruther gave notice that on the 16th of May he should call the attention of the House to the proposed alterations in the system of promotion amongst the medical officers in the brigade of Guards, and that he should move for a copy of the Warrant or order of 1890, under which the alteration was made.

APRIL 11th.

The Cattle Contagious Diseases Bill and the Labouring Classes Dwellings Bill were read a third time and passed.

VACCINATION BILL.

Mr. H. Bruce, in moving the committal of the Vaccination Bill, after sketching briefly the history of vaccination, and the legislation in regard to it, and quoting copiously from, among other medical books and reports to illustrate its efficacy in checking the spread and virulence of small-pox, described in detail the defects of the present system, which the Bill was intended to remedy. The Bill, he explained, besides consolidating the existing law, would enable the Poor-law Board to re-arrange districts and revise contracts periodically; it would provide for more complete and permanent registration, and would give increased facilities to Boards of Guardians to enforce an universal system of vaccination.

Mr. Herxley, in criticizing the Bill, pointed out two principal defects—the want of security for a due supply of healthy lymph, and the inadequate payment of the medical officers, to which last cause he attributed the comparative failure of the system of compulsory vaccination. Sir R. Peel agreed with Mr. Herxley in censuring the higgledy-piggledy payment allowed to the vaccinators, and enumerated nine or ten clauses in the Bill which he predicted would be inoperative. He suggested that it should be postponed to give time for further consideration.

Mr. Lewis moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and this amendment was seconded by Sir J. C. Jervoise, and supported by Lord Herxley, Mr. Barrow and Mr. J. H. Jones.

After some further discussion, Mr. Bruce consented to refer the Bill to a select committee, but upon the express understanding that the committee were not to interfere with the principle of the measure, which was the establishment of a compulsory and efficient system of vaccination.

The Bill was then ordered to be referred to a select committee accordingly.

On going into committee of supply—Mr. McEwen—That in the opinion of this house, her Majesty's Government would adopt the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1858, which recommended "her Majesty's Government to take into consideration the claims of Ireland to a grant of the half cost of medical officers of unions, with the view of providing for the same in future, as is now the practice in England and Scotland," fortified as such recommendation is by the report of the Select Committee of Ireland of June, 1865, who reported that with regard to the grants for Poor-law Medical Officers and Workhouse Schoolmasters, "it would be reasonable that the same aid should be extended to Ireland as is already extended to England."

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN MIDDLESEX.

Mr. Ducane asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to what took place at the Middlesex Sessions, held yesterday, with regard to the cattle plague. A Mr. Glosopp was represented to have said, in moving for a rate of a penny in the pound to meet the expenses of compensation, that he regretted to have to state that the cattle plague was increasing in the county. Great ravages had occurred in consequence of the introduction of diseased Dutch cattle in the ship Mars, which were landed at Blackwall, and taken through the metropolis to the extreme verge of the county and smuggled in by the agents of Lord Granville and Lord Londesborough. He asked whether the right hon. baronet would inquire into this, and if he were convinced it was true, whether he would devise some remedy against a similar affair taking place.

Sir G. Grey said he had first heard of this only about five minutes ago, and he was unable to answer the question as he knew nothing of the circumstances. He thought there must be some misstatement, but he would take care to inform himself of the facts, and he would then be in a position to lay the information before the house.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Briton Medical and General Life Association was held on Saturday last, presided over by Dr. G. J. Barlow. A most satisfactory report was presented, as it showed that 2769 policies had been issued during the year, assuring £12,928, and yielding in new annuitants the sum of £25,200; and, further, that out of the gross income of £171,994, after payment of claims and other outgoings, the sum of £70,631 remained as a balance to be added to the reserve fund. A dividend of eight per cent. was declared.

EARLY BRITISH SKELETON.

In the autumn of last year, near Malton, the North-Eastern Railway Company commenced the formation of cofferdaum on each side of the river. In the first formed, on the Malton side, as reported at the time, after ten feet of the fluviatile post-tertiary clay had been excavated, a three-feet bed of alluvial silt was entered, which abounded with water, and caused the cofferdam to burst. Beneath this sand was the Kimmeridge clay of the Vale of Pickering, and upon it, at a depth of thirteen feet, the fenomoral and pelvic bones were found, the skull more than the bone, and are much impregnated with vivianite. The body had been that of a male of small stature, apparently from 40 to 45 years of age. The teeth have all been present, and are not much worn, but the sagittal suture of
the skull is almost obliterated, and so is the coronal suture. It has been supposed that the body was one of an early British race, but the skull is not at all typical, and not in the least like those obtained from either the long or the round barrows of the Britons. It is very broad in the occipital region, and rather narrow in the frontal: but the main characteristic is the large size, Mr. Greenall says, he has from a Kentish Roman cemetery, but is relatively broader in the occipital region. He can offer no conjecture as to race, but the supposition that the man may have been a dependent on the Roman-British camp at Malton, probably an auxiliary. This view is strengthened by the finding in another excavation, but on the other side of the river, and also below the clay and silt, a rudely-formed vessel upturned. —\textit{Times.}

\section*{Meetings of Scientific Societies.}

\subsection*{Geological. — March 21. — The following papers were read:}


- \textit{"On the Junction of the Tanet Sand and the Chalk,} and \textit{"of the Sandgate Beds and Kentish Rag," by Mr. T. McKenny Hughes.}

- \textit{"On the Lower London Tertiaries of Kent," by Mr. W. Whitaker.}

\subsection*{Royal Society of Literature. — March 21. — Sir Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., in the chair. — Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by Mr. Fox Talbot, V.P., "On the Translation of the Clay Cylinder called that of Bollina," containing the annals of the two first years of the reign of Sennacherib.}

The two principal subjects of these annals are the successful campaign against Merodach Baladan, the King of Babylon, who is noted in the Bible as having sent presents to Hezeciah, when he heard that the Jewish king had recovered from a fit of sickness; and the building of a new magnificent palace at Nineveh, together with a restoration of the city itself. The war with Merodach Baladan is described very graphically, the details of many passages being capable of illustration from the sculptures in the Koyunjik Gallery at the British Museum; while, in the same room, we find Sennacherib presiding over the preparation and construction of great works, which may fairly be supposed to represent what the Bible describes as the \textit{"building of a very great building in Assyrin."} Mr. Vaux pointed out how great an extent this cylinder might be taken as a description of the sculptures which were procured by Mr. Layard during his last visit to Nineveh, and added several notes in the margin.

\subsection*{British Archaeological Association. — March 28. — J. B. Planché, Rouge Croix, V.P., in the chair. — Mr. J. W. Bailey exhibited an ancient iron dagger, excavated from the railway works near to Barclay's brewery, in Southwark, the handle and blade in one; also an iron trident found in Southwark, and pronounced to be the weapon of a Roman gladiator. The same gentleman exhibited a curious ancient hammer-head made of stag's horn, and a vase of Lottie of late Roman or early Saxo fabric, remarkably formed. — Mr. Brighthouse exhibited a vase of Peruvian fabric. — Lord Boston exhibited a photograph of the famous Lecce Lily, which his Lordship had with much trouble obtained. The coin in which the gem is set has been termed a Byzantine coin, a shilling and a penny. The proper description of the coin it was his wish to determine; and the photograph proves it to be an English groat, temp. Edward III.}

\subsection*{Linnean. — March 15. — The following papers were read:}

- \textit{"A Monograph of a New Species of Elachantham, a Double-headed Indian Water Snake," by Dr. J. Shortt. — "Descriptions of Six New Species of Simple-fronded Hymenophyllaceous, by Mr. J. G. Baker.}

- \textit{"Lichenes Amasonici et Andinis," by the Rev. W. A. Leighton.}

\subsection*{Anthropological. — April 3. — The following papers were read:}

- \textit{"A New Species of Barbed Shell-mounds and Graves at Keiss, near Wick," by Mr. J. Clegborn. — "On Human Remains at Keiss," by Mr. R. J. Shawer. — "On Human Remains at Keiss," by Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. G. Petrie, and Dr. J. Hunt.}

\subsection*{Zoological. — March 27. — A letter was read from Dr. G. Bennett, giving details concerning the habits of the Lyre Bird (\textit{Menura Novo Hollandiae}) in captivity. — The Secretary communicated an extract from a letter addressed to him by Dr. Schlegel, concerning the correct localities of the different species of Cactus. — Dr. Marie, of the Jardin des Plantes, communicated a joint memoir on the anatomy of the Lemuroidea, principally relating to the mythology of these animals. — Mr. Schater and Mr. Salvin read a catalogue of birds connected with the recent expedition to Peru and the Amazon, and a monograph of the new species of Psittacines, with notes and descriptions of the new species. The total number of specimens contained in Mrs. Bartlett's collection was about 700, referable to 232 different species, of which 12 proved to be new to Britain. — Mr. A. C. Sanger, in reading the second part of his memoir on the members of the genus Danais, lately read before the Society, founded on specimens in the collection of Mr. O. Salvin. — Dr. J. E. Gray gave a notice of an apparently new species of Monkey of the genus Cercopithecus, living in the Society's Menagerie, and proposed to be called \textit{C. cynomolgus,} and a notice of a new species of Nasua, from South America, proposed to be called \textit{N. dorsalis. — }Dr. Gray also pointed out the characters of a new species of Spathangus in the collection of the British Museum, which he proposed to call \textit{S. varius.}

\section*{On the Use of the Bromides of Potassium, Cadmium, and Ammonium in the Treatment of Insanity.}

The experiments related in this paper were instituted by Dr. Belgrave of the Lincolnshire County Asylum, chiefly to ascertain the therapeutic value of the bromides in the treatment of general paralysis, and they seem to show the possibility of controlling some of the more serious occasional manifestations of that disease, as also similar symptoms in other forms of mental disorder. Fourteen cases of general paralysis were treated with the bromides of potassium and ammonium with variable results; but the general effect of the bromides appeared to be to tranquilize the system. Eleven cases of epilepsy were also subjected to treatment by the bromides, the patients being selected in consequence of their extreme irritability and proneness to violence. The results did not prove that these drugs have the power to diminish permanently the number or the severity of the fits, but they afforded evidence of their influence in allaying some of the most violent manifestations of the disease. The bromide of cadmium was tried in eleven cases of mania, with a view to relieve severe temporary excitement, and in doses of one grain it was found to produce a very powerful effect, causing abundant vomiting and some purging, diminution in the force of the pulse, and temporary mental quietude, bordering on depression. Dr. Belgrave concludes, from his observations, that the bromide of potassium is antiphlogistic, and a sedative to the cerebro-spinal functions; that it subdues the force of the pulse and induces loss of flesh and debility, and that it exerts a powerful temporary effect over the number of fits in epileptic cases. The bromide of ammonium resembles the bromide of potassium in its action, but is less powerful, and does not induce emaciation or general depression. The bromide of cadmium is probably an irritant to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, its brief but marked calming effect being principally the depression following the action of a powerful emetic and purgative. The action of this bromide, in doses that is greater than twice the quantity of zinc, but it has the power of the former and twelve times that of the latter (sic). It is said by Dr. Belgrave to be exceedingly useful in severe exacerbations of mania. —\textit{Jour. of Mental Science.}

\section*{Colchicin and Colchicine. — Dr. Iltcheber has examined this poisonous alkaloid. It finds its best practical application to be the treatment of intermittent fever, and when it is converted into Colchicum, an isomeric nitrogenous body, of a slightly bitter taste and acid nature. It combines with soda, baryta, and oxide of copper to form crystalline salts. — \textit{Year-Book of Pharmacy.}}
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 10th inst., and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination :-


The following passed their examination on the 11th inst.:-


The following passed on the 12th inst.:-


It is stated that of the 108 candidates who offered themselves for examination, 9 were rejected on the first day, 8 on the second day, and 9 on the last.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—The following gentlemen having been duly examined, received letters testimonial in the month of March:-

Anster, William Blacker, Dublin.
Doyne, Patrick O'Connell, Milltown, Dublin.
Wet, John, Portadown, county Armagh.
De Meric, Eugene, Dublin.
Park, Duke, Ballinlany, county Fermanagh.
Knxz, Martin, Dublin.
Begg, Joseph Thomas, Dublin.
D'O'Byrne, William Patrick, Charlotte, county Cork.
Bolster, Thomas, Summerville, Mallow, county Cork.

APOTHECARIANS' HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on the 5th inst.:

Mcgowan, Alexandra Thorburn, Caversham-road, N.W.
Pratt, William Thomas Cassell, Newport, Monmouthshire.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:-

Barrell, George William, St. George's Hospital.
Titch, Charles, St. George's College, Kirkmichael.

MR. HERMANN OTTO POST, late deceased, has left a legacy of £100 to the German Hospital.

A YOUNG MAN died of hydrophobia in the neighbourhood of Manchester, after two days' illness, on Wednesday last. He was bitten in the leg by a bull-terrier in August last.

At the London Quarter Sessions, on Saturday week, a report of a committee was adopted, increasing the salary of the city coroner to £835 a year.

MR. H. EDWARDS, Surgeon to the Cardiff Workhouse, has been charged with manslaughter: two men having died after taking some medicine for which they had applied to the workhouse surgery.

The gross income of Christ's Hospital for 1865 amounted to £1,855 114. 10d. Of this the medical officers of London and Hertford received £743. The average number of boys maintained and educated in the London and Hertford establishments was 1205.

MR. PEALE OF MAIDSTONE, has offered to the Town Council of that borough £1000 to purchase a seat for the Grammar School.

Dr. Hillien, in his report to the vestry of St. Paul's, stated that only one fatal case of small-pox had occurred in the parish, but that ten cases were under the care of parochial surgeons. The Small-pox Hospital is quite full.

A FALSE report has been spread that trichinosis had appeared in Chicago; the object being to favour speculation in the meat trade.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the annual festival of the University College Hospital on the 18th inst. at Willis's rooms.

The old College of Physicians in Warwick-lane, which was built by Sir Christopher Wren, is to be pulled down in a few days.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Lord Talbot de Malahide, the newly elected President of the Royal Irish Academy, has appointed the Very Rev. Dean Graves, the ex-president; Sir W. R. Wilde, M.D., Rev. Geo. Salmon, S.T.C.D., and Professor W. K. Sullivan, C.U., Vice-presidents of the Academy.

According to a report prepared by Dr. Percy since the session began, it is stated that the system of ventilation adopted in the Houses of Parliament is that of exhaustion, the air being put in motion by means of heat, applied by coke fires in great upcast shafts, the chief two being in the Victoria Tower and the Clock Tower.

The Constantineople Cholera Conference have agreed upon a plan of procedure. It groups the questions to be considered into four classes: 1, the nature and origin of cholera; 2, its transmissibility; 3, the measures of prevention against it; and 4, the form to be given to the resolutions of the conference.

AN ALKALOID IN RHATANY.—Wittstein has obtained, from an extract of Rhatany rhizome, an alkaloid, apparently identical with psychotamin, which has been obtained by M. Ruge, excepting that he regards the alkaloid as distinct, and differing from tyrosine, by two atoms of carbon.—Year-Book of Pharmacy.

RECIPIROCAL ACTION OF CREAM OF TAURUS AND SULPHATE OF LIME (BUSBY AND BUGNERT).—It has long been the custom of wine-makers to put gypsum into their wine before after fermentation. The result of this addition may or may not be pernicious. Very probably it is not. MM. Busby and Bugnert, on bringing sulphate of lime into contact with bitartrate of potash, in an alcoholic mixture, found that the results were neutral tartrate of potash, tartrate of lime, and bisulphate of potash.—Year-Book of Pharmacy.

FERREUM REDACTUM (OBERLANDER).—The author analyzed a sample of red iron, and found it to contain only one per cent., and of malleable iron the rest being prophetic with sulphide. He surmises it to have been the waste residue from the preparation of cyanide of potassium according to Liebig's process.—Year-Book of Pharmacy.

MORTALITY IN CHILDREN.—Out of 100 children born in Norway, 83 attain the age of five years; in Sweden, 80; in Denmark, 80, including Schleswig and Holstein, down to the Elbe, the country of the Angles of old; in England, 74; in Belgium, 73; in France, 71; in Prussia, 68; in Holland, 67; in Austria, 64; in Spain, 64; in Russia, 62; in Italy, 61. Thus the chance is always in favour of the life; but here it is 8 to 2, there only 3 to 2. What is the proportion of deaths under the age of five out of 100 children that see the light? In Norway, 17; Denmark, 20; Sweden, 20; England, 25; Belgium, 27; France, 29; Prussia, 32; Holland, 33; Austria, 36; Spain, 36; Russia, 38; Italy, 39.

DETECTION OF SANTONINE IN URINE. (NOTTA).—When santonine is taken before bed-time, the urine next morning will be found to turn a cherry-red on the addition of liquor potasse, even without heating—an indication similar to that of diabetic sugar.—Year-Book of Pharmacy.

TEST FOR THE PURITY OF ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.—The oils most frequently used to adulterate essence of mustard become brown or red in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid, while the pure essence dissolves in it. Five drops of the essence with 30 drops of concentrated sulphuric acid should be introduced into a small tube and shaken together. If the essence is adulterated, the coloration will at once become apparent. Should rectified petroleum be present, the acid will not colour it, but it may be detected by its insolubility in the acid floating in the form of a limpid oil.—Year-Book of Pharmacy.
Notices to Correspondents.

The Royal Institution.—The notice has been received.
Mr. R. D.—We have not noticed the case because we suspect that both parties really belong to the same fraternity, and if so, it is better to let them settle their disputes themselves. We cannot find the name of either in the Medical Directory, but that of one of them is well known.

X.Y.Z.—The term "halal salt" signifies a salt having an analogous constitution with that of sea salt.
Mr. T.—We have received the pamphlet, but regard it as only a puff.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.—VACANCIES.

ENGLAND.

Chapel Union.—First Diminution District; area 7052; population 4098; salary £50 per annum.
Driggsfield Union.—Kilmarnock District; area 13,880; population 2053; salary £100 per annum.
Harley Witney Union.—Heckfield District; area 7799; population 1492; salary £70 per annum.
Kensington Union.—The house; salary £50 per annum.
Uppingham Union.—Marylebone District; area 16,874; population 3887; salary £45 per annum, board, &c.
Burnley Union.—Bury Street Fourth District; area 15,941; population 3899; salary £25 per annum.
Bolton Union.—Abogsworth District; area 65,490; population 3748; salary £42.
Pembury Union.—Brewery District; area 20,791; population 5289; salary £50.—Board—Salary £20.
Banbury Union.—Hornton District; area 5740; population 5002; salary £40.
Bridgewater Union.—Chilton Foiden District; salary £50.

IRELAND.

Wexford Union.—Inishkeley Dispensary; election May 4; salary £75; or quarter in registration fees about £25.
Devin Union.—Clonmel Dispensary; election May 2; salary £50.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.

ENGLAND.

Leeds Sanitary Inspector.—Salary £500 a year; election May 9.
West London Hospital, Hammersmith.—Resident Surgeon.
Surrey Free Hospital.—Physician for out-patients.
Barnet Union.—Resident House-Surgeon; salary £50, with board, &c.
Medical Public Hospital.—House-Surgeon; salary £100, with board, &c.—Assistant House-Surgeon; salary £65, with board, &c.—Stockport Infirmary.—Assistant House-Surgeon; salary £50, with board, &c.
Worcester Dispensary.—Resident Medical Officer; salary £100, with board, &c.—Assistant Medical Officer; salary £65, with board, &c.—Carnarvon Lunatic Asylum.—Assistant Medical Officer; salary £100, with board, &c.; candidate must speak Welsh.
Margam and Port Talbot Dispensary.—Assistant Dispensary Physician.
Stamford Hill Dispensary.—Assistant Medical Officer; salary £40, with board, &c.
Blaenau Infirmary.—Resident Medical Officer; salary £75, with rooms, &c.
Wirral Dispensary, Somerset.—Medical Officer; salary £50, with a house.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON.

W. R. Rogers, M.D., Physician for In-Patients to the Sarniamic Free Hospital.
W. P. M. Barrow, M.B., Surgeon for Out-Patients to the Sarniamic Free Hospital.
P. F. E. Jenkin, M.D., Physician for Out-Patients to the Sarniamic Free Hospital.
J. L. M., Assistant-Surgeon to the London Riff Brigade.
G. R. T., M.R.C.S., House-Surgeon to St. Mark's Hospital.
Hawkwood, Sir A., M.R.C.S., M.D., Honorary Medical Officer to the Royal London Hospital.
W. J., M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Peckham Rye Dispensary.
A. W. Williams, M.D., Physician for Out-Patients to the Sarniamic Free Hospital.

PROVINCIAL.

Bottte, A., M.D., Senior Resident House-Surgeon to the Leeds Public Dispensary.
Butler, T., M.R.C.S., Honorary Assistant Medical Officer to the Cheltenham Free Hospital.
Cookson, E., L.R.C.P., Assistant Resident House-Surgeon to the Leeds Public Dispensary.
Poyntons, John, M.D., Surgeon to the North Riding Infirmary, Middlesex—on-Tees.
Rooke, O. W., M.R.C.S., House-Surgeon to the Taunton and Somerset County Hospital, Taunton.
Schollick, T., M.R.C.S., Honorary Assistant Medical Officer to the Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.
Morris, J. M., Honorary Assistant Medical Officer to the Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.
V arich, William Young, L.R.C.P., Edin., House-Surgeon to the North Riding Infirmary, Middlesex—on-Tees.

J. H. Quay, M.R.C.S.E., House-Surgeon and Apothecary to the Lincoln General Dispensary.
T. C. Barlow, M.R.C.S., House-Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Chester.
J. Taylor, M.R.C.S.E., Assistant House-Surgeon to the General Infirmary, Chester.

IRELAND.

T. S. Murray, L.R.C.P. and L.Q.C.P., Medical Officer for the Manorhamilton Dispensary District, has been elected Medical Officer for the Tobermory Dispensary District of the Tobermory Union, vice J. M. McCarty, M.D., deceased.

SCOTLAND.

Stevenson, J., L.R.C.P.Edin., has been appointed to the Leith Hospital and Edinburgh Dispensary as Assistant Medical Officer.
J. Godfrey, L.R.C.S.Edin., has been elected Assistant Medical Officer to the Barnhill Poorhouse, Glasgow, vice J. Taylor, M.D., deceased.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Anouncements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

BIRTHS—ENGLAND.

Buchanan.—On April 7, at 63, Harley-street, the wife of G. Buchanan, M.D., of a daughter.
Fitch.—On April 5, at Chaddesley Corbett, near Kidderminster, the wife of F. Hich, M.D., of a daughter.
Frere.—On April 3, at Streatham, the wife of J. Frere, M.D., of a daughter.
Gamer.—On March 31, at Birkenhead, the wife of J. S. Gammer, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.
Hickman.—On April 5, at Great Ayton, the wife of A. S. Gell, M.R.C.S., of a son.
Roache.—On April 7, at 31, Grosvenor-street, the wife of John Harvey, M.D., of a son.
Maclay.—On April 5, at 22, King-street, Portman-square, the wife of A. J. Maclay, M.R.C.S., of a son.
Morphy.—On April 8, at Sevenoaks, the wife of A. Morphy, Staffsurgeon, of a daughter.
Pettigrew.—On April 2, at Bennington-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of R. H. Perkins, Surgeon, Bengal Army, of a son.
Russell.—On April 5, at Accrington, Lancashire, the wife of W. S. Russell, M.R.C.S., of a son.

SCOTLAND.

Adam.—On April 2, at 157, Princes-street, Edinburgh, the wife of H. Adam, Assistant-surgeon, Madras Army, of a son.
Caldwell.—On March 28, at Driehorn, Argyshire, the wife of J. Caldwell, L.R.C.P. and L.Q.C.P., of a daughter.
McKibben.—On the 25th ult., at Constitution-street, Aberdeen, the wife of Dr. McKibben, of a daughter.
Neilson.—On the 2nd inst., at签约.Fprintf, Perthshire, the wife of J. Neilson, M.D., of a son.

IRELAND.

Wilmot.—On the 2nd inst., at Merrion-square, North, the wife of S. G. Wilmot, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Drake.—Elliot.—On April 4, at All Saints', West Ham, T. Drake, M.R.C.S., to daughter of W. Elliot, M.D.
Ward—Barnard.—On April 10, at Cuckfield, W. P. Ward, Surgeon, Royal Hospital, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of H. Barnard, Esq.
Welsh—Slater.—On April 10, at St. James's, Clapton, Charles H. Welsh, L.R.C.P. and S., of Camberley, to Ellen F. Slater, only child of the late Isaac Slater, of the Hope of Good Hope.
Lawson—Brooks.—On the 3rd inst., at Blackpool, Wm. Lawson, Surgeon, of Brierfield, near Burnley, to Ann, daughter of J. Brooks, Esq.
Goomes—Franklin.—On the 4th inst., at Coventry, Carey Peares Goomes, M.B., of Beckton, Somersetshire, to Mary Leslie, daughter of W. Franklin, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

Dechay—Thomson.—On April 4, at Main's Tollcircuit, John Duncan, M.D., of Edinburgh, to Jemima, daughter of Alex. Thomson, Esq.

ERRATA.—In your issue of the 4th inst., which details the proceedings of the last Session of Parliament, contains a typical error in the report of one of the cases which I had the honour to bring before that meeting. The words "now malignant," should have been written "new malignant.

J. H. DAVIES, A.B.

WEll Weekly Meteorological Report For The Week Ending April 14th, 1866.

London Medical Press & Circular, April 25, 1866.

Original Communications.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY HOSPITALS,
NORTH BRUNSWICK-STREET.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE IN THE THEATRE OF THE
RICHMOND HOSPITAL.

By Sir DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN, Bart.,
PHYSICIAN-ORDINAR AND TO THE QUEEN, CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO THE
HOSPITALS, ETC., ETC.

SUMMER SESSION, 1866.

GENTLEMEN,—The course of lectures and clinical instructions we inaugurated this day, appears to me to be one of the most important and useful movements in hospital teaching that have occurred in the Dublin School of Clinical Medicine for many years.

I return my best and warmest thanks to my kind colleagues, the Physicians and Surgeons of these great hospitals, for the very great compliment they have paid me, not only in permitting me, but in asking me to inaugurate this movement.

The resignation of my appointment as Physician would have enabled me to return professionally from this great institution and from them, which I should have greatly regretted; but they, in their kindness, forwarded to the Board of Governors, and through it to the Lord Lieutenant, their unanimous desire that the distinction of Consulting Physician should be conferred upon me, to which representation His Excellency Lord Wodehouse was pleased to accede.

I should not express my feelings were I not to take this opportunity of sincerely thanking them, and of adding that I feel, and shall ever feel, very proud of their approbation, and of their mode of evincing it.

I cannot say I have deserved it, but I accept it as a testimony from them, that during more than twenty years of connexion with those hospitals have laboured to merit it.

And here I may remark, as an observation to my young friends, that cordiality of action and mutual good feeling among the members of the medical staff of an hospital are to be cultivated, not only for their own sakes, but for a higher purpose—the care of the sick poor, so that all may confide in one another in their doubts or difficulties, and seek one another's advice mutually and unreservedly.

It is in a hospital where there is such cordiality cultivated that the poor are best cared for.

The instruction commenced is intended to supply a want which is much felt,—viz., the want of opportunities to students attending some of our other hospitals of studying fever and the acute contagious diseases.

Some of the recognized institutions, both in Dublin and elsewhere, are prohibited by their charters or bye-laws from admitting fever or contagious diseases, while others have not the necessary accommodation for their reception.

It is now proposed to open to advanced students from other hospitals the wards of the Hardwicke Fever Hospital during the summer session, where they can see the various forms of fevers and contagious epidemic diseases on a great scale.

The hospital contains 120 beds. Within the past year there were admitted into it 1411 cases, of which there were:

- Fever: 1163
- Small-pox: 103
-Scarlatina: 12
-Measles: 27

For a moment I may digress here on the subject of small-pox, in the hope that the facts mentioned may induce increasing attention to vaccination. We had 103 cases of small-pox in the past year. Of 71 vaccinated by 3rd, or little more than 2 per cent.; of imperfectly vaccinated 1 died out of 3, or .33 per cent.; while of the non-vaccinated 29 cases, 8 died, being 27 per cent.; or putting it perhaps more fairly, and classing imperfectly vaccinated and not vaccinated together (and indeed imperfectly vaccinated is worse than not vaccinated at all, for the mark lulls apprehension), the result will be this: the deaths in the vaccinated cases were only 2 per cent., while the deaths in the imperfectly and non-vaccinated were 30 per cent.

On the absolute need of your cultivating an acquaintance with the several varieties of fever it ought not to be necessary to dwell; but I know that some pupils pay little attention to this important class of diseases, and they have cause deeply to regret it afterwards, when placed in circumstances where they want the knowledge but cannot acquire it.

Fever in some form or other is never absent from country or town.

In our army, even in our most active campaigns, for every hundred men killed in action or dying of their wounds, ten thousand perish of fever and its cognate diseases.

How is it, then, that our students generally do not give that attention in fever wards that they give in surgical wards? I fear I must attribute it to indolence.

A broken or dislocated limb is recognized generally with little trouble, and with some students their hospital rounds are confined to what they learn without trouble; in fact, walking a surgical hospital is a kind of "sight-seeing."

But it requires long and attentive observation to recognize the shades and phases of fever, where it is not a single limb or joint that is engaged, but all the functions of the living body, and where it becomes necessary to observe and to estimate the amount of disturbance in each, and those disturbances as difficult to describe and as changing as the lines of clouds are, yet in fever are the signs of recovery or death.

You can learn all these phases and changes if you stay quietly and silently in the fever wards for hours learning for yourself, but you must teach yourself by studious and patient observation; you cannot learn what you want to know from descriptions. Your own eye must be, and can alone be, your instructor.

In no branch of medical studies is the trite quotation more true than in the study of fevers—

"Signa saepe saepe nesciant, non quae sensunt sed quae
Quam saepe medici dicunt et quae
Ipse sibi tradit spectator."

Let me suppose you now at the bedside of a fever case; stand there quietly, don't disturb the patient, don't at once proceed to examine pulse, or chest, or abdomen, or put questions. If you do, you may be greatly deceived, for under a sharp or abrupt question a patient may suddenly arouse himself in reply, answer your questions collectedly, and yet die within three hours.

Look at your patient as he lies when you enter the ward or sick-room; his very posture speaks a language understood by the experienced eye.

It is not unusual for the anxious and young resident to draw the earliest attention of the physician in his morning round to some patient who had appeared to him to be in a most dangerous state all night, and for the physician to take a single glance at the patient, and say in reply, "Never mind him, he is all right, come to the next case, it is a very bad one."

What is the difference between the two? Merely that of posture. The first, or apparently very bad case, had gone through the agitation of crisis during the night, but at morning visit was asleep, lying three-quarters on his side, or half on his face, in the posture instinctively chosen to relieve the diaphragm from abdominal pressure, and with
muscular strength enough to retain that posture; while beside him lies the serious case, the man who gave no disturbance during the night, who did not complain, but lies on his back without the preservative instinct and without the strength to change it, and with the abdominal viscera like a nightmare on the diaphragm.

Go next in your study to brain and nervous system. Again, you need not question, and you have wakefulness, eye, and tongue to guide you.

Of all the changes we have to dread, that arising from want of sleep is one of those most to be feared. It does not forget that a patient in fever may die from want of sleep, and want of sleep alone, without one single organic lesion. Sleep is the rest of the brain, as reposes is the rest of the limbs.

The brain can no more continue to work without sleeping, which is its rest, than the muscles of our limbs can continue to act without reposes, which is their rest.

A man will die from fatigue of his muscles without a change of sleep; the lack of sleep he will die; so will man die from fatigue of his brain without organic disease, and whenever a patient passes a day and night without sleep, though all other symptoms seem favourable, look out for danger.

The eye of a fever patient will tell you much. The appearance of the pink sclerotic that indicates acute congestion in the vessels of the head, and the livid red of the conjunctivae are the blood signs. The width of the capillaries of the capillary system, are very much alike in appearance, and easily mistaken for another; but seen and recognized painted on the tablet of your memory, will never be forgotten. In the child in fever there is another sign revealed to you from merely looking at the countenance, and always to be dreaded—it is frowning, bitter look, and sure sign of the child, and it is often the first sign of commencing mischief in the child's brain. Wakefulness, headache, and frown are of more serious import in the child in fever than in the adult.

There is an apparently trivial sign about the eye of a fever patient, which you will lose if you rudely disturb the patient or question him. It is the passage of the tear. If the tear is not canalized, the tear flow is in its natural course, and pass out through the nasal duct, having performed its office of washing the eyeball and keeping it moist; it is a good sign, for it indicates that the instinctive functions of organic life are still performed; if the eyelids cease to act, and that the tear-drop falls over the outer angle of the eye, it is a sign that the functions of organic life are beginning to go down. The characteristic sign of those you must watch; and the red patch on each cheek, eminently characteristic of typhoid fever, or "follicular enteritis," without a question tells the experienced eye that the case before it is not typhus.

There still remains one other remarkable sign speaking to the eye, the pulsation of the carotids. These vessels may throbb either from increased impetus from the heart, or from increased rapidity of circulation with delirium.

Here, for the first time, the eye is at fault, and we must bring in the assistant sense—tongue. Small-pox illustrates what I mean. During the progress of the putrid stage, for about eight days from its commencement, or eleven from the commencement of premonitory fever, there are the usual febrile symptoms, but about the eighth day of the eruption, when the putrides are fully manifest, hence often indicates delirium; the pulse is more frequent, the circulation is carried round in its circle with increased rapidity, and every artery in the body throbs. The carotids seem to throb violently, but lay your finger on them, and you find they bear little or no pressure, and that what seemed a pulsation of violent force is the appearance produced at each filling of the vessels, and encountered with its immediately comparatively empty state. It may be likened to the rush of fluid without force along a tube previously faceted. It is scarcely necessary to add that these appearances in the carotids, so like in their resemblance, so different in their nature, indicate very opposite lines of treatment, and a mistake may involve the loss of life.

Again, the eye will distinguish between cerebral breathing and palmonic oppression.

You now form an idea of how much may be learned from the mere inspection of a case of fever without asking, the patient a question, and I think you will agree with me that you learn much from eye and touch alone; but again I must impress on you that you must learn all this for yourself, and that the study you are now entering on in many particulars requires more patience, more attention, and a more cultivated observation than your previous studies.

In reference to the examination of the system of circulation, on the sustentation of which so much depends in the treatment of fever, I would impress on you in judging of the strength of the heart's actions, to depend on the pulse, radial or carotid, not on the examination of the heart's sounds or impulse by the stethoscope.

The heart is the gun which at each contraction discharges into the aorta a cylinder of blood of about one inch long, which propels before it the blood already in the aorta and branch arteries, and the force with which that cylinder propels before it the blood in the arterial tube and strikes your finger in radial or carotid pulse, is the measure of the pressure or the power of the heart, just as the force with which the cylindrical shot strikes the target is the best and surest test of the force of the gun.

But even could the stethoscope give as accurate information as the pulse, I would still counsel you to rely on the pulse, for which you are all practised daily and continuously in educating your sense of touch, while you never can become as accomplished in judging of the sounds of the heart.

There are other causes of fallacy in relying on the stethoscope. The heart may lie close to the ribs, as it nearly always does in the female and often in the male, and then both sounds and impulse will be sharp, even with a heart of weak but irritable muscle, while in a strong man, with a large round chest and strongly acting heart, so thick a layer of fat as to intercept the heart and render the heart of feeling act like padding to deaden sound, and like a buffer to intercept impulse.

Again, suppose you come to the conclusion that pulse and stethoscope contradicted each other, which would you trust?

The pulse indicated antipathologies, antimony, and depletion, while the stethoscope indicated, as you supposed, weakness of heart's action and stimulants, which indication would you rely upon?

I think you will answer with me—Trust to the pulse in preference to relying on the stethoscope.

There is another portion of the great circulating system which you can examine with the eye—the great capillary system.

The preservation of this great part of the function of circulation is of vital importance in the treatment of fever, and hence the use of flying blister, sinapisms, external heat, pure air, &c. &c., by which we hope to stimulate and sustain it.

You will not fail to recognize the great importance of attending to it, when you recollect what comparative anatomy and physiology teach us, that the capillary circulation is the function of respiration, that large vessels are added as animals ascend in the scale; that even in fishes the great function of circulation through the system is carried on without a heart, and that the heart is but a supplemental organ in the upper classes of animals.
SIR 

but pressure is existed such circulation vulsions most or interfere together, passive their der, excite ence slower ment, is, or, succumb.

The We propel the organs relieved, 'state the resiliency as has been relieved, make the bladder for the great system, and the great color and colour has been relaxed.

Dots of dusky red to-day become darker to-morrow, and in one or two days after nearly black, and whenever a weight and mass pressing against the distended bladder, or by their distension interfering with its descent among the organs within the abdomen. There is one, the bladder, which precociously should ever have your continuous and unremitting attention.

Trust to no one's report of its state, not even the patient's own complaint, to attend to great size, containing often two quarts of fluid, putrefying or throwing back its poisonous area into the system, and all the time, perhaps for several days, the overflow passing away leads the careless or the igno rant to suppose that the bladder has emptied itself; and, paradoxical as it may appear, the most accomplished and most attentive surgical intern is even more likely than another to overlook the state of bladder.

He has been accustomed to relieve the bladder of its contents most often when a mechanical obstruction has existed for some short time, when the bladder still maintains its muscular power, or when the obstruction being complete, the bladder is distended tensely, like a globe in shape, and is visible as such even to the eye and felt as such under the hand.

The condition of bladder in fever. The obstruction is not complete; while the fluid is dripping into the fundus, it is leaking out at the neck through the urethra, while a portion continues to accumulate behind in the passive bladder, which makes no ball-like protuberance, but lies as a passive flattened bag among the intestines.

It offers no resistance, but recedes on pressure, and in this state it may be productive of much mischief, of convulsions or death.

The contained urine passes into putrefactive fermentation with great rapidity.

In twenty-four hours it becomes intolerably ammoniacal and fetid.

There are only two ways of detecting this state, by percussion and by the catheter. A very little practice is sufficient by percussion to determine whether there is water in the bladder; but if at all in doubt, use the catheter. Its introduction gives neither pain nor annoyance.

I did not intend to make any observation whatever on treatment, but I have made this exception, having too often seen the neglect I have noticed occur, and its sad consequences.

I shall conclude with a few observations on a question that has created considerable attention—viz., whether typhoid fever and typhus fever are merely modifications of one another, or whether they are different diseases. Judge for yourselves, you will have abundant opportunities; you will see them in the Hardwicke lie side by side; compare them at the same moment and watch their progress from day to day, and I think you will come to the same conclusion at which I have arrived, after an observation of many years, that they are distinct and separate diseases.

I would not spend your time or mine on the question if it were merely theoretical, but it is essentially practical, seriously affecting treatment, and the use of two of our most important therapeutical agents, opium and stimulants; for while, in many cases of typhoid fever, we can keep the patient with great advantage under the mild and continuous management of opium, their use in typhus, and while we may use stimulants very freely in typhus, we must often be very chary of their administration in typhoid fever.

It is to be regretted that the name "typhoid fever" has ever been used, for the very name typhoid gives a bias to the mind to think that typhoid is a variety of typhus, just as typhoid applied to erysipelas and scarlatina means a low type of those diseases.

Another name has been lately introduced, "pythogenic fever," which presents this objection, that the name is founded on a supposition as to the cause, not the nature, of the disease. I think it is hard to contemplate even in mere aspect the two diseases and consider them as one, so strongly do the bright pink-patched check, flushed cheek, and keel-shaped prominent emption of typhoid fever contrast with the livid countenance, brown tongue, and dark macule of typhus. It would take us too long to go at length into the diagnostic symptoms.

One of the reasons advanced by some who look upon them as varieties of the same disease, is that they have the same origin, arise from the same poison, either of contamination or accidental; but, certainly, although the sting of a hornet may give rise to pyaemia, erysipelas, anthrax, or gangrene, no one could argue that all those diseases are the same because they owe their origin to the same poison.

Another argument to the like effect has been drawn from typhus spots or macule, occasionally making their appearance in the course of typhoid fever. Typhus spots or macule are simply congregations of bunches of capillaries, with or without effusion of blood under the cutis, but these macule or typhus spots may appear, and often do appear, in scarlatina or measles, and surely no one would argue from the combination that macule and measles, or purpura and scarlatina, are the one disease.

The real practical point for your consideration is, not whether they owe their origin to the same or similar causes, but whether the principles that apply to one apply to the other. I hope the students of medicine will judge for yourselves. I believe you will come to this conclusion, that for all practical purposes you must consider them different.

It now only remains to thank you for your attention to an introductory lecture, that I have not attempted to make either deep or learned, but to consist only of those truths and observations that I found useful to myself in studying fever, and which I trust may, perhaps, be not always fruitless to you, and while I again thank my kind and esteemed colleagues for their kindness, I have a favour to ask which I know they will grant, that while they have done me the honour to name me "Consultant," they will allow me to be a "perpetual pupil," and still come to these wards to learn, though not to teach.
THREE CASES OF DISTORTION OF HAND.

By Richard Barwell, F.R.C.S.,
Assistant-Surgeon, Charing-Cross Hospital.

In June, 1865, was brought to my notice a child aged 6, the fingers of whose left hand were webbed—viz., the index, middle, and ring fingers were united.

Previous to coming under notice two operations had been performed on the hand with the knife, an attempt also had been made to subdivide the fibrous tissue with the seton; both these had failed, but the parents were still anxious that the hand should be, if possible, restored.

On examining the fingers I found them connected together, not merely by a thin web, but by a thick layer of tissue covered in front and back by skin from corresponding parts of the fingers; or, in other words, the three fingers appeared, as one breadth of the digits had been, and behind by two shallow grooves indicating the normal but absent separation. There were marks of old scars at different parts of these grooves, and a separation existed between the last phalanges of middle and ring fingers to nearly half their extent—the persistence of movable joints was in some parts doubtful, as between the first and second phalanges of the index, and all the joints were certainly stiff from want of use.

In considering the conditions of this case, the thickness and fleshiness of the bonds between the fingers, the three previous futile attempts at producing permanent separation, it appeared to me useless to try any other means than implanting a fresh piece of skin into the wounds left by cutting the fingers apart. The next point was the place where a piece of skin should be taken, and I chose the buttock behind the great trochanter, because a scar in that situation is seldom visible.

On the 22d July, chloroform having been administered I thrust a straight bistoury in a sloping direction from behind forwards through the tissues, uniting the index and middle fingers, keeping the blade much closer to the latter, so that when the whole length of the digits had been separated, so much tissue was left on the forefinger that its edges could be brought neatly together and sewn with wire. The same proceeding was then used at the next interspace, the greater amount of skin being left and sewn round the inner side of the middle finger. Thus the wounds to be filled up lay on the outer side of both middle and ring-fingers and at the fork, or point of their bifurcation. The incisions were then impressed on paper and the necessary pieces were cut from the haunch in such wise as to leave a portion of skin between the two excavations and also so as to enable me to lift up each strip-like piece in a loop while it remained attached at either end. The wound in the buttock was closed with silver wire, the fingers to be covered were thrust through their respective loops, and first the palmar edge was stitched—a process which required much care and ingenuity—then the dorsal aspect was secured, and afterwards the hand and arm were carefully bound in situ.

The child slept well during the first two nights, on the third pain kept her restless, and on the fourth day—viz., on the 26th July—I removed the bandage and cut away the skin connectives with the haunch. The hand had swollen from position, but only a very small part of the implanted skin had died, the rest was fairly united. It is unnecessary to follow the details of the case further; it did uninterruptedly well, and in a month the hand was healed, passive motion had begun to render the fingers more mobile.

Case 2.—This girl's eldest sister, aged 13, had a small car-tilaginous tumour developed in one of the flexor tendons of the ring finger; the case was interesting to me, as showing the amount of muscular contraction necessary to produce movement of limb. Thus when the fingers were straight and the wrist fully extended, the tumour lay under the annular ligament of the wrist, the distance between it and the internal condyle measured 8 inches, when the fingers and wrist were flexed to their full, the tumour moved up the arm and became placed at the distance of 63 inches from the inner condyle; thus the muscular structure to which the swelling was affixed, contracted if it were fixed to the superficial flexor very nearly a quarter of its length.

I removed the tumour with the knife of course, without dividing the tendon, and found it to be imbedded among the fibres of the deep flexor tendon of the ring finger, and therefore the proportion of muscular contraction must have been much higher.

The piece of cartilage was the shape of and about as large as a bean, and had been, The wound healed quickly; although a little synovial oozing continued for eight days, there was no suppuration, and the case did perfectly well.

Case 3.—Miss L., aged 19, was brought to me by her parents, October 4, 1865, with the middle finger of the right hand bent down and doubled into the palm—a source of such inconvenience that the hand became nearly useless.

The origin of the affection was a fall three and a half years ago, in which the hand and wrist appear to have been doubled up under the body. Great pain and some considerable swelling were produced, the whole hand remained lame for some months, and when it became capable of use, the middle finger, even then much bent, curled up more and more into the palm. She has sought surgical advice and has been greatly persuaded to allow the tendons to be divided.

I found the middle finger strongly retracted, the first phalanx bent down forcibly, and each one flexed on its neighbour. By the exercise of some force it could be slightly brought out of the palm, giving to the hand of the surgeon the sensation of stretching a spring. As soon as the finger was released it flew back again. The movements of the ring and little fingers were constrained and awkward, but this seemed rather owing to the position of the middle finger than the source of the maladie; as the patient's health being perfect, there remained for consideration only the form of operation to be adopted, and this alone is a subject presenting difficulties sufficiently grave; but which are in this sort of case neither duly studied nor recognized. Indeed, operations for the cure of distorted and stiffened joints are, as a rule, described as though after cutting tendons &c., the limb being placed in position rapidly regains its mobility and power. Such, however, is never the case; the true restoration of a joint is difficult and protracted, according to the amount and duration of fixity and distortion. The division of tendons or muscles in some joints certainly does facilitate restoration of posture. In other parts it does not even effect this object, while it frequently produces a loss of function, and in some parts of the body renders such recovery impossible. This is especially the case with the fingers. The method in which the superficial and deep flexors are bound into their sheaths, the peculiar attachments of the interosseous, and the false bands from the palmar fascia, as well as ligamentous contracture, all combine in enforcing the abnormal posture. Thus the section of one or both flexors the palm has various influence on our power of straightening a crooked finger, but has vast influence in rendering the subsequent mobility of the limb very slight indeed. After such section, the second and last phalanges, one or both, are frequently incapable of voluntary flexion, and even if they can bend, their movements are confused and difficult. The spontaneous constitution and process of the finger is maintained for such a result; but I would here refer especially to the foregoing case, which shows that if a tendon of a retracted flexor muscle be cut and the fingers straightened, the divided ends will lie two inches asunder, and thus even if the tendon unite, the union cannot possibly be isolated; its action must, therefore, be confused and chaotic. For these reasons I refused to sanction such division of tendons until, at all events, every other means had been tried. I

* See account of a commission on a case of M. Guérin.—Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine.—(vii.)
proposed stretching the parts under chloroform, once certainly, perhaps twice, or even three times, cautioning the parents that after-treatment would occupy a considerable time, and that power of perfect extension could not be ensured. In spite of this not very favourable prognosis, my proposal was after a time accepted, and on 6th November chloroform was very fully exhibited, and I proceeded to straighten the finger. It yielded at first pretty readily, but after a time the utmost limit of what the unassisted hand could do was reached. I had, however, provided myself with a wooden lever, ten inches long, the middle part of which was hollowed so as to fit the finger. While the first and second phalanx and the wrist were flexed to their full, the third phalanx could be with tolerable ease straightened on the second. These two were bound tightly by a narrow band (half-inch broad), and with many invocations to the lever; then with great caution, but also with a certain vigour, the second phalanx was straightened on the first, and the first, as nearly as seemed prudent, on the metacarpal bone. Then while these parts were held in place, the wrist was straightened, the splint was bound to the hand. The patient soon after recovery from the anaesthesia complained of pain. I waited as long as it was endureable, then removed the wood and applied in its place a splint, which kept the finger semi-flexed. Application of cold was ordered to the hand, wrist, and forearm; half an inch wide with its circumference was ordered to be repeated in four hours, if necessary.

On the fourth day the splint was removed, the swelling had all but disappeared, passive movement was quite endureable, as long as extension was not carried beyond a certain limit; however, by firmness of hand and careful management, I day by day got the finger straighter. I wished to employ the works as would keep the finger in integrity, acting as a rigid band. Several methods of applying steel springs completely failed, either from their twisting round, pressing too violently in places, or other cause. I adopted, therefore, the following plan:—A strip of strong plaster, three-eighths of an inch broad and about a foot long, was split from one end to a little beyond the middle, the two split parts were crossed at the fork, so that the right one became left, and vice versa; this portion was then laid upon the pulp of the finger, the unsplit strip was carried over the end and nail, and made adherent to the back of the phalanx; the split parts were then wound round and round until the whole phalanx was covered, the unsplit piece of plaster projecting on the back to the middle of the hand. A similar mechanism was adapted to the third phalanx, and an elastic bandage was placed on the little node of the finger was attached a strip of plaster after the manner of an extensor tendon, and to each could be attached an elastic force springing from the forearm after a method fully described elsewhere.* By these means a variable degree of extension, without rendering the finger immobile, could be maintained, and the limb could be extended by manual force, without unduly the dressing. In a week the finger, considerably straight, did not further improve; it was therefore determined again to give chloroform, and this time, during insensibility, attention was expressly directed to the fascial and subcutaneous bands. However, the straightening was accomplished with greater ease than the last time, and a further effect produced. The same plan of after-treatment was carried on, and the finger quickly reached the usual position of the hand normal—that is to say, in all posture in which the fingers are slightly flexed; but the second could not be quite straightened on the first phalanx nor the latter on the metacarpal bone. With this exception, the functions of the part were perfect; lateral movement and flexion quite free.

In the above cases, as I have said, seeing that the want of extension was so slight as no longer to be considered a deformity, that the hand was again useful for needlework and the piano, I recommended the patient to be, at all events for the present, content with the result, and simply to prevent any tendency to return by straightening the finger frequently with the other hand and wearing a splint at night. There is at present date no tendency to relapse.

### Hospital Reports.

[The following reports are particularly worthy of notice. I am indebted to Mr. Hamilton, not only for the kindness with which he showed me the cases hereafter referred to, but also for his correction and revision of the report. To Dr. Lyons I am also indebted for allowing me every facility for insuring the due publication of his cases, and for the use of his private notes which he kindly handed to me for the purpose. Some important reports from the Meath and Mater Misericordiarum Hospitals are unavoidably deferred to our next issue.—T. W. B.]

### RICHMOND HOSPITAL.

#### THREE CASES OF CHRONIC ABSCESS.

(Under the care of Mr. Hamilton.)

These cases exemplify the different methods advantageously used in the treatment of these abscesses according to the peculiar nature of each. Such abscesses are frequently mistaken for other surgical affections, chiefly tumours, of which the second is an interesting example. The relation of a well-authenticated case of the kind is of considerable practical importance to the surgeon.

E. G., age 29, was admitted to the Richmond Hospital on 10th January, 1806. She stated that in June previous she received a hurt from a door on the crest of the right ilium; but until the following September she did not experience any pain. At that time she felt a dragging pain in her back, and this continued until about six weeks before her admission to hospital, when she remarked a small lump on her side (on the crest of the ilium); this gradually increased until it attained its present size.

On admission she complained of great pain in the back and right side, and was unable to lie on her back. The abscess was very large and diffused, extending over the ilium from the crest to the sacrum; fluctuation was very distinct, and there was no discolouration of the integuments. The matter was covered by the glutaeus maximus. On the 15th of January, after some preliminary treatment, the abscess was incised and inserted one of Chassaignac's drainage tubes.

A good deal of thin greenish matter, with yellow curdy and flaky material through it, was given exit to. This was followed by much relief. At four o'clock the same evening she had a rigor, and the abscess was painful.

17th: Thin fistula discharge very profuse, coming out by the sides of the tubes and not through them. The tubes merely acting as setons to keep the openings from closing.

21st: Became affected with pleuritis of the left side of the chest with bronchitis, which yielded to treatment, and towards the end of the month she had recovered from both; but she was greatly cut up by the illness, and more by the profuse discharge and night perspirations, want of appetite and of sleep, with pain and great tenderness in the abscess. Mr. Hamilton removed the drainage tube, and on the 30th January he made a large opening in the centre of the abscess, giving exit to much facial pus and air. From this she continued rapidly to improve in health and strength.

On the 5th of February there was no pain and no matter discharged from the abscess, and on the 12th it was quite healed.

**Case 2.** B. P., age 27, a stout healthy-looking countrywoman, unmarried, was admitted into No. 10 ward on the
PHANTOM TUMOUR OF THE ABDOMEN.

A. B., aged about 20, a florid and healthy-looking girl, of sanguiineous temperament, unmarried, was admitted into the Whitworth Hospital, labouring under a combination of muscular and arthritic rheumatism. Menstruation was regular, and, under the influence of appropriate treatment, the rheumatic affections were very sensibly improved and all pains except those in the nape of the neck, the back, the hip, and the shoulders, elbows, wrists, and small joints of the hands. On the slightest attempt at either voluntary or forced motion of any part of either extremity, extreme pain in the corresponding joint was complained of, and the patient lay in bed, unable, or unwilling, to assist herself in the most simple and ordinary offices of life. This condition persisted after all trace of pyrexial action had entirely ceased; and nothing but the bracing effect of the massage and quiet pulse, the statements made as to the inability to perform or support ordinary movements of the upper extremities without exquisite pain seemed not a little apocyprical. It may be mentioned, in illustration of any presumed moral obliquity on the part of the patient to simulate sufferings which she did not really experience, that example was abundantly supplied by the undoubtedly reigned performances of a hysterical pseudo-epileptic for a considerable period an inmate of the same ward. Before the subsidence of the acute symptoms in this case, attention was attracted to the presence (unconsciously to the patient) of a considerable tumefaction of oval form, somewhat tender on pressure, very firm to the feel, in the situation, and apparently of one of the third uterine size, about the fifth or sixth month, and in no small degree simulating the characters of such a tumour, save that it was distinctly bidental at the upper extremity. The circulatory system was at this period singularly excitable; the face flushed up at the least emotion, and the pulse rose to 120 or 130 under the most trivial influence. The rapid action of the norta heard in the supposed tumour, under these circumstances, might have been, by a rash or superficial observer, confounded with the action of a fetal heart, and would have materially strengthened the supposition, had such been entertained, that the patient was advanced in pregnancy. The absence of mammary enlargement and of discoloration of the areole, the alleged menstruation of very recent occurrence, the slight increase of the lunar courses, the presence of tumefaction, and, above all, the clearness of sound elicited on percussion, plainly pointed to a condition not that of pregnancy; and, on very careful exploration, it was ascertained that the swelling was due to a rigid and somewhat tumefied state of the inferior divisions of the recti abdominis muscles. This opinion was in a day or two subsequently confirmed by the presence of a precisely similar state of rigidity and tumefaction of the superior divisions of the same muscles, well-defined in the mesial line by a deep sulcus, into which the fingers sank, corresponding to the linea alba, and externally by the linea semilunaris on either side. Under the use of bromide of ammonium and bark, with daily
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Electric shocks through the upper extremities, strictly low diet, and the combination of decided, though gentle means of moral suasion, this patient has daily improved, and is now able to sit up. The tumefaction of the recti has subsided, and the phenomena of a tumour have disappeared.

The case is worthy of record as another example of a possible source of error in the exploration of abdominal disease.

**Pneumonia.—Tonic Treatment—Recovery.**—The following case may be very briefly noticed, as an example of the successful employment of the tonic plan of treatment in a case of extensive inflammation of the right lung:—

J. M., aged 33, of slight frame and delicate, if not cachectic, aspect, was found on admission to be suffering from very extensive pneumonio consolidation of the entire posterior half of the right lung, with concomitant bronchitis in both lungs. The general debility of the patient, the feebleness of the circulation, and his somewhat cachectic aspect, seemed clearly to con- traindicate the use of either mercury or antimony. He was at once placed on five-grain doses of sulphate of quinine, with milk and milk milkt Yielding no effect.

On the third day after admission the pulse had fallen to 92; respiration was becoming much freer; crepitus extenuus was extremely audible, and expectoration was copious. The quinine was continued as before, his wine was increased to six ounces, and nourishment as previously ordered, with the addition of an egg daily.

On the three following days the pulse fell successively to 68, 64, 60, and in all respects amendment was rapid and permanent, as evidenced by clearing up of the lung, and returning appetite and strength. Slight acceleration of the pulse took place a day or two subsequently, but without arrest of the general improvement in the patient's condition, who was soon able to sit up and walk about the general hall, having infringed the rules of the institution, and left the hospital some hours, on the twelfth day after admission, it was not deemed necessary to re-admit him, nor was there anything in his state or symptoms to call for it.

This case presented in many points a very unpromising aspect at the outset, and Dr. Lyons feels convinced that under any lowering plan of treatment, such as general abstention from stimulants and the employment of naseating doses of tartarised antimony, the result would have been different. The patient took in all about 240 grains of sulphate of quinine in nine days, and about 68 ounces of wine. As it was, delirium took place with very unusual rapidity, resolution of the lung, *purée et simple,* must be assumed to have been accomplished, and that rapidly, as the urine was a total absence of purulent expectoration, and convalescence was established within a very brief period.

**Old and renewed Tuberculosis of Lung—Advanced Renal Degeneration—Dropy—Death.**—Remarkable condition of parts of the Brain—Gangrene of the Brain.—The patient, a female aged 32, unmarried, was admitted into hospital in an advanced stage of this disease, with general ana- mino usness into the abdomen. Cough was frequent and distressing, and there was constant and copious expectoration of purulent and offensive sputa. The urine was albumi

ous and of gr. 1016. This unfortunate sufferer showed an extraordinary tendency of life, and notwithstanding her being cough, dyspepsia, occasional nausea and vomiting, frequent diarrhoea, the irritation of the bowels, and extreme prostration, she lingered on for a very protracted period. For two or three days previous to death she lay apparently but little conscious of what was going on around her, occasionally moaning and crying out in pain and distress, but no symptom indicative of special cerebral lesion was at any time observable.

The post-mortem examination, the left lung exhibited at the apex, two or three well-marked pucker ed ciretrics, the unmistakable evidence of old tubercular lesion. Several tincormes of recent date, and still containing purulent fluid, but of no considerable size, were found throughout this lung; the right lung was in a state of engorgement, and supplementary emphysematous distention. The kidneys presented well-defined evidence of vanced fatty degeneration.

On removing the brain the arachnoid was found studded with deposits of lymph in numerous situations in both hemispheres, and in the subarachnoid spaces there was considerable effusion of yellowish and somewhat grumous serum. The lateral ventricles contained a very considerable amount of the same grumous serum, mixed with small yellowish lymphy flocculi. The colour and appearance of the corpora striata at once arrested attention when the ventricles were opened; the left presented a declined olive green tint, and the vessels on its surface were of a dark hue; the right corpus striatum exhibited a similar appearance, but the colour was less dark. On section being carried through the left corpus striatum, the green tinge was found to extend about one-quarter inch through its substance; the optic thalamus and the fibres which pass upwards through both these bodies from the crus cerebi were in a state of perfect integrity; and the morbid condition was limited to the junction of the thalamus opticus and corpus striatum.

The under portion but not the surface layer of the anterior and part of the middle lobe of the right hemisphere was in a condition very similar to that of the corpus striatum; the colour, however, being rather a greenish yellow than dark, the skin green, which characterised the abnormal condition of the lenticulo-striatum.

On microscopic examination the cerebrum presented evidence of much disorganization; the nerve cells and tubes were broken down, and only here and there recognizable; much granular and molecular matter filled the field, but there was an absence of corpuscles of compound granular growth, pus corpuscles, or other definite elements indicative of vital metamorphosis. Vessels blocked with blood corpuscles were here found and there, on the whole the condition seemed to be the result of excessive disintegration, with no effort at repair, and was so far analogous to the state of spaceclating tissues. The vessels in the Sylvian fissure, as well as those of smaller size in the chorid plexuses, and those crossing between the thalamus and the corpora striata, as well as upon the latter, were involved, with areas of cicatrization in the brain substance, alluded to by several writers, but very imperfectly described by all.

**PROFESSOR BOECK’S TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS.**

Mr. Henry Lee of St. George’s Hospital, London, after an elaborate series of experiments, concludes his lectures on this subject with the following axioms:—

1st. That no evidence has hitherto been adduced satisfactory to the profession that the infecting form of syphilis can be inoculated upon a patient who is at the time the subject of constitutional syphilis.

2nd. That both from a soft sore, and also occasionally from the surface of an indurated sore, matter may be taken which may be made to produce a number of local specific ulcerations having the characters of the soft chancre.

3rd. That during the continued irritation of such ulcerations the manifestations of secondary syphilis will disappear.

4th. That the time required for the treatment of syphilis in this way is so long, and the inconveniences attending it are so great, that it is not in any degree likely to be adopted in private practice in England.
NOTES ON THE PATHOLOGY OF PNEUMONIA AND HEPATITIS.

By C. Morehead, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
LATE PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

I. The object of this paper is to show that the pathology of inflammation of the lungs and of the liver cannot be rightly understood unless it be kept clearly in view that in both organs there is a double system of capillary circulation; that of the bronchial and hepatic arteries for the nutrition of tissue, and that of the pulmonary artery and of the portal vein for functional purposes; the one being of arterial blood, and the other of venous blood.

The pathological question in respect to both organs is, which system of capillaries is the seat of inflammation in pneumonia and hepatitis?

II. Pneumonia.—It has been lately argued before the Society by Dr. Waters that the branches of the pulmonary artery which constitute the pulmonary plexus are the nutrient vessels of the air-cells and do not exist for purposes of nutrition; that the blood which a factor in inflammation must always be blood which in the normal state is a factor in nutrition. It is maintained, therefore, that capillaries of the bronchial arteries are those immediately concerned in the nutrition of the air-cells and in pneumonia, because—1st. They are the nutrient vessels of the visceral parts of all the tissue of the bronchial tubes, the coats of the blood-vessels, the nerves and lymphatics, and the connecting areolar tissue of the lungs, and the seat of inflammation in visceral pleuritis and bronchitis. 2nd. It is improbable that bronchial capillaries should ever be discoverable in the air-cells, because (a) inflammation of the air-cells must always be followed by congestion of the pulmonary plexus, and (b) artificial injection of a bronchial artery always in part fills the pulmonary plexus; hence bronchial capillaries, if existing in the air-cells, are almost certain to be veiled by the larger pulmonary plexus under the only circumstances in which it is reasonable to expect them. 3rd. Though admitting, as is very likely, that bronchial capillaries do not exist in the air-cells, it does not follow that the blood of the bronchial arteries always in part fills the pulmonary plexus, and the factor in inflammation. May not the thin walls of the cells be nourished by a process analogous to that which is effective in the cornea, articular cartilages, and lamellated osseous tissue? The capillaries of the termini of the bronchial tubes and of the interlobular areolar tissue carrying the blood near enough to the air-cells to admit of their nutrition by imbibition of the plasma. 4th. The argument, from analogy, that because there are animals without bronchial arteries, there may be nutrition by the pulmonary plexus, fails because we are dealing with an animal with, not without, bronchial arteries, and because it applies with equal force to the other tissues of the lungs as well as the cells.

Further reasons are also advanced, drawn from the manner of termination of the bronchial arteries and from facts of the fetal circulation.

III. Then it is explained that though the pulmonary capillary circulation is not the immediate agent in the nutrition of the cells or in inflammation, still it plays a very essential (secondary in point of time, though not of importance) part in the pathology of pneumonia, because inflammation of the air-cells obstructs in various evident ways absorption, and this must be followed by more or less stagnation of the blood in the pulmonary capillaries, and in degree in the first stage, but complete in the second stage (hepatization), and unless this be borne in mind we cannot understand the morbid anatomy of pneumonia; and, as is fully explained in the paper, there are questions relating to symptoms, progress, and treatment which are not intelligible without a distinct recognition of stagnation of blood in the pulmonary plexus, not as constituting inflammation of the air-cells, but as a necessary sequence of it, and a part of pneumonia.

IV. The question of position of the exudations, whether into or external to the cells, is shortly noticed, and regarded as one of great simplicity, not requiring the microscope for its elucidation, but again in the structure of the lung the proof that the exudation must be chiefly into the alveoli.

The analogy between pleuritis and pneumonia is noticed, in the slight anatomical difference in the tissues concerned, in the exudation being on a free surface in both—in pleuritis tending to become organized, in pneumonia to liquefy. The difference depending on the exudation in pleuritis being on the free surface of a closed sac; that in pneumonia on the free surface of sacs exposed to the air.

V. Hepatitis.—The question in regard to hepatitis is noticed very briefly. It is argued that the capillaries of the hepatic artery are the nutrient vessels of the liver and the factor in inflammation; but that the symptoms, pathology, and treatment of hepatitis cannot be rationally explained unless the important facts in the anatomy and physiology of the portal circulation in the liver be borne in mind.

Dr. Williams said that he had not been able fully to comprehend the meaning of the author in the elaborate and ingenious views just read; but Dr. Morehead, who was his old and valued friend, had apprised him that he was about to communicate a paper on the subject, and requested that he (Dr. Williams) would attend. He was very happy to agree to the request, and Dr. Morehead appeared to be in opposition to those entertained by himself. It was upwards of thirty years since he (Dr. Williams) first pronounced the opinion that the essential seat of pneumonia is in the great capillary plexus of the pulmonary artery and vein. This view seems to have been generally adopted by the profession; and even during the recent session they had heard paper confirmatory of it from Dr. Waters of Liverpool. Dr. Morehead now maintained an opposite view—that the first and essential seat of pneumonia is in the capillaries of the bronchial arteries, the congestion of the pulmonary capillaries being a secondary effect. But all the prominent features of pneumonia declare it to be, from first to last, an affection of no subordinate or diminutive set of vessels, such as those of the bronchus; and the great observation (Dr. Morehead) of the remarkable diversity which existed between the two diseases, pneumonia and bronchitis. For if pneumonia always originated in the same vessels that were the seat of bronchitis, there ought to be more or less of a constant tendency of the diseases to pass into each other. There could not be general or capillary bronchitis.
without more or less pneumonia; and pneumonia could not exist without a considerable and spreading bronchitis. Yet how different was the fact if we appealed to actual observation. Considering the proximity of their seats and the same organ, it was most striking to observe the marked difference between the two diseases, pneumonia and bronchitis. This difference has reference to their causes, their symptoms, their physical signs, and their anatomical effects. Of course he spoke of the typical forms of the maladies; for he was ready to admit that cases occur in which the symptoms are produced by injury or disease so that we have a broncho-pneumonia, or pneumonia with bronchitis. But these cases are by no means so common as those of the pure diseases, in which their respective characters stand out boldly and distinctly as affections that cannot and ought not be confounded. The causes of pneumonia would be those acting more generally and profusely on the bloodvessels and blood than those which excite bronchitis. The latter might result from the chill or exposure to cold; but if the cold was intense or so long continued as to deeply disturb the circulation, as in prolonged cold bathing, or if after fatigue or exhaustion from other causes, or if combined with the operation of deleterious gases, then the great pulmonary plexus would be congested, and pneumonia would be the result. Some observers have attributed the latter to chalk dust; such dust was considered deleterious. Thus he might cite an experiment of Magendie, that of injecting phosphorated oil into the veins, and inflammation of the lungs was produced. So febrile poisons and the poison of the rattlesnake and of some fungi, operating through the blood, at once develop inflammation in the capillaries of the lungs, which constitutes a formidable complication in the operation of these deleterious agencies. In this case, the affection is produced by the diffusion of deleterious influences which seriously and extensively affect the blood and its circulation, and develop their operation on the great blood purifying organ; and if we study the symptoms of pneumonia, we find the same evidence of profound and general impression on the system. The rigor is more marked and more constant than in any other inflammation, and was mentioned as a symptom characteristic of pulmonary inflammation. Then follows an equally distinctive intensity of heat. How often when applying his ear to the back in examining the chest he had been struck by the feel of pungent heat in the patient’s body—a heat often rising several degrees above 100° F. So in insthenic cases at this period the face is flushed with the heat, the breathing becomes labored; the skin dry; the air scanty, dark, and without the usual lividity, which is retained in the inflamed lung. And if to these symptoms we add a strong, frequent pulse, we have such a condition of inflammation, local and general, that it is no wonder that bloodletting should be trusted as the great remedy. He (Dr. Williams) had used it frequently in years long past, and would be willing to argue with any who had not been admitted that of late years it was very rare to meet with a case in this state, and bloodletting was seldom called for. The flush soon gives place to pallor, and the pulse loses its strength and fulness, and assumes the liquid jerky character of a half-filled artery; the blood, in fact, being in great part arrested in the inflamed lung, and, therefore, not available for the great circulation. No wonder, then, that now an opposite treatment was called for. The blood-filled artery became the best remedy. And now, if we compare the corresponding symptoms in bronchitis, we shall find a marked difference. The rigor, if present, is less marked; the heat and flush are more transient, and less intense; the pulse, though frequent, has neither the strength of the first stage of pneumonia, nor the collapsing liability of the second. In extensive bronchitis it becomes small and frequent as the disease advances; and instead of the pallor of pneumonia from the arrest of blood in the lung, we have the purple lividity of the surface from the blood circulating in an imperfectly arterialized state. Again, the blood-stained expectoration of pneumonia is another token of its origin in a large and blood-filled capillary plexus, beyond the mere nڑuous secretion of bronchitis. Then, if we come to the physical signs of the two diseases, we find further evidence of their difference, even in the commencement. In bronchitis the signs are those of bronchial obstruction, more or less complete. Rhonchi attending inspiration and expiration, first lengthening both, subsequently shortening the former and prolonging the latter, with more or less diminution of the proper vesicular murmur. In pneumonia the first sign—the crepitation—arises, on the contrary, never complete, nor can be no general or bronchial rhonchi; but at the seat of the inflammation the fine crepitation comes out sharp and close to the ear at each inspiration, and so confined to the spot in the vesicular tissue of the lung that if you remove your ear to a spot an inch or two from it you cease to hear it altogether. Like vesicular respiration, it is heard only in the spot in which it is produced; and unlike tubular respiration, it is not so readily conveyed from one part of the body to another. Thus, it is associated with the pulmonary capillary plexus, and may be heard more especially in the lungs, although high parts are often much congested from weakened circulation and impaired aeration, yet this condition is not sufficient to supersede the air in the cells, and there are not signs of consolidation. In pneumonia, in the first stage there is still air in the cells; but the lung feels heavy, pits on pressure, and on incision exudes abundantly frothy serum or spumous blood. The transition to the stage of bostipation is usually attended by the eases of consolidation, or hardening of the air and part of the fluid previously present. Seeing, then, that bronchitis, the acknowledged affection of the bronchial arteries, so entirely differs from pneumonia in its whole course, could any further light be thrown on the subject by an appeal to microscopic anatomy? In his early attempts in this mode of investigation he (Dr. Williams) had been struck by the large size and number of blood-filled capillaries, even in the earliest stage of pulmonary inflammation; which forcibly suggested the idea that they were pulmonary, and not merely bronchial. Subsequent observers had come to the same conclusion; Dr. Waters being the most recent. Still this field was open to further investigation, which would be more consonant with the relative relations of the subject. The attempt of Dr. Mitchell to distinguish pneumonia from pulmonary embolism by the presence of blood in the terminal capillaries of the lung from a primary affection of the bronchial capillaries was ingenious, but far-fetched and wanting in simplicity. Why should not this very characteristic inflammation have its origin as well as its seat in the pulmonary capillaries?—which, conveying arterial blood, and backed by the force of the right ventricle, have in themselves all known capabilities of inflammation; while their intimate relation with the whole mass of blood in the body serves to explain much of those remarkable features which distinguish pneumonia from the common group of visceral inflammations.

Dr. Sisson said that he, like Dr. Williams, had some difficulty in following Dr. Morehead’s paper. He gathered, however, that the attempt of the late Dr. Mitchell to distinguish the capillaries of the lung from pneumonia was affected with congestion and stasis, and that the air-cells were the seat of exudation. He in this respect coincided with the observations of the best recent pathologists. In a paper in the Provincial Medical Transactions for 1844 (p. 440) the speaker described the condition of the pulmonary vessels in pneumonia, from the point of view in which those vessels were injected from the pulmonary veins. The pulmonary capillaries were much enlarged, irregularly swollen, and tortuous in the bronchial tubes entering the inflamed air-cells, which were filled with exudation; and it was very remarkable to notice the
abruptness with which the injection stopped short at the point where stasis was established. The rapidity with which the disease usually passed through its whole stages, from the first ushering in of inflammation to the complete restoration of the junction of the lung, was surprising. Ac- tive congestion, stasis, exudation into the whole of the air- cells, solidifying the affected lung, softening and conversion into pus of the solidified lung, evacuation of the pus, and the readmission of air into the cells, the removal of stasis and reestablishment of circulation in the capillaries, succeeded each other in steady progression, and in doing so occupied, on an average, only the short space of nine or ten days. The speaker owned that every time he witnessed these remarkable changes he was filled with wonder. It must be allowed that both the bronchial and pulmonary capillaries were affected in pneumonia, when it was considered that the bronchial vessels were distributed to the whole structure of the lung (bronchial tubes, connective tissue, interlobular struc- ture, and pleura—structures which were all involved in the inflammation), and that they not only immediately ad- joined, but anastomosed extensively with the pulmonary capillaries. The existence of this anastomosis had been established by Ituysch, Haller, and Reissesse, as well as by Guillot, Rossignol, and Adriani. The question as to whether the bronchial or the pulmonary capillaries were first affected in uncomplicated acute pneumonia would perhaps never be brought to the test of direct observation, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the lung at the heat stage of the disease; it would therefore probably have to be decided by a process of reasoning. In some of what might be termed the marginal pneumonias the primary vascular seat of the affection could be fixed upon. Thus it could with precision be said that the disease commenced in the pulmonary capillaries in those cases depending on passive congestion, from obstruct to the flow of blood along the pulmonary artery, as in hypostatic pneumonia, and in pulmonary apoplexy, which differed from pneumonia in the character of the exudation (being almost pure blood, composed of fibrin and red corpuscles, with a few white; while in pneumonia there were, in addition, numerous exudation—white— corpuscles), and in the extent and kind of inflammation, but agreed with it in the seat of the exudation its stages, and the fact that in many cases this inflammation was extra- official to the part affected with pulmonary apoplexy. In bronchitis, a subject to which the attention of the Society had just been called by Dr. Williams, the injections de- scribed in the paper alluded to showed that the pulmonary vessels were enlarged, tortuous, varicose, and looped on the inner surface of the bronchial tubes; the bronchial capillaries, which were superficial to the pulmonary, were also undoubtedly affected.

Dr. Salter wished, in the first place, to correct an erro- neous impression to which, from some remarks that had fallen, the paper seemed to have given rise viz., that the author meant in any way to confuse bronchitis and pneu- monia, or to imply any connexion between them. What the author evidently meant was, not that in pneumonia there was any bronchitis, but that in distinction from pneumonia, in the recognized symptoms, signs, seat, and morbid anatomy of pneumonia, might nevertheless be due to derangement, not of the pulmonary, but of the bron- chial vessels. The anatomical question involved in the paper was a very interesting one namely, the fact of communication between the two independent circula- tions—bronchial and pulmonary. The purer sense of these two coexistent circulations in the lungs (the nutrition of the lung-tissues with arterial blood and the carrying off of venous blood without its going to the left side of the heart) is such as to imply that there should be no communication between them. Such a communication, however, undoubtedly existed. But it had been shown by Rossignol and Adriani that the communication was such as not to involve a mixture of the bloods. Thus the bronchial arteries could be injected from the pulmonary veins, and the pulmonary veins from the bronchial arteries, in both cases the blood being arterial; but the bronchial vessels cannot be filled from the pulmonary arteries—that is, venous blood cannot get into the bronchial circulation. These observers had also shown that the mucous mem- brane of the smallest bronchiae was also supplied from the pulmonary artery; and there was one circu- lation, otherwise difficult of explanation, that this distri- bution satisfactorily explained—the fact, namely, that the production of slight asphyxial congestion by the shutting off of air, as for instance in asthma, was always attended with exudation and discharge of little pellets of bronchial mucus. The circulation in which engorgement was produced by the shutting off of air being the pulmo- nary, and not the bronchial, it would be difficult to under- stand how it should give rise to mucous exudation unless the pulmonary vessels had to a certain extent a bronchial dis- tribution. But such being the case, the phenomenon was perfectly intelligible. He (Dr. Salter) thought that the author's definition of the inevitable seat of inflammation, based on the word "nutrition," gave to that word too narrow a signification. When inflammation is said to be a disturbance of nutrition, the word nutrition is taken in its widest sense, as standing for all those vital or other pro- cesses of which the capillaries are the seat. In relation to the arterial condition of the blood, there was not really that difference between pulmonary capillaries and other capillaries which had been supposed. No doubt the blood delivered to the pulmonary capillaries was venous, but it is immediately because in them arterial, and in that state left them, so that while in the systemic capillaries it passed from arterial to venous, in the pulmonary it passed from venous to arterial, and was probably as much arterial in the latter as in the former; so that as far as the arterial character of the blood went, the pulmonary capillaries might as well be the seat of inflammation as any other.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—April 6.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

TUMOUR ON PERICARDIUM CAUSING HYDROTHERAX ON ONE SIDE.

Dr. Benson said he had a morbid specimen to exhibit which appeared to him to be interesting in many points of view, its peculiar locality, its size, its structure, the age of the individual in whom it was formed, and more especially the symptoms and physical signs which attended it during life, all seemed to render it not undeserving the notice of the Society.

He would first read the case, as noted down by Dr. Ben- son, jun., and then make a few observations on it:—

"L. J., a female, aged 16, had resided in the country, and was admitted into the City of Dublin Hospital on March 13, 1866, for a disease of the chest. The patient stated that about a month previous to her admission she was seized with a dull pain in the left side of her chest, and that the pain had gradually increased, and on the left side of the chest, it having been found impossible to elicit a clear sound in any part of that side. Auscultation revealed no positive sign whatever. Mensuration enabled us to discover a difference of three-quarters of an inch between the circumferences of right and left sides, the latter being the greater. The intercostal spaces were bulged, and the parietes so tense and hard that it was with difficulty one could discern the ribs from their interspaces. The area of dulness extended beyond the medial line, and
the impulse of the heart was felt about that same line, and somewhat lower down than it is in health. Very loud supplemental respiration was heard in the right lung, which appeared free from organic disease. Dyspnea was not a prominent symptom, though the patient preferred the sitting posture rather than the recumbent.

The face was somewhat congested; the pulse was so extremely irregular, intermitent, frequent, and weak, that it was found impossible to count the beats accurately. The mean frequency, however, after several observations was considered to be about 100.

On the 14th, the day after her admission, she was ordered a blister, eight inches by six, to the left side and the following pills: —

B. Pulv. hydragyri, gr. vi.

Pulveris saltis, gr. iii.

Pulv. colloc. cum hyos. gr. iii.

Fiat massa. Divide in pilulas tres sumatur una sexta quaque hora.

On the 16th, a blister, four inches by three, was placed under the left clavicle. Next day, 17th, upon auscultating the left side, we found no rules whatever, and but very feeble respiration in the upper and back part of the same side. There was very slight bronchopneuy of a peculiar ring; and in the part of the left side where respiration was audible, but not of any of the aphogegonic character.

B. Potassii iodidi, gr. xxx.

Tinctura opii, m.xxx.

Spiritus chloroforuni, 3i.

et etheris nitrosi, 5ij.

Mistura camphora ad. 3vij.

Fiat mistura. Sumatur cochlearis ampullae tertia quaque hora.

On the 18th it appeared she had gotten a sharp attack of bronchitis from exposure to cold. The rules peculiar to this complication were audible all over the previous sound side, and slightly so in the diseased side. Some slight dulness was perceptible at this time at the back of the right lung. The dyspnea, which was before but slight, now became formidable orthopnea, the patient having to sit up in bed both by night and by day.

On the few following days of her life, she got branny and various stimulants, was dry cupped, blistered again, &c. &c.

The bronchitic rules on the 21st were extremely loud all over the right side, and on the left they were audible, not only along the side of the spine, but could be distinctly traced outwards to a distance of six or seven inches from the posterior mesial line. The orthopnea was this day very distressing indeed.

The 23rd the sufferer died.

Autopsy.—On opening the chest an immense quantity of clear serous escaped from the left pleural cavity, and a small amount from the right.

The left lung was found to be compressed against the spine, and carniified, and contained numerous very small abscesses. The left pleura was everywhere somewhat opaque and thickened, though perfectly smooth and without lymph or adhesions; but that part covering the pericardium seemed, at first sight, to be converted into a thick, fatty mass, with separate collops, somewhat resembling the appendices epiploicae on the large intestine, but not so free.

Upon handling these masses, however, it became evident they were not composed of fatty material. Though of nearly the same colour as fat, they were much harder and less elastic, and were quite friable between the blades of the forceps. On opening the pericardium, a considerable quantity of bloody serum escaped from its cavity, and now a new and unexpected condition appeared. It was found that the pleura covering the anterior aspect of the apex of the pericardium, corresponding to the base of the heart, and the pericardium itself in that place, were converted into a dense mass of the same material as those collops spoken of above. This tumour measured about three inches in thickness, four in breadth, and five in length. It was conical, or her wedge-shaped. Its base lay above at cervico-thoracic septum, and its apex, or the thin edge of the wedge, corresponded pretty nearly to the apex of the heart. The under surface of the tumour lay in close apposition to the upper or anterior aspect of the heart, which was somewhat displaced downwards by this growth, as well as towards the right side by the effusion. The heart itself was remarkably small, but not organically altered.

The tumour was connected with the transverse portion of the arch of aorta, the upper half of the superior vena cava, and parts of the pulmonary and innominate arteries and veins, the left carotid, and left subclavian vessels, besides the anterior and lateral aspects of the thoracic portion of the trachea. This latter tube bore off from the esophagus the direct pressure of the morbid growth, yet from its indirect pressure one might have expected that there would have been some dyspagy. Such, however, does not appear to have been the case. We should not expect that there would have been dyspnea specially depending on any pressure on the trachea or bronchi, for the tumour has evidently been formed around these tubes, as also around the vessels in this neighbourhood, without exerting any pressure. At the upper part of the right side, and left beneath a broad mass of the growth, a gas was detected, which, when cut into, was found to contain thick, bloody, purulent matter, having very much of the cerebriform appearance. The microscopic characters of this tumour were rather obscure. A thin section of it when placed under the lens showed itself to consist almost entirely of myriads of spherical corpuscles, smaller than pus or blood cells, each having one large nucleus in the centre, and very much resembling acrosolous tubercular matter, both as to size and general appearance. Though no cancer cells of any kind were visible, it was thought probable that the tumour was malignant in its nature.

Dr. Benson then proceeded to say that this morbid growth had been subsequently examined by Dr. John Barker, who thought it malignant, though he could scarcely say that there were cancer cells in it, while he would not say that there were no cancer cells in it.

It appeared very strange that such a mass as this should have formed in that particular situation, and the symptoms connected with it were somewhat peculiar. This large mass had formed on the upper part of the pericardium, and there was no disease whatever of the pleura itself. The cavity of the pleura was enormously distended with a clear serous fluid, and the only change the membrane underwent was a thickening of the same, the aponeurosis being parted in one place in axceites. It was a case of hydrothorax then, and it was peculiar in some respects; hydrothorax was more generally met with on the two sides, and especially so if it depended on Bright's disease or any interruption to the circulation; so much so that the accumulation of a fluid on one side was given by some writers as a diagnostic feature by which empyema might be distinguished from simple hydrothorax. But a tumour might so press on the vessels on one side as to cause obstruction to the circulation to take place on that side only, and in that way one might have hydrothorax, as in this case, affecting only one side. The side was considerably enlarged owing to the quantity of fluid which accumulated in the cavity of the pleura. It was, therefore, plain that the distension of one side only does not prove that a disease may not be hydrothorax.

There were other points of interest in the case; one was that the intercostal spaces were dilated and raised to a level completely with the ribs. This was so rare in cases of hydrothorax that Dr. Stokes, in his valuable work on "Diseases of the Chest," said he never saw an instance of it. He (Dr. Benson) had seen some instances, and in the present case it was remarkable. The enlargement was obvious even to the eye, and on measurement was three inches more on the part of the chest opposite to the tumour, than on the other side. The intercostal spaces were dilated and pressed out on a level with the ribs, disproving the explanation which Dr. Stokes gave of the puffing out or yielding of the intercostal muscles. Dr. Stokes stated what he considered to be the fact, that the
intercostal spaces were never pressed out to the level with the ribs, except where there was inflammation of the pleura, and he thought that this inflammation gave rise to paralysis of the muscles, and that they then yielded to pressure from within which they would not have done but for this inflammation of the pleura; yet here was a case where there was not any inflammation of the pleura, and yet the intercostal muscles had the appearance of being paralyzed and the spaces dilated. Another point was that the respiratory murmur was heard six or seven inches from the spine. The left lung was so pressed back to the spine that when examined it was found to be cavitated. Though this murmur might not be ced, yet, it seemed to his experience, that it was a fact every one had met with. It appeared to him that perhaps the sound was conveyed by the walls of the thorax, along the ribs. The lung was incapable of admitting air into its cells, and could only allow it into the larger tubes and very little there, and yet the respiratory murmur was heard six or seven inches from the spine.

As to the nature of this tumour it was not likely to be malignant in a person so young as this girl, who was only 16 years of age. She did not show by her countenance any sign of the existence of malignant disease in her system. Her face was florid and congested; she was not at all emaciated; she was only ten days in the hospital, and had been, she said, not more than a month complaining before her admission. Her death was caused by the effects of this situation of the tumour, but by the hydrothorax to which it gave rise by its pressure on the vessels, thus totally depriving her of the use of one lung, while an acute attack of bronchitis rendered the other lung incapable of supporting life.

Mr. B. Wills Richardson read the following paper on the question as to the frequency of:

_Absorption of the Cranium by the Pressure of Ordinary Non-Congenital Atheromatous Tumours._

You may recollect, Sir, that during the debate upon Professor Hargrave's communication at the meeting of the Society on the 2nd of last February, it was stated by Mr. Symes that he had seen the cranium absorbed by the pressure of sebaceous cysts. As I thought absorption of the cranium by the common sebaceous cyst to be a very undiagnosable fact, I ventured to ask Mr. Symes whether he had ever an opportunity of verifying by post-mortem examination that ordinary sebaceous or atheromatous cysts usually caused absorption of the underlying cranial bone. It struck me on that occasion the fingers might be deceived regarding the exact site of the cup or depressions in which sebaceous cysts are imbedded, and that condensation of the scalp at the brim of the cup would give the sensation to the finger that it was of an tumour of and the surgeon might thereby be induced to believe the depression was actually in the bone, whereas it was in reality formed in the superjacent scalp. Within the last few days I had an opportunity of removing one of these cysts from the vertex, and found that it was lodged in a regular depression, with a tolerably hard margin. I assured myself that the cyst was the seat of the depression, so that the depression was movable, for, on placing the end of one of my fingers in it, I could, with some trilling force, displace it backwards and forwards. If, then, Sir, I was not deceived in this manoeuvre, it appears to me to be quite evident, that cup-like nests may be formed in the scalp for the lodgment of atheromatous tumours, and that in these cases the cup or depression alone may give the sensation of a tumour of and the surgeon thereby be induced to believe absorption of the cranial bone has taken place.

My friend, Mr. Fleming, took an opposite view to the one I raised regarding the rarity of absorption of the cranium by ordinary sebaceous cysts, and seemed to think that they frequently caused absorption of the underlying bone. He and not only stated so at the meeting referred to, but reiterated the opinion at a subsequent meeting after Mr. Stapleton had exhibited a tumour of the scalp which he described as having caused absorption, I believe, of the frontal bone. And, again, at the meeting of the 2nd of March, when he presented to the Society a small tumour which he described as an ordinary atheromatous tumour, and which he removed from a man far advanced in life, and who had the tumour about twenty years. So positive was Mr. Fleming that the cranium was absorbed by the pressure of that small sebaceous cyst that he offered to show the patient to any gentleman who wanted to satisfy himself as to whether tumours of this kind ever formed indentations in the skull, and he was most explicit in stating "they would find in this case a distinct cavity in the skull corresponding to that portion of the tumour which was bound down in situ. He begged that we would see the case, as this was one that would distinctly atheromatous, caused, from the length of time they existed, an indentation of the skull. There could be no doubt but that this tumour was quite superficial to the periosteum and pericranium." If I am not in error, Professor Hargrave himself seemed to think that ordinary sebaceous cysts rarely caused absorption of the cranium; and, as well I understood it, Mr. Collis and Dr. Wharton were of a similar opinion, and concurred with the view which I put forward.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that this question has resolved itself into a pathological one, and can therefore only be satisfactorily solved by pathology. We all agree that the cysts are frequently imbedded in cups or depressions on the head, the question being in what structure are they imbedded, in the cup, or the bone, or in both these structures? In order, if possible, to collect evidence decisive of the question—whether ordinary atheromatous cysts usually caused absorption of the cranium—I placed myself, immediately after the February meeting alluded to, in communication with several gentlemen of well-known pathological experience, and who would be able to give me information of the point I wished to collect from the various specimens of the skull, and therefore the rarity of such museum specimens. Individuals with these cysts, however, die of other diseases. Subjects, for instance, Mr. Macalister, the excellent demonstrator of anatomy in the school of the College, informs me, have been brought into the dissection room here, in whose scalps sebaceous cysts existed, and who had been cranialed, as not interfered with any of them. If we do not mistake, Dr. Mapotter has seen similar cases.

If I may be allowed to theorize, the fact, Sir, that persons with sebaceous cysts of the scalp rarely die of them, may be used as an argument against their having the power to effect cranial absorption. Because, if cranial indentations are so frequent in the practice of others as in that of Mr. Fleming, it is difficult to understand why cranial absorption would not be given in the cases of those who had not the common atheromatous tumour, so that it is impossible to say whether they had caused absorption of the bone, or had interfered with its complete formation, or had been developed in a part where congenital deficiency of bone existed.

The cases he could remember were but three. He assisted Mr. Prescott Hewett in removing a cyst from the corner of the orbit in a girl about twelve years old, which was found to pass through the roof of the orbit and lay in contact with the dura mater." Mr. Athol Johnson had, he
thought, "two cases at the Children's Hospital." The cups in these cases, he imagined, are formed in the bone of the skull itself. He also mentioned that there is in the Museum of St. George's Hospital a specimen in which there is a similar depression in the internal table of the skull from the pressure of a congenital cyst, which was included in the ossifying cranium.

In some other letters which I received from Mr. Holmes upon this subject, he mentions that Mr. Hewett has seen ten cases, and in all but one of these cases, he considers it to have been congenital and not an ordinary sebaceous cyst. The specimen was taken from a girl, aged 17, who was admitted into the Hôpital Necker, Paris, in November, 1842, under the care of M. Lenoir, with a small sebaceous tumour of the size of a walnut in the upper and middle part of the frontal region, a little beyond the hair line. The history of the case was as follows: The patient was two years of age; it was then very small, and its increase had been gradual. Some years back an incision was made into it, but the cyst was not removed. In cutting into the cyst, M. Lenoir found that it was lodged in a deep cup-like cavity in the frontal bone, to which it was very firmly attached. The whole cyst was, however, got out. Two days afterwards erysipelas that appeared about the scalp, and the patient sank on the tenth day after the operation. In this specimen the frontal bone was perforated. It was presented to the museum by Mr. Prescott Hewett.

If you bear in mind that this tumour was first discovered at two years of the patient's age; that it took fifteen years to grow to the size of a walnut, it is probable it was also growing for the whole of the first two years of the patient's life, and that it likewise was a congenital tumour. It is also of great interest, as it is a French one, and considered by Mr. Hewett worthy of being deposited in the London museum. I argue that absorption of the cranium by ordinary sebaceous cysts must be exceedingly rare; or this specimen would hardly have been deemed worthy of being imported from Paris. Be this as it may, it can hardly be called an ordinary sebaceous or othernomatous cyst.

The Edinburgh College of Surgeons Museum is laden with specimens of cranial absorption by ordinary atheromatous tumours as our own and the London Colleges are; for Dr. Wm. Sanders, its Curator, took the trouble to search it carefully for me, but could find no preparation in it of atheromatous tumour of the scalp, causing absorption of the underlying cranial bone. Mr. Savory of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, writes to me that he could not find in the hospital museum any specimen of the kind I referred to.

Mr. Wilks of St. Thomas's Hospital obligingly searched the hospital collection, and states that they have not any specimen showing absorption of bone by sebaceous tumours, and considers the case I have mentioned to be very rare.

Mr. Spencer Cobbolt tells me that there is not in the Middlesex Hospital a specimen of the kind I described in my letter to him; nor could he remember any such specimen in the Edinburgh Anatomical Museum of which he had the charge for several years.

Mr. Paget, who, I am happy to say, has quite recovered from his recent illness, informs me that he does not remember to have seen any cases of "ordinary atheromatosous tumour of the scalp that caused absorption of the underlying cranial bone."

All the tumours of this class that he has seen imbedded in bone have been congenital cutaneous cysts, or, if not congenital, formed in very early life. It would appear, Sir, if I may judge by the letter I am about to read, that these cranial are as uncommon by ordinary sebaceous cysts as English skulls, and probably also most Irish ones. Although this letter is the last upon my list, I received it several days ago, but thought it better first to read all the English answers I could get to my questions, and wind up the correspondence with this most interesting note:—

"Paris, 16th March, 1866.

"Monsieur, Honoured Confrere,—You ask me first if I have seen cases in which an ordinary atheromatous tumour of the scalp has caused absorption of the subjacent bone?

"2nd. If the cups or depressions seen in these cases, are formed in the bone or in the tissues which cover it, or if they are formed in both?

"This is my answer.

"1st. I have never seen cases in which an atheromatous tumour of the hairy scalp caused absorption of the subjacent bone. I add that is impossible, because these tumours are nothing else but cysts, which cysts have for their starting point the sebaceous follicles of the hairy scalp, and consequently always are developed on the side of the epidermic surface of the skin. The aeneosis of the occipito-frontalis muscle is an obstacle which the cyst could not mount; whereas, it finds an easy development on the side of the epidermic surface of the skin.

"2nd. The cases of absorption of the bones of the skull are entirely foreign to the cases of sebaceous or meliaceous cysts of the hairy scalp.

"The fungous tumours of the dura mater can wear out the bones from the inside to the outside. The pressure which they exercise on the bones of the skull, the rising of the brain at each contraction of the heart, and the exercise of the bony atrophy which sometimes goes as far as perforation.

"I beg you, Monsieur, and very honoured Confrere, to accept the assurance of my friendship.

"CRUEVILLE."
College Museum which does not contain a specimen illustrative of the point. When we see the specimens, I, and I am sure those gentlemen who think with me that this is a most unusual result of ordinary atheromatous tumours, will hasten to give full credit to the gentlemen who may send such interesting donations to the College. I am myself, however, so very dusky to the front of the orifice of the subcutaneous cysts, that it will require very unequivocal specimens, indeed, to induce me to change my opinion, and I will not be convinced that absorption of the cranium is a common result of ordinary non-congenital atheromatous tumours, or of tumours that are discovered so soon after birth that it is doubtful whether they are congenital or not, unless I see the tumours actually lodge particles of the bone exfoliating, and he had such specimens are produced, I shall then, and not till then, admit that absorption of the cranium by ordinary sebaceous cysts is more common than I hitherto thought it to be.

Mr. Symes said that the patient, to whose case he referred some nights back, was a policeman, aged 19 years. The tumour was situated in the frontal region, and might be called an ordinary atheromatous tumour; whether congenital or not, he was unable to say, but it had existed for some years. He was perfectly certain he had his finger in that man's frontal bone, and he left some of the tumour in the cavity unrecovered. Instead of benefiting the patient by the operation, he did him an injury, for he remained in the hospital for a long time in consequence of a bone exfoliating, and he had some difficulty in getting him taken back into the police force. It was said these tumours were obstructed sebaceous ducts. He remembered seeing Sir William Fergusson taking a number of them from a woman's head, and Sir William on that occasion altogether denied that they were obstructed sebaceous follicles.

Dr. Fleming said if he had any idea that Mr. Richardson intended to bring forward such an elaborate paper on this subject, he should perhaps have been prepared with cases, many of which had come under his observation bearing on the question. The matter was hardly worthy the elaborate treatment it had received from Mr. Richardson. He (Dr. Fleming) merely stated some facts respecting cases he had treated, and he had no hesitation in repeating his former statement, that in many of these cases, especially in the subcutaneous components of the scalp, there were inductions produced by progressive absorption of the bone. He thought there were special situations, such as that alluded to by Mr. Symes, in which this effect was more likely to occur than in others—that is, where from the site of the tumour it is more subject to pressure from without; for instance, in a situation where the hat or cap would produce some pressure upon it, he thought this pressure would have a tendency to produce a certain effect on the skull underneath. He was aware of more than two cases in which tumours existed of this description, and where indentations existed, and these tumours were not congenital and not subperiocranical. They possessed diagnostic peculiarities by which they could tell that they were atheromatous, and most of them were such as would not be the case if they were under the pericranium. In the cases he had seen, the indentations might have been caused by pressure from without, but that they did exist he was perfectly satisfied. He had removed tumours from the temporal region. In that special locality there was a difficulty in placing these tumours under the class of atheromatous tumours (for their situation gave them a peculiar character); but in these cases he also had seen indentations, and on one occasion he assisted a gentleman (who was in the room) a short time ago and Sir William Wylie in removing one which was situated near the orbit. Unquestionably they were not subperiocranical, and unquestionably they were indentations. The tumour which he removed the other day had existed for at least twenty years.

Dr. Hamilton said there were two distinct issues in respect to this question which Mr. Richardson did not appear to keep sufficiently separate; one was, whether it was a general rule for tumours of this kind to produce indentations in the skull; and the other, was it possible for them to do so? Every practical surgeon would admit that it was not a rule, but an exception to the rule, and he believed it did occasionally occur that indentations were produced by absorption of the orifice of the occipito-frontalis resulting from a peculiar condition of the tumour.

Mr. Croly said he did not think any of the surgeons with whom Mr. Richardson communicated said he had dissected scalps to see whether such indentations existed. This was a matter to be tested by actual examination and dissection of the scalps. They all know that it was laid down by Croly in books that the indentation of the ilium was a result of hip disease, yet, as Mr. Richardson on a former occasion had shown, but few cases of the kind were to be found in museums. He thought it was not unreasonable to suppose that a slight indentation might occur in the outer table of the skull without the brain being affected.

Mr. Richardson—With regard to the observation of Mr. Fleming that this matter was not worthy of the trouble he had gone to, he would observe that he thought absorption of the bony covering of the brain well worthy of the surgeon's investigation. Mr. Fleming could scarcely forget that he himself made a special communication on the subject of absorption of the cranium by an ordinary atheromatous tumour on the last night of meeting. In coming to a consideration of the tumour that the gentleman with whom he communicated on the subject had considerable pathological experience, and he was sure, if indentations of the skull were a common result of ordinary atheromatous tumours, they would have seen specimens of the kind. Mr. Croly seemed to misapprehend his argument regarding head symptoms in such cases. What he (Mr. R.) meant to convey was, that if absorption of the cranium was so common a result of ordinary atheromatous tumours that the cerebrum ought occasionally to suffer from the mischief going on in the bone, in cases, for instance, in which several existed in the same scalp, and in which cranial absorption ought to be extensive, according at least to these gentlemen who believe it to be a common occurrence. In answer to Mr. Hamilton, he would remind him that he commenced his paper by stating that he believed absorption of the cranium by ordinary atheromatous tumours a most unusual circumstance, and ended it with the observation, that when some few specimens of the kind were shown to him he would then admit absorption of the cranium by ordinary atheromatous tumours a more common than he now considered it to be. This, it must be understood, was not a denial that it could not take place at all, but only that such must be very rare. Mr. Richardson did not consider Mr. Symes' case to be an ordinary atheromatous cyst.

The President stated he thought Mr. Symes' case a congenital one.

EXFOLIATION OF PORTION OF LOWER JAW AFTER FEVER.

Dr. Grimsley exhibited a portion of the upper jaw bone of the right side which had exfoliated immediately after an attack of fever.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN.

14th April, 1806.

Dr. HARDY in the Chair.

Dr. Atthill read a paper on inflammations of the bladder and vagina.

He stated that affections of the bladder were among some of the most distressing to which females were liable, and remarked that less attention had been paid to this subject by writers than to almost any
other, Dr. Churchill alone among authors having specially alluded to the subject. Dr. Atthill classed these affections of the bladder under three heads—namely, 1st, those in which inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder occurred alone as a simple and uncomplicated disease; 2nd, those in which inflammation of the bladder generally in a chronic form existed, but was complicated by some inflammatory or abnormal condition of the vagina or uterus; and 3rdly, those in which, while the patient referred all her symptoms to the bladder, that organ was healthy, the case being one of that class (termed by Dr. Churchill “reflex irritation of the bladder”) in which the irritation of the bladder was caused and kept up by some unhealthy condition of the vagina. This form of irritation being more within the province of the surgeon than of the obstetric practitioner, was on that account only briefly alluded to, one case being mentioned as remarkable mainly on account of the large amount of pus secreted daily for some time with comparatively little constitutional disturbance. This case terminated in perfect recovery.

In speaking of the second form, particulars were given of the case of a young unmarried lady who had been attacked more than eight years previously with acute inflammation of the bladder, but the affection having been either overlooked or neglected, it had become chronic, and the patient’s life rendered a burden from the distress caused by the constant desire to micturate. She was quite unable for several years previous to pass more than from an ounce to a half quart a day, and this was more distressing, straining to pass water, and this whether by day or night. The bladder having been examined proved not to contain either calculus or tumour; but pus being detected in the urine, Dr. Atthill determined to treat the case as one of chronic inflammation of the bladder, hoping that the inflammation of the vagina, which was also present, and which he thought was a secondary affection, might subside without having recourse to special treatment for its cure.

The treatment pursued was the injection of the bladder twice a week with the following solution: Nit. arg., gr. x; vini opii, grt. xx; aq. dist., st. After a time the strength of this solution was doubled. The result was striking, the patient being able at the end of a month to retain urine for four or five hours by day and night, and the vaginitis did not subside the vagina had to be treated separately by brushing it over with a strong solution of nitrate of silver. At the expiration of two months from the time that treatment commenced this patient was enabled to return home in the enjoyment of great comfort. The treatment employed in this instance of injecting the bladder with solution of nitrate of silver was, Dr. Atthill stated, strongly recommended by the late Dr. Hutton in similar cases. The third form was dwelt on at some length. The most common cause of this distressing affection was stated to be, in the author’s opinion, vaginitis—not the acute form, but the chronic varieties, which are frequently seen in practice, and which frequently cause great suffering. Vaginitis should always be looked for in such cases, as it is perfectly possible that its existence might escape observation should the practitioner be content with examining into the condition of the os and cervix uteri alone. Other causes of reflex irritation were also mentioned—namely, ulceration or excoriation of the os or cervix uteri, ureteric leucorrhoea, and simple hypertrophy of the rectum.

The treatment recommended for vaginitis consisted mainly in the application through a small speculum of a solution of nitrate of silver, varying in strength from ten to thirty grains to the ounce. In cases, however, of extreme irritability of the mucous membrane of the vagina, the employment of Maunders’s spray-producer, which throws the solution evenly over every portion of the vagina, was suggested.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Churchill, Dr. Hardy, Dr. H. Kennedy, and others took part.

Mr. Wilson read a paper

ON THE OPHTHALMIA OF NEW-BORN CHILDREN, and gave a brief historical sketch, in which he stated that the first observation on the affection known to him was one by Albrecht, a German physician, in 1808. He also alluded to the writings of Desse, Ryall, Hugh Carmichael, Dr. Every Kennedy, &c. &c.

The author, after detailing the symptoms and giving a description of the malady, explained the best method of examining infants’ and children’s eyes, and directed attention to the great danger attendant on an incalculable examination. He believed the principal cause of the disease was leucorrhoea or gonorrhoea, but that cold draughts, sudden changes of temperature, and irritating substances might cause it. He did not believe either light or heat could give rise to it.

The chief part of the treatment recommended consisted in great cleanliness and ablutions, changing the patient to a different apartment, in severe cases clipping the cheloni, the application of astringent solutions, and of sulphate of atropia, &c. The author strongly condemned the liquor atropinae of the British Pharmacopoeia as being exceedingly irritating to the eye, and recommended in its stead the sulphate of atropia, which is soluble in distilled water.

A discussion ensued, in which Drs. Byrne, Cronin, and others took part.

THE SEAT OF THE RESPIRATORY PROCESSES OF COMBUSTION.

By MM. ALFRED ESTOR and CAMILLE SAINT-PIERRE.

M. Bert remarks, that when a warm blooded animal is submerged, violent agitation of the body occurs, followed by a period of quiescence, with deep inspiratory movements; these diminish, then cease, and the animal, sometimes after a forced expiration, remains motionless. He dates the period of death from the commencement of this last period of quiescence. The sensation of the animal is soon abolished, but the heart continues to beat for a variable period. The duration of life is scarcely in any way connected with the size of the animal. A rai, about the size of a thrush, retained life for four minutes thirty seconds, whilst immersion for one minute thirteen seconds, on the average, killed pigeons. Wrens, however, died in twenty seconds. Perhaps it may be stated very generally, that small mammals are sooner anaesthetised than large ones. Violent movements accelerate death. A fowl, which remained very quick, lived for four minutes forty seconds, though these birds usually die in three minutes thirty-eight seconds. The withdrawal of blood from the carotid artery or jugular vein of rabbits exercised no notable influence on their power of resisting asphyxia. No difference occurred between fasting and recently fed animals. Wounds and fatigue accelerated death. In an addendum to the preceding paper, M. Bert discusses the question, whether mammals, when plunged in water, draw the fluid into their lungs by aspiration? He gives the results of several experiments, and maintains that little or no water enters during the first period of submersion, when the animal is very active, while, the glottis being then spasmodically closed; but that when fluid is found in the lungs, the quantity of which is very different in different instances, it enters during the second period, when loss of consciousness has taken place, and the animal makes some involuntary inspirations, the contraction and closure of the glottis sooner or later giving way. Much of the water that gains entrance may be absorbed by the respiratory organs; at which M. Estor and St. Pierre arrive are:

1. That the respiratory oxidations take place exclusively in the blood, and are not limited to any particular part of its course, continuing during the whole period of the passage of the blood from the lung till it arrives at the lung again.
2. That they are very active in the arterial system.
3. That the capillaries only augment the venous character of the blood by retarding its course.

4. That the respiratory processes of oxidation are progressive; that in the arterial system they are direct or indirect causes or consequences of reduction, whilst in the capillary and venous systems they are complete, exercising a direct influence over the destruction of the compounds.—Robins’ Journal de l’Anatomie and Brit. and For. Med.–Chir. Review.

Reviews.


This volume should have been noticed by us long since, but circumstances prevented our doing so. It is the work of an able and thoughtful physician, and its perusal will well repay even the experienced man. No one can have been long in practice who has not seen or known cases in which grave mistakes in prognosis have been made—that is, the patient, whilst labouring under phthisis, has been pronounced to be in such a state that his life could not last long, and yet, contrary to this deliberate opinion, they have survived not only for months, but even years, the physician putting the patient and his practical skill in a very false position, and giving strong grounds to the non-professional public to sneer at medicine in general. We have known cases of this very kind, and it is to guard us against such mistakes that the present volume has been written, and it differs from any other work we have seen in the very elaborate way in which the subject is treated, for to each and all the several points discussed a separate chapter is given; thus the different stages of phthisis are discussed seriatim, and at great length, as also the many points which are known to influence the progress of the disease, such as age, sex, temperament, &c., and also the numerous complications, as they may be called, any one of which is capable of modifying, and in a very marked degree, the course, and above all, the derivation of phthisis. Several of the chapters, too, are illustrated by cases, detailed with great accuracy, and many under observation for years. We need scarcely observe that cases of this kind are of great value, as showing the changes in the physical signs from year to year, and how it is that the natural history of the disease changes, and the difference is in the disease. Nor are such cases easy to be observed. They need to be always carefully examined and noted at the time, and numerous circumstances tend to make us lose sight of them before their course is ended, and thus the many cases we have detailed in this volume are of the more value.

Nor has the author forgotten to avail himself of the assistance to be derived from statistics, for in each chapter we find numbers brought to elucidate the particular point under discussion, and when we recollect that he is attached to an hospital devoted solely to the treatment of phthisis, we can easily understand their value. We believe that statistics can aid every point connected with disease, except the treatment, and that a grave error has been committed by those who have attempted to regulate our practice by numbers. It has done much harm, and we might almost say that medicine has retrograded since statistics have come into vogue. Be this as it may, the chapters in this work in which they are introduced are most practical, whilst the numbers are so large as to give almost a certainty to the many questions discussed. We might, as an example, direct attention to the chapter on “Clipping of the Nails,” to which the author has given much observation; but we must refer our readers to the work itself for the details. And, again, in the chapter on “Age, as a modifier of the Course and Duration of Phthisis,” will be found many important observations having a high practical value; but, in truth, all the chapters of the work are so valuable that we would be unable to notice them seriatim. There is, however, one chapter to which we must take exception—that in which the author speaks of gout and rheumatism in connexion with phthisis. He thinks that the latter especially is closely allied to phthisis, and gives a table of 142 cases, of which 49 had rheumatism before the phthisis showed itself. What form of rheumatism is not stated; but it does not accord with our experience in Dublin—we mean this connexion between rheumatism and phthisis. We believe, however, that rheumatism, especially of the acute form, is a much more common disease in London than in Dublin, and this may in a certain degree be a cause of the difference. As to gout in union with phthisis, it must be very rare indeed. For ourselves, we look upon the two diseases as antagonistic, the one to the other. We believe if gout have declared itself that the chance of phthisis ensuing must be very rare; and, on the other hand, we have never seen an instance where gout declared itself in the course of phthisis; but gout, like acute rheumatism, is more common in London than with us in Dublin, and so the difference in our views may in part be explained.

In addition to the more usual symptoms of phthisis, and into all of which the author enters at length, we have also chapters devoted to the consideration of gastric symptoms, diarrhoea, fistula, &c., as modifying the progress of the disease, and very valuable chapters these are.

The work concludes with several chapters devoted to the subject of treatment, arranged according to the stages, &c., of the disease, as also some valuable remarks on the prevention of the affection. We can heartily recommend the entire work to the notice of our readers.


“SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.”

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

STATE VACCINATION.

It may be received as an axiom, that in order to make vaccination effectual in the eradication of small-pox, it ought to be universal, because if only a few persons are unprotected, they may receive the various infection and become the means of spreading the disease through the community. The data relating to the conditions under which the spread of small-pox may be arrested or encouraged, are now so well established as almost to deserve the name of scientific laws; and if a few persons are still found so ignorant or so prejudiced as to deny the value of vaccination as a preventive agent, they really deserve no more serious attention than those who would dispute the facts proving the rotundity of the globe or the principles of gravitation. The only objection to the performance of the operation of vaccination which deserves even a moment’s consideration is founded upon the circumstance, that in a few cases out of many thousands or millions, children have exhibited on their bodies the marks of other cutaneous diseases besides those of vaccinia; but as it has been very truly explained, it is most probable that in such instances vaccination has only called into active existence a latent pre-
disposition which required some slight excitement for its development. The transmission of syphilitic disease by Vaccination, if it be really well authenticated, is at any rate a most rare occurrence, and the only wonder is, considering the great number of syphilitic children in existence, and the excusable ignorance of the fact in some cases on the part of the public vaccinators, that such cases do not occur. We do not, of course, deny that syphilis may be inoculated, and we have read of a few instances in France in which it appears that by some accident a syphilitic pustule was caused by vaccination, but the extreme rarity of such a circumstance (if, indeed, as we before observed, it ever occurred) really proves the general efficacy and safety of vaccination.

We regret to find that on the Select Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the New Vaccination Bill there is not one person, so far as we are aware, who practically understands the subject, and we can only hope that the Committee will avail themselves of the advice and assistance of those who do, and will turn a deaf ear to the wiseacres who pretend to a degree of knowledge they do not possess, and who make assertions the more recklessly as their ignorance is the more profound.

We wish that it were in our power to persuade the Legislature to remove the contract of vaccination altogether out of the hands of the Poor-law Board and their satellites, the local Guardians, all of whom are utterly incompetent to deal with or even understand the questions which must often arise in reference to the efficient performance of vaccination. What would be thought of a law which placed the regulation of the Navy in the hands of clergymen, or the affairs of the Church in the hands of the Horse Guards? And what earthly connexion can be proved to exist between the Poor-law Board and the performance of a sanitary operation intended for the prevention of disease? So far from there being a single reason for entrusting the superintendence of vaccination to the Poor-law Board there are a host of reasons against it. This Board has shown itself, and confessed itself, utterly incompetent to deal with the treatment of disease in the Workhouses, and what steps has it ever taken for the prevention of disease? Again, what necessary relation is there between pauperism and vaccination? It is absolutely essential that the very idea of pauperism should be banished from the minds of those who avail themselves of the services of the public vaccinator, and although the recipient of the benefit may be unable to pay a private medical man for the operation, he ought to understand distinctly that the acceptance of the favour involves no feeling of degradation. Vaccination is simply a public duty incumbent on the State and on individuals, and should be regarded in the same light as the franchise or any other institution sanctioned by the laws of the land.

The superintendence of vaccination should unquestionably be undertaken by the Government of a country, and the operation itself ought to be compulsory. In order to make it efficient, punishments must be not only devised but enforced in the case of those who refuse to submit to the law, and there is no more interference with the liberty of the subject involved in such a course than in punishing a man for doing any act injurious to the public health, or for evading the payment of a legalized impost. The Government of a free country does not hesitate to confiscate a man's goods, or to seize his person if he neglects or refuses to pay the taxes, and we cannot see why a man is to be allowed, without any punishment, to propagate a disease of a fatal and dangerous nature, by his obstinacy or his neglect.

We consider the whole system of vaccination in this country so unsatisfactory, and the remedies proposed in the recent Government Bill so inadequate to meet the existing evils, that we are not sorry at the delay of the measure. In the first place, as we have remarked, the Poor-law Boards ought to be entirely relieved from a duty which they are incompetent to discharge. They are disqualified by their ignorance of the whole subject of vaccination, although this ignorance is not culpable; but they are also disqualified by their inherent meanness and their love of jobbery, which prevent them from dealing with any matter involving scientific questions in a broad and comprehensive spirit.

Another great and palpable defect in all the arrangements made to promote universal vaccination is the want of inspectors to ascertain whether the operation is adequately performed, and whether the vaccinators are diligent and punctual in the discharge of their duties. All that the Poor-law Guardians do at present is to fix the rate of remuneration, and to appoint the vaccinators, and then to leave things to take their own course. The Boards receive the returns sent in from the different districts, but they take no pains to ascertain whether they are correct, and whether vaccination is carried out in the most efficient manner.

We desire in this place to express our decided opinion that no efficient system of vaccination can be adopted which does not involve the performance of the operation from arm to arm. We do not deny that in very many cases, dried or preserved lymph may be used with very great advantage and with perfect success; but we maintain that in order to keep up an adequate supply of lymph, and to ensure, as far as possible, from year to year, a thorough system of successful vaccination, it is necessary to vaccinate from arm to arm at regular and stated periods. We are writing from a practical knowledge of the subject, and we know the frequent disappointments and failures which occur from using preserved lymph, and which may almost certainly be obviated by operating from one subject to another.

Holding these opinions, we are also decidedly favourable to the appointment of only a limited number of vaccinators in each district, as it is only by keeping up
a regular series of vaccination cases from week to week that success can be uniformly secured. We are aware that many members of the profession think that every qualified medical man ought to be appointed a public vaccinator; but we regard this view of the case as a mistaken one. The remuneration for the operation (even if it were considerably augmented) could never compensate a practitioner who had only a limited number of cases in the year, while, on the other hand, it might fairly pay another whose cases were numbered by hundreds. To put the matter in what logicians call the concrete form, we consider a fee of half a guinea to a guinea quite little enough for an isolated case requiring in the first place a careful selection of a healthy arm at the due period of the maturation of the vesicle; next, the operation itself; then the necessary visits to ascertain the progress of the case; and the management of any collateral symptoms that may present themselves. But such a sum as that we have mentioned can hardly be expected, and cannot fairly be claimed by those who vaccinate children by the hundred, and whose trouble in attending a dozen cases is not much more than a private practitioner would have with a single case. It is also on many accounts desirable that a succession of children should be brought from week to week to some central spot, and the numbers thus operated upon would fulfil the double object of perpetuating the due supply of lymph and of remunerating the vaccinator.

As our remarks, however, are read not only by our brethren who dwell in cities and large towns, but also by those who are placed in wide and badly peopled districts, we are aware that the above remarks cannot have a universal application. In the highlands and islands of Scotland, for instance, vaccination can be performed often only on isolated cases; but notwithstanding the difficulty and trouble which must devolve upon the vaccinators, we are happy to learn that in this part of the British Empire vaccination is very efficiently carried out. The special reasons of this efficiency were ably pointed out by one of our correspondents in our last week's impression.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

In opening our columns to the discussion of this question, and in the observations with which we started the discussion, we fully anticipated the course of the controversy, and we courted the inquiry for the purpose of eliciting the opinions of the profession in Ireland, and putting the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in possession of the feelings of those most interested in the matter. Now that the effervescence of our correspondents has passed off, there appear various vested interests and contra arguments which cannot be adjusted without patience. We have in the field the old Licentiate, represented by Dr. Bewley and "A Militia Surgeon," who advocate their right to the Fellowship without examination, and we have the Fellows by examination whose views are enunciated by Dr. Hadden and "L.R.C.S.I.,” upholding the special examination as the sine qua non for admission to the Corporate Body of the College. Thirdly, we have the gentlemen who hold extra collegiate qualifications, and think that they should be admitted to the Fellowship of the College by a year of grace without other restriction than a fee, the lower the better.

Each of these classes are sturdily in the defence of what they consider their rights, and fly to arms without sufficiently regarding the compatibility of their interests, and we refer them to a closer perusal of our own remarks in The Press and Circular for Feb. 7, for an antidote to any feelings of antagonism which they may experience. The Fellows of the College are very reasonably alarmed at a very unreasonable assumption, if they conceive that there is any probability of an indiscriminate opening to the rank which they enjoy. No such course has been thought of, nor, we believe, would the Council tolerate such a proposal without the unanimous assent of the Fellows. Practitioners holding other qualifications must regard their admission to the College strictly as a favour not as a right, and years of grace, are, as we think, an abuse of corporate privileges which, if tolerated at all, should be as a matter of expediency under some extraordinary circumstances. But the co-option of gentlemen already holding the diploma of the College—well tried and of high character—is a different case, and we cannot think that the Fellowship of the College would be degraded by their admission.

It is manifest that the Fellowship examination serves no good purpose. It does not protect the existing Fellows from association with ineligible persons, and it certainly excludes seventy-five per cent. of the class who it should be desired to attract to the College.

We repeat our former opinions:—

"The College should require in its Fellows social as well as professional position—education and experience for the dignified discharge of their duties, and without which their opinions can carry no weight—and unimpeachable honour and respectability to disarm suspicion of interested motives. For the possession of these qualities the present bye-law provides no security, and yet it interposes conditions which practically disbar the very men who possess them, and whom it would be most desirable to identify with the College. We neither hold that a newly-fledged Licentiate with ten guineas in his pocket and a knowledge of comparative anatomy, hot from the army examination, should be necessarily admitted, nor that a surgeon of perhaps thirty years' practical experience, but grown rusty in his "alogies," should be rejected, and any regulation which renders either course compulsory operates to the disadvantage of the College."

The proposal which we have put forward appears to us reasonable. Let young men, who are as yet untried by professional intercourse with their fellows and with the public, continue as they have done to win for themselves the first rank in their profession by examination; and let them sustain their right to consideration by giving proof of their talent and their assiduity. But let not men who have given as good security for the possession of such qualities by years of practical trial be refused.
admission because they cannot enter by the same portal as their younger brethren. In a word, let us have in every case, good evidence of professional, moral, and social rank; and when such qualities exist, we are convinced the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons will waive their vested right in their earnest wish for the good of their College and in justice to their profession.

HOW SCOTCH PRISONERS ARE FED.

It is a common idea that in Scotland our prisoners are too leniently dealt with, and that their diet is both too good and abundant. And many people are of opinion that if the daily fare were restricted to articles of the plainest and coarsest kind, given in the scantiest measure consistent with the maintenance of life, our jails would be less crowded by those who care little for the restraints of imprisonment so long as they are provided with food and shelter. But they who entertain such ideas seem to forget that while the laws of our country provide for the punishment of crime, and the infliction of a just retribution on offenders, there is a higher rule which provides for the preservation of the health of our fellow-creatures, and whose enactments cannot be disregarded with impunity. It is the duty, therefore, of those in authority to see to it, that while they debar the criminal from everything in the way of diet which might be accounted superfluous or luxurious, they must at the same time furnish him with food in such quantity and quality as the requirements of health demand. In order to arrive at safe and satisfactory conclusions in regard to the best dietary scale for Scotch prisoners, an investigation was instituted some time ago, and the results of that inquiry have just been made public in a report on the prison dietaries in Scotland, printed by authority of the managers appointed under the Prisons Administration Act of 1860. The Commissioners furnish us with much information of a very interesting and important character, and the conclusions they have come to appear to be drawn with the greatest precision and care. The fact, that all the prisons in this country, the local prisons as well as the general prison for Scotland, are under one code of rules with respect to diet, has greatly facilitated their labours, and renders their deductions more reliable and correct.

The distinctive feature in our Scottish dietary tables, as compared with those of England and other countries, consists in the prominence given to certain articles of food—viz., oatmeal and milk, and we are glad to see that the Commissioners agree in their opinion as to the nutritive value and cheapness of this national dish. It has often been a subject of wonder, especially to Englishmen, how our farm servants are so hardy and healthy, and so capable of enduring continued labour, on what they consider such poor fare as porridge and milk; but they forget that modern scientific research has proved that milk and oatmeal provide an amount of nutriment at least equal and generally superior to that furnished by the diet of the majority of English labourers. And what is good for farm servants and labourers must of necessity be good for prisoners. But it is chiefly to an abundant supply of milk that the Commissioners attach special importance, and they believe that it is this that lies at the foundation of the success of the dietaries in present use. In most districts of Scotland a good supply of milk can almost always be obtained, and the Report says that it is now found that when a prisoner begins to droop and fail in health, a small extra allowance of this article sets him up better than anything else; and it further states that at one time the withdrawal of milk from the dietary was attended with serious mischief and extensive epidemic disease. Then, again, it has been found that in all cases of short-sentenced prisoners the use of milk enables the authorities to dispense with the expensive article of butcher meat, and this must prove a considerable saving to the country. With regard to the effects of the diet at present in use in the prisons of Scotland on the health of the prisoners, this Report yields the most satisfactory information, and we find that the diseases which previously prevailed on account of defective nutrition have during the past ten years entirely disappeared. The amount of sickness, too, has been reduced from 65 to 45 per cent., and the death-rate, notwithstanding the substitution of long imprisonment for transportation, has fallen from 1·14 to 1·15 per cent., while the number of diseases contracted after admission to prisons has also decreased from 27 to 15 per cent. Such results are most gratifying, and reflect the greatest credit on the wisdom and sound judgment of those who framed the scale of diet now in use.

The Commissioners bring out another important point which distinguishes the Scottish system as contrasted with that of England as regards the quantity and the cost of provisions. They find that the same amount of nutritive food is furnished in Scotland at much less expense than in England; while in the Scotch convict dietaries the probationary class have 18 oz. more real nutriment at less cost than the English convicts of the same class.

While expressing their approval generally of the system of diet at present in use, the Commissioners, after very careful and full consideration of the subject, have felt it their duty to suggest some alterations, and they propose that the following reductions should be made:—In the local and county prisons it appears that the food supplied to each prisoner is adequate generally for males, and more than adequate therefore for females and juveniles under fourteen years of age. While making no change in regard to the diet of the men, they propose to reduce the amount of food furnished to women and children, and we think this alteration is proper and judicious. Then in the general prison at Perth it is proposed to reduce the quantity of butcher meat supplied to female convicts in the reformatory classes, as well as
the amount of oatmeal porridge on three days of the week; cheese, however, is to be added, to the extent of 4½ oz. weekly. This change is founded upon the surplus returns of the food supplied on the days specified in the Report, and if carried out, will effect a saving of about £250 a year in the general prison alone.

In a few of the prisons it is found that milk cannot be got in sufficient quantity, and treacle-water is substituted; but it is found that under this fluid prisoners lose flesh and weight. The Commissioners, therefore, recommend that when milk cannot be procured, 4 oz. of cheese, or an addition of 6 oz. of oxheads, should be made to the broth or soup daily.

It is curious to observe from the Report that in some local prisons potatoes, which are well known to possess antiscorbutic properties, are never given, the only reason being that the cooking of them gives too much trouble. This is a paltry excuse, and the Commission advises that this vegetable should be given in all prisons during the potato season. Upon the whole, a perusal of the interesting information collected by the Prison authorities shows that at the present time the dietary of Scotch prisons is in a most satisfactory state, and as near perfection as could possibly be desired. It is proved by this enquiry that the system followed in this county is attended by the most beneficial results as regards the health of the criminals, and that it is also a more economical one than that acted on in England. Such an investigation is of great importance, and the results, as ascertained by the Commissioners from the most precise and accurate data, show that the scale of diet allowed to our prisoners is both scientifically and practically correct.

CLINICAL LECTURES.
We publish to-day an important and valuable lecture on "Fever," delivered by Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Physician to the Queen in Ireland, introductory to a Fever Clinique, which is about to be delivered in the Richmond Hospital. This lecture, from the pen of the first authority in Ireland on fever, will be followed by essays on the same subject by Dr. R. W. Lyons, Physician to the Whitworth Hospital; Dr. Gordon, Physician to the Richmond Hospital; Dr. Banks, Professor of Practice of Medicine; and Dr. McDowel, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Dublin. We hope to publish this valuable series of lectures as they are delivered.

We have also in type a communication from Dr. Duncan, Physician to the Adelaide Hospital, on "Gout," which we are compelled to postpone till our next issue, and we hope to publish shortly a series of essays on Clinical Surgery by John Hamilton, F.R.C.S.I., Dr. Geoghegan, and Dr. Hayden.

We are enabled to give to-day a communication from Mr. Barwell of the Charing-cross Hospital on "Distortion of the Hand," which we hope will be shortly supplemented by communications from Mr. Gascoyne.

Notes on Current Topics.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL OFFICERS.
It will be recollected that we warned our Military Medical brethren, especially those of the Army, a few weeks ago not to be too sanguine that all the Recommendations of the Select Committee lately appointed to report on the pay, rank, retirement, &c., of Army and Navy Medical Officers, will certainly be adopted. We also expressed our opinion that in all probability the concessions would be made in the case of the Navy, but that it would be necessary to make a new estimate of expenses to the House of Commons. Our predictions have so far been fulfilled, for we learn that the recommendations of the Committee will be acted upon by the Admiralty, and that a supplemental estimate, necessitated by the proposed augmentation of pay, will be submitted to the House of Commons. No intimation has yet been given of the decision of the authorities at the Horse Guards, at which, after the doubts we expressed, we are not surprised. The Council of the College of Surgeons of England, however, in anticipation that the whole of the recommendations will be carried out, passed the following resolution at their last meeting:

"That the Council, in acknowledging the receipt from the Secretary to the Admiralty of the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the whole question of the rank, pay, and position of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, beg to express to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, and his Royal Highness Commanding-in-Chief, their cordial concurrence in the recommendations contained in that report, and their belief that those recommendations, if fully carried out, will obviate the objections at present felt to entering the Medical Service of the Army and Navy."

"That the Council further desire to express their opinion that the adoption of these recommendations will induce a better educated class of medical candidates to seek admission into these services than hitherto, and will thereby tend to promote the health and efficiency of her Majesty's Military and Naval forces."

It may be premature to assume the certainty of adoption of all the Recommendations of the Commission, but if they should become the basis of future arrangements, we think the claims of the profession will have been liberally and honourably met. Nothing is more powerful in the furtherance of the demands of the profession than strict moderation, nor can any course more injudicious than to ask for what is manifestly unreasonable, or to show dissatisfaction with just and equitable concessions. We cannot think that Army Medical Officers as a class have, under the Recommendations of the Commission, cause for grumbling; and we shall regret if the advances of the War authorities towards a reconciliation with the profession be met in an ungenerous or over-fastidious spirit.

THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM "NUISANCE."
Another case illustrating the frauds inflicted upon the unwary portion of the public is reported in our legal intelligence of the present week. The plaintiff was a farm labourer, and the defendant is said to be the proprietor of an Anatomical Museum in Oxford-street. The story is an old one, and by changing the names, it might be regarded only as a reprint of many another transaction of a similar character. The victim enters the museum, he imagines that he is ill, he is persuaded to pay guinea after guinea, or
rather to give round sums varying according to the capacity of the quack and the length of the countryman's purse, and the result is that instead of an imaginary diseases being cured, a real one is established. In the present case it appears that the miserable "patient" was violently salivated by corrosive sublimate, although his illness, if he had any, was a very slight one. No defence was made to the action, and the jury gave damages to the extent of £60. As far as the bare justice of the matter goes, perhaps in this instance, the result is satisfactory, but why, we emphatically ask, are these museums and their accompanying knaveries allowed to exist in the heart of the metropolis, which does not allow the small dealers in indecency to escape without punishment? It must be recollected that a person holding himself out as a qualified medical man at one of these filthy dens is never interfered with by the law, and it is only when some victim has the commendable boldness to come forward and bring an action, that the whole system of fraud and iniquity is unmasked. Surely this case shows the utter inefficacy of the Medical Act as it at present stands, and the urgent need of some further legislation.

THE POOR-LAW BOARD AND THE WORKHOUSES.

In answer to a deputation which lately waited upon the President of the Poor-law Board to convey to him the resolutions passed at the public meeting in Willie's Rooms, that functionary announced that the Board was about to make an inquiry into the alleged imperfections of the Metropolitan Workhouses as receptacles for the sick poor. Now, if the workhouses were like the prisons in the time of John Howard, or like some of the lunatic asylums at the beginning of the present century, without any national control or supervision, the statement could be received with satisfaction. But the Poor-law Board knows all the facts already, as it is invested with an absolute and irresistible power to visit all work houses and to report upon their condition; and it has made use of its power, and possesses abundance of reports as to the inefficiency of the arrangements. It is perfectly true that there are certain parishes within the Metropolitan District which are not yet strictly under the immediate control of the Board, but are governed by local acts; still they are all practically under the government of the Board, which visits them all, and could enforce its regulations upon all, if it thought proper to do so. But we deliberately affirm that until a very recent period the Board has actually shielded the local Boards, even when it knew that they were open to the severest censure, and that with full and ample knowledge of abuses and defects it has refused even to institute investigation. The Poor-law Board has systematized the interests of the sick poor, and has most cruelly ill-treated the Poor-law Medical Officers, who are the only friends to the patients. Mr. Rogers of the Strand Union, very justly observed at the recent deputation that the inquiries instituted by the Board were inefficient; but he also observed that he spoke in jeopardy of his position. In truth, the Medical Officers dare not speak out, under fear of dismissal; and the Poor-law Board, with a truckling and cowardly policy, which does them infinite discredit, would willingly allow a medical man who fearlessly did his duty, to be sacrificed, or perhaps ruined, by the local Guardians. We have no confidence in the so-called "inquiry" to be instituted by Mr. Farnall and Dr. Smith. The former has almost always made some subordinate person a scapegoat; and as to the latter, whatever may be his talents (and they are considerable) and his firmness of purpose, now that he is tasting the sweets of office he will probably fall in with the miserable policy hitherto pursued by the Board. We hope that our predictions may not be realized; but when the Poor-law Board offers us any benefits we may say, Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.

TRANSMISSION OF SENSE AND VOLTION.

On Friday last M. Emile du Bois Raymond delivered a lecture on this interesting and apparently unfathomable subject at the Royal Institution, and performed a number of very remarkable experiments in demonstration of his views. M. Raymond likened the nerve system to a series of telegraph wires, the transmitting agent being, however, different from electricity in being arrested by a ligature on the nerve. He showed that the transmission of sense was not by any means instantaneous, for the eye could not estimate any less interval than about the tenth of a second. The instrument by which M. Raymond calculated the velocity of transmission of electricity through nerves consisted in a lever attached to the extremity of a fixed muscle in such a way that the moment the muscle contracted the current was arrested. The following table of velocity was exhibited:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electric Current</th>
<th>Millimetres in one second.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>464,000,000</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>300,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sound in iron</td>
<td>1439</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 inch water</td>
<td>352</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cannon-ball</td>
<td>502</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>1-20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eagle's flight</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greyhound or racehorse</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nervous agents</td>
<td>26-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In throwing a stone 24 in. high</td>
<td>21-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscular contraction</td>
<td>8 = 1:2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arterial wave</td>
<td>9-25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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POISONING BY WATER-HEMLOCK.

Dr. Lender relates a case in which three boys ate of the roots of water-hemlock. In one vomiting set in, by which further symptoms were prevented. The second, who had vomited on the same night, became faint and unconscious, but had no very severe symptoms. The third, who had eaten most, vomited in about an hour; he became insensible and convulsed generally; his respiration became stertorous, and water, tinged with blood, flowed involuntarily from his mouth. Death followed, about three hours after the first appearance of the symptoms. At the post-mortem examination the vessels of the brain were found to be remarkably full of blood; there was about an ounce and a half of bloody serum in the pleura, and a singular effusion in the pericardium. The costal pleura was injected of a bright red colour; the lungs were hyperemic, and the trachea and bronchial tubes were injected, of a bright red, and contained reddish mucus. The mucous membrane of the stomach and the mesocolon was of a dirty dark-red colour, but with spots of injection; the liver, spleen, kidneys and pancreas, were hyperemic. — Vierteljahrsb. f. Gerichtl. Med. und Brit. For. Med.-Chir. Review.

A SEPARATE department has been formed for the transaction of business relating to the cattle plague. Complaints on the subject to be addressed to Colonel Harness, R.E., C.B., Cattle-plague Department, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.
CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,—I am, &c.,

List of subscriptions recently received:—

Ellerton, F. C. G., Tadcaster, 6s.; Andrews, O., Monmouth, 10s.; Woollett, J. M., Monmouth, 10s.; Paget, J., Juniper-square, Hanover-square (not on books). By Mr. Browse,—Cresswell, R., Merthyr Tydvil, 10s.; Wyman, W. S., Dunnow, 10s. 6d.; Thompson, A. B., Epping, 10s. 6d.

THE IRISH COLLEGE OF SURGEONS—THE CASE OF THE OLD LICENTIATES.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—It is by no means surprising to an oldster like me to find that your comparatively juvenile correspondents, Dr. Hadden and "L.R.C.S.I.," should attach an overweening degree of importance to the dignity of the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons in Ireland. Constituted as the College now is, there is, doubtless, a very marked difference between the place of a Fellow or a Licentiates in the year 1844, and his diploma subsequent to the year 1844. Since the period when the Government unfortunately deemed it expedient to authorize the College to confer its license on men not qualified by education or knowledge to be Fellows, it is perfectly intelligible that modern Licentiates should experience a mortifying consciousness of inferiority, social as well as professional, when they compare their position with that of their more fortunate brethren; and therefore it is no wonder that spirited and sensitive men, as Dr. Hadden and "L.R.C.S.I." appear to be, should indignantly repudiate "the sale of Fellowships," or that the latter should imputingly exclaim, "I would not hesitate one moment to pay even forty or fifty pounds for the Fellowship, provided I was certain it will never altogether become a question of £ s. d." Under existing circumstances, this is a most commendable exhibition of wounded pride. "L.R.C.S.I." being probably a man of superior acquirements, and aware that "a strict and searching examination" would prove his indubitable right to the lofty honours of a Fellowship, naturally feels his position as a Licentiates to be both galling and derogatory, and perhaps is even convinced that worth should make the Fellow.

But your correspondents are, in my opinion, altogether in error as to the reason why so inconsiderable a number of the old Licentiates should have sought for or accepted the Fellowship of the College. To explain the true cause intelligibly, it will be necessary to refer to the history of the change which took place in the constitution of the College in 1844, and this I shall endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

Before that year the College consisted of "Members" and "Licentiates," the former being the governing body—in an executive as well as in a legislative capacity—there being no "Council" in those days. No candidate for "Letters Testimonial" was admitted to the license of the College unless he was qualified for the Membership also; and this qualification was duly recorded on the face of every diploma, no further examination being deemed necessary. Herein consisted the grand distinction between the old system and the new. The public had full assurance that nobody obtained the sanction of the College to practise as a Surgeon until he had satisfied a Board of Examiners, composed of the élite of the profession, that he was fully qualified for the highest position which the College could bestow. And to this fine old system is to be attributed, in the high degree of estimation in which the College was held for so many years. Under the same fine old system Ireland could boast of such contemporary men as Colles, Crampton, Cusack, Wilmot, Jacob, Carmichael, Pelle, Read, Kirby, Porter, and a host of other stars of the first magnitude. And who could question even the most equal brilliancy; whilst the humblest Licentiates honestly believes, and not without reason, that he holds a seat in one of the most respectable Medical Corporation in the world. Then came the fatal blunders of 1844. "The sale of Fellowships," as your correspondents designate the transaction, was one of those blunders—sad and humiliating enough, no doubt, though it had some redeeming features too. But time, edax rerum, has well nigh obliterated the evil consequences of this step in the wrong direction; and so I pass it by for the present, merely reiterated my conviction that it was by no means the principal cause of the notorious disinclination of the old Licentiates to countenance the proffered Fellowships. The real cause lay deeper—namely, in the deterioration, if not in the destruction, of the high character of the College itself, coupled with a certain personal slight, to which I shall presently allude.

I have said that under the old system the College consisted of Members and Licentiates, and that no man could become a Licentiates until he had proved himself, by education and examination, fully qualified to be a Member. By the constitution of the year 1844 the designation of "Member" was abolished, and that of "Fellow" substituted in its place, whilst the designation of "Licentiates" was retained unaltered. This was a far more serious blunder than the "sale of Fellowships." If the pristine relation of the two ranks had been retained—that is, if there had been a single and uniform qualification for Fellows and Licentiates, little mischief would have been done. But when it was announced that for the future there were to be two distinct classes of Surgeons turned out of the Examination Hall—one a superior article, the Fellow; and the other an inferior article, the Licentiates—all the pride of the old Licentiates in their College became a thing of the past, like an unpleasant dream. Ichedab! the prestige of the College was gone, its glory had departed, and its most devoted sons were covered with shame and confusion of face.

I may be told that this was a case in which the public was the aggrieved party, seeing that the confidence of the public in the College was abused by the grant of its license to persons not fully qualified. Unquestionably the public had abundant reason to complain. If it understood the merits of the question. Unhappily, however, the public has always been content to remain profoundly ignorant of medical affairs that do not immediately concern its own interests, and accordingly on this occasion it was silent and submissive.

April 25, 1866.
CORRESPONDENCE.

April 29, 1866.

The Medical Press and Circular.

Again, it may be objected, granting that this fundamental change in the constitution of the College was injurious, and calculated to weaken, or even to destroy, the interest felt in its reputation by the old Licentiates, surely the old Members were equally aggrieved. Not equally by any means, though I have reason to know that many of the most distinguished men in the profession highly disapproved of the change, and keenly felt the injury which the character of their College had sustained. Others may have been partially reconciled to the new regime by the somewhat selfish consideration that their status in the College was unaltered, inasmuch as "Members," by a mere stroke of the pen, were converted into "Fellows." Some may have been tickled by the new title, and have fancied themselves on a par with Fellows of T.C.D.; and others, again, of a strong antidemocratic tendency, may have approved of the measure, especially as it afforded them a prospect of a seat in the new governing body, the Council. Lie that as it may—and even allowing that the sentimental grievance was equal as regards both classes—who was a personal grievance, which peculiarly affected, and still affects, the old Licentiates, or perhaps I should say the remnant of them, for many have gone to their rest.

The College of Surgeons, by the charter of 1844, virtually pronounces its new Licentiates to be what I have termed, for want of a better phrase, an inferior article; and I am guilty of no disrespect in recording a patent fact. I cheerfully admit that many of these gentlemen are as liberally educated, and as fully competent to practise their profession, as many of the Fellows—the superior article; still it is a fact that the College has placed upon them the stamp of inferiority. Their acceptance of the position is, I willingly acknowledge, no affair of mine; and I urge no objection against that which may have been a matter of necessity as well as a subject for regret. But I do object to a personal slight offered by the College authorities to the old Licentiates in placing their names in the same list with those of the new creation, thereby leading the public (as well as the uninformed portion of the profession) to infer that the men who, by the solemn acts of the College, have been declared equal as far as education to the Licentiates of old are considered, by the Fellows (or Members), as in reality only fit to be classified with those whom the same College (would that it were in truth the same!) declares to be inferior. I cannot believe that this slight was designed as a deliberate affront to the old Licentiates, or that it was perpetrated with the sordid view of inducing them to pay the price of a Fellowship. It may have been merely an oversight; in charity, let us suppose this to have been the case. But even with this charitable supposition, it was not, and is not, pleasant to the old Licentiates to discover that their interests should be overlooked and their feelings disregarded. The oversight— if oversight we must call it—was, I firmly believe, the means of severing the last link of affection which bound the old Licentiates to the College of their choice. Owing, in a great degree, to this sense of alienation, many of the old Licentiates—I believe a vast majority—have provided themselves with diplomas from other medical bodies; and when in 1859 the King and Queen's College of Physicians admitted examination the Licentiates of the Irish College of Surgeons, with others, at a reduced fee, the opportunity of acquiring an additional and (as it was believed) a more creditable qualification, was eagerly seized by a considerable number of the survivors of those who had been sufferers by the fatality of 1844.

Your correspondents, Dr. Hadden and "L.R.C.S.I.," must have been ignorant of all these details, or they could not have contemplated the project of requiring the old Licentiates (previous to 1844) to undergo another examination in the event of their seeking the Fellowship of the College.

This is a contingency, however, which is hardly likely to arise, for the reasons stated above.

If I am correct in the opinions which, as an "old Licentiate" of more than five-and-thirty years' standing, I have ventured to offer on the present constitution of the College of Surgeons, it only remains to devise a plan by which the former high position of the College may, to some degree, be restored. But this is a task which I must leave to wiser and younger heads than mine. Perhaps a step in the right direction might be taken by reviving the practice of a uniform examination for Fellows and Licentiates, letting the public clearly understand that no candidate shall obtain the diploma of the College until he has proved by a sufficient examination that he is qualified for the Fellowship. This reform should, of course, be supplemented by the restoration of election to the Fellowship, the Fellows to retain the privilege of appointing the Council and other officials of the College. As to the possibility of reclaiming the residue of the old Licentiates I am not very sanguine, nor is it a matter of much consequence, as in a few short years the last of them will have passed away. Certainly, the bias of the Fellowship for twenty pounds (as suggested by one of your correspondents, in the style of a platform speech), will not have the effect of enticing them. The same offer was made for half the sum in 1844, and the abortive result is now a matter of history.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Ed. Bewley.

Edington, Clara, 14th April, 1866.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose you an extract from a letter received from a friend of mine, who is a Staff Surgeon, and should you deem it worthy of a place in your columns, you will oblige me by inserting it in your next issue. I have three sons, and am in a position to educate them and give them their choice of a profession. I always looked forward with pleasure to the hope that they would adopt the Army Medical Department; but I must confess that I am so disgusted with the service, from the truthful picture here puttrayed, that my ideas are completely revolutionized. I trust that it may be a warning to youthful aspirants for army medical honours, until a better state of things exist in that important arm of her Majesty's service.—Faithfully yours,

A M. D. AND J. P.

April 19th, 1866.

P.S.—The letter contains far more painful details, but I suppress them, from a feeling that their exposure would be humiliating to the profession.

"I am glad to see the profession (civil) are making a move to improve their social standing, by improving their course of education, &c. I do not know what they (the authorities) are to do about us; they must make it much more remunerative, and remove even the shade of objectionable regulations, to keep good men. It is a good school for a youngster for a few years, if he gets a good station, but no career. It is bad pay for a poor man; and a rich one is a fool if he stays in it, to spend his time in Bermuda, Barbadoes, Singapore, China, or India. The good stations are rapidly disappearing; and when none but tropical stations, and bad better than those of the Army altogether. If we had quarters fit for a married man to live in, or even lodging allowances, pecuniary allowances, or commutation for allowances in kind, as the Americans have, it would not be so bad; but as it is, it is a hard and generally unsuccessful struggle for existence. Apparent luxuries are heaped on you, and necessities denied. I, for instance, as a Staff Surgeon, might take two servants by mail steamer at Government expense, when I could not pay for my wife and children; and yet if I don't take the servants, they won't give me the money. I wonder this view of things has not been 'shown up'; I had thought of writing about it, but expected that perhaps one or two would, or that some fellow who had
left the service would. The young men look at the present, and are dazzled by the gilding on the gingerbread, but forget *respite ad finem*; or if they look, are caught by the retiring allowance, forgetting how few live to reach it, and of that few how many enjoy it any time. Take the pay of a Surgeon, deduct stoppages for band and mess, expense of moving, with less upon furniture; &c. (If on the Staff there is no band or mess, but the moves are much more frequent), and see what professional income it represents. Deduct from that discomfort of an Arab make-shift existence, bad climates, not only for yourself (for a medical man's life must always be hard), but for your wife and children, who at least in civil life enjoy comfort and the society of family and friends."

THE EXAMINATION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—In your last number there appeared a letter in which, either wilfully or accidentally, a number of erroneous statements were put forward as facts; and I would be much obliged if you would permit me to put forward a truth on these points. I refer to the letter of "A Student" respecting the Edinburgh double qualification, in which it is stated—1st, that there are no grinders in Edinburgh; 2nd, that no students grind for the license in that city; 3rd, that no man ever goes in for the examination of the Irish College without grinding; 4th, that the examination in Edinburgh is not reputed to be easier than that of the Dublin College of Surgeons. Now, with regard to the first of these. To my certain knowledge, there are at least four grinders in Edinburgh. Secondly, I have known very many men—in fact the majority of the Irish students—who have gone over to the Edinburgh College, who have been prepared by grinders for that qualification. Thirdly, although most of the Dublin students do not try to combat the examination without the aid of grinding, yet I have known a good many men who have passed by the means of the knowledge derived from the ordinary means of instruction. Fourthly, it is a very well known fact that the instances are not few of men who have obtained the Edinburgh qualification after being rejected at the London and Dublin College. Surely it is a sign of a weak cause for anyone to try and pass unfounded assertions as facts; and it is but common justice to let it be known that the main reason why a cheaper and inferior qualification is sought for, is, in the majority of cases, that the candidates are too conscious of their own ignorance to face an examination second to none in Britain. True it is a minute examination; but I appeal to any student who has ever sat before the Court of Examiners, or to any auditor who has listened to the questions, if ever any subjects have been examined on which are not to be found in books, or which should not be known by one who thoroughly knew his business. I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours, L.R.C.S.I.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—April 20.

STAND UNION WORKHOUSE.

The Marquis of Townshend asked her Majesty's Government whether the Edinburgh College had given for the continuance of the practice of carpet beating in the Stand union workhouse, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances made against it many months since; whether any, and if so, what improvements had been made in the general arrangements of the casual wards of that workhouse, respecting which complaints were made also some months since, and what number of cubic feet of air was apportioned to each inmate in the ordinary wards of the workhouse.

Earl Granville was understood to say, that as to the carpet beating the matter had been referred to the workhouse committee, and the answer they gave was that no complaint had ever been received from the medical officer or the inmates of the workhouse with regard to it. As to the general arrangements of the casual ward, the Poor-law Board had received no complaints, but improvements had taken place in them and a new ward had been added. With regard to the last question, he thought the noble Marquis had been misinformed as to the accommodation which the Poor-law Board required for each inmate—it was 200 feet, not 1000 feet.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos asked the Lord President what arrangements had been made by the Privy Council for the experimental treatment of animals suffering from cattle plague, under the provisions of the Cattle Diseases Act, and in respect of any animals that had been or were now under treatment, and whether the assent of the local authorities of the district had been obtained in such cases. He remarked that as the period for which the Cattle Diseases Bill was passed had nearly expired it was desirable that the public should be made acquainted with the result of the operations of that act. Under the act of parliament of this session powers were given for the slaughter of animals affected by disease; and the result of the working of the act had been that in many places the disease had been stamped out though at the cost of a considerable loss of that description of property. The act also gave powers for the retention of cattle for experimental treatment. The magistrates at Buckingham were not aware that any animals had so far been retained with a view to be examined before them a few days ago that certain animals were, as the complainants believed, improperly retained. It was stated, that an order in council had been issued, giving the power to retain animals for experimental treatment. In this case twelve were but a few days treated, and there was no wish to be so treated. Unfortunately, however, the yard was badly drained, and it was in close proximity to the public roads of the county.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 12th.

CATTLE DISEASES PREVENTION ACT.

In answer to a question Sir G. Grey said that no specific information had been received that the local authorities in any county or in any part of Great Britain had failed to carry out the provisions of the Act. He received one complaint in reference to a district in Staffordshire, and he addressed inquiries to the lord lieutenant of that county, and he had since received through him a very full answer from the magistrate whose conduct was complained of, which was perfectly satisfactory. It was to the effect that he had not refused to carry out the provisions of the Act. He had received a memorial from the Chamber of Agriculture in Edinburgh and the Scotch Farmers' Club, that some local authorities had refused to execute some of the powers conferred upon them, but no specific instances were given; and it was impossible to act upon mere general statements.

CATTLE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

In reply to a question, Mr. Lyttelton said he expected that the third report of the Cattle Plague Commission would be published about the end of the present month. The commission was engaged in making certain elaborate medical investigations which required much time.

APRIL 13TH.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Mr. Du Cane inquired if the attention of the Secretary for the Home Department had been turned to a report which appeared in the Times of that day of certain statements made at the Middlesex Sessions on the previous day, to the effect that Dutch cattle in a state of disease had been introduced at Blackwall, having been smuggled in by the agents of Lord Granville and Col. Talbot.

Sir G. Grey said he had not seen the latter part of the report except from the fact of its having been shown to him a few minutes since. He would make inquiries respecting it.

APRIL 16TH.

SURGEONS IN THE GUARDS.

Colonel C. Lindsay asked the Secretary of State for War whether he would state the reason of the proposed change of system in the promotion to the rank of surgeon in the brigade of Guards; whether the existing system of regimental promotion had ever been known to fail, and whether
public advantage was likely to be derived from the proposed change.

The Marquis of Hartington said that, in order to afford a complete reply to that question, it would be necessary for Mr. Wrench to state the details of the Factory Acts, and it would be better to defer until the motion of his hon. friend, the Member for Fifeshire (Sir R. Anstruther) in reference to that subject should come on for discussion.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE

In reply to the question by Mr. Du Cane, Sir G. Grey said that he did not think it would be advisable for medical officers for certifying and extending the Factory Acts, until a commission which was inquiring into the expediency of embracing certain other trades within the operations of those Acts should have made its report. The right hon. baronet then proceeded to state that so far as his knowledge went, the constitution of the Factory Commissioners was all the information in his power with respect to a subject on which a question had been addressed to him a few evenings previously by the hon. member for Essex. That question related to the introduction of diseased Dutch cattle, or cattle supposed to have been infected, into the farms of Lord Granville and Colonel Talbot in the immediate neighbourhood of the metropolitan district. The subject had that day been brought under the notice of the local magistrates; and it having appeared from the evidence that the cattle had been driven to Lord Granville's farm from an adjoining farm to which they had been conveyed after it had been certified that they were free from disease, the magistrates unanimously dismissed the case against the noble lord. Colonel Talbot had already explained in the public print what the cattle had been driven by the dealer to his farm after a licence had been obtained from Sir R. Mayne; but it did not appear that in either of these cases the animals had been instrumental in spreading the disease.

APRIL 17TH.

VACCINATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. Bruce, the following members were nominated as the select committee on the Vaccination Bill:—Mr. Bruce, Mr. Henley, Mr. Lowe, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. F. Scropo, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Enfield, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Evans, Mr. E. Egerton, Lord Henley, Mr. Schater-Booth, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. A. Egerton, Mr. Candlish, Mr. Rees, and Mr. O. Standley.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Sir R. Peel asked the Home Secretary when it was intended to introduce the promised bill on the subject of the nuisance resulting from the smoke of furnaces in towns and contiguous districts.

Sir G. Grey replied that when his right hon. friend brought the subject before the House, he thought he was under a mistake that the smoke nuisance arose from the absence of any restrictive law. He thought it rather arose from a laxity of the authorities in instituting prosecutions. He had addressed a circular to some of the largest towns in the kingdom, making inquiries as to the facts of the case, and the answers had shown that in every one of those towns, there was a law in force requiring the consumption of smoke or the abatement of nuisance arising therefrom, and also that there was a great variety as to the manner in which the law was enforced. He would lay the circular before the House, together with a tabular statement of the results and the various answers received. A bill was now in preparation by the Vice-President of the Council, one object of which was to provide summary means, not only with respect to the abating the smoke nuisance, but also other nuisances with regard to which the local authorities would be compelled to do their duty.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Lord R. Montagu asked the Vice-President of the committee of Council whether the Government had any intention to introduce a bill to amend the Public Health Acts; and whether it would contain any clauses relating to the pollution of rivers.

Mr. Bruce said he thought he should shortly be able to lay on the table a bill for the amendment of the Public Health Acts. That measure, however, would not contain any clauses relating to the pollution of rivers.

Earl Granville was understood to reply that he had already stated in the House that the Government had referred the whole of this question to a Royal Commission, who had been labouring on the subject for a very considerable time. They thought it better not to communicate to the Government the results of their labours as they went on, but to confine it to one general report, which he believed would be ready at the end of this session. On that report it might be necessary for the Government to take further proceedings. They had thought it much better that two departments should not be conducting the same business at the same time, and, therefore, authority had been given to the committees, but resolutions had been made to allow two individuals to make experiments, but he was not aware that they had been very successful.

THE LONDON SICK POOR.

On Saturday (April 14th) a large body of noblemen and gentlemen attended at the Poor-law Board, Whitehall, as a deputation from the meeting which was held a few weeks since at Willis's Rooms, with respect to the condition of the sick poor in workhouse infirmaries.

The deputation was received by the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, Lord Carnarvon observed that there was not a single sentence in all the resolutions passed at the meeting held at Willis's Rooms which was not distinctly borne out by facts. The medical attendance was insufficient, the buildings were determinedly shabby and dilapidated, the overcrowding was like proportionate to the wants of those who were in these places. There was no hope of improvement being effected in the workhouse infirmaries by those who had the administration in their hands; and they now came before the right hon. gentleman, the President of the Poor-law Board, and as representing her Majesty's Government, to deal with a state of things disgraceful at once to society and to the administration of the law.

The Archbishop of York spoke of the manner in which Boards of Guardians defined the authority of the Board; and said, amid loud cheers, that the public would never rest contented until the Poor-law Board had more powers over these guardians.

Dr. Bruce, the medical officer of the Strand Union, expressed the hope that the inquiry being made by the Board would be full and free, and said that he knew, as medical officer for ten years of an union, that the reports published were as to workhouse mismanagement greatly within the knowledge of the public, indeed, if the whole truth was, would be horrified if the whole truth could be known.

The Earl of Shaftesbury urged that the inquiry being made by the order of the Poor-law Board ought to be conducted by independent medical gentlemen. It was necessary for statesmen of space which ought to be allowed in hospitals was nearly two-thirds more than is given in almost every London workhouse infirmary. The President could give no definite reply to the propositions. He felt, and he was sure the public must feel, deeply that he had never questioned the capacity or the good will of the gentlemen who had made that inquiry, and he had yet to learn that there had been any overstatements in the cases they had apparently established. He feared, how-
ever, that the difficulty in this case was not so much in getting at the truth, as in giving effect to the remedy suggested. He was certainly not prepared to dispute the conclusions at which the deputation had arrived; and the remedy proposed was, he understood, that there should be six dispensary wards for the reception of paupers in the metropolitan workhouse infirmaries. The meeting must not lose sight of the fact that such a scheme involved a great change in the principle upon which the poor were now maintained in this country. That change was now local, whereas this scheme would treat the sick poor as belonging to the whole metropolis. He did not say it would be wrong on that account; but the system was one of which the community was extremely tenacious. There had always been a difficulty in the hands in which the administration of the Poor-law should be placed, and the great dread of the legislature had been that there would be lax and wasteful expenditure, if the administration was not in the hands of those directly interested in the economy of the funds. Some guardians performed their duties with judgment and humanity, but, as the chief duty which they had to perform was what was termed "to keep down the expenditure" it was somewhat of a chance when guardians were found possessing all the qualities required for such a position under the law. The right hon. gentleman said he thought that if the House of Commons would alter the present system of rating in the metropolis, it would do so for the sick poor, and have a general rate, as in the case of the casual poor. He concluded, amid loud cheers, that though he was in favour of the principles of the law, he could assure the deputation that nothing should be wanting on his part in recommending the propositions for favourable consideration.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

BAIL COURT.—April 17.

(Sittings at nisi prius at Westminster, before Mr. Justice Mellor and a Common Jury.)

JOYCE P. HAMILTON.

This was an action to recover compensation in damages for a wrongfully treated of the plaintiff by the defendant. Mr. Ribton and Mr. Besley appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff is a farm labourer, residing at Newdope, in Staffordshire. The defendant is the operator of an 'experi- mentum' museum "at 404, Oxford-street. About nine months previous to June last, the plaintiff had been in the hospital. Passing along Oxford-street, he went into the defendant's museum, and as he had some spots on his face, he was asked whether he would not like to try his skill. He agreed, and he was not altogether right, upon which he was taken into the consulting room. The defendant told him he was ill, and that he had better be cured, and that he was suffering from the effects of disease. A discussion took place between them about the price, when the plaintiff said the defendant agreed to make a perfect cure for five guineas. Plaintiff gave defendant half a guinea, had a bottle of physic, and gave sixpence for a small book. He returned on June 26th and paid 4½ guineas, the remainder of the money. He continued to take the medicine, but got no better. Defendant then said that, to make a complete cure, he must have six guineas more. Plaintiff called a blackguard, and after some conversation the defendant said he would act like a man to make a perfect cure for him. The money was ultimately paid, and the plaintiff went on taking the medicine supplied by the defendant, but got better; in fact, he was very unwell. Defendant then said he must have nine guineas more before he could make the cure, observing that he was charging the plaintiff but a trifle for effecting a cure. Plaintiff again called the defendant a blackguard, and said he had no more money, and left. Plaintiff afterwards called on the defendant and told him how ill he was, but that he had no more money. Defendant asked him how much he had; but had another bottle of medicine. When he said how ill he was defendant said it served him right, and that if he had liked he could have given him medicine that would have killed him in a minute. Plaintiff, however, had another bottle.

Mr. Justice Mellor: What! after what he had said about killing you in a minute?

Plaintiff: Yes. I wanted to see what he would do (laughing). He gave the defendant half a guinea for the medicine. He took a little of it, threw some of it away, and separately gave the rest to my poor old mother in the Westmoreland. The medicine made the plaintiff weaker every day. It made his mouth and gums sore and his teeth loose, and he swelled out as big again as he should have been. He had his discharge, and the plaintiff was under the defendant's treatment he was unable to work for a month.

Mr. Donoghue proved that he found the plaintiff suffering from excessive salivation, and his general health much debilitated. He analyzed the contents of the bottle and found it to be an abortive preparation of bichloride of mercury. Plaintiff's was a very trifling case, and in his opinion he had not been properly treated. There was no need of the use of mercury. He attended the plaintiff about two months and cured him. His charge amounted to between £5 and £10.

The learned Judge, in summing up, said if the jury believed that defendant undertook the cure of the plaintiff he was bound to perform his contract. No man of learning in the profession would make such a bargain, but only the practitioners in an abortive system of quackery as that followed by the defendant. The plaintiff was first shown the symptoms of a certain complaint, and then when he was a fit subject for credulity upon work he was told that for five guineas he could be perfectly cured, and having paid that sum he was shown nothing. In treatment for this matter, he could assure the deputation that nothing should be wanting on his part in recommending the propositions for favourable consideration.

ALLEGED LITERARY PIRACY.

MARLBOROUGH-Street.

Dr. John Harvey of No. 31, Grosvenor-street, waited on Mr. Tyrwhitt to solicit his advice in the following matter. He was the author of a work on the "Nervous Functions," and a copy of the Worcester Herald being forwarded to him he found another and the same title as his own, purporting to be written by a London Physician. He procured a copy of this work, and found that it was written by Dr. Hammond, whose name was not in the "Medical Directory," but was in a book called "Queries and Quackery," reprinted from the Medical Circular.

Mr. Tyrwhitt remarked there appeared to be a piracy. Dr. Harvey said on looking at the work he found it bore a different title to that of his work, the title of his work being only used in the advertisements of one of a work bearing the same title as his own, purporting to be written by a London Physician. He procured a copy of this work, and found that it was written by Dr. Hammond, whose name was not in the "Medical Directory," but was in a book called "Queries and Quackery," reprinted from the Medical Circular.

Mr. Tyrwhitt asked if any portion of his (Dr. Harvey's) work had been pirated. Dr. Harvey was not aware that such had been the case. The advertisement in the country paper was calculated to do him much injury, besides causing him great annoyance.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, having looked at the book, and the advertisement, said the matter clearly had the appearance of an attempt to deceive. The press would, however, afford the best redress, it being very hard that the applicant should either have such local interest, expense to the Court of Chancery, or sit down and put up with the injury to his reputation.

Dr. Harvey thanked the magistrate and left the court.

REQUESTS.—Miss M. F. Woodburn of Kensington Park Gardens, lately deceased, has bequeathed large sums to several charitable institutions; as the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, £1000; St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £500; Metropolitian Convalescent Institution, £300; the Sea-side Convalescent Hospital, £200; the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, £500; the Nottingham and Shepherds' Bush Dispensary, £300; the Royal National Sea-bathing Infirmary, £200; the Westbourne Dispensary, £200; and the Kensington Dispensary, £50. All legacies to be paid free of duty.
The English Vaccination Bill.

At a meeting of the Yorkshire Registrars of Births and Deaths, held at Leeds on March 10th, to take into consideration the new Vaccination Bill introduced by Mr. Bruce into Parliament, Mr. J. K. Heaps in the chair, the various clauses of the new Vaccination Bill having been read, it was resolved, "That this meeting considers that the Remuneration Clause, No. 23, is very unsatisfactory." The Clause is as follows:—"Every registrar shall keep a book in which he shall enter the notices of vaccination given by him, and also the certificates transmitted to him, and shall upon demand give a copy of any entry in the same, on payment of one shilling for each search and sixpence for each copy; and every registrar shall receive one penny for every child whose birth he shall have registered, and for whom he shall give the notice, and threepence for every child whose vaccination he shall have registered, and he shall receive one penny for each child whose vaccination he shall have registered without having registered the birth." It was resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the remuneration should be threepence for giving the notice and entering the particulars required in the Vaccination Book, and the further sum of not less than two-pence for completing the entry on receipt of the vaccinator's certificate."

The Lancet.

The Lancet devotes a leader to Professor Huxley, who has just finished his Hunterian Lectures at the College of Surgeons. There are few who will not admit that he is probably the foremost among English comparative anatomists. In his work of historical and critical writing, out of the question, he would rank first as a popular lecturer. His style is so simple, devoid of technicality and pedantry, that a person hitherto ignorant of the topic could not fail but to come away enlightened. Though original he is honest, and cheerfully alludes to the labours of others. Many an author long since forgotten has been brought to public notice by the present Hunterian Professor of the College of Surgeons.

The provisions of the Canadian Medical Act are reviewed. As might be expected, it is formed much on the type of our own, but modified by the experience gained from the manifest inadequateness of the latter to deal with certain cases; one of the principal points of difference lies in the method of electing the representatives, they are proposed to be elected much in the same way as members of Parliament are, by the medical men of the different districts, and not by the educational bodies; it would be well if we took a lesson from our colonial brethren in this particular.

Mr. Paul Swain, late house-surgeon, has gained the Jacksonian prize for his essay on excision of the knee against amputation. The result might be anticipated when we take into account the school from which Mr. Swain hails, where the splendid success of Sir William Fergusson in this his favourite operation has laid the foundation for a new line of practice in conservative surgery.

Dr. Farre estimates that there are a million of childless families in England and Wales; he does not approve of the present system of public assistance, but suggests that much good might be done by the adoption of the childless rich of some of the superfluous offspring of their poorer neighbours.

The Lancet highly commends the action of the Cork Medical Protective Association, the main success of which is to be attributed to the indefatigable and popular secretary, Dr. Armstrong. It says:

The Cork Association also brings its influence to bear on the members of Parliament of the county and city. If similar associations, acting with equal energy, were established throughout the kingdom, the medical profession might speak in a language which Parliament could not fail to understand of the gross injustice to which the pro-

fession are in many respects subjected: of their just claims to a more liberal treatment at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lords of the Admiralty; of their ill-paid services as unif surgeons; and of their want of protection from the assumptions and rascality of quacks and impostors.

Mr. T. Holmes, the Chief Surgeon to the Police, has been allowed by the Home Secretary to engage in private practice, in consideration for which he has relinquished a portion of the emoluments.

Dr. F. Winslow's reply to Dr. Tuke is published.

Dr. J. Pollock suggests phosphorus as a disinfectant.

At the anniversary festival of University College Hospital, the chair was taken by the Duke of Cambridge, who in his speech alluded to the position of the medical officers of the army, and called on the eminent medical men around him to endeavour to remove the feeling of distrust with which they regarded the action of the authorities.

Dr. Buchanan of Glasgow has excited the tongue in the manner recommended by Professor Syne. The patient died on the ninth day of pyaemia.

By the British Medical Journal we learn that the guardians of St. Pancras have themselves been in hot water. Miss Couts has ventured to remonstrate with them, but instead of acknowledging their errors, they virtuipate the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Carnarvon, the medical men, and in fact any one who dares to point out their shortcomings.

The treatment of the insane in America is very bad. After enumerating some disgusting details, "it is unnecessary," adds the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter, "to further enumerate this catalogue of shamefully inhumane treatment of the insane. One thousand three hundred and forty-five insane are confined in the poorhouses of New York in this manner, of whom 386 are capable of more or less labour."

Sanitary Measures and Their Results in Croydon.

Dr. Westall, in a very able work on the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the Local Government Act, as enshrined in Croydon, gives a report of the good results following upon sanitary measures, which is most encouraging. The result of the modern improvements in Croydon, is a large decrease of sickness, especially amongst the poorer classes; a very large increase in the life of men, increasing from 2-91 to 3-14 per cent., and the deaths decreasing from 2-366 to 1-845 in the thousand, showing a saving of above 200 lives per annum. Excepting in extreme infancy, the average deaths at all ages have materially decreased though it be, when the infant deaths are taken at the old rate, all those under twenty years of age have decreased by nearly 10 per cent. Taking the deaths from fever and all zymotic diseases alone, the decrease is respectively from 6-1 per cent. to 9-1 per cent., and from 29-5 per cent. to 17-2 per cent., taking from the year 1845, and including the two unhealthy seasons of the years 1863-64.

These, then, are some of the results of the application of the Local Government Act (patent to all) to Croydon, a town in many respects not much advantageously situated, by the addition of its suburbs to the city of Croydon, of which, in fact, it is a suburb; and by its being the chief town of a large agricultural district, the majority of the lower classes, male and female, obtaining their livelihood by out-of-door work, and perhaps, greatly accounting for the large infant mortality also by the daily passing through of a large number of tramps; and again, as containing the union-house for nine parishes and two hamlets, for which no deduction has been made in the calculations. That there are results far higher than the data indicate, is evident; and perhaps the absolute figures, when more accurately tabulated, will be soon published; and the Croydon ratepayers may well be satisfied that they have not exercised a large amount of self-denial and perseverance in vain, but that they have added somewhat to the improvement of their fellow-men, and thus, in the tribute of glory and praise to Him who gave us so great an example of beneficence, and have endeavoured to fulfill their highest duty on earth.
LIST OF ENTRIES IN THE BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND), FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1866.

David Moore, 3, Donegal-square, South, Belfast, L. 1866, and in Midwifery, 1866, K.Q.C.P.I.


Patrick Brady, Lissacoppel, Billeslie, Virginia, county Cavan, L.R.C.S. Irel., 1865, & L.R.C.P. Irel., 1866.


Charles Edwin McVittie, Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin, L.R.C.S. Irel., 1865, & L.R.C.P. Edin., 1866.


Mathew Arkins, 144, Herbert-terrace, Dublin, L.R.C.S. Irel. 1865.

James Wm. Patterson, 6, Hadington-terrace, Kingstown, L. 1865; & L.R.C.P. Edin., 1865.


Thomas O'Hare, Newry, L.R.C.S. Edin. 1865.


Thos. Alex. Thompson, Carrickfergus, L.R.C.P. Ed. 1866, L.R.C.S. Ed. 1866.


James Patrick Rooney, county Dublin, L.R.C.S. Irel., 1864.


Thomas Cody, Cashel, county Tipperary, L.R.C.P. Ed. 1865.


James Macartney, Dublin, L.R.C.S. Irel. 1864, M.D.Q.U. 1866.


Robert Alexander Caldwell, county Derry, L.R.C.S. Irel., 1866.


It is proposed to establish in Chelsea an hospital for the reception of children under fifteen years of age.

Meetings of Societies.

ASIATIC.—April 9.—Mr. Thomas, advertizing to recent controversies respecting the parentage of the various modes of writing in use in ancient India, spoke—On the Adapted Scripts of the Brahmanic Period, and the development of the alphabet of their own for their special form of human speech, but were, in all their migrations, indebted to the nationality amid whom they settled for their instruction in the science of writing.

LINNEAN.—April 5.—The following papers were read:—

"On the New Bivalve Found in the Neva River," by Dr. R. Frederick, "On some Undescribed Species of Teredo, from Australia," by Dr. E. P. Wright,—"Note on the Presence of Stannens within the Ovarium of Bacnea dusseous, Rudge," by Dr. M. T. Masters.

EXTOMOLOGICAL.—April 2.—Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited a number of eggs, produced by a Chrysopa, arranged in a line or chain on the back of a tree, each egg being supported by a pedicle which raised it about a quarter of an inch above the level of the bark. The eggs were ovate-elliptical; the first, third, fifth, and so on, were deposited longitudinally, and were supported by pedicles at right angles to the bark; whilst the second, fourth, sixth, and so on, were placed transversely, and supported by pedicles inclined to the plane of the bark at an angle of 45° or thereabouts. Also, a larva, probably of a Lamellibranch beetle, which had two spiny gills on the thorax, was presented. It was one of the specimens of these interesting objects were from New South Wales.—Mr. W. Rogers sent for exhibition specimens of the Ichneumon, Pimpla oculatula, which he had bred from the egg-bag of a spider, found under the loose bark of an oak fence.—Mr. F. Smyth and Mr. Devitt mentioned specimens of the ladybird, Coccinella septempunctata, which was only found on the corrals of house and fruit, but always from bramble-sticks.—Mr. J. Jenner Weir exhibited some larvae, which he believed to be only the common meal-worm, Tenebrio, but which had been found in the corks of port wine. Considerable damage had been done, since they ate quite through the bark, and allowed the wine to escape. He suggested the use of bran instead of sawdust as the probable cause of their incursion into the cellar.—Mr. W. W. Saunders remembered an instance of a number of ladybirds which had been brought into the docks with a cargo of skins, effecting an entry into an adjoining warehouse, where they perforated and rendered entirely useless a quantity of manufactured cork.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited a specimen of Denbee olcaceas, placed in its cells by the gentleman who obtained it, to whom he had given many years ago, by a Dr. Hicks, who said that he had captured it himself near Gloucester; the insect was figured by Donovan (under the name B. 8-punctata), but no precise locality was given, and it had long been doubted as a British species.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—March 16.—"On the existence of a Material Medium prevailing Space," by Mr. B. Stewart.—March 23.—"On the Existence in the Textures of Animals of a Fluorescent Substance closely resembling Quinine," by Mr. H. B. Jones.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—April 4.—The paper read was,—"On the Manufacture of Sugar, and the Machinery employed for Colonial and Home Purposes," by Mr. N. P. Burgl.

CONSOLATION.—A letter from Berlin says:—"Considering the enormous rise in the price of meat which the rinderpest will probably occasion within a very few months it may be interesting to your readers to hear of a great success which that disease has attended the introduction of horse flesh in Berlin as an article of human food. In 1860 the number of horses slaughtered for this purpose was 615, in 1861 it was 700, but in 1864 it had increased to 1742, and in 1865 to 2418. This meat is perfectly wholesome and more tolerably palatable, resembling rather coarse beef. Grand dinners have been given by the society interested in its introduction, at which horse flesh alone was produced, though prepared in various ways. Old cab horses, wall-eyed and broken-tempered, are found to be delicious eating when treated by a really artistic hand."—Express.
NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. James Crawford (Longridge, Whitburn).—As the case is presented to us, it appears that Dr. C. has been guilty of a breach of professional etiquette. It is to be regretted that no other means exist of rectifying such moments, and preventing professional men, than by referring the questions at issue to the arbitration of professional friends, and we hope that Dr. Crawford, who seems to have just grounds of complaint, will adopt this course.

A Scotch M. D. or Surgeon can recover for medical and surgical attendance—namely, visits.

PROVINCIAL.—The flint instruments supposed to prove the great antiquity of the human race are now to be seen in many museums. There are several in British Museum in the fossil department.

A Surgeon shall receive a private note.

DR. W., is thanked for his communication, and we shall be glad to hear from him again.

Mr. C. P.—The letter has been received.

PHILS.—The permanence of potash owes its disinfecting power to the large amount of oxygen it contains, permanenee acid consisting of one part of manganese and seven of oxygen.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.—The notice and report have been received.

An exhibition of the Results of the Royal Institution is on view in the Canterbury-gardens.

Ellery, Henry Janes, St. Stephen’s by Saltash, Cornwall.

Garman, John Cooper, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

Gibbons, John, and Samuel Turndell, Dudley-place, Harrow-road, H. Hicks, George, Augustus, Tilson.

Hodgson, Robert William, M. D., Heidelberg, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Lynch, Jordan Roche, Horbury-terrace, Netting-hill.

Slaughter, George Moxon, Fort Pitt, Chatham.

Wise, Thomas, Castleton, Isle of Man.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the Fellows held on Monday, the 18th inst., the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, were duly admitted to practise Physic as Licentiates of the College:

Brooke, Thomas Thornthwaite, Stockport.

Dunlop, John, Calton-gardens, Edinburgh.

Ellery, Henry Janes, St. Stephen’s by Saltash, Cornwall.

Garman, John Cooper, Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

Gibbons, John, and Samuel Turndell, Dudley-place, Harrow-road, H. Hicks, George, Augustus, Tilson.

Hodgson, Robert William, M. D., Heidelberg, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Lynch, Jordan Roche, Horbury-terrace, Netting-hill.

Slaughter, George Moxon, Fort Pitt, Chatham.

Wise, Thomas, Castleton, Isle of Man.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 17th inst., and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination:


The following passed their examination on the 18th inst.:—


ELECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS TO THE NEW SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL AT GUILDFORD.—This institution is now completely formed and so soon opened for the reception of patients. The election of Medical Officers took place on Tuesday, the 17th, when the three gentlemen at the top of the poll were elected. The number of votes stood thus:—Mr. Henry Taylor, 174; Dr. J. R. Stedman, 102; Mr. R. Rugger, 122; Mr. F. Yate, 97; Mr. T. J. Sells, 55.

TOTAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—During the past fortnight 216 gentlemen have gone through their primary examinations at the above institution in Anatomy and Physiology. Last week 9 were referred first day, 4 second, and 6 on the third day—total 19, out of the 108 candidates, failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and consequently were referred back to their studies for three months.

THE JACKSONIAN PRIZE.—The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons has just awarded one of the Jacksonian Prizes to Mr. William Paul Swan of Devouport, a member of the College, for his essay on "The Diseased Conditions of the Knee-joint which require Amputation of the Limb, and those conditions which preclude the possibility of the Joint being saved; with an Explanation of the relative advantages of both Operations, as far as can be ascertained by Cases properly authenticated." It does not appear that any competition took place for the other prize subject, on "The Relative Value of the various Modes of Treatment of Popliteal Aneurism."

This statue of Laennec has already been commenced, and will figure in the Exhibition of 1867. M. Lequenne is the artist. It will eventually be fixed in Quimper, Laennec's own country district.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—On Monday evening the Society held its tenth meeting for the season, Professor Christison in the chair. Papers were read by Dr. John Davy on "Incubation," by Dr. Stevenson Macadam on the "Absorption of Substances from Solution by Carboniferous Matters," and by Dr. John Smith and Traquair on "A New Genus of Ganoid Fish from Calabar."

FEVER IN GLASGOW.—Dr. Gairdner reports that during the last fortnight 126 cases of fever had occurred, as compared with 151 during the two preceding weeks; and this is the lowest return that has been made during the past twelve months.

DEATH OF DR. MARR.—This esteemed gentleman died at his residence in Brandon-street, Edinburgh, on the 14th instant. Although latterly he had entirely relinquished his medical practice, he was at one time a lecturer on midwifery in the Extra Academical School. He was highly esteemed by his medical brethren, and a general favourite in society.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED AND METEOREOLOGY DURING THE WEEK ending Saturday, April 14, 1866, in the following large towns:

England, etc.

- The average number of birds and deaths in each of the above towns have been corrected for increase of population from the middle of the 10 years 1851-60 to the present time.

- Registration did not commence in Ireland till January 1, 1854; the average of deaths in the death-rate of the towns in 1866 and the death-rate of the towns in 1866 and 1867, or the mean temperature at Dublin during the same week was 42 deg.
MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON.

Smith, C. M., M.B., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, vice T. Fairburn, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

Thorpe, H. J., L.R.C.P.Ed., has been appointed Junior Physician to the St. Saviour's Union, Southwark, vice E. Hibberd, M.D., resigned.

PROVINCIAL.

Clements, O., M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed Senior House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Manchester, vice G. E. Walker, M.R.C.S.E., whose term of office has expired.

Dobbsay, M. E., has been appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Huyton, vice J. R. Newby, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

Glenn, W., has been appointed Resident Assistant Medical Officer to the Leeds Public Dispensary, vice T. H. Halp, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

Peel, T. M., L.R.C.P.Ed., has been elected Physicians' Assistant at the Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Manchester, vicew S. J. Hulme, M.R.C.S.E., deceased.

Woodcock, J. R., M.R.C.S.E., has been appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Manchester, vice Clements, promoted.

Vercruy, W. V., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed., has been elected House-Surgeon to the Northfield Isfnting Infirmary, Middlesbrough, vice J. Elliott, M.R.C.P.Ed., deceased, to the same institution.

Weaver, J., L.R.C.P.Ed., has been appointed Surgeon to the Staffordshire County Police for the Districts of Longton and Fenton, vice S. P. Goddard, M.D., deceased.

WILK.I.BURK.

Wilde, Sir W. E., L.K.G.C.P.L., has been appointed a Vice-President of the Royal Irish Academy.

Fellow, T. M., has been elected Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Isfart District and Dispensary of the Lisburn Union, vice C. E. Breece, M.R.C.S.E., resigned.

McGowan, P., M.D., has been elected Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Adare Dispenary District of the Tobermory Union, County Sligo.

McKernan, J. E., L.K.G.C.P.L., has been elected Public Vaccinator for the Tobermory Dispensary District, and Medical Officer to the Workhouse of the Tobermory Union, vice J. M. McCarty, M.D., deceased.

O'Donnell, T. B., L.K.G.C.P.L., has been elected Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Kilrnan Dispenary District of the Kilmarnock Union, vice T. B. Elliott, M.D., resigned.

Fulton, T. W., M.D., L.R.C.S.Ed., has been elected Medical Officer to the South Lanarkshire Dispensary District of the Lanark Union, vice Dr. B. Rees, resigned.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

BIRTHS—LONDON.

Macara.—On the 5th inst., at King-street, Portman-square, the wife of Arthur B. Macara, M.R.C.S.E., aged 27, of a son.

Davidson.—On April 7th, at Devonshire-place, Wandsrorth-road, the wife of C. M. Davidson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of a son.

Hawes.—Brideville, Biddulph-park, N.W., the wife of H. Hawes, Staff Surgeon R.N., of a son.

Hickman.—On April 11th, at 1, Dons-t-square, the wife of W. Hickman, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of a son.

White.—On April 14th, at 23, Westbourne-park-terrace, the wife of a

A. C. K., L.R.C.P.Ed., of a daughter.

Harvey.—On the 7th inst., at Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of John Harvey, M.D., of a son.

Brown.—On the 7th inst., the wife of George Buchanan, M.D., of Harlesey-square, of a daughter.

PROVINCIAL.

Felsen.—On the 6th inst., at Southgate, Lee-on-the-Solent, the wife of Stanford Felsen, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.

Lasport.—On April 14th, at Knaekersknowle, Devon, the wife of E. C. Lucas, M.B., of a daughter.

Mason.—On April 14th, at Woolwich, the wife of E. Mason, F.R.C.S., of a daughter.

Noyes.—On April 14th, at Lee, Kent, the wife of H. G. Noyes, M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., of a son.

Bouland.—On April 7th, at King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of H. J. Rose, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, prematurely, of a daughter.

Shepherd.—On April 7th, at Ashford, Kent, the wife of William Shepherd, M.R.C.S.E., of a daughter.

MEDICAL NEWS.

WILKIE.

April 25, 1860.

SCOTLAND.

Cow—On the 6th inst., at Achnaschan, the wife of J. B. Cowan, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES—ENGLAND.

Cross.—Platt.—On April 14th, at St. Mary's Oldham, William W. Crox, M.R.C.S., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late H. Platt, Esq.

Wilde.—Mackay.—On April 12th, at St. Barnabas, West Kensington, William diversos, West Holme, William Mortimer, eldest son of George W. Wilson, Surgeon, late of Leckwith, Kent, aged 30.

Ross.—On the 26th Feb., at Trevenvance, Trevenance, South India, Hamilton O'Halloran, the second son of Hamilton M. Ross, M.D., Physician to His Highness Maha Rajah of Travancore, aged 7 months and 10 days.

Smyth.—E. E., M.D., L.R.C.P.Ed., Lond., at 13, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, on April 16th, aged 70.

Sloper.—On the 7th inst., Mr. Thomas Ghyde Bett Sloper, Assistant to Dr. Olling, Professor of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

LIVINGSTONE.—On the 15th inst., at Annunlee, Perthshire, Mr. John Livingstone, Medical Student, Edinburgh, aged 22.

REPORTS.—PROVINCIAL.

Boon, John, M.R.C.S., at Louth, Lincolnshire, on April 15th, aged 66.

Harpalry—White, W., M.R.C.S., at Stroke Damer, on April 9th, aged 43.


Parsons, W. M., M.R.C.S., at Leamington, on April 4th, aged 65.

Scott, W., M.D., at Greenwich, on April 12th, aged 41.

Allardyce.—On the 6th inst., at J. Allardyce, M.D., of Cheltenham, Surgeon on half-pay 5th Garrison Battalion, aged 84.

Hawke, M.D., of Scarborough, on the 8th inst., aged 78.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.—VACANCIES.

ENGLAND.

Wolverhampton Union.—Second District; area 90; population 12,800; salary £54 8s. per annum.

Bolton Union.—Chadwick Public Dispensary; salary £50.

Atherton Union.—Abercawen District; area 68,480; population 5278; salary £42.

Leeds Sanitary Inspector.—Salary £50 a year; election May 9th.

St. Luke's Union.—Newmarket; Resident Surgeon.

Isle of Thanet Union.—Medical Officer; salary £45; area 15,730; population 3,879.

Sunderland Union.—Salus extortion; salary £20; area 19,000; population 28,278.

IRELAND.

Westport Union.—Island Quay Dispensary; election May 4th; salary £75; vaccination and registration fees about £25.

Leighlin Union.—Drumlin Dispensary; salary £50 and fees; election May 3rd.

Mountrath Union.—Mountrath Fever Hospital; salary £40.

Castledisloe Union.—Crooked Dispensary; election May 31st no salary stated.

Towcest.—Dunmore Dispensary; salary £100 and fees.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Medical Provident Society in connexion with the British Medical Association.

Established for the purpose of enabling Medical Practitioners to provide by Mutual Assurance for those exigencies of sickness, accident, and old age which appertain to professional duties. The Society is open to all duly licensed Practitioners of Medicine residing in the United Kingdom, and approved by the Directors or by the Executive Sub-committee, composed of the Rates, and all other necessary papers, may be obtained by application to the Secretary, Dr. Henry, 15, George-street, Portman-square, London. H. H. HARRISON, M.D., M.D., Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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London, March, 1866.

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"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX."

Original Communications.

ON THE TREATMENT OF GOUT BY HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

A Clinical Lecture delivered in the Adelaide Hospital, April 11, 1866.

By JAMES F. DUNGAN, M.D., F.C.P., &c.

DR. GARROD'S VIEWS ON GOUT—INSUFFICIENCY OF HIS THEORY—PROPOSED EXPLANATION OF THE COURSE OF MORBID ACTION—ILLUSTRATIVE CASE.

Gentlemen,—The presence of some cases of gout and acute rheumatism at one time in our wards, led me at the last lecture to bring under your notice the principal points of resemblance and contrast presented by these two very interesting and important diseases. You may remember that I stated they were both marked by high fever, by a painful affection of the joints, and by a tendency to sudden changes of situation in the seat of pain. They both seem to depend upon the presence of a peculiar principle in the blood, which, whether naturally there in a state of health or not, deserves from its augmented quantity during the period of the paroxysm to be regarded as a morbid product and a sort of animal poison. This principle, though differing in the two diseases, agrees in this, that it possesses in each the properties of an acid. I hope to show you in the course of these observations that its production in each instance depends upon imperfect oxidation of the blood, and more or less impaired nervous energy as the cause of that imperfect oxidation. I need scarcely remind you that the acid which is thus accumulated in the gouty subject is the lactic or uric, and in the rheumatic the lactic. The presence of lactic acid in gout is not a mere matter of conjecture. The labours of Dr. Garrod have incontestably established the truth of a position which was previously felt to be true, though physiologists had failed to reduce it to demonstration. With regard to the other it remains a matter of inference only, though I think no one can doubt, after the experiments made by Dr. Richardson of London, that lactic acid is the efficient cause of the peculiar phenomena of acute rheumatism. In these experiments he endeavoured to establish synthetically the soundness of the views previously entertained as a matter of theory; and to my mind he appears completely to have succeeded in supplying the deficiency in the chain of evidence that arises from the failure of the attempts made by organic chemistry to separate lactic acid from the blood of rheumatic patients.

Assuming for the present as a matter of fact that the blood in gout is charged with lactic acid to an extent far beyond the natural standard of health, and in rheumatism with lactic acid, let me proceed very briefly to state to you my views as to the production of these different conditions, and the principles of the treatment you have seen me use for their mitigation and removal.*

I shall not occupy your time with any detail as to the various theories which have been held by different authors on this subject, as you will find them sufficiently explained in the text books in common use. I shall only advert to that broached by Dr. Garrod in his recent work, which may justly be regarded as the standard authority of the present day. And while I feel that in venturing to differ from one enjoying so high a position as a practical physician and a man of science, I am taking a bold step, I feel at the same time that I would be wanting in my duty to you if I did not put you in possession of the opinions I have been led to form after careful study upon this subject, and of some of the facts upon which those opinions have been founded.

Dr. Garrod looks upon the kidney as an organ whose function is merely to separate from the blood certain principles which exist in that fluid already, and which having served their purpose in the economy, are no longer necessary to be retained, and which, if retained, would prove positively injurious. He does not consider that the kidney maintains the perfect power of the gouty paroxysm, but that they are already in the blood in the form in which they come to be eliminated, and only require to be separated from the fluid in which they are dissolved by a sort of elective affinity. In other words, that the function of the kidney is one of excretion and not of secretion. Urea and uric acid are two of these principles.

Now, in referring to the question of that they have no necessary relation to each other, and that the power of excreting one may be maintained in full energy, while that of excreting the other may be diminished or arrested. In gout he considers that the excretion of lactic acid is impaired just as the excretion of urea is impaired in Bright's disease. The latter position is too well known to be disputed; and careful examination of the cases in Dr. Garrod's work establishes beyond all question that the quantity of lactic acid excreted during the paroxysm of gout is, as a matter of fact, greatly diminished. The consequence is that the lactic acid, if its formation in the blood continues to take place, must rapidly accumulate in that fluid. Accumulating here it acts as a poison, and gives rise to all those symptoms which characterize the paroxysm of a gouty paroxysm. (See Dr. Garrod's work, p. 339). "Gout," to use his own words, "would thus appear only to depend on a loss of power (temporary or permanent) of the acid excreting function of the kidneys; the pruritic symptoms, and those also which constitute the paroxysm arising from an excess of this acid in the blood, and from the effort to get the matter out of the system; the formation of this compound would favour the occurrence of the disease; and hence the connexion between gout and uric acid, gravel, and calculus; and also the influence of high living, wine, porter, want of exercise, &c., in inducing it."

The objection I take to this explanation is this, that while it may be sufficient to account for the symptoms after the paroxysm is formed, it gives us no help to explain the cause of the loss of that uric acid excreting function in the first instance.

Let me now proceed to set before you the views I have been led to form on this matter. Adopting the idea broached by Liebig that the protein compounds of the body in the disintegration of the effete tissues are converted through the agency of oxalic acid into urea, as shown in the diagram (see below), it will follow that if by any circumstance the necessary degree of oxidation be not reached, the metamorphosis will be arrested in the state of uric acid, and this substance, which ought to be met with in very small quantity, will be proportionately augmented. I take it for granted that the removal of the nitrogenous compounds of the body served their purpose in the economy, is naturally and principally effected in the form of urea rather than of uric acid, both on account of the much greater quantity of urea habitually found in the urine and from its greater solubility.

* See a paper on this subject in the Dublin Quarterly Journal for May, 1865.
DUNCAN ON GOUT.

May 2, 1866.

1 at protein = \[ \begin{align*} 15 + 6 + 6 + 9 &= 48 \text{ at uric acid.} \\ 33 + 90 &= 123 \text{ at carbonic acid.} \\ 48 + 36 + 105 &= 209 \text{ water.} \end{align*} \]

But it is not only from the disintegration of the albuminous tissues that uric acid may be thus formed. It is observed, as a matter of course, that the chief, if not the only, source of uric acid in the primary assimilation of protein compounds used as food, and I need scarcely tell you that the great majority of animal substances used for food are really but modifications of the elementary compound which has been designated protein. We have hence naturally two sources of uric acid in the system, one which may be considered almost exclusively of urinary, and the other of vegetable origin, both of which, I think, may be readily ascertained, and which constantly assist in diminishing the uric acid in the system, and by their removal or annihilation, I believe we may obtain a considerable diminution in the uric acid which may be expected to excrete.

And in proof of this I have only to refer you to the diagram on the wall, which shows the marked influence which diet has upon the function of the kidney, augmenting both the uric and the uric acid when the food is exclusively animal, while it diminishes when the food is largely vegetable, diminishing it still more when it is exclusively vegetable, and making them least of all when a diet is selected from which every atom of nitrogen has been carefully excluded.

Now, I need scarcely remind you that gouty patients are met with principally among that class of society who feed well, consume much animal food, and perform a great deal of laborious work, but I have no doubt that the great increase in the uric acid is in those cases in which the diet is an unfavorable one, and when such diet is of the most nourishing kinds. Here, then, we have one source of the production of uric acid in excess. Not necessarily I admit, for if the person who indulges in food of this description takes much exercise in the open air, and pursues some laborious occupation to work off the nutrition as rapidly as it is taken, the balance between the functions of the alimentary canal, and the oxidation of the food, may partake of a more constant ratio, and, contrary to the other, be a person of studious and sedentary habits, who takes little exercise and is not much in the open air— in whom, in fact, the function of respiration is only kept up at an average amount, it is plain that the oxidation in the lungs being insufficient to convert all the uric acid which is formed into urea, an accumulation must take place, to produce a source of subsequent discomfort and disease. But this is not the only source of mischief in these cases. I conceive that one of the causes of the increased production of uric acid is to be found in the imperfect or insufficient manner in which the function of respiration is performed, owing to the disturbed state of the digestive system. This is a point altogether overlooked by Dr. Garrod and others, and yet the chemistry of vital processes, must be regarded as of the greatest importance.

You all know that the pneumogastric nerve is distributed to the lungs and to the digestive organs, and that its integrity is equally necessary for the healthy performance of both sets of functions. This being so, it is not unreasonable to suppose that whatever tends to concentrate unduly the nervous energy of this nerve in one of these two directions must prove indirectly to the efficiency in the discharge of its functions in the other. If the alimentary canal be overloaded at any time with food beyond what the gastric juice can conveniently assimilate, and still more if that food be of an indigestible quality, causing the process of digestion to be protracted and difficult, the function of respiration must suffer. And here I would remark that the very first of the effects of which the process of respiration is effected is the amount of carbonic acid exhaled in a given time. It is quite possible for the mere act of respiration to be accelerated, while the proper duty of the lungs is not performed up to the standard of health. The chemical changes in the blood may not be consummated notwithstanding the increase in the frequency of the acts of inspiration and expiration. Indeed, so far is this the case, that that very increase may be only Nature's effort to compensate for defective results, just as we know that the heart, when weakened by disease, endeavours to make up for its impaired energy by a quicker circulation.

I am not aware that any experiments have been made to set this question at rest by ascertaining the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs when the stomach is loaded and when it is empty; but it could easily be accomplished, and I have no doubt what the result would prove. It is an ascertained fact, that when the body is exposed to a high temperature, as in a warm climate, the several processes of digestion are more rapidly performed than when the body is exposed to a lower temperature; this is one of the causes of hepatic disease in tropical districts, because a greater amount of this substance is left for removal in the shape of bile in consequence of this diminished exhalation of carbonic acid; and the same thing happens as a consequence of using alcohol—a circumstance which, taken with what has been said, may help to form a considerable idea of the effect of alcoholic habits, especially those who use alcoholic liquors which contain various forms of vegetable extracts, because the latter disturb the function of digestion more than others that are only so many kinds of dilute alcohol. Now, it is scarcely necessary for me to prove that the function of digestion is very materially disturbed in every case of gout. Sometimes this disturbance is so extremely great as to be merely the result of impairing nervous energy which shows itself in the secretion of an inferior quality of gastric juice, so that persons of abstemious habits are often martyrs to a disease that is commonly understood to be caused by indulging in the pleasures of the table, but which, in their case, owns no such discreditable origin. But most frequently the fault is not in the organs that suffer, but in the bad usage they are exposed to, more work being thrown upon them in the quantity and quality of food taken than they are capable of performing. If proof of this position were needed, we have it in the foul breath, the loaded tongue, the nausea and sense of weight in the stomach, the flatulence that most gouty patients are subject to, and still more in the common interval observed to take place between the time it is supposed they have eaten, and the accompaniment of the paroxysm.

You will now, I dare say, easily be able to catch the views I have been led to entertain regarding this affection: a disordered digestion is the primum mobile of the whole train of morbid phenomena. This leads to imperfect performance of the function of respiration; this, again, to imperfect oxidation of the nitrogenous compounds in the blood, whether of primary or secondary origin; and the consequent accumulation of these products in the form of uric acid. This accumulation again leads to the special symptoms of the gouty paroxysm, general disturbance of the entire system, suspension of the function of the kidney, and further augmentation of the materials morbid in the blood by its non-elimination at the proper channel.

This, of course, is but a very imperfect sketch of the
March 9th: Much better; countenance clearer, less expressive of suffering; slept well; pains much diminished, particularly in the ankles; pulse 72.

10th: Pains in wrist and fingers better; sweating continues.

11th: Still improving; quickly regaining the use of his wrist and fingers; no pain in the lower extremities, except on attempting to move them.

14th: All his joints free from pain; able to move without inconvenience, except from weakness in his ankles; sweating diminished; no tophi. Infractions and getting smaller, though still slightly tender; pulse 62; bowels clean; appetite good; urine alkaline. Ointment of iodide of potash to be applied to tophi; continue his mixture.

24th: Quite well; able to walk and write with his usual ease; complained of weakness. Ordered quinine mixture, the hydrochloric acid being stopped.

26th: Pains again troublesome; bowels confined; tongue coated. One of the most eminent uses of the mixture is to have an oil draught.

27th: Left the hospital at his own request to follow his occupation.

This case did not appear to require any preliminary treatment before having recourse to the remedy which I here recommended. It was essentially one in which the vital energy was depressed where a tonic line of treatment was particularly called for, so far as I have yet had the opportunity of forming an opinion. Its greatest benefit is eminently useful. Some persons may suppose that the improvement was due to the colicemia which, you know, is generally considered a specific in gout and which was combined with it. But without attempting to undervalue the utility of this much vaunted remedy, my experience from other cases in which the acid was tried alone as a very powerful and safe agent, the more important benefit is to be attributed to the acid, and having already shown this in other cases when the acid was tried by itself, some of which were recently in the hospital, I do not see why I should throw overboard a combination of two useful medicines in a suitable case merely to establish the reputation of one of them, which happens to be less generally known. To establish such a combination to the tendency of the flatt’s in the intestinal tract, and infusion of cascara as a general tonic. The only inconvenience he experienced from the treatment was a slight diarrhea on the 20th of the month, which did not require a change of the medicine, but merely a reduction in the dose. Any of you who saw the helpless condition of the patient on his admission, the expression of pain depicted on his countenance, and the sensitivity with which he shrank from even an approach to the bed-clothes near the inflamed parts, cannot fail to have been struck at the marked and immediate improvement under the treatment, and especially at the change in the appearance of the tophi from what they were at first, instead of being red and swollen they diminished in size, and lost all that angry look that they presented on admission. In conclusion, this I can say with confidence, the theory I now broach may be wrong, but the treatment is pre-eminently safe and beneficial.

NOTE OF SOME CASES IN WHICH DR. RICHARDSON’S METHOD OF INDUCING LOCAL ANESTHESIA WAS EMPLOYED.

By WILLIAM MACCORMAC, M.A., M.D., F.R.O.S.I., Surgeon, Belfast General Hospital.

The great rapidity with which Dr. Richardson’s method of inducing local anaesthesia has been adopted is the best assurance its inventor can possess of its practical utility. Nevertheless, it may not be without interest to record the nature of the cases in which it has been employed in the Belfast General Hospital, and the results which attended its use. The great demand for the apparatus caused delay in its introduction; it was only on the 6th of March that the patients were treated.
April that I was first able to test the efficacy of the method.

The first case was an aggravated one of onychia maligna of the great toe, in a girl 21 years of age, and the operation performed was that ascribed to Dupuytren, which consists in cutting out the nail with the soft parts around it, so as entirely to excise the matrix. No more painful operation, considering its extent, could be required, and none was better calculated to test the efficiency of Dr. Richardson's method. The incisions requisite are three in number, and it is necessary to cut deeply into the parts around the nail, but hardly was any pain, except for about half the time of the operation, and for the patient stated that she felt the cold, but nothing else.

The next case, also one of onychia maligna in the great toe of a girl, and operated upon the same morning, was quite as striking. The ether spray was applied for forty seconds only. A napkin had been laid over the eyes, the same operation was performed as in the preceding case. The patient felt no pain, and yet the operation occupied the same length of time as the preceding one, and until she was allowed to rise and look at her toe, which meanwhile had been dressed with wet lint and a bandage, she continued to call out, "Hurry and do it." When she saw the operation was completed, having been previously unaware that it had been even commenced, she began to laugh, and said she felt nothing but cold. She was no pains, and I hardly believe that a knife had been used. No after-pain was felt on the recovery by the part of her normal temperature, nor was there any hemorrhage. Both patients were directed to bathe their toes for some time after the operation in cold water.

I subsequently performed a similar operation in a third case of onychia of the great toe. The patient said she felt a very slight pinching sensation while the knife was being used. It is not necessary to enter into further details about it.

The next case in which I tried local anesthesia likewise presents features of interest:—

Maria Lyons, a mill-worker, was brought to hospital, April 11th, with a severe laceration of the forefinger, necessitating its removal at the metacarpophalangeal joint. For many years she had been subject to cough and bad breathing, and now, and difficult wheezing respiration, her shoulders being raised towards her ears as she drew her breath. Her cheeks were of a dusky red hue, showing the insufficient aeration of her blood. In addition she was very much excited. The case was one in which the administration of chloroform would have been attended with considerable risk, if not contraindicated altogether. Local anesthesia was accordingly induced with common ether, no absolute ether being in the hospital at the time. Blanching of the skin took place in two minutes and a half, and the finger was removed by a double flap operation. One artery required ligation, and one suture was inserted. The head of the metacarpal bone was not removed. The rest of the hand was protected during the application of the spray by lint wrapped around it. The woman came away, that, until afterwards informed, she was quite unaware of any operation having been performed, that she suffered no pain, and that the cold of the spray did not feel unpleasant. The after-progress of the case has been perfectly satisfactory. No pain occurred on reaction, there was no secondary hemorrhage, and the wound is healing quickly.

On the 12th April, James Martin, an intelligent mechanic, 19 years of age, applied to hospital with a laceration of the third and little fingers of the left hand. In the latter there was a laceration, about an inch in length, but the former was so much injured as to require amputation of the distal phalanx. The ether spray was directed upon it, and produced the desired effect in forty seconds. A dorsal flap was then formed, sufficient to cover the end of the finger, and the bone divided with forceps just above the last joint. One suture was inserted, which felt slightly while the needle was being passed through the palmar margin of the wound, owing to the spray being insufficiently applied to that point. Martin stated afterwards that he felt no pain, except that before mentioned, and that although he distinctly heard the bone snapping, he was not in the least alarmed. The first use of the spray was experienced on reaction, and the patient yesterday informed me he felt much more annoyance from the laceration of the little finger than he did from the finger in which the amputation had been performed.

The following day I amputated the distal phalanx from the third finger of a girl with equally satisfactory results. The next case was that of a policeman, from whom I had some time previously removed an external pile on the foot. He complained of great pain at the time, and for two or three hours afterwards, amounting to agony. On the 14th April, after applying the spray for thirty seconds, I cut off with the scissors a small external pile from this patient. He submitted himself with fear and trembling, and could hardly believe the evidence of his senses when he learned that the operation had been completed without his having experienced pain.

My colleague, Dr. Murney, has not as yet tried this method in many cases, but a few days since he removed a large number of warts from the glans penis and prepuce without the patient experiencing pain, and the proceeding was much facilitated by the absence of that copious bleeding which is so constant in such operations. He also painlessly divided the skin over a piece of necrosed bone in the leg which required extraction.

These cases would, I think, establish, were any further evidence necessary, the great usefulness and facility of application of Dr. Richardson's method. The principle may not be new, but Dr. Richardson may justly claim priority for an invention by which the sensibility of a part may be temporarily destroyed with certainty, without incurring its vitality, or interfering with any process of repair which may afterwards be set up in it.

In the first volume of the fifth edition of Vidal's "Traité de Pathologie Externe" it is mentioned, that during a discussion at the Imperial Academy of Medicine, on the value of Dr. Hardy's local chloroform apparatus, M. Alphonse Guérard announced that he had obtained similar results by applying ether upon the part he wished to anesthetize, and instantly evaporating it by means of a strong current of air. He states also that, in his opinion, when air charged with anesthetic vapour was directed upon a part, insensibility was produced by the chilling of the part. M. Giraldes mentions, in the second volume of the "Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques," that whenever local anesthesia of a portion of the body is desirable, that result may be obtained by directing upon it a stream of ether or chloroform pulvcrised in one of the many instruments used for that purpose.

These modes were, however, confessedly very uncertain and imperfect, and it was reserved for Dr. Richardson's ingenuity to devise the simple and means of performing local anesthesia, a portion of the body, with great success.

It is certainly an inestimable boon that a means has been provided by which such operations as I have detailed can be performed without pain, without submitting the patient to the risk of death from chloroform, or the other inconveniences which often follow its administration. I have no doubt, too, that by a multiplication of the number of cases, this method might prove applicable to some of the larger amputations.

The ether I used was as nearly absolute as possible, and was prepared for me with great care by Messrs. Wheeler and Whitaker of Belfast.
THE APPARENT CAUSES OF FEVER AND CHOLERA.

By CHARLES F. MOORE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS TO COKE-STREET FEVER HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF RECOVERY, ETC.

(Continued from page 145.)

There appears no doubt that the type of fever varies in its symptoms, and in the remedies, stimulants, and diet most suitable for it, in some considerable degree of accordance with the circumstances or apparent causes under which the illness commenced.

In this way a case presenting the characters of marsh malaria, and having apparently arisen in a district of a swampy nature, or in a locality where exhalations from decaying vegetable and animal matters existed, will most likely present symptoms in accordance with what we might expect in which circumstances, although the predominating symptoms may be those of typhoid some, which may have been superadded by exposure to the causes to which we attribute the latter disease.

I was led to consider these differences in cases of fever in Ireland by observing the different effects of tea on cases occurring in city and in country practice.

In the former tea is constantly taken with relish and benefit, whereas I have seen in some instances, and if taken undoubtedly produce increased tremonias, debility, and in one instance it was apparently the cause of a relapse. As also corroborative of this difference, I found bitters and stimulants free, or nearly free, from any form of sugar, relished, and their use attended with evident benefit whereas stimulants or articles of food containing sugar were generally refused if not forbidden in malarious localities. Every physician has found the value of tonics to vary in fever cases, the variation appearing apparently from the circumstances under which the illness arose.

A very great difficulty, no doubt, attends the actual demonstration of the cause of fever, and my object in these papers is to endeavour to bring under notice the conditions in which circumstances originated, placing as many facts together as possible, in the hope that the light may be thrown upon questions of great importance, either by the results of what I have seen, or by inducing others, whose powers of observation and induction or opportunities of observing are greater than my own, to publish the results of their experience.

Without a moment wishing to take from the value of Dr. Barker's researches into the effects of exposure to cesspool air, it appears to me that there is necessarily an imperfection in the reasoning that because, in the instance he has given, no communicable disorder was induced, we should necessarily say that exposure to the foul air, under all conditions, would not be followed by communicable disease. It might as well be said that, because a number of persons can live together in an atmosphere supportable by them without injury, under ordinary circumstances, that they will necessarily always escape its effects, or that another person coming, it may be from a distance, will also escape any bad effects from exposure to an atmosphere which is at first insupportable by him, but which others bear apparently with impunity.

It is now several years since the late Dr. Andrew Buchanan, in speaking of the fever which has often prevailed with great severity in Glasgow, pointed out in his lectures the circumstance to which I now allude, adding that the new arrival from the country seized with fever on his sojournings in the crowded and unhealthy tenements of the lower classes in that city became, as it were, in a manner, the nurse of the fever which spread from him to those who had appeared born to the unhealthy conditions by which they were surrounded with impunity.

Let us for a moment inquire whether the condition of the lower orders in crowded or unhealthy localities in town or country is as sound as might be supposed, were we to judge from the degree of immunity enjoyed by those classes. That theirs is not a state of health, and that the poor countryman who too often is blamed for the fever which he is supposed to bring into the filthy or overcrowded city tenements is, if not shown by other circumstances, some of which are as follows:—If he is in the class to which I allude a severe wetting, or is long exposed to cold, exhaustion, or privation under fatigue, then very generally we have an attack of fever produced, varying in its type (as to being typhus and typhoid) according to the circumstances in which the individual had been placed previously.

It appears to me, undoubtedly also, that cholera, diarrhcea, dysentery, diphtheria, and some other forms of disease, in like manner owe their origin to the presence of some like exciting cause, acting in unison with an atmospheric predisposition, if you will, or, in other words, with some agency hitherto beyond our means of perception, but acting on the excited vital nature of mankind. It will be observed* that all the typhus cases came from recently inundated districts. In my own practice, I have found that unless the locality or part of a dwelling in which fever commences be in an extremely unhealthy condition, or unless the person be exposed to the influence of an unhealthy climate for a very long period, as months or even years, the exposure may not culminate in the production of fever, unless some other powerful agency comes into operation, such as a severe wetting, cold, &c., as above alluded to; or if the individual, whose system may be, as it were, charged with paludal emanations, such as so often exist in damp and unhealthy times, then the fever commences, to reside in a crowded town, and gets an attack of fever, if cholera be by any means, by the town influences, whereas his town friends assert that he imported the sickness with him, the truth often lies between both statements, and that the case is really owing to the fact that the germ of disease, existing in his constitution, the malaria in the country, was called into activity by the general dampness of the town, and the depressing influence of the air of a crowded and unhealthy town.

There can be no greater error than the removal of bodies of men from quarters likely to engender disease to others certain to further the development of the same.

Captain Burton, the distinguished traveller, spoke to me of the injurious consequences which always followed the arrival of troops from the West Indies to the West Coast of Africa; and it is most lamentable to observe the want of judgment too often displayed by those whose duties it should be to protect our soldiers and sailors from the dire influences of the worst of climates, instead of obliging them to go from bad to worse, from some old plan of routine, or from some fancied ideas of economy, it would be easy to prove that not only is such a course is unfavourable to the fever-resisting power of the army, but also to the army. Indeed, the variety of profitable employment, yearly opening up new fields for enterprise and labour, tend to lessen materially the number of the unemployed, especially of the class from which our soldiers and sailors are generally obtained, and if better care is not taken of these forces the difficulty of filling up vacancies will yearly increase.

Further evidence on the necessity of a judicious register of duty for men whose constitutions have been debilitated by exposure to malaria in one climate is contained in the last Army Report, from which I take the following:—"All West Indian soldiers suffer greatly from

* New Sydenham Society's Year-Book, 1863.
change of climate. Many, if not most, of the 4th West India Regiment suffered more from the effects of this climate (that of Africa) on their first arrival than white men would. Thus, the first detachment of the 4th West India Regiment landed on the Coast in August, 1863, and were at once attacked by fever and dysentery; before December of the same year they had somewhat recovered (by no means wholly), and then were employed in the interior, the inevitable results of which, following so soon on constitutions lately shaken, told with most serious effect.

Everywhere a somewhat similar chain of events appears in the production of fever and allied diseases, whether it be in the miserable swamps of Africa, in the crowded cities of China, India, or America in the Gulf States. Naturally, the constellations of the earlier victims of disease are found to have been more or less debilitated by depressing agencies, illness is either at once developed, or it may in other cases require a subsequent exposure to other agencies to call forth its full development. Again, when once fever, cholera, or dysentery appears among human beings crowded together, the disease too often prevails by spreading with a fatality and rapidity commensurate with surrounding conditions.

It is often said that cholera shows an unaccountable predilection for particular localities, as, for instance, one side of a street, a particular part of a town, &c.; and the case of a house presenting apparent comfort and cleanliness beyond that of other houses whose inmates may have escaped illness, it is very probably cited to show that, as its inhabitants have been seized with cholera, cleanliness has nothing to say to the matter.

It is generally easy, in any given case, to ascertain on a close investigation into all the circumstances, that in some respect a loophole was left, so to speak, through which the disease gained access to the house or locality in question. I attended a case of well-marked cholera in Dublin.* The house in which the patient, a young woman of 28 years, lived, was otherwise clean, but not sufficiently ventilated, and a lad had already died of cholera in the same house; lastly, also, there was no mention of the source whence the water was supplied to this family. Four circumstances concurred in this case to explain the possible origin of the disease—namely, the existence of the epidemic in the locality, the previous death from the disease in the same house, the deficient ventilation, and possibly the quality of the water used. Any one of the latter three conditions might, I think, owing to the existence of cholera in the locality, have caused a predisposition to it.

Reserving for a future opportunity further remarks on the circumstances in which I have known cases of cholera to occur, I will conclude the present notice with some account of the conditions existing in and around dwellings in which fever has occurred in successive seasons and in different families.

I have within the last few days visited two families, in different rooms, but on the same floor, in fever. These two families occupy the second floor. I learned the persons in these rooms were always healthy, and twelve months since I understand fever had also existed in the same house. I observed also that the persons living in the storey below that in which the sick persons now lie do not allow the members of their own family to enter the apartments where the sick now are.

On examining the house in which these cases have occurred, not only this year but also in previous seasons, I noted the following facts:—The house is dirty, the apartments are small, with low ceilings; at least one family lives in each room; however, in one small room I only found one man—he being in fever—and I cannot say whether he takes in a lodger—or not. In the hall are two or three rat-holes, evidently communicating with the sewer which appears to pass beneath it. A small back yard, where is a latrine and ashpit, there is also an untrapped opening to the sewer; surrounding the

* Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, Nov., 1854.

small yard are other yards, in which large heaps of manure are stored, and pigs, donkeys, and other animals are kept.

In this house, as is generally the case in the locality,—the poorest part of the Coombe—there are some very poor persons, badly fed, badly clad, and frequently exposed to inclement weather.

(Hospital Reports.

[The first report in the present number contains the conclusion of Dr. Hayden's case of "Thoracic Aneurism," and is continued from page 334. The second illustrates Dr. Lysons's views of "Tonsillitis," and his treatment of it. I have again to acknowledge the kindness of these gentlemen in giving me the use of their private notes. The third illustrates Mr. Porter's treatment of several surgical affections. This portion of the report was written and kindly furnished by Dr. Foot.—T. W. Belcher.]

MATER MISERICORDIAE HOSPITAL.

CASE OF THORACIC ANEURISM.

(Under the care of Dr. Hayden.)

(Continued from page 334.)

March 25th: Passed a good night, and declared he felt better this morning; called to the nurse for his medicine at half-past six o'clock, and sat up in his bed to take it. Immediately on assuming this posture he complained of excruciating pain in the abdomen, cried out that he was dying, became deadly pale and much agitated, and died of syncope in about thirty minutes, the tumour having ceased to pulsate from the time he complained of pain till his death.

26th: Post-mortem examination of body twenty-eight hours after death.—Body well nourished and covered with a thick layer of subcutaneous fat. A large tumour, of the size and figure of the female breast, occupied the upper and anterior portion of the right side of the chest, extending from the clavicle to the nipple, and from the right margin of the sternum to the anterior fold of the axilla. The right side of the chest, measured over the tumour, exceeded the left in girth by three and a half inches; it was dull on percussion at all points anteriorly. The right pleura was full of straw-coloured serum and coagulated blood; the latter weighed three pounds. The right lung was compressed into the infero-posterior portion of the pleural cavity, was of a dark-slate colour, and emptied of air, with exception of the superior and middle lobes, which were expanded upon the posterior surface of the tumour, to which they were attached, and contained some air.

An enormous tumour, as large as the head of a newborn infant, occupied the anterior and superior portion of the pleural cavity, and was attached to the diaphragm by being separated from the second, third, and fourth ribs. It was unsupported at all other points, save by the adherent lung, and by its pedicle and anterior and superior surface, through which it was connected with the anterior mediastinum. It was, as it were, suspended in the cavity of the pleura. On the posterior and inferior surface of this tumour, where it was uncovered by the lung, was a large and irregular rent, through which two fingers might be readily introduced, and from which protruded a jagged mass of partially decolorized blood-clot. The unattached surface of the tumour was invested by the parietal pleura.

The left lung was vascular on the surface and partially emphysematous on the anterior margin, but otherwise healthy.

The pericardium contained about two ounces of serum.
The heart presented a good deal of superficial fat at the base, and a thick layer in the front of the ascending portion of the arch of the aorta. On the right auricular appendix was a large "milk spot," and a similar one existed in the usual situation on the right ventricle; on the anterior surface of the left ventricle near the apex was a nodule of white adherent lymph, of the size of a small pen.

The right cavities were normal, the left ventricle much hypertrophied and diminished in capacity (see measurement below).

The valves were all in a healthy condition except the sigmoid of the aorta, which were slightly thickened, and permitted the slow return of blood into the ventricles. The lining membrane of the aorta was rough, and of a dirty, yellow colour, and in the right wall of the ascending portion of the arch, one inch to the cardiac side of the origin of the artery innominata, was found a large and somewhat circular opening, admitting the points of three fingers, which led into a large aneurism (the tumour already described) partially filled with coagulated blood. The coagulum was adherent to the anterior wall of the sac, and protracted through the rent in its posterior wall; the inferior and internal portion of the sac was unoccupied by coagulum, and a probe introduced into the mouth of the aneurism readily passed through the rent into the cavity of the pleura.

The pulmonary artery and its valves exhibited no departure from the state of health; the three great vessels arising from the arch of the aorta were unaffected. Both pneumogastric nerves were much thickened.

The vena cava descendens and its tributaries, and also the right bronchus and the esophagus, entirely escaped pressure. The heart was measured ninety-six hours after death, and yielded the following results:

**Dimensions of cavity of left ventricle.**

- Length of auricular portion—viz., from root of mitral valve to apex, 2 inches.
- Width—viz., from septum to posterior external wall, at central portion, 3 inch; at base 2½ inch.
- Thickness of walls of left ventricle.
  - Near apex 2 inch.
  - Near base 2¾ inch.
  - Middle portion 13-16th inch.

The preceding measurements are of some interest, as showing that the heart furnished an example of concentric hypertrophy without disease of the mitral orifice, and with partial disease, admitting of slow regurgitation, at the aortic orifice.

It will be seen that the extra labour imposed upon the left ventricle of distending the large aeurismal sac, which must have been accomplished as a necessary preliminary to a complete and effective circulation, determined the increased development or hypertrophy of the walls of that cavity, and that the circulation was unusually effective, the character of the pulse, the fresh and ruddy complexion of the patient, and the total absence of anaesthesia, clearly proved. The occurrence of dilatation of the left ventricle, as a consequence of inadequacy of aortic valves, was prevented—first, by the very partial degree in which inadequacy existed, and secondly by the close proximity of a large aeurism communicating by an open mouth with the aorta a short distance above the valves. Into this large cavity, which thus served as a diverticulum, the blood must have rushed during the systole of the aorta, causing the second impulse of the tumour, and diminishing the pressure upon the sigmoid valves. The regurgitation into the ventricle and the diastolic pressure upon its internal surface was therefore much less than otherwise it would have been, and hence the absence of dilatation. Death was caused by the giving way of the sac on its posterior wall, where it was unsupported during the effort of the patient to sit up in bed, and at a time when its contents were being gradually solidified.

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**HOSPITAL REPORTS.**

**RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICK HOSPITALS.**

**DR. LYONS'S CLINIQUE.**

**Tonsillitis.** *Aphthous and Edematous Varieties; Caustic Incision.*—This very common affection may be found worthy of brief commentary, and one of its forms is well illustrated by a case recently treated in Dr. Lyons's Clinic.

The patient, a young man, aged about 20, was admitted suffering from dyspnoea, extreme dysphagia, and with a marked amount of pyrexial excitement. He stated that he had not previously laboured under sore throat, and had been attacked a few days previously with rigors, pain in the neck, difficulty of swallowing, pain shooting up to the right ear, and all the usual symptoms which attend the invasion of tonsillitis.

On opening the mouth, which was accomplished without difficulty, the left tonsil was found to be enormously engorged, projecting far beyond the median line, and carrying the uvula before it. It was also enlarged in a direction forwards, and had thrust the left anterior arch of the palate, part of velum palati and contiguous tissues far forward into the mouth, causing very remarkable swelling of the parts involved, which were thrust forward so as to reach the level of the front molar teeth. The mucous membrane of the palate and inflamed parts of the attached arch was not very thick, and all the symptoms and appearances indicated the rapid advance of a high degree of erysipelas inflammation. It might have been for some moments a question of grave debate as to what steps could be best taken for immediate relief of the urgent symptoms which were presented in this case; but relying on his former experience in circumstances very similar, Dr. Lyons at once proceeded by means of an ordinary gum-tongue or, more exactly, a plate of the shape called "his favourite tonsillectome," to make a few bold free incisions through the swollen organ by gently raking the instrument two or three times in a parallel direction from behind forwards, and to the depth of about one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch through the tissue of the gland. The result of this procedure is invariably to give exit to a considerable quantity of blood, and allow the blood to escape in the incision of which had caused the principal amount of the swelling which had produced so much distress, dysphagia, and dysphagia." After the free incision just mentioned, the patient was directed to freely gargle the throat with warm water. The result was, that in a brief period, partly from the escape of blood, and more particularly by the free exit of the serous fluid infiltrated into the tissues of the gland, marked subsidence of the swelling took place within a short period, and therewith relief was procured to all the principal sources of distress of which the patient complained. Convalescence was rapidly established in this case.

In commenting on the features of this particular case, Dr. Lyons took occasion to draw the attention of the class to the distinction which he believes to be infallibly applicable between the two forms of tonsillitis which so very commonly come under the notice of the practising physician and surgeon—viz.:—

**Aphthous Tonsillitis.**—This term Dr. Lyons thinks may be applied very appropriately to one of the two common forms of tonsillitis. In this variety of the affection the tonsil is but little swollen; it is red, irritated, patchy in appearance, and here and there covered with buff-coloured spots or specks of yellowish or aphthous matter—a low form of exudative material. This affection is attended with smart sensation of pain and distress on swallowing, often with sharp fever
and marked evidence of a well-developed pyrexial state, including hot skin, quick pulse, thirst, foul tongue, and ultimately copious deposit of urate.

In this form of the affection Dr. Lyon's experience agrees with that of all observers, that the local application of solutions of the nitrate of silver, varying in strength according to the urgency of the case, acts as a sovereign and quite a specific remedy. He is satisfied, however, that the singular and almost magical efficacy of the local application in this particular form of the affection has been a source of grave error in another somewhat allied, but in the main wholly different, pathological condition of the tonsil. Dr. Lyons sums up his views by stating that while nitrate of silver is the sovereign remedy for one—the aphthous variety of tonsillitis—it is not alone effective, but highly injurious, in that variety of disease with which the organ demands free incision by the gum-lancectomy as its natural and only efficient mode of relief.

When the edematous variety of tonsillitis is once established, the application of caustics in any form, solid or fluid, can, in Dr. Lyons's view, have only the effect of converting a simple edematous infiltration into an inflammation in which lymph is exuded, and the tissues of the organ become for the time much more intensely inflamed, possibly enlarged, and certainly permanently condensed.

To the enlarged edematous tonsil the application of caustic gives no relief, but perhaps the contrary, and this is especially seen when both tonsils are enlarged, project towards each other, and perhaps touch, and deglutition and in some cases ordinary respiration is performed with infinite difficulty. This difficulty is greatly lessened when, under these circumstances, is to aggravate the already excessive swelling, and blister the patient, while leaches, mustard poultices, and blisters are equally ineffective as means of relief to a condition which, to the patient, seems to threaten immediate suffocation, a result possible, though fortunately rare.

It is in circumstances like those here detailed that the presence of an incision of the tonsils, according to Dr. Lyon's views, offers rather more hope. Lyon says: 'In that, which is more closely approximate to those important vessels (internal and external carotid and maxillary artery) may be the tonsil in its normal condition as a much flattened organ, it is when enlarged separated from these vessels by the whole thickness of its own inflamed and infiltrated substance, often reaching the size of a large walnut. Dr. Lyon directs the operation to be performed by carefully raking the gum-lancectomy (the only suitable instrument for the purpose) from behind forwards; it incises the organ (now perhaps an inch in thickness) to the depth of one-eighth at most of an inch, and exit is given to blood and serum.

If performed sufficiently early, the occurrence of abscesses in the tonsils is common, in opinion, so obstinately in the great majority of cases, while apparently and evidently impovision object is accomplished by saving the patient from that condition of chronically enlarged and hardened tonsil, so liable at subsequent periods to attacks of inflammation on the slightest occasion of cold, and which is too often the result of caustic misapplied.

In conclusion, Dr. Lyon observed that the case under consideration well illustrated the other marked features of this somewhat singular malady, in which, with a comparatively slight amount of local disease, marked general pyrexia was so commonly associated, as evidenced by heat of skin, accelerated pulse, nervous derangement, occasional sleeplessness and wandering, and in nearly all cases marked lysis of the diseased state by a free deposit of urates, accompanied by a marked colour of the sweat and breath, with an amount of debility consequent on the disease, which nothing could explain short of a pyrexial act of the system of considerable intensity, and attended by tissue-metamorphosis and waste excretion of no small extent.

MEATH HOSPITAL and COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRARY.

CASES UNDER THE CARE OF MR. PORTER, SENIOR SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL.

[Reported by ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, M.D.]
(Continued from page 395.)

STRAIGHTENED FEMORAL HERNIA; DIVISION OF THE STRicture WITHOUT OPENING THE SAC.

Case 8.—Kate Phihbs, aged 23, was admitted on the evening of the 6th of April with a femoral hernia on the right side, which had been in a state of strangulation thirteen hours. She had been fourteen months subject to a reducible hernia, and had worn a truss for about ten months. She had on one previous occasion suffered from symptoms of strangulation for several hours, but was relieved by the use of the truss. The hernia without surgical assistance. Upon her admission a very tense tumour, the size of a small walnut, presented in the right inguinal region, with constant vomiting and pain in the abdomen and back. The taxis had been tried for a short time before her admission, ineffectually and to the great increase of the pain and vomiting. Fresh attempts to reduce the tumour, gently made while she was in a warm bath, not having succeeded, she was placed under the influence of chloroform, the skin pinched up and transfixed, the sac laid bare by careful incisions, and the stricture divided without opening the sac. The wound was closed by three wire sutures. Draughts containing twenty-five drops of Belladon were given morning and evening on the following day.

A slight attack of local inflammation interfered with the early healing of the incision, and made it necessary to remove the sutures before it was closed. Suture was applied, and the wound allowed to heal by granulations.

The advantages claimed by the advocates of division of the stricture without opening the sac have been illustrated in this case, which is the third in which this method, called Porter's operation, has been employed by that surgeon, has been lately adopted in the Meath Hospital. The non-exposure of the intestine to the air by division of the sac, and the consequently lesser risk of peritonitis or of hernorrhage into the abdominal cavity, contribute to a more rapid recovery after this operation. A point particularly attended to by Mr. Porter with the view of securing a favourable result, was that the taxis should not be injudiciously persevered in after its careful employment had not been successful; the prognosis being so much influenced by the attempts at reduction, that Dessault always thought favourably of a case of strangled hernia when the taxis had not been used.

STRUCTURE OF THE URETHRA TREATED WITH HOLT'S DILATOR.

Case 9.—Edward Dolan, 36 years of age, was admitted with a tight stricture of the urethra about five inches from the orifice. No. 1 gum-elastics catheter could be passed with difficulty. The stricture had existed two years, and dated from the cessation of neglected gonorrhoea. He had frequently suffered from retention of urine; on one occasion, internal division of the stricture was performed with a cutting instrument in another hospital; but the disease returned. Mr. Porter introduced Holt's dilator, and forcibly divided the stricture. No pain was felt, and but a few drops of blood were mixed in the urine, which was drawn off by No. 8 silver catheter, introduced with ease immediately after the operation. Two grains of quinine and twenty drops of tincture of opium were given, and the man desired to keep his bed for the day. A few days
afterwards he was dismissed, No. 10 silver catheter passing through the urethra without any difficulty.

**STRUCTURE OF THE URETHRA TREATED WITH HOLT'S DILATOR.**

Case 10.—John Carvin, 30 years of age, was admitted with a very tight stricture at the membranous portion of the urethra, which he stated he had suffered from for more than two years. The disease commenced to appear during the course of an attack of gonorrhoea. He had an instrument, No. 2 elastic catheter, passed, for the first time, after his admission. There was difficulty in getting it through the urethra. Holt's dilator having been introduced, the stricture was forcibly dilated. No. 10 silver catheter easily passed immediately afterwards.

**PRIMARY SYPHILITIC ULCER, TREATMENT BY MERCURIAL VAPOUR BATH.**

Case 11.—John Byrne, 30 years of age, was admitted on the 9th of April, with gonorrhoea, edema of the penis, and phymosis, accompanied with a solitary chancre on the right side of the body of the penis, having an elevated, non-suppurating base, and surrounded with a margin of induration. He had contracted this ulcer five weeks before the period of his adhesion. It made its first appearance fourteen days after exposure to contagion, as a "watery blister." The edema of the penis subsided soon under the influence of rest and position. With regard to the treatment of the chancre, Mr. Porter stated his intention of employing the method of mercurial fumigation, advocated specially by Mr. Henry Lee, for the purpose of healing the sore as quickly as possible, but clearly stated the certainty of secondary syphilis sooner or later following this infecting sore, which had been neglected until the period for abortive treatment had passed by. The solitary character of the sore, the late date of its appearance after contagion, the absence of suppuration from its surface, the surrounding hardness, the multiple induration of the lymphatic glands in the right groin, which, enlarging slowly, and without pain or tenderness, ness, indicated the infecting nature of the ulcer, and from the fact of the man not having applied for treatment until five weeks after the appearance of the ulcer and seven after the date of contagion, Mr. Porter concluded that the development of the secondary effects of the syphilis was inevitable. The more rapidly the sore was rapidly improved by the mercurial vapour bath, and after its employment for a fortnight, the surrounding induration had been much lessened, and the base of the sore became disposed to cicatrix. Ten grains of calomel were sublimed with the vapour of water upon his body every evening. The bath occupied twenty minutes, and the course of fumigations caused no diarrhoea, salivation, or other unpleasant result.

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**Proceedings of Societies.**

**HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.**

**April 5, 1866.**

**Dr. BALLARD, V.P., in the Chair.**

Dr. Ballard mentioned the case of a child in whose abdomen there could be felt masses about the size of pigeons' eggs in the umbilicus and lumbar regions. The bowels were regular, not relaxed; the child was in good health. The veins of the abdomen were enlarged. This led Dr. Ballard to the opinion that the child was suffering from malignant disease of the mesenteric glands, and Dr. West on being called to give a similar opinion. It appeared that the paternal grandfather of the child had died five years ago of cancer of the liver, the father and mother were healthy. Mr. Sedgwick thought that a post-mortem examination would be necessary before the diagnosis of the case could be clearly made out. If it were malignant, cachexia would not, he thought, be necessarily observed, as in cases of diseases of the eyeball in children cachexia was frequently absent.

Dr. Cock thought it unlikely that this case was one of cancer, since there was no pallor described, which he would expect if this case were one of carcinoma.

Dr. Ballard promised to inform the Society of the progress of the case.

A debate was held on "On the Treatment of Acute Articular Rheumatism."

Dr. Charles Drysdale said that the treatment of this disease was first seen to be of great importance when M. Bouillaud, in 1832, pointed out the frequent occurrence of heart disease with acute articular rheumatism. A violent dispute had taken place between that gentleman and M. Chomel. The latter physician thought that rheumatic fever should not be considered an inflammatory disease, that it occurred chiefly in those predisposed to it, and he contended that bloodletting therefore prolonged the duration of the disease, and produced sounds resembling those of valvular disease. The duration of the fever was, when blood was taken, from seven to fourteen days, and he, on the contrary, considered that cold was the sole cause of rheumatism, and maintained that the coincidence of heart disease was the rule, not the exception, in this disease. He therefore advised antiphlogistics, and especially the loss of large quantities of blood, which he said cut short the fever and prevented the heart complication; in short, acute rheumatism was like pleurisy, &c., one of the types of inflammatory disease. The average amount of blood taken by him in cases of acute rheumatism was about four and a half pounds in the course of the disease. The mean time of the duration of the disease was nineteen days. Of seventy-four cases of rheumatism of great intensity, mentioned by Bouillaud, heart complications were noticed in seven. In four of these the urethra, nitre in large doses, &c., had been praised by Dr. Basham; lemon juice also had been praised by Dr. O. Rees. Dr. Williams' plan of treatment was to commence with a purge, and then administer vinum colchesii in an alkaline mixture, with cupping and leeches, and calomel and opium in cases of cardiac complication. The treatment by means of large doses of nitre was tried by Dr. Natash was probably introduced by Dr. Golding Bird, and had been very warmly advocated by Dr. Garrod and Dr. H. Fuller, who had supported their assertions by large statistical inquiries. Dr. Fuller had said that he had never seen a case of heart disease follow when this treatment was used, except in two or three cases, where it had supervened within twenty-four hours of the treatment. Dr. Gull, on the contrary, asserted that he had found this plan of treatment a failure, as he had also the use of colchicum, Dover's powders, &c. Dr. Gull said that he had been most successful by keeping the patient quite quiet in bed and on simple diet. One of the most recent writers on this subject, Dr. R. Chambers, had, in addition to the use of antiphlogistics in large doses, laid great stress upon the necessity of enveloping patients in blankets, in order to prevent the heart's excessive action when variations of temperature took place. He stated that this bedding in blankets reduced from sixteen to four the risk of inflammation of the heart. Dr. Chambers objected to the use of mercury in pericarditis. The alkaline treatment, he said, rested on the assumption that the fluids of the system were unduly acid in rheumatic fever. Now, the urine was scanty and of high specific gravity, and certainly reddened litmus paper greatly. But all this was owing to the concentration of the fluid, and the free acidity of the urine was in reality reduced; the sweat, too, was by no means invariably acid, and alkaline treatment could not be said to have much a priori argument in its favour. But any remedy which had no such a priori argument was merely an empirical one, and had an infinity of chances against being
what it was asserted to be—namely, a specific against the occurrence of cardiac affections in acute rheumatism. Nothing short of this was claimed for it by Dr. Fuller, who thought that no discovery in medicine since the days of Jenner had been of such consequence to the race as that of the use of large doses of the alkalies in this disease. (Dr. Drysdale) had the greatest credit for any assertion made by such eminent observers as Dr. Fuller or Dr. Garrod; but he would simply say that the probabilities were so great against the affirmative side of the question as to make scepticism quite imperative, until more extended comparisons had been made between the treatment by alkalies and the ordinary plan, as pursued in Paycock's hospital. He had lately treated three cases of acute pericarditis, and the greatest effect of any remedy was the perfect tranquillity and warmth of the patient. As to blood-letting, this practice had reposed for its theory on the idea of getting rid of the superabundant fibrine from the blood, and was now justly abandoned, and he must say that he had himself seen fresh joints implicated and the heart affected when 3 fl. of bicarbonate of potash was given every two hours. As to calomel and opium in such cases, it had been seen that a plan, suggested by what he had before said, that Dr. Walsh, Hughes Bennett, and many others of the best modern physicians, considered that it was never of the slightest service in such complaints—an opinion in which he completely concurred. Dr. Herbert Davies' plan of extensive vesication appeared to have one undoubted merit in securing a temporary repose of the pain, and in the plan of treatment that he had adopted he was disposed to believe that in acute rheumatism in very young persons no treatment would, in some cases, prevent the occurrence of pericarditis or endocarditis. Summing up, as well as he could, the foregoing evidence, it appeared to him that the best treatment for acute articular rheumatism consisted in perfect tranquillity, warmth, and careful nursing, together with the employment of Dr. Davies' plan of extensive vesication, whenever this was found to alleviate the agony of the joint. He felt, concerning alkalies, almost convinced from evidence, and from his own experience, having very frequently employed them, that this plan was no specific prophylactic of heart-disease. As it was, however, a most important remedy, if rightly used, he would be pleased to have heard that Dr. Fuller and other gentlemen would again announce the results of their recent experience on this important matter.

Dr. Cock said there was one point in which he agreed thoroughly with Dr. Drysdale—namely, that mercury did no good in acute rheumatism, rather a great deal of harm. Dr. John Taylor had clearly proved, at University College Hospital, that it had no effect on the disease, and in some cases of pericarditis. When he moved to Dr. Garrod, he had seen the experiments of that gentleman with bicarbonate of potash. A scruple or two of the salt was administered every two hours, notwithstanding which, some of the patients thus treated had rheumatic pericarditis. In some cases of rheumatic pericarditis the heart disease is the sole affection, and no external rheumatism exists. Dr. Herbert Taylor had confirmed the opinion that the treatment that was as successful as any in cases of acute rheumatism was rest and warmth. No peculiar drug could be depended on. He had found carbonates and citrates of the alkalies useful in some cases. Colchicum occasionally did good. No specific did good in this disease, and we must get the trunmary organs to do their work; thus mercury taken with the powder, was useful as purges and sudorifics. Linseed-meal poultices were a good application to the joints.

Dr. Ballard said that we were probably wrong in considering one remedy as always likely to do good in acute rheumatism. He had of late always used blisters, according to Dr. Davies' plan, in all cases of acute rheumatism which he had been called to, and was accustomed to carry a small phial of blistering fluid constantly about with him for the purpose. If a joint were well blistered the pain would leave it. Salines were useful in rheumatism, and alkalies and opium were also very serviceable; a combination of remedies was perhaps the best. In a case of acute rheumatism he had lately treated he brushed every joint over with the blistering fluid, and over the heart also, and in eight days the patient was well, and had had no recurrence of the pain. He doubted whether the effect of alkalis alone was sufficient.

Mr. Curgven said that patients had a notion that all diseases had a remedy, and this belief affected medical men a little. In his experience of disease he had found but one specific for any disease—viz., quinine in ague. He thought hospital experiments were valuable, in so far as they gave an idea of what the natural history of the disease was. He had found the saline and alkaline plan of treatment the best. He had experienced an attack of acute rheumatism before the alkaline treatment had come into fashion, and had been treated for six weeks by diaphoretic mixtures. He found much relief from nitrate of potash. A gentleman, since a great authority, had recommended bleeding ad. 3xiiiv. and salivation, but he demurred to this. Since he had adopted the alkaline treatment he had not seen any case longer than a fortnight. But it was a curious fact that some years acute rheumatism seemed to be far more dangerous than others, for sometimes no case of heart disease would occur, whilst at other times almost every case would exhibit symptoms of pericarditis. Beer was very bad for rheumatic persons.

Dr. Meredith said that rheumatism was much more common in London than in Paris. There was little rheumatic fever in the Crimea. With regard to treatment, the plan of M. Bouillaud and the expectant plan had been found to yield the same result. Tr. of colchicum and opium he had found beneficial in some cases, with occasionally a teaspoonful of calcined magnesium.

Mr. Parker Young said that Dr. Chambers, besides looking at great size of blisters on patients, had given half-draught doses of bicarbonate of potash every two hours. The patients certainly got rapidly well under this treatment. We ought to look at acute rheumatism as we did other fevers. There was no specific for any fever. We cannot cut short scarletina or small-pox. In rheumatic fever the patient should be fed frequently with milk, given every two hours. In acute cases weeks to six weeks was the usual time of its duration.

Dr. Winstmacott recommended cotton with oiled silk as an application to the joints.

Mr. Sedwick said that rest was of great importance, even when it was possible for the patient to move about. He had relied almost exclusively on bicarbonate of potash of late, and in young persons he had added nitrate of potash, since this salt was supposed to have the power of keeping the blood more soluble. The frequency of heart disease was inversely as the age. In young children pericarditis was almost always an accompaniment of acute rheumatism. He had heard of a congenital case of acute rheumatism. Lemon juice was in many cases quite as successful as bicarbonate of potash. Blistering was, he thought, theoretically likely to do good. Topical applications were now coming much into use.

Mr. Owen said that the enemy in rheumatism was the acid, and the question was how we could but get quit of it from the system. He had seen a gentleman who had been bled for fifteen days without benefit. Blisters, by the serum they collected, did good in cleansing the blood. The alkaline treatment was not sufficient in some cases. Whenever ever remedy was used, he thought the effect desired to be produced was the elimination of the acid. Lemon juice did this also, probably by some chemical process.
OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Wednesday, April 4, 1866.

Dr. BARNES, President.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Drs. J. Carless, Astley Cooper, Horniblow, Sheraton, T. J. Walker, A. Wiltshire, John Wilkins; Messrs. A. J. Lowe, R. Roberts.

Dr. GERVIS exhibited a specimen of a Fetus possessing many points of interest in its physiological development.

Dr. MEADOWS exhibited a specimen of Cystic Development of the Fallopian Tubes consequent on obstruction at the os internum. The tube contained two cysts; the right, one. They were each about the size of a small walnut, and filled with a thick brownish fluid. The patient had died of pelvic peritonitis, the result of menstrual suppression from cold.

Dr. MEADOWS also showed a new Intra-uterine Stem. It consisted simply of a solid glass rod, the size of No. 6 catheter, two inches long, and having a flat disc at the vaginal end. He had been led to adopt this form from the inconvenience sometimes arising from the irritation of the ordinary metal or ebonite stems, glass being not only cleaner and free from corrosion, but for these reasons more easily borne than either of the others.

Mr. MARSHALL of Dover, related a case of Disease of the Placenta; with notes by Dr. Ghally Hewitt, who considered that the condition of the placenta was not one of fatty degeneration, but likely to be the result of effusion of lymph at a period probably two or three months antecedent to delivery. The yellow layer described had the appearance of syphilitic disease; but there was no history of that disease having affected the patient. The drawing before the Fellows well illustrated the chief features of the specimen.

The President considered the case not so very uncommon. The physiological explanation consisted in the fact of there being an excess of fibrin in the blood of pregnant women. He believed the case to be neither one of fatty nor of fibrous degeneration, but one in which fibrin had been thrown out. The yellow layer and whole appearance of the placenta did not, in his opinion, necessarily indicate the existence of syphilis in the system.

Dr. GREENHALGH gave the history of a case of Obstructive Dysmenorrhcea. He considered dysmenorrhcea to be either congenital or induced; and the stricture to be of two kinds, absolute or relative. After referring to the various modes of treatment, the author stated that, in the case under consideration, he had had extreme difficulty in passing a sound. He was obliged to draw the uterus down by Sims's needle, and then made use of his (Dr. Greenhalgh's) metrotome. In the course of four days after the operation the patient complained of an ill-defined pain over her. She gradually got worse, vomiting came on, and she died on the ninth day after the operation. At the post-mortem peritonitis of a low form, with considerable tubercular deposit, was found; the uterus was bound down by old adhesions, and the incision had not gone right through the os internum. Her death was considered to be due to her want of care after the operation. The author concluded by referring to all the cases he had operated on, which had usually done well, and stated his strong objection to the introduction of sponge-tents after operating.

Dr. BARNES considered that the danger rested in cutting the os internum. He thought very little danger was to be feared from incision of the os externum. The cervix uteri might be treated by dilatation. He agreed with Dr. Greenhalgh that absolute rest was necessary after operation, and believed that the case would be a lesson to all, and make them adopt every precaution, or even hesitate to incise the internal os.

Dr. ROUTT expressed his thanks to Dr. Greenhalgh for bringing the case before the Society. He thought the operation was one of danger, and required the greatest possible care both before and after. The case was a very unfortunate one, from the length of time required in operating, as also from there being no loss of blood; he always liked to see three or four ounces lost. He did not think there was any danger from cutting the internal os when the fundus uteri was free from inflammation. Fatal cases were known after passing the ordinary sound.

Dr. ROGERS agreed with all that Dr. Routt had said. He considered the internal os to be frequently the seat of stricture, and remarked upon the necessity of ascertaining, as far as possible, the condition not only of the uterus, but of its appendages also, in all cases where operative measures were contemplated. He believed that in those cases where a fatal result had followed even so simple a proceeding as the passage of the uterine sound, some organic lesion would be found to have been the cause of the mischief, the uterus being exceedingly sensitive in all these circumstances. Unfortunately the diagnosis of some of these conditions was often very difficult, and the real state of the case was only discoverable on a post-mortem examination. In Dr. Greenhalgh's case there was reason to suppose that some displacement of the uterus existed, and the history was one indicative of previous metro-peritonitis. This being so, and the fundus uteri having become adherent in its position, he would regard such a case as positively contraindicating any operative interference. He believed that in all cases of flexion of the uterus, especially when of long standing, or of version when replacement was a matter of difficulty, the use of the knife was very likely to lead to evil and even fatal results.

Dr. GERVIS, Dr. Head, Dr. Bull, Dr. Eastlake, and Mr. Baker Brown, jun., also took part in the discussion.

Dr. GREENHALGH having replied to the various speakers, the meeting adjourned.

SUGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—April 20.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

Mr. CROLY read the following paper on Scalds of the Glottis and their Treatment by Mercury.

There are no cases met by the surgeon more painful to witness or requiring more careful treatment and anxious watching than those designated “scalds of the glottis.” The subject has been alluded to by most surgical and medical writers, by some (as I shall refer to bye and bye) in special and able articles, by others in a less striking way. The importance of the subject I consider a sufficient apology for bringing under the notice of the Society the following cases, which I have collected from the records in the Children's Ward of the City of Dublin Hospital:—

John Mooney, aged 2 years, was admitted into the City of Dublin Hospital on Monday evening, December 11th, 1865, at 4 o'clock. His mother, who carried him to hospital, stated that at twelve o'clock on that day the child attempted to drink water from the spout of a kattle which was boiling on the fire at half past one, and he spout the water at once, and suffered much pain from the scalded state of his mouth and lips, which were rapidly blistered; he cried constantly, put his hands up to his head, and mumbled.
SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

May 2, 1866.

mouth and called out for drinks. At four o'clock his breathing became affected, and his mother lost no more time in seeking relief for him; I was sent for at once and arrived shortly, when I found the child in the following condition—the features were cold, mouth open, tongue protruded, lips vesicated, pulse rapid and feeble, urgent dyspnea, croppy and stridulous breathing. I endeavored to feel the epiglottis with my finger, but the child resisted, and so severe a spasm was produced that I did not attempt any further examination of that kind; no dulness on percussing the chest, but restlessness and occasional convulsions occurred. I gave the child a hot drink, and at half-past ten, was admitted to the ward, where by the examination of the tonsils, a soft exudation was discovered. I then endeavored to perform an operation, and believed the child to have been completely recovered from a severe attack of bronchitis. I had the child’s bed brought near the fire; a hot jar applied to the feet; warm flannels wrapped round the body, and a little warm wine and water administered, which the child swallowed with considerable difficulty; it made an occasional violent effort to drink, but could not always succeed. I placed a screen round the bed and closed the windows and door, so as to keep up a warm temperature.

I next rubbed in freely the strong mercurial ointment to the axilla, chest, abdomen, and inside of thighs; applied hot flannels over the chest, and prescribed calomel and James’s powder, one grain each of to be given every hour.

The symptoms became aggravated at times; the child was restless and every now and then tossed about in a restless manner. The instruments required for tracheotomy were arranged on the tray by Mr. Irving, the senior resident pupil, when I was sent for.

I remained in the ward watching the case and considering what ought to be done.

I recollected my friend Dr. Bevan having mentioned to me, some years ago, that almost all the cases of this kind in which he had performed tracheotomy died, and those treated by the mercurial plan recovered. My colleague, Dr. Hargrave, saw the case with me soon after admission to hospital.

At 9:30 Dr. Hargrave again visited the child; the symptoms still continued severe. At 10:30 (five and a half hours after the child’s admission) I left the hospital, with directions to keep up the mercurial treatment and stimulants, and to send for me if the child got worse.

Twelve o’clock: Mr. Irving noted—Child in heavy stupor.

Half-past two o’clock: Bowels affected (green-coloured evacuation); child coughs occasionally.

Three o’clock: Breathing in every respect better; respiration much less hurried.

Seven o’clock: Perspiring copiously.

Half-past eight o’clock: I saw the child; breathing much less distressed; child asked for a drink.

Half-past nine o’clock: Breathing freely; took plenty of wine and beef-tea all day; bowels acted well; free discharge of saliva.

13th: Well.

The second case occurred in a child, 3 years of age (a year ago); the symptoms were not so urgent as in the last one; it was treated by mercury; child became excessively salivated, and remained some time in hospital with sore mouth. I regret that the notes taken by Mr. Wheeler have been lost.

I shall next read a brief extract from various authors, and then a tabular statement of cases treated by mercurial and those in which tracheotomy was performed, for the purpose of comparison.

Mr. Samuel Cooper, in his “First Lines,” page 738, says:—“In University College Hospital tracheotomy has been performed in several instances of this kind, but generally without success.”

Mr. Cooper also says (in a note):—“One or two children under me recovered under the free use of calomel.”

The late Professor Porter, in his excellent practical work on the “Larynx and Trachea,” says (at page 177):—“Some of the most beautifully successful operations of bronchotomy that have ever been performed were undertaken for the relief of the accidents that form the subject of this chapter; at the same time that I believe there is no case in which it has been so often found to fail.”

And at page 186 the same distinguished surgeon says:—“In the management of these cases, then, it is evident that a vast deal of time and material force may be saved by the prompt and accurate treatment of the surgeon in the first instance, and to his decision afterwards. Where we have such abundant evidence of the occasional success of antiphlogistic measures, I think they should always be adopted and persevered in until the breathing becomes so affected that there is every reasonable probability of the operation becoming necessary. At which crisis it should be borne in mind as a matter of advantage impressed upon the patient’s friends; and although a person might thus be now and again subjected to it without absolute necessity, yet I feel convinced that numbers would be preserved that otherwise are doomed to perish.

“Even in extreme cases, although not friendly to the performance of operations, unless on pathological principles, I do not think it ought to be absolutely declined; it affords only a chance; but it is a chance that should be offered, because in the present state of our knowledge there is much uncertainty, and the records of surgery give encouraging assurances of its occasional success.”

A successful case of tracheotomy, performed by Mr. Adams under most unpromising circumstances, is then described. Brongniart, in his “Principles of Surgery,” page 377, gives a rather full account of the following:

Professor Hargrave, in his practical work on “Operative Surgery,” page 327, under the head of Laryngotomy and Tracheotomy, says:—“When boiling water has been swallowed, which causes such inflammation of the mucous membrane about the rima glottidis, and effusion into the larynx, cellular tissue, situated in this place, as will prevent any air being admitted into the lungs, by the operation the free ingress and egress of the air is preserved and suffocation prevented, until all the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, when it will then resume its natural course.”

TRACHEOTOMY FOR SCABS OF THE GLOTTIS.

Extract from the London and Provincial Practice of Medicine and Surgery, October, 1859.

All the cases in this group have, of course, young children for their subjects. It would appear that the age liable to the accident of scabbed glottis is between twelve months and five years. Children under the age of a year are unable to accomplish the feat of drinking from the kettle-spoout, and those upwards of five are too sensible to attempt it. It might have been supposed that this extraordinary form of accident would occur with extreme rarity; but, as will be seen, we are able to adduce fourteen examples of it. Of these fourteen cases eleven ended in death, and only three in recovery. In one the fluid was heated oil, but in all the others it was boiling water from the kettle. Nearly all the little patients were between two and three years old, three or four only being above or below these limits of age.

Extract from Liiston’s “Elements of Surgery,” page 440.

He says:—“The fauces and larynx of children are occasionally injured by the attempt to swallow by mistake boiling water, and inhaling the steam. The alarming symptoms follow in a very few hours, in consequence of the formation of numerous minute vesicles, with swelling, from effusion of serous and submucous fluid; this sensation is generally experienced at the moment, but after crying violently the child may fall asleep and awaken croppy, and with threatened suffocation. By this time inflammatory action has been fairly established, the submucous effusion has begun to take place, and it is this that gives rise to the danger.

The excited action is to be combated by leeching and exhibition of calomel in small doses, with or without opium frequently repeated, so as to arrest the lymphatic effusion, which is apt to supervene. When these means fail, tracheotomy must be resorted to without delay.

“TThe fauces and upper part of the larynx are only in-
volved at first; this practice is sound and good, success may be expected from the operation."

 Miller, in his "System of Surgery" (page 865), says:—

"If antiphlogistics fail and asphyxia threaten by obstruction in the larynx, tracheotomy is to be had recourse to at once; not reserving the operation, especially in the child, until by the extreme urgency of the symptoms it cannot possibly be longer delayed, and recovery is rendered more probable than by intubation in the larynx, the brain, or in both."

In the third vol. of the "Dublin Hospital Reports," page 379, two cases are recorded by Dr. Burgess of Clonmel, in which tracheotomy was performed; one recovered and one died. He says he met five cases—two were treated by tracheotomy—and that he published them with a view of encouraging early tracheotomy.

"Holmes' System of Surgery," vol. 3, recommends in early stages of laryngitis vigorous antiphlogistic treatment. Mercury rapidly; tartar emetic, if used, should be given in such doses as to diminish the circulation, but not to cause vomiting, since the contents of the stomach might enter the larynx and produce suffocation.

"The time," he says, "for bleeding has passed when respiration becomes greatly obstructed, and this may be known by the leaden hue of the features, bluness of the lips, a cold clammy skin, and feeble pulse. Bleeding under such circumstances would be worse than injurious. It would be fatal."

"If the surgeon finds that the antiphlogistic treatment fails, or if he has been summoned to the case in its more advanced stage, he should at once propose tracheotomy."

Mr. Erichsen says:—"If urgent symptoms of dyspncea set in, tracheotomy must be performed without delay."

Erichsen also says:—"In the majority of cases that have fallen under my observation, in which the operation has been performed, the issue has been a fatal one from the speedy supervention of broncho-pneumonia."

Drutt (author of the "Surgeons' Vade-Mecum") says:—"Scalps of the glottis, through swallowing boiling water or corrosive fluids, produce the ordinary symptoms of laryngitis, suffocative cough, and dyspncea. Treatment—Leeches, ice to the throat, opiates or chloroform to quinlaxitize, and tracheotomy if required."

In 1848, Dr. Jameson, one of the Surgeons to Mercer's Hospital, published an admirable paper on "Edema of the Glottis," occasioned by attempting to swallow boiling water, illustrated by thirteen cases.

In eleven of those cases tracheotomy was performed, and eight died.

Two cases are unimportant; one of them was brought out of hospital too soon by the friends, got bronchitis, and died.

Dr. Jameson says:—"In all cases, when boiling water has been taken, or attempted to have been taken, into the mouth, the danger at all times is imminent; for, although the little patients seem to suffer comparatively very little for the first few hours, still symptoms of grave importance set in. If the symptoms are at all dangerous, treatment by appropriate means, will either kill the patient or call for the operation of tracheotomy. The operation is, therefore, I think, imperatively called for, when the usual remedies, such as emetics, leeches, and the application of heat to the surface, &c., fail in allaying the urgent symptoms."

In the same journal for February, 1860, Dr. Philip Bevan (also Surgeon to Mercer's Hospital and Professor of Anatomy in the School of this College) published a paper on "Scalds of the Larynx," and gives the notes of four cases, all urgent, treated by leeching, antimony, and mercury, without operation; all recovered.

Dr. Bevan divided the symptoms into three stages. In the first the mouth and fauces alone are affected, but the respiration is unaffected. In the second the ingress of air is impeded by laryngitis; and edema glutinis and inconstant congestion of the lungs are the result.

In the third stage engorgement of the lungs and consequent congestion of the brain are added to the previous symptoms.

The cases, says Dr. Bevan, I now publish were fully as bad as to justify the operation; the stridulous breathing, bledated pale features, fixed pupils, rapid feeble pulses, constricted lungs, cold surface, hard erect epiglottis, and incipient coma, were certainly as bad as in many cases where I have both operated myself and seen the operation performed by other surgeons without success. I therefore have a right to conclude that had the operation been performed many more than one out of the four would have recovered."

If a patient, he continues, inght in coma, then, n doubt, the surgeon is justified in trying the operation; as, although nearly hopeless, it is the only treatment which can save the patient from immediate dissolution. Still I believe that the antiphlogistic treatment, if conducted with sufficient rapidity, will be far more successful. Dr. Bevan commences his treatment with an emetic, followed by a cathartic enema, then leeches to the sternum.

In the second stage he gives calomel every hour or half hour, and repetition of leeches, and the body to be rubbed with mercurial ointment.

As soon as the mercury produced the green stools the symptoms in every case were improved, and the child recovered. Lungs first relieved, the brain next, and the larynx last of all.

Dr. Bevan never saw an instance of death when mercury had affected the system except when tracheotomy had been performed. He says he hopes others may be induced to publish their cases treated by mercury.

Through the kindness of my friends, Mr. Porter and Dr. Hughes, I am enabled to exhibit two beautiful drawings. The first, taken from a child who died in the Meath Hospital under the care of the late Professor Porter—cause of death being bronchitis brought on by swallowing boiling water. Vesications on the root of the tongue (led to by Liston) are well seen, also the vascular state of the lining membrane of the larynx and trachea. The other drawing (a very beautiful one) shows the hepaticized condition of the lungs and the vascular state of the lining membrane of the trachea.

It is quite evident from what I have just read that every writer on this important subject recommends leeching and careful treatment by all means to which the case is subject, with the special chance of saving life. It appears to me that Dr. Bevan was the first surgeon who gave up the operation, and relied solely on the mercurial treatment. I feel certain that either of my cases was sufficiently severe to warrant tracheotomy, and I am equally sure that at all events the child Mooney, from his exhausted condition and delicate chest, would have died, had I trusted either at the time or subsequently, from bronchitis or pneumonia. In one of my cases salivation occurred. I am of opinion that dry cupping the chest, especially over the base of the lungs, would relieve the congested condition of those organs, and I would suggest turpentine fomentations to the chest afterwards, due precaution being taken not to expose the child unnecessarily. Keeping up the temperature of the room is of great moment, and the exhibition of stimulants and light broths to support the exhausted condition of the little sufferers.

The practitioner should have his mind made up as to how he is to treat such cases of emergency. If he looks to any of the modern class books he finds no special line of treatment recommended; all lean to operation, and life is lost. The merciful treatment is not sufficiently known, and though it may appear to allow the symptoms to go on unchecked its action as an accumulative medicine is in no case, perhaps more, sudden or effective than in those now brought forward. I am in hopes that by following the footsteps of my friend, Dr. Bevan, in publishing my two cases treated by mercury, others may be induced to adopt the means of saving the lives of the little sufferers who unfortunately attempt to drink boiling water from the kettle-spout.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hospital and Surgeon</th>
<th>Time Elapsed Between Accident and Operation</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Guy's — Mr. Birkett</td>
<td>3½ hours</td>
<td>Distressing dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy</td>
<td>Progressed favourably for a week, and then died rather suddenly.</td>
<td>Post-mortem examination revealed acute pneumonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guy's — Mr. Callaway</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>Almost dead from dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—probably haemorrhage (into trachea?)</td>
<td>Never rallied, died nine days after the operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Guy's — Mr. Callaway</td>
<td>1½ hours</td>
<td>Symptoms of laryngitis suddenly supervened</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—Great relief</td>
<td>Recovered.</td>
<td>Canula removed in six days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Guy's — Mr. Callaway</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>Urgent dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—Immediate relief</td>
<td>Recovered well.</td>
<td>The child had suffered from hooping-cough, which returned severely after the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Guy's — Mr. Birkett</td>
<td>2½ hours</td>
<td>Suffocation imminent</td>
<td>Tracheotomy</td>
<td>Recovered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The London — House Surgeon</td>
<td>4½ hours</td>
<td>Intense dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—Great relief</td>
<td>Died in twenty-four hours.</td>
<td>Autopsy—Epiglottis charred and shrivelled and great edema of glottis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The London — Mr. Wordsworth</td>
<td>4 hours</td>
<td>Dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—Great relief</td>
<td>Dyspnoea returned; death took place in fifty hours.</td>
<td>Autopsy—Charring of the glottis and epiglottis, and collapse of parts of the lung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The London — Mr. Wordsworth</td>
<td>2½ hours</td>
<td>Dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy</td>
<td>She did well for twenty-four hours, when symptoms of bronchitis set in and proved fatal in eighteen hours.</td>
<td>Autopsy—The larynx only examined. Mucous membrane inflamed and swollen—so as to obstruct the rima glottidis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>St. George's</td>
<td>5 hours</td>
<td>Tracheotomy</td>
<td>Died in a few hours.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Autopsy — Extensive injury about the glottis and pneumonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>St. Bartholomew's</td>
<td>3½ hours</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—Great relief for some hours</td>
<td>Died on fourth day.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Autopsy — Acute softening in right lung and about its root.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Staffordshire General Infirmary—House Surgeon</td>
<td>2½ hours</td>
<td>Suffocation imminent</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—Great relief for two days</td>
<td>Death on fourth day.</td>
<td>Autopsy — Epiglottis thickened, and with neighbouring mucous membrane, coated with lymph; lungs congested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Middlesex—House Surgeon</td>
<td>1½ hours</td>
<td>Dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—with relief</td>
<td>Death from exhaustion in thirty hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>St. Mary's — Mr. Spenser</td>
<td>17 hours</td>
<td>Urgent dyspnoea</td>
<td>Tracheotomy—Immediate relief</td>
<td>Death in thirty-six hours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>King's College—House Surgeon</td>
<td>2½ hours</td>
<td>Unable to speak or swallow</td>
<td>Tracheotomy</td>
<td>Died — The respiration was almost natural from removal of canula (5th day) until death which appeared to be from exhaustion.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Tabular Statement of Six Cases of Scalds of the Glottis, Treated by Mercury—Without Operation. All Recovered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hospital and Surgeon</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Time Elapsed Between Accident and Commencement of Treatment</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Mercer's&quot;—Dr. Bevan</td>
<td>2½</td>
<td>15 hours.</td>
<td>Respiration most difficult, hurried, and stridulous.</td>
<td>Tartar emetic, leeches, calomel.</td>
<td>Recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>&quot;Mercer's&quot;—Dr. Bevan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15 hours.</td>
<td>Difficult and croupy respiration; epiglottis swollen; sonorous rales over base of both lungs.</td>
<td>Tartar emetic, leeches, mercurial ointment.</td>
<td>Recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;Mercer's&quot;—Dr. Bevan</td>
<td>10m.</td>
<td>3 hours.</td>
<td>Stridulous and croupy breathing; cold extremities; cold sweat over face and chest.</td>
<td>Leeches, antimony, mercurial ointment.</td>
<td>Recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>&quot;Mercer's&quot;—Dr. Bevan</td>
<td>2¼</td>
<td>8 hours.</td>
<td>Stridulous breathing; cold clammy sweat over body.</td>
<td>Tartar emetic, calomel, mercurial ointment.</td>
<td>Recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>&quot;City of Dublin&quot;—Mr. Croly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 hours.</td>
<td>Urgent dyspnæa; cold clammy sweat; croupy breathing; cold extremities.</td>
<td>Mercurial ointment, calomel with James's powder, stimulants, hot applications to body.</td>
<td>Recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>&quot;City of Dublin&quot;—Mr. Croly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stridulous breathing; scalded lips; congestion of face.</td>
<td>Mercurial ointment, leeches, calomel, and James's powder.</td>
<td>Recovery.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I venture to offer the following aphorisms, the result of my inquiries, on "scalds of the glottis."

1. The water is not swallowed, but the steam produces oedema of the glottis.
2. The affection divided into three stages (Dr. Bevan).
3. Symptoms not urgent at first, apt to mislead those not experienced in such cases.
4. Importance of active mercurial treatment (not antiphlogistic), from the moment we first see the child, by applying strong mercurial ointment to the axilla, chest, and inside of the thighs, and administering calomel in grain or two-grain doses every half hour or hour.
5. The necessity of keeping the apartment kept warm (a thermometer being used for guidance) to prevent chest complications.
6. Depletion by leeches or antimony must (if adopted) be used early and with caution.
7. The collapse should be treated by stimulants if the child can swallow, if not, stimulating and nutritive injections should be administered, the extremities being kept warm.
8. The lungs are almost invariably congested at some period of the illness, bronchitis or pneumonia being a common cause of death.
9. I suggest dry-cupping over the back of the lungs, followed by turpentine fomentations, to relieve pulmonary congestion.
10. When the green stools appear early (or salivation occurs) the child gets suddenly well. This is very remarkable, and occurs most unexpectedly.
11. Trephonomy ought not in my opinion be performed in these cases.

Dr. Geoghegan begged to say, in confirmation of what had fallen from Mr. Croly with respect to Dr. Bevan's treatment, that he adopted that treatment in one case with eminent success. There was no salivation whatever produced by the mercury; but as soon as the bowels became affected, and the green stools began to be passed, the symptoms became mitigated, there was a general amendment, and, finally, complete recovery. He had not had large experience as regards operations in these cases, but so far as he had operated the result had been unfortunate. He had tried the mercurial treatment in one case only, and the results were so satisfactory that he would feel encouraged to persevere in that treatment. It was remarked by Mr. Croly that this mode of treatment was not much known, and that observation was supported by the fact, that a paper recently appeared in an English medical journal from the pen of one of the most eminent physicians, showing that he had not read Dr. Bevan's paper very carefully, for he attributed the cures to antimony and not to mercury. It was interesting to consider the mode in which mercury acted in these cases. It must be some species of reversion by which pulmonary congestion and congestion of the bronchial passages, small and great, were thus reduced. They were entitled to assume from the results of Dr. Bevan's cases, that a great deal of the difficulty of breathing was not due to obstruction of the glottis, but from the general swelling of the mucous passages, extending to the smaller bronchial ramifications. He thought Dr. Bevan had struck the true chord in this matter, and that they had to deal with not merely a case of oedema of the glottis and obstruction from that cause, but with general inflammation, commencing in the lung, proceeding to the bronchial passages, and then to the smaller ramifications, ending ultimately in asphyxia.

Dr. Banox said that so far as he had seen these cases they confirmed the view Mr. Croly had expressed. He had not had any case of operation himself, but he had seen several operations, and he did not think he had ever seen one that was successful. This was one medicine which Mr. Croly did not mention, but which might be used with advantage, particularly where the child was delicate—namely, hippo, and it might be worthy of consideration whether it might not be advantageously substituted for tartar emetic in combination with mercury.

Mr. Styer said they had extensive experience of this class of cases in Steevens' Hospital. He believed there
was no hospital in Dublin where so many cases of burns and scalds were treated; but so far as his experience went they had been altogether induced to trust to tracheotomy in those cases. In nine cases out of ten they were able within twenty-four hours to tell how the case would go, and in that short time they could not know how the mercury would act. Tartar emetic produced its effect in a few hours, and the result generally had been favourable. As to tracheotomy, he was inclined to look on it as the most fatal of all operations.

Dr. Hamilton said there was a distinction in those cases which should not be overlooked—viz., one class of cases where the injury arose from drawing hot water from the spout of a kettle, and the other where it was caused by merely swallowing a hot drink. Those cases were very different in the severity of the symptoms. He could corroborate the statement of Mr. Symes as to the advantage of tartar-emetic treatment. It was now carried out systematically in Steevens' Hospital. Tartar emetic and calomel were given by the mouth, and mercurial ointment rubbed in, and general improvement was manifested before the mercury could act. The question might arise whether they might not get sufficient room by the operation. It was impossible to pronounce on this point; but as to tracheotomy, he did not advance an opinion favourable to operative proceedings in such cases, for everything he had seen was unfavourable to the adoption of that course.

Dr. Witherington could corroborate the opinion thrown out by Mr. Symes as to the efficacy of tartar emetic in cases of this kind. It was the ordinary method by which patients were treated at the Month Hospital. Did Mr. Symes mean his observation to refer to tracheotomy being the most fatal of operations to apply generally, or only when it was adopted in cases of this nature?

Mr. Symes.—In every case.

Mr. Collis suggested that in cases where tracheotomy became necessary, the tubing of the larynx might be substituted for those operations. By tubing a portion of the larynx, which was easily done, with a large-gauge catheter, the patient might obtain a sufficient amount of air until the mercury, tartar emetic, or other treatment had time to act, and so operation became unnecessary. He presumed Mr. Symes, in condemning tracheotomy in the wholesale manner in which he had done, would except cases of laryngitis, where, except but for the operation, the patient would die.

Dr. Kennedy observed that Mr. Croly mentioned that one of the cases he had seen. Now, the mercury was often used with children, but he had never seen the gums affected; that they became red and swollen, as was the case with the adult. He thought mercury would act more rapidly than Dr. Hamilton supposed. He had seen mercury produce an effect, not on the mouth but on the disease treated, within twelve hours. He knew that in the way in which Dr. Law proposed to use mercury the adult could be brought under its influence in forty-eight hours, and there was no reason why it should not be quicker in its effects on children, in whom all the operations of Nature go on so much more rapidly. Therefore, in those cases in which tartar emetic had been used, he would not attribute the recovery altogether to it, but partly to the other medicines which were used. There were some cases in which the shock to the system was so great that he would hesitate before giving tartar emetic. The case might require wine and stimulants, and a medicine so powerful and depressing in its effects as tartar emetic might be found to be injurious. In one case which he had seen, mercury was used freely, and leeches were applied and the child made a rapid recovery.

Mr. Croly, in reply, said he was glad his colleague, Dr. Geoghegan, had borne out what he had said in reference to mercurial treatment. His object in bringing forward these two cases was to elicit discussion. As to what Dr. Banon said about using hippo instead of tartar emetic, it must be remembered that in the case of the child Mooney, he gave no tartar emetic whatever. Had he done so would have killed the child, who was greatly collapsed when brought to hospital. He directed all his attention in the first instance to recover the child from the state of collapse. The use of antimony would depend very much on the stage to which the affection had progressed; and, unfortunately, mothers generally kept the children too long after the injury had been received before bringing them to hospital. The extracts from the surgical works, to which he had referred, while recommending the use of antimony, all wound up by recommending tracheotomy, showing that the antimony did not check the disease. He believed that mercury would salivate a child in eight or ten hours. He had seen so much of the effects of tartar emetic when given to children for cough, that he was getting afraid of administering that medicine to children. He had seen fatal results follow from it. He thought they ought not to give antimony, but depend entirely on mercury and stimulants, and treat the lungs and not the windpipe.

The object of Dr. Daldy in writing this book appears to be to direct a greater degree of attention to be paid to the affections of the right side of the heart than that portion of the circulatory apparatus has hitherto received. He does not deny that the visible results of hypertrophy and dilatation have been carefully traced and described in the right as well as the left side of the heart, or that the diseases of the tricuspid valve have been overlooked; but he considers that many affections really due to morbid conditions of the right side of the heart have been unduly attributed to obstructive mischief in the pulmonary circulation or in the mitral valve. He believes that the muscular tissue of the right side of the heart is liable to the same alteration or deterioration of structure as that of the left side, without any mechanical obstruction as a cause, and that its diseases or defects produce corresponding morbid manifestations in distant organs, just as is done by diseases of the left side.

To these propositions we think that very little objection can be offered, and we have carefully read the subsequent portions of Dr. Daldy's work, in which his views are amplified and illustrated by argument and by the description of cases. Our own impression is, that what is true in the theories or opinions advanced is not new, and that what is new is not yet sufficiently established to command general assent; but we do not insist upon the crudity of some of the statements put forward, because Dr. Dalby himself admits that his cases are too few to justify the adoption of any general conclusions, and that his reflections are offered in an imperfect form.

One great difficulty under which Dr. Dalby labours is that he has not always been able to confirm by post-mortem examination the same salivary of his opinions formed during the life of the patients; but this objection to the reception of his doctrines must not be overrated, because, as he very justly observes (and he quotes Andral as corroborating the observation), it does not follow because certain lesions escape the notice of the anatomist, that they do not and have not existed.

Dr. Daldy's main proposition appears to be that so far from morbid affections of the right side of the heart being subordinate in importance, as causing general disease, to those of the left, the right side suffers more than the left when its structure is impaired, because its texture is less in quantity, and therefore less able to resist the pressure sometimes exercised upon it by the venous circulation. This
PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA.

May 2, 1866.

Impairment of function, caused by alteration of structure is, according to Dr. Dalby, the cause of many distressing symptoms, the true origin of which has not hitherto been sufficiently recognized, but which he thinks he has now traced, and he records the evidence on which this opinion is founded. As we have just stated, we do not think that Dr. Dalby has at present quite made out his case; but his reasoning is often ingenious, and his observations are sufficiently suggestive to stimulate further inquiry in the path he has indicated.

ON THE FORMATION OF ANEURISM IN CONNEION WITH EMBOLISM OR WITH TROMBOSIS OF AN ARTERY. By J. W. Ogle, M.D., F.R.C.P., &c London. 1866. A short paper has recently appeared on this interesting subject from the pen of Dr. Ogle. Having been led to consider the possible causes of the loud cardiac valvular bruit that arose and disappeared during the course of acute rheumatic fever, he goes on to observe, that though well aware that other explanations have been offered, he regards it as probably not unfrequently owing to fibrine deposit on the valvular apparatus and its removal by the blood-stream as accounting for the disappearance of the bruit. If reabsorption of the fibrine takes place, no evil results; but Dr. Ogle has been led, by observations on a living animal as well as by human pathology, to regard the loosened clot when not reabsorbed as a subsequent agent in the production of aneurism; and it appears to us that his reasoning is quite justified by the ordinary physical laws which govern the human machine, and we regard the cases given by him as bearing corroborative evidence of the legitimacy of his views. "I cannot help thinking," he observes, "that in proportion as an aneurism occurs in a vessel which elsewhere and in every way is quite natural, and at a part where bifurcation exists, or subsidiary branches are given off (a part, i.e., at which fibrinous particles would most likely be arrested in their transit), or in a subject free from other lesions of the arterial system, and of an age and sex at which aneurismal formations are least wont to appear—I say in proportion as these conditions obtain, I cannot help thinking that we have sufficiently reasonable grounds for conjecturing that a fibrinous plug, embolic or thrombic, may have been the ground of the mischief. This position would also be strengthened by evidence that the valvular apparatus, or some part of the inner surface of the heart, had been the seat of fibrinous deposit, or that the patient had been the subject of rheumatic fever." The author, in conclusion, appeals to other pathologists, hoping that their observations and experience may correct or substantiate his researches and suggestions on this highly interesting and important subject.


"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX." WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST CHOLERA.

The dreadful malady, the visitation of which has so long been threatening our shores, has made its appearance very lately in a ship on its passage from Liverpool to New York. The outbreak commenced a few days after the vessel left Queenstown, and is believed to have originated among some German emigrants who embarked at Liverpool. From a letter published in the pages of a contemporary, we learn that the ship, the England, sailed from the Mersey on the 28th of March, having a few cabin passengers and 1059 steerage passengers, and the whole number of persons on board amounted to 1218. On the 13th April 140 deaths had occurred, the victims being chiefly among the steerage passengers, although some of the crew also died. The class of persons of whom the emigrants were composed was, we are told, of the lowest kind—"extremely dirty in their habits, all dressed in linsey-woollen clothing; and their diet consisted almost entirely of sour kraut that they had prepared before sailing; they actually refused the food provided for them on board the vessel."

Here we have presented to us the very conditions which are necessary to generate the poison of cholera, or at least to favour its development when atmospheric or other influences have called it into existence. The company of German emigrants, dirty, ill-fed, poor, and clothed in woollen garments, formed the best possible focus for the localization of the poison, and its subsequent transmission to persons previously healthy. The circumstances are in some respect analogous to those attending the terrible visitation of cholera last year in the East, when the disease broke out among the pilgrims assembled at some Arabian cities, and who were in pretty much the same condition as to personal habits with the German emigrants. When the England arrived at Halifax we are told that the sick were at once removed, some to tents on shore, and others to a Government hulk lying near.

The danger thus presented to us of a possible introduction of cholera into America or England is by no means to be disregarded; and we are therefore happy to find that the Government has issued the following notice to the local authorities at the various ports of the United Kingdom:—

"Privy Council Office, April 22nd, 1866.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to request that you will call the attention of the authorities to the communications which, by his lordship's instructions, were addressed to you from this office in August, 1859, and subsequently in July, 1865, soon after the cholera had broken out in Egypt and in Turkey.

"The progress which the disease has made in Europe since the date of the last-named letter, and the fact that, from information received to-day, cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred at Rotterdam and its vicinity, have again called attention to the importance of not neglecting any means of arresting the progress of the disease, if it should be introduced into the United Kingdom; and I am therefore, directed to reiterate the precautionary suggestions contained in the above-mentioned letters, and to repeat the expression of a hope that means will be provided for the reception and medical treatment of any poor seamen or other persons who may, on their arrival in this country, be found to be suffering from cholera.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"ARTHUR HELPS.

"The Worshipful the Mayor."

At the same time it is to be hoped that all classes of the people, from the lowest to the highest, will co-operate in adopting measures for preventing the introduction of
cholera into this country, or of mitigating the horrors of the disease, if, after all, it should unhappily be introduced among us. While we earnestly advise the municipal and local authorities to attend carefully to all sanitary improvements which may be necessary in their respective localities, we would also warn the lower orders, if perchance our advice should ever reach them, to cultivate such personal habits as tend to the maintenance of health, and to avoid such excesses as are, we fear, too common among many who dwell in our crowded seas of industry. From the same source as that from which we learned the particulars of the mortality on board the \textit{England} we are informed that in Liverpool, one of our greatest seaports, the excessive use of intoxicating liquors has become almost universal among the lower orders; and it needs no argument to prove that such habits must lead not only to individual misery, privation, and disease, but also to the spread of epidemic maladies, if they should by any chance be introduced into a community.

\section*{The Sick Poor and the House of Lords.}

It is a refreshing sign of the times that the condition of the sick poor receives any notice whatever in our Houses of Parliament, and it is still more gratifying to find that the sufferings of this helpless class of our fellow-creatures are beginning to excite something like sympathy from our Legislators. In fact, now that it has become fashionable to abuse the Boards of Guardians, we may expect that not only Peers, and Bishops, and Archbishops will begin to busy themselves about the treatment of the sick poor in workhouses, but we may hope that even Peersesses and other distinguished ladies will believe that these poor creatures are composed of the same flesh and blood as themselves, and will think that they deserve at least as much consideration as the inmates of more fashionable charities supported by bazaars and fancy fairs, and patronized by half the members of the aristocracy. Miss Burdett Coutts, indeed, has actually written a letter to the Board of Guardians of St. Pancras, expressing her abhorrence at the last sensation event occurring in the workhouse of that parish, and known as the laying-out case, on which, we may observe, quite as much capital has been made by the penny-a-liners as it deserves. But the St. Pancras Board are quite impenetrable to the remonstrances of Miss Burdett Coutts, as well as to the denunciations of the Archbishop of York, and with a degree of independence and boldness, which would be honourable to them if shown in a good cause, they tell both the benevolent lady and the indigent divine either to examine the matter for themselves by personal inspection, or to mind their own business.

In the meantime, however, the agitation is kept up within the walls of Parliament, and we have independent members getting up in both Houses, putting questions to those in authority as to special instances of neglect or mismanagement, and receiving answers characterized either by total ignorance of the facts, by misunderstanding of the questions, or by equivocation of the truth.

The amount of cubic feet of air necessary for the respiration of a pauper seems to be a matter very imperfectly understood by the House of Lords, and we accordingly find a great amount of confusion of ideas prevailing upon the point, some noble Lords mistaking the amount respectively required for the tramps, or "casuals," and the able-bodied poor, and the sick poor; and others not unfairly contrasting the quantity of air allowed to a sick pauper and that which is authoritatively ordered for a healthy convict.

In a recent conversation in the House of Lords some questions were asked about the accommodation provided for the sick paupers in the Strand Union Workhouse, when, it will be recollected, a carpet-beating nuisance has long been allowed to continue, among many other inconveniences; and Lord Granville complacently informed the House that \textit{no complaints had ever been made by the Medical Officers}, as to the neglect shown to the sick poor, and he then gave what he believed to be the cubic space of air allowed to each pauper. But it turned out that he confounded the tramp wards with the infirmary casual wards, as he afterwards admitted; and as for the absence of complaints from the Medical Officers, it is well known that the Surgeon of the workhouse has repeatedly demonstrated with the Guardians as to the ill-treatment of the sick poor, although for very sufficient reasons he has not ventured to make his complaints known to the Poor-law Board. If he had done so, he would in all probability have been dismissed from his situation and the Board would have taken part with the local Guardians.

The agitation on this subject is a very wholesome one, and is already producing some good effects, and among other small results we understand that the carpet-beating nuisance in the Strand Workhouse has been suppressed.

\section*{The Sanitary Improvement of Edinburgh.}

Our present energetic Lord Provost has set his heart upon lowering the death-rate of our metropolis, and his panacea for this is to drive streets through the most crowded parts of it, opening them up and letting in both light and air, but lessening the house accommodation. This has already been tried on a great scale in Paris; we are not aware, however, of any great reduction of mortality in that city, and we are certain that all previous experiments in that way in Edinburgh, however they may have contributed to the amenity of the town, have had no appreciable effect on its death-rate. To open up the most crowded parts of the city may indeed be a very certain mode of shifting the higher rates of mortality from one district to another, but unless accompanied by other and more important improvements, will assuredly have but little effect in reducing the gross mortality. Overcrowding is unquestionably one great source of endemic disease and of the spread of contagious disorders, but overcrowding is not caused by narrow closes and lofty houses, closes and houses in which the predecessors of our present nobility and gentry lived long and happy.
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LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND.)

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The Lord Advocate has just introduced into Parliament a Lunacy Amendment Act, with the provisions and omissions of which it is desirable that our brethren should be acquainted in order that if necessary some sort of concurrent action may be brought to bear upon the Lord Advocate for the purpose of causing him to alter some of these provisions which are objectionable and to repair some of these omissions which are indispensable. In the first place, Clause XIV. gives to Parochial Boards the power of providing buildings and other accommodation for the insane pauper poor, to this course there cannot be any possible objection theoretically. A board which is capable of taking care of sane paupers is, or certainly ought to be capable of taking care of insane paupers. Practically, however, this was not found to be the case, and the misery and bad management of the lunatic pauper poor to this course there cannot be any possible objection theoretically. A board which is capable of taking care of sane paupers is, or certainly ought to be capable of taking care of insane paupers.

As medical men we have a deep interest in seeing that this movement is wisely directed; the heavy end of the burden falls upon us, not only in the loss of many promising lives by contagious diseases caught in the discharge of our duty, and caused by the failure of others to discharge theirs, but also in the money loss accruing to our profession by the inability of these many poverty-stricken wretches to discharge our legal claims—claims which all above the rank of paupers ought to be able to meet, and which in regard to all in that rank are met by the State. The amount of charity thus extorted from our pockets is perhaps not incalculable, but is certainly an amount contributed by no other profession or trade in the universe. We may not give it in money, but we give it in money’s worth, our time and skill—that whereby we live.

Not the least remarkable part of this peculiar crusade against the high mortality of Edinburgh is, that though we have a distinguished sanitary medical officer appointed and paid to look after the sanitary condition of the city, and who has displayed his fitness for his office by giving to the world an admirable volume upon that sanitary condition, yet, so far as we know, his opinion in regard to the probable sanitary results of the projected improvements has never been asked, and it has most certainly never been brought forward. Is it possible that the Lord Provost knows he is advocating a chimera, and that he fears to stultify himself and his conclusions by appealing to the only constituted and certainly the most competent authority upon the subject? Whatever the reason may be, this strange omission is not calculated to increase the confidence of the public in the soundness of his Lordship’s deductions or the probable advantage of his proposals.

LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Lord Advocate has just introduced into Parliament a Lunacy Amendment Act, with the provisions and omissions of which it is desirable that our brethren should be acquainted in order that if necessary some sort of concurrent action may be brought to bear upon the Lord Advocate for the purpose of causing him to alter some of these provisions which are objectionable and to repair some of these omissions which are indispensable. In the first place, Clause XIV. gives to Parochial Boards the power of providing buildings and other accommodation for the insane pauper poor, to this course there cannot be any possible objection theoretically. A board which is capable of taking care of sane paupers is, or certainly ought to be capable of taking care of insane paupers. Practically, however, this was not found to be the case, and the misery and bad management of the lunatic pauper poor to this course there cannot be any possible objection theoretically. A board which is capable of taking care of sane paupers is, or certainly ought to be capable of taking care of insane paupers. Practically, however, this was not found to be the case, and the misery and bad management of the lunatic pauper poor to this course there cannot be any possible objection theoretically. A board which is capable of taking care of sane paupers is, or certainly ought to be capable of taking care of insane paupers.

As medical men we have a deep interest in seeing that this movement is wisely directed; the heavy end of the burden falls upon us, not only in the loss of many promising lives by contagious diseases caught in the discharge of our duty, and caused by the failure of others to discharge theirs, but also in the
objection to a clause, the tendency of which will be to lighten the burdens of the ratepayers, and which is in so far an improvement on the present Act, as it prevents that being done, except in suitable circumstances, which can now be done in any circumstances on the authority of the Lunacy Board alone. Perhaps lunatic wards in poorhouses are a mistake, and we believe they are in all but very exceptional circumstances; nevertheless, in this respect, the Act as it now stands is more objectionable than this amendment.

Clause XVI. of the Bill allows lunatics to correspond privately with the Lunacy Board—their letters to be forwarded unpaid; this is already the law in England, but it is calculated to subvert the discipline of an asylum, and to foster distrust in the minds both of the patients and their relatives; it is therefore clearly no amendment, and decidedly objectionable. Moreover, to imagine the need for any such private communication, is not only to suppose the medical superintendents capable of neglect if not worse, but is also de facto an imputation of dereliction of duty on the Lunacy Board itself.

Clause XII. is also highly objectionable. This clause makes it incumbent on all persons in whose house lunatics may be temporarily placed, and who may derive profit from lodging them, to report their having such inmates to the Lunacy Board within fourteen days. Such an inquisitorial enactment would seriously interfere with the due professional treatment of many cases of slight temporary aberration of mind, in the course of which change of air and scene is often an important adjuvant, while this would, in many cases be decidedly objected to by the relatives if it could not be obtained without the publicity entailed by a notification to the Lunacy Board.

Moreover, this clause would completely prevent the sending of any one of the numerous sufferers from transient attacks of insanity to hydropathic or other sanitary establishments without exposing them to the misery, annoyance, and risk of aggravation from official inspection.

Section XIII. prohibits the retention by any one, in his own house, although not for gain, of any person believed to be insane, without an order from the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board; and if the Board have reason to believe that such person has been so compulsorily confined to the house after one year from the commencement of the malady, the Board are to be empowered to make such representations as will ensure the removal of such patient to an asylum. Some such modification of the present Act is certainly required to prevent the recurrence of such dreadful cases as that of the murder at the Grange, near Edinburgh, but to extend this clause and the power of the Board over every case in which temporary confinement may be deemed advisable, is surely as uncalled as it certainly is inquisitorial.

These are some of the most objectionable portions of the present Bill, while its good points are—first, that it facilitates the admission into asylums of patients presenting themselves voluntarily for that purpose; second, that it provides that in the case of private patients, neither of the two medical certificates necessary to procure the order from the Sheriff requisite for placing the patient in an asylum, shall be granted by any officer of the asylum in which the patient is to be placed; third, that the Sheriff's order shall not remain in force for longer than three years, after which the Medical Superintendent shall be required to grant a certificate on soul and conscience, and renewable annually, that the patient is unfit to be restored to liberty with due consideration to his own safety or the public welfare; fourth, there is also a provision that Parochial Boards may remove unrecovered patients, unless the Superintendent shall certify that they are dangerous, or for any other specific reason unfit to be discharged—a provision which ought to be extended to all lunatics, whether pauper or not, much inconvenience and danger to the public having been experienced by the removal of patients from asylums by their relatives long before they were safe to be at large.

Such are the main provisions of this Bill now before Parliament, and it behoves the members of our profession, each in his own sphere, to agitate for and against its satisfactory and objectionable clauses, inasmuch as what is favourable is for the good of their clients and their own comfort; while what is unfavourable will seriously interfere with the discharge of their duty to their patients. Our Colleges, as representing the heads of our profession, will no doubt take joint action in this matter, but the force and efficacy of that action will depend entirely upon the impetus given to it by the concurrent action of the whole body. In this as in everything else union is strength, and in nothing ought that unanimity to be more strenuously exerted than in endeavouring to repair the omission from this and all previous Acts of any clause bestowing protection upon medical men from those reckless and malicious prosecutions occasionally raised against them by lunatics who have in some manner escaped from restraint. So long as the law of Scotland is that any medical man who grants a certificate of a person's insanity, as required by law, is not a privileged defendant; and so long as a person who has been confined by a Sheriff's warrant in consequence of such certificate, is not required, when pursuing for damages to prove that the certificate was granted without probable cause—i.e., wilfully, falsely, or maliciously; just so long, the only safeguard against an annoying and ruinous prosecution will be to be found in steadily refusing to sign any such certificate. Every endeavour ought now to be made to get the Legislature, which requires of medical men the duty of signing certificates of lunacy, to give them protection in the discharge of that duty. We hold it to be incumbent upon the Legislature to do this, and if after fair representation it still refuses, we consider that the profession would be fully justified in adopting the favourite argument of the day, and striking work in regard to the matter of lunacy certificates.
LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND).

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DUBLIN HOSPITAL REPORTS AND CLINICAL LECTURES.

In order to the maintenance of a well-regulated arrange-
ment in this department of The Medical Press and Cir-
cular we have to request that in future all communica-
tions enclosing or concerning Hospital Reports or Clinical
Lectures may be addressed to Dr. Belcher at our office in
Lincoln-place (Dublin). As our space is limited, and is
not equal to the demands made on it at present in this Depart-
ment of the Journal, it is only necessary to say to those
gentlemen who so kindly second our efforts to advance the
more practical parts of our profession—that no undue
delay shall occur on our part in the publication of their
papers, lectures, or reports.

LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh held an
extraordinary meeting for the purpose of considering the
Lunacy Acts (Scotland) Amendment Bill, and agreed to
the following memorandum, a copy of which was sent
to all the Scotch Members of Parliament:

1. The College has no objections to the continuance of the
Lunacy Board for Scotland.

2. The College has great satisfaction in observing the
introduction of a clause for the purpose of facilitating the
admission of patients presenting themselves voluntarily
into asylums, the necessity for which was pressed on the
attention of Parliament by the College in 1864.

3. The College objects very strongly to clause xiv. of
the bill, which gives to parochial boards the power of pro-
viding buildings and other accommodation for the insane
pauper poor. The report of the Royal Commission on the
state of lunatics in Scotland gave ample proof of the
misery and bad management of such places. The reports
of the Commissioners both in Scotland and England are
full of statements opposed to them; large sums of money
have been advanced for the erection of commodious dis-
trict asylums, on the faith of the poorhouse wards for
lunatics having been abolished, and yet, this bill proposes
to return again to an obsolete system which has met with all
but universal condemnation.

4. The College is of opinion, and has already urged on
the attention of the legislature the necessity of extending the
provisions of clause ix. of the bill to all lunatics, whe-
ther pauper or not. Many of the fellows can testify to
great inconvenience and danger to the public being expe-
rrienced by the discharge of patients from asylums at the
request of their friends long before they can safely be
trusted at large.

5. The College objects to clause xvi. of the bill, which
allows patients to correspond privately with the lunacy
board. The College is of opinion that the existence of any
such law would foster distrust in the minds of patients
in an asylum, and would be very subversive of discipline.
The College earnestly treats the legislature to pause before it
enacts such a law.

6. The College also objects to clause xii. of the bill
which makes incumbent on all persons in whose house
lunatics may be temporarily placed, and who may derive
profit from lodging them, to report their having such in-
mates to the Lunacy Board within fourteen days. If this
laws is adhered to, there will be interference with the pro-
fessional treatment of a number of cases of slight and
temporary aberration of mind. In these cases change of
air and scene is often of importance in hastening recovery;
but these curative means, as in many cases, be ob-
ject to by the relatives, if they could not be enjoyed
without notification being made to the Lunacy Board.

* The opinion of the Commissioners both in Scotland and
England are printed in a separate paper to show how strongly
the workhouse system is condemned by them.

7. The College is of opinion that it is incumbent on the
legislature, which requires of medical men the duty of
signing certificates of lunacy, to give them some sort of
protection from vexatious actions by the families or
against them by lunatics, whose reason may have been only
partially or not at all restored. The College has no desire
to protect medical men who either through carelessness,
corruption, or malice, have signed certificates not borne
out by facts; but it is of opinion that no prosecution
should lie against a medical man unless the prosecutor is
obliged to prove that the certificate has been signed with
out probable cause—i.e., willfully, falsely, or maliciously.

If it be asked what protection the public have against
the improper signing of such certificates, the College would
point to section xxxviii. of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act
(Vict. 20 and 21 Vict., cap. lxxi.), which it is not proposed
to repeal, and which contains most stringent provisions,
which can be enforced under the penalties of fine or im-
prisonment, against any medical man who either carelessly
or falsely signs the certificate required by the Act.

The College begs to suggest the addition to the bill of
some such clause as the following:—

PROPOSED CLAUSE FOR THE PROTECTION OF MEDICAL
MEN FROM UNJUST PROSECUTIONS.

The 14th section of the Act 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 14,
is hereby repealed, except in so far as it repeals the 34th
sect. of the Act 20 and 21 Vict., sect. 71, and in lieu
thereof, any party applying to have any lunatic detained
in any asylum, lunatic ward of a poorhouse, or house duly
incorporated under the Lunatic Asylums, may present a
petition to the sheriff of the county where such lunatic
resides or may be found, or where the asylum, lunatic
ward, or house be situate to be subscribed by the party
applying for the same, accompanied by a statement of
particulars in the form of Schedule C to the Act 20 and 21
Vict., cap. 71, annexed, and setting forth the degree of
personal relationship of the party to the lunatic, and its
stands to such lunatic; and such sheriff shall thereupon
remit the said petition to two medical persons to be
named by him (such persons being registered practitioners
under the Medical Act), to see and examine the said
lunatic, and satisfy themselves as to the mental state or
capacity of such lunatic; and if such medical persons
shall be satisfied that the petition should be granted, they
shall report their opinion to the condition of the alleged
lunatic to the said sheriff, and the sheriff may thereupon
grant an order for the reception of the said lunatic into or
detention in the said asylum, lunatic ward, or house, or if
they shall think that the petition should not be granted,
they shall return the same to the sheriff, who shall refuse
the said petition, or make such other order as may appear
expedient, in the form of E to the said Act annexed, or as
near as may be to the terms of such form; provided that
the two medical persons shall have no immediate or
pecuniary interest in any asylum, lunatic ward, or house:
And no superintendent of any such public, private, or
district asylum or house, shall receive or detain any per-
son as a lunatic therein, unless there shall be produced to
him with such petition a certificate signed by the sheriff in
such order by the sheriff, dated within fourteen clear days
prior to the re-
ception of such lunatic; or if such order be granted by the
Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, within twenty-one clear
days prior thereto: Provided that the superintendent of
any public, private, or district asylum, may receive and
detain therein, for any period not exceeding three days,

* The law of Scotland in regard to actions against med-
cal men signing certificates of lunacy, is ruled in 1869 by
the decision of the judges in the cases of Strange v. Strange
(Report of Cases in Court of Session, second series, vol. xi.)
In that case it was ruled, that a medical man who grants a
certificate of a person’s insanity, as required by law, is not
a privileged defendant; and that a person who has been
granted a certificate of lunacy, in pursuance of damages, is
not obliged to prove that the certificate was granted without probable cause—i.e.,
willfully, falsely, or maliciously.
and without any order from the sheriff, any person as a lunatic whose case is duly certified to be one of emergency, by one medical person qualified as aforesaid; and no action at law shall lie against any medical person so acting, unless corrupt or malicious motives.

The sheriff shall fix the fee to be paid to such medical persons to whom the petition shall be remitted by him; and such fee shall be at once demanded for by the sheriff, and paid by the party applying.—In name and by authority, “John Smith, M.D., President.”

**RETRORSPET OF THE MEDICAL JOURNALS.**

April 28th.

The Medical Times and Gazette draws attention to Dr. Lankester’s statement in reference to the increase of infanticide; his arguments have been made use of by foreign authors, who have improved the occasion and exaggerated the crime by making the calculation for the whole English population, whereas Dr. Lankester’s figures where those furnished by a district in London. There is no more cause for alarm as the deaths from infantile convulsions, and our contempor-ary regrets the publication of a statement, which may be wrong, but which might furnish the idea to many imitators.

Mr. T. Spencer has found that black oxide of iron—magnetic oxide—is about the best purifier of water. The process only takes a few minutes, just the time it takes to filter through a layer of roughly powdered oxide a few inches thick; it is inexpensive and lasts for years; the proper method of preparation consists in roasting red hematite with saw-dust, in commerce it is known under the name of “magnetic carbide.” We cannot agree with the theory that it acts by converting oxygen into ozone; but it is an undoubted fact, that very impure water can be rendered sparkling, clear, and free from even soluble impurities by using this oxide.

Mr. Edwards, the surgeon of the Cardifl Workhouse, who was supposed to have been instrumental in causing the death of two inmates by the accidental administration of poison, has been exculpated from all blame, it having been discovered, on post-mortem examination, that the deaths resulted from natural causes.

An instance of resurrection has been performed in Manchester by the aid of local anaesthesia by Dr. Richardson’s method. The case of Casarea section in which the ether spray was used lately has turned out completely successful, the patient has returned to her friends.

A painful occurrence has occurred in St. George’s Hospital. The question has very properly been raised by the Board of Governors, whether the new system of nursing about to be introduced, should be carried on in connection with a religious sisterhood or purely on secular principles; a very warm discussion took place, in the middle of which Sir Frederick Roe died of apoplexy. This brings to mind the death of the famous Hunter, in 1793, in the very same place, under precisely similar circumstances, in the midst of a heated debate.

Dr. Richardson has lately described a new method of applying caustics and styptics to raw surfaces, in conjunction with the ether spray. He mentions two haemostatic ethers, one prepared by dissolving tannin in absolute ether and afterwards treating it with xyloidine; this he terms the xylo-styptic ether. The other is prepared by dissolving perchloride of iron in ether; this is termed the ferro-styptic ether, a caustic ether, which, by the combination of hydrofluoric acid with the ether. An ozonized ether when injected into an apartment in the form of spray, renders the atmosphere pure, and the presence of the ozone can be demonstrated by Schonbein’s test papers.

The clinical remarks by Dr. Barlow are most valuable on the subject of intestinal obstruction; his experience goes to prove that if the lesion exists, in the upper part of the bowel the pain will be more severe, the vomiting will come on much sooner after constipation, and in fact all the symptoms will be more acute and rapid than where the large intestine is the seat of the disease; but the principal point of diagnosis lies in the suppression of urine. When it occurs early, it is sure to mark the case as one of obstruction in the upper part of the small intestine. The explanation given is that the urine is not secreted, as there is no fluid in the alimentary canal retained long enough for the absorption of water into the circulation. He treats these cases with opium administered in full and repeated doses.

In alluding to the coming meeting of the General Medical Council, the British Medical Journal seems to regret the little good that has been effected by it, especially in the way of reforming our educational bodies.

Dr. McKeand of Manchester, publishes four cases in which he successfully removed a soft cataract by means of the suction curette.

A case of syphilis treated by syphilisation, under the direct superintendence of Professor Boeck himself, is reported by Mr. R. Dunn. The patient, however, died of the disease before a cure was effected.

The Lancet proceeds in a leader to review Dr. G. Johnson’s work on cholera, which has created so much noise in the medical world.

The post of physician to the Charter House, having become vacant by the death of Dr. Babington, the principal physicians are called on to send in their names.

Dr. G. Johnson’s lectures on dilatirn tremors are concluded. He does not approve of the digitalis treatment, and remarks that several cases of sudden death have been traced to its administration in large doses.

Dr. C. Fox draws attention to the sympathy existing between the auditory canal and the larynx. He sums up a very elaborate paper as follows:—

1. The sympathy between the ear and the larynx, as well as the stomach, has been long known, although the majority of recent writers seem to have overlooked it.

2. This sympathy is not manifested in every individual, but in about seventeen per cent., and seems to depend on a state of hyperesthesia of the nerve which supplies the auditory canal.

3. The nerve of the ear concerned in the production of this phenomenon cannot be a branch of the vagus, as Romberg and Toynbee have affirmed, but is in all probability a branch of the fifth cranial nerve.

4. This sympathy is an example of a reflected or sympathetic sensation, in which the connexion between the nerves concerned takes place in the nervous centre.

5. Cases occasionally occur where a cough is solely dependent on the existence of some source of irritation in the auditory canal.

6. The explanation of the sympathy between the ear and the larynx enables us to understand the mode in which pain of the ear becomes occasionally a symptom of a thoracic aneurism.

“One of my chief objects in bringing before the notice of my professional brethren this sympathetic connexion is to introduce to them what may be called an ear-cough, and to strongly advise them to examine the auditory canals in all cases of obstinate cough, whether chronic or not, for the more frequent causes of this symptom can be discovered.”

Mr. Munn of the Middlesex Hospital describes a new method of treating navi. He dissects up the skin and mucus in the form of a flap, and snips off with the scissors the dilated vessels, replacing the skin and applying pressure.

The journals allude to the formation of a sanatorium at Blackrock, a scheme which has been long talked of at St. Vincent’s Hospital. However Dr. Q. is wrong in stating that it is the first established in Ireland. The third report of the Convalescent Home will be found in Saunders’s Newsletter of April 30th.

A committee of the Lords of the Hou. Privy Council sat on Saturday, in the Council Chamber, Whitehall, on the subject of the cattle plague. The metropolitans showed a decrease during last week of twenty-two cases.
DR. RICHARDSON'S SPRAY AND CHLOROFORM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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DR. RICHARDSON’S SPRAY AND CHLOROFORM.

(Communicated.)

However desirable it may be to produce local anaesthesia during surgical operations, without inducing complete insensibility, thus avoiding any risk which attends the administration of the agents effecting the latter purpose, yet now, when Dr. Richardson’s spray has answered the most sanguine expectations formed of it as a local anaesthetic, it becomes a question whether chloroform is not a more humane anaesthetic. Since the first cultivation of surgery, many attempts have been made to produce insensibility to pain, and this had been done with a two-fold object. It is a well known fact that the idea of the surgeon’s knife is terrible, and that apprehension often causes mental suffering more excruciating in sensitive organizations than the actual application of the much-dreaded instrument. The mind plays an important part in sensitive. Sense and fright produce depressing effects on the body, and they require something to neutralize them. Hence we welcomed chloroform as an agent that subdued this mental torture, and the steps of the operation and all its details were performed while our patient lay in a state of profound stupor, dead—1st, alike to pain; and, 2nd, to perception of what was taking place.

Dr. Richardson’s spray causes less of sensation in the parts to which it is applied; but the mental faculties of the patient are not in abeyance, and the horror which the armamentarium of the surgeon inspires is not removed. The eyes may be bandaged, but imagination will conjure up pictures of the proceeding even more terrible than the reality.

These objections may be deemed pusillanimous, but that we have some grounds for them may be seen from the following case:—The operation was a minor one, cutting off a few warts from the penis. The patient was a young man whose manhood should have induced him to bear any pain and not shrinki like a woman, yet such a specimen of the genus homo was he, that when placed on the table he refused to allow it to be done, crying out for chloroform, until eventually, after some time was lost in striving to persuade him that he would not feel any pain, he was held vol et armis.

While the spray was being applied he continued his unavailing struggles, and it is now impossible to determine whether he cried from an over-excited imagination, actual pain of the operation, or from the coldness induced in such a sensitive organ as the penis by the action of the spray.

Being so long accustomed to the action of chloroform, it seems repugnant to our modern ideas to have to hold down a patient and be compelled to operate on a heaving struggling mass of humanity, when by a simple application we can subdue all muscular action, and operate calmly and leisurely, undeterred by cries or threes.

If we have such difficulty with a man, what must we expect with a female. We may anticipate hysterics and other disagreeable concomitants. We have offered these observations because the new agent is now on its trial, and its advantages and disadvantages must be fairly canvassed. It has the merit of ingenuity and is novel, but these are not sufficient recommendations for its superseding chloroform.

We have based our objections on the broad ground of the humanity of the two agents, but we have not entered into the question of whether it does deaden sensation in deep parts, whether its application does not cause as much pain as the knife, whether it is not an expensive operation owing to the price of ether; these points we have assumed as settled, and our arguments would apply equally well to the instrument devised by Mr. James Moore, at the end of the eighteenth century, for compressing the principal nerves and thus deadening sensation, had it been as successful as it was ingenious.

Correspondence.

—We are not to be assumed to agree with the views of our Correspondents whose communications we insert for the purpose of affording opportunity for the expression of all shades of opinion in things medical. Our revision of letters is, therefore, confined to the removal of statements or expressions which we consider unsuitable or irrelevant to the subject in hand.

ON THE SYSTEM OF MEDICAL ASSISTANTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—Were I to start with the assumption that the whole system of unqualified medical assistantship was radically wrong, such an assertion might be deemed too sweeping, as it has been so long sanctioned by the antiquity of time, and been virtually enrolled as a standard appurtenance of medical practice; yet this proposition would have some foundation in truth, if we consider the discontent which prevails amongst those concerned, if we reflect on the duties which those employed have to perform, and if we then contrast the qualifications which they possess to fit them for the manifold duties of the office.

While our Medical Council is striving to secure privileges to qualified men to suppress empiricism and elevate the status of the members of our Medical Corporation, their efforts are rendered nugatory, for medical assistants are bona fide practising beneath the agis of the protecting care of the general practitioners of England.

This is one flaw in the system, and this must affect qualified men, for while principals can obtain unqualified assistants for salaries which are fit only for servants, they will not give possessors of diplomas adequate remuneration for their labour. It is a question of political economy. There is a demand and a supply, and owing to the number of unqualified assistants in the market, prices must remain at a low ebb until the spurious article is discovered, or until some crisis takes place.

When we consider the duties of the assistant, they resolve themselves into dispensing and compounding prescriptions, visiting, vaccinating, attending midwifery, accidents, &c., filling up the gap in the absence of the principal, and thus excluding the neighbouring practitioner. This last duty is a very important one, and oftentimes a hard-struggling young practitioner, an M.D., M.R.C.S., finds, to his chagrin, when called to a case of emergency, that Dr. ——’s assistant is there, and, owing to professional etiquette, he is obliged to retire.

In these varied avocations are concentrated all the functions of a medical man; and then let us turn to the qualifications of those who perform these important duties.

Very often they are gentlemen who have never entered an hospital or attended lectures—assistants pur sang—but who have served an apprenticeship in the country, or men of one, two, or three years’ standing at a medical school; and, surely, such a training is not a fitting criterion for such a post. Thrown into this position, they are obliged to make a little knowledge go a far way, to have the manners of gentlemen, and to dress as gentlemen—in fact, to ape the medical man; while they are snubbed by their employers, in receipt of salaries which barely maintain them, and involved in an everlasting cycle of employment, which allows them scarcely
an hour's rest. _Their position is a false one._ Hence the dis-
content which so widely prevails, the bickerings and the unpleasan-
teness, the mutual complaints of principal and assistant; so that, in the words of one of our principal medical agents, "no unqualified man, unless he has a blot on his escutcheon, is willing to accept the situation."

The principal who looks after his institution's interests is willing to avail himself of their services, as he can palm them off on his patients, who are ignorant of what a diploma is, and are content if he is sent by their family doctor; but he cannot treat them as a fellow practitioner, for they are but the jackal attending upon the lion.

It is a pity that their position is not a better one, for many a student, a gentleman by education, &c., feels himself compelled, through the res augusta domers, to intermit his studies and rusticate for a time, yet cannot do so without a sense of degradation. We have yet to learn that to toil honestly for money in other departments, whether of profession or trade, is degrading; why, then, is it so in this case? But yet it is considered so.

"Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Assistants cannot be blamed for being placed in this false position; it is those who have thus exposed them are deserving of censure.

This subject, in the interest of the qualified medical men who accept situations, would be well worthy of the attention of the Medical Council. The system could be changed with mutual advantage to all interested. The legitimate duty of the unqualified assistant should be confined to compounding and dispensing. Thus his position would be defined, they could not receive a lower salary than they have at present, and they would not be the drudges they are, and the holders of diplomas would thus receive more fitting salaries, as the competition would be lessened.

Some change should take place. It but requires the ampu-
tating knife to sever the unhealthy parts, and restore the whole to health and vitality.—I am yours,

A Late Assistant.

**THE EXAMINATION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR,—Your sense of justice will induce you to give me an opportunity of freeing myself from the accusations of falsehood with which "L.R.C.S.I." has sought to brand me.

"L.R.C.S.I." asserts that I stated that there are no grinders in Edinburgh; that no students grind for that licence; that no man ever goes in for the examinations of the Irish College without grinding; and that the examination in Edinburgh is not reputed to be easier than that of the Dublin College of Surgeons. Allow me to say that I made no such statements as these, and that if "L.R.C.S.I." once more will refer to my letter he will see that I did not.

Had I asserted the above, I would probably be guilty of making erroneous statements; but what I did say was, that I did not know of any grinders in Edinburgh, that I never knew of a student to grind for the Edinburgh qualification, and I expressed a curiosity to see the student who would face the examination of the Irish College without grinding. As to saying that the examination of the Edinburgh College is not reputed to be easier than that of the Dublin College, I cannot find in my letter where I asserted this.

I am not inclined without a word of advice to "L.R.C.S.I.;" it is this—that when he again pretends to criticize, he should take heed that what he sets forth as quotations, be so in reality, and not the contortions of his own fancy.—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

A Student.

[Certainly the statements attributed to our correspondent, and those which he confesses to, are distinct without differ-

cence. What is the difference between a student (who was supposed to be informed before he wrote) stating that there were no grinders or grinders, and that he did not know of any? He has received a just rebuke for his ignorance of facts.—Ed. M. P. & C.]

**SAVORY AND MORE'S SNAKE HEART SYRINGE FOR ENEEMA AND UTERINE INJECTION.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—The work of this instrument, and description, appeared in the _Lancet_ of 31st March, and the following week there was a letter from a Surgeon showing that the instrument is not new, but is identical with that known as Higginson's, except that the barrel is elliptical instead of cylindrical. These instruments are not, in my opinion, good, inasmuch as it is impossible to eject the whole of the fluid which runs out after use, and making a slop. Is it fair or right to represent an old and inefficient instrument as a new invention and an improvement? I think not; and doubt if Messrs. Savory and Moore will add to their reputation by this last idea of theirs.—I am your obedient servant,

M.D.

**THE LIQUOR ATROPINE.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—Will you allow me to call the attention of your readers to the liquor atropine of the present Pharmacopia? I have recently employed it on two occasions, and an extremely acute attack of inflammation of the eye was the result in each instance.—I am, &c.,

J. G. HILDEGE.

7, Upper Merrion-street, 26th April.

**Parliamentary Intelligence.**

**HOUSE OF LORDS.—April 24th.**

Lord Redesdale, in moving to refer the West Middlesex Water Bill to a Committee of the whole House, called attention to the increasing quantities of water annually withdrawn from the Thames by water companies, and suggested that new districts should be required to obtain their supplies from other sources.

**April 25th.**

**SMALL-POX IN THE ROYAL NAVY.**

The Earl of ELLANDROGH requested to see by that morning's intelligence from India that her Majesty's ship _Oceana_ had put into Bombay with 175 men ill on board from small-pox. He wished to know what precautions were established to prevent small-pox in the Royal Navy? Mr. G. Jervoise said the regulation in force was that no one should be received on board the Royal navy who either was not vaccinated or who refused to be vaccinated. Where vaccination was necessary it was performed as speedily as circumstances would permit. With regard to the _Oceana_ it is possible the disease was introduced by some culxes taken on board; and his information was to the effect that the disease had shown itself in a very mild form, and was not likely to extend.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 19th.**

**THE CHOLERA.**

Sir J. C. Jervoise asked whether the attention of the medi-
cal officer of the Privy Council had been directed to a state-
ment that the Emperor and Empress of the French had visited the cholera hospitals in Paris, and that M. Gustave Girard had made experiments in demonstration of the non-
fectious nature of the cholera.

Mr. Bates said the attention of the medical officer of the Privy Council, along with the rest of the public, had been attracted to the act of courage and humanity performed by the two illustrious persons mentioned; and the medical officer was also aware of the very daring experiments which had been made by M. Gustave Girard; but in spite of those experiments it was by no means established that cholera was non-infectious. On the contrary, the precautions which were being at present taken by the French Government in
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CONCERNING THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

APRIL 29TH.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BILL.

Lord C. PAGET brought up the report of the select committee on the Contagious Diseases Bill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

CONTAGION OF CHOLERA.

The Epidemiological Society has issued the following letter addressed to the profession:

"London, March 1866.

Sir,—In the event of an outbreak of cholera in this country, the first practical question for the consideration of the profession will be, how to make adequate provision for the reception and treatment of patients, as a poor-wide-spread importance of the disease; and what kind of accommodation should be provided, as most calculated for the benefit of the patients, and least likely to endanger the public health. The pulpit will naturally look for some expression of opinion on so important a subject as this, from a study and experience of the disease, may be in a position to give the results of their practical knowledge. The President and Council invite your attention to the three following questions, and will feel much obliged if you will favour them, at your earliest convenience, with your answers.

1. Can persons suffering from cholera be admitted into the ordinary wards of general hospitals or infirmaries without danger to the health of other patients?

2. Should patients be admitted into special wards, set apart for the disease, in general hospitals and infirmaries, without undue risk of the extension of the malady to the other inmates of the institution and their ordinary attendants?

3. Do you deem it necessary that special hospitals should be provided for the reception of persons attacked with cholera? and that such persons should not, on any conditions, be admitted into general hospitals or infirmaries?

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST AN AMATEUR PRESCHRIBER.

Mr. Taylor, coroner, resumed an inquest on Tuesday, at the Cooper's Arms Inn, Wakefield, relative to the death of Mr. Joseph Newsome, innkeeper, who had been poisoned under unusually distressing circumstances. Mr. Newsome for some weeks past had been suffering from a bad cold, which caused him very restless and uncomplacent, and on Saturday night he was talking to the company at his bar about the trouble his illness gave him, and a young man named Rigg went away, saying that he would get him some medicine. He returned with a bottle containing about six ounces of a light-coloured watery fluid, and told Newsome to take half that night, and half the next morning. Newsome followed the instructions given, became very drowsy, wandered very much, and after so dangerous a night, Mr. Kemp, Surgeon, was sent for. The doctor, however, arrived too late to be of any service, the deceased shortly afterwards undergoing every symptom of death from the effects of a narcotic poison. A chemist and druggist named Danouen stated that Rigge came into his shop on Saturday, and asked for five or eight grams of quinine and six or eight drachms of opium. Witness told Rigg that half a drachm was a full dose under ordinary circumstances, but in such cases as delirium tremens a medical man might administer more. Rigge said the person for whom he wanted the medicine was labouring under some such complaint, and the witness added two and a-half drachms of handumum to the quinine, and filled the bottle up with water. At Rigge's request he put a label on the bottle, giving directions for its use. The witness then took a quarter of the contents, and told him to drink off half. As required, the statement of Rigge that the person for whom he intended the potion was suffering from delirium tremens, it was proved that Mr. Newsome had had nothing but tea and coffee on Saturday, and had not tasted three glasses of small beer or spirits for a month. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Rigg, but the coroner admitted him to bail.

RETENTION OF MENTAL VIGOUR IN OLD AGE.

Dr. Forsyth Winslow, in a letter to the Pall Mall Gazette, mentions the following, among other instances, of the retention of mental vigour at advanced years:

"Lord Eldon died at the age of eighty-six. He remained in full enjoyment of his wonderful intellect until shortly before his death. Lord Kenyon lived to the age of seventy. The twisters of the House of Commons are up to the last moment unimpaired. Lord Stowell lived to the age of ninety, when his intellect was vigorous to the last. Lord Mansfield died at the advanced age of eighty-nine in full and unclouded vigour of intellect. A few days before this illustrious judge passed into eternity he himself asked his gentleman who was present to the meaning of the word 'psephismata,' which occurred in Burke's celebrated work on the French Revolution. The answer was that it was a misprint for 'sophismata.' No! exclaimed Lord Mansfield, 'psephismata is right.' He then, without the slightest difficulty, quoted from memory a passage from Demosthenes in illustration of the fact. Dr. Johnson died at seventy-five. His last work, the 'Lives of the English Poets,' was written only three years before his death. Chaucer lived to the age of seventy-two, with an intellect in full vigour. Sir E. Coke died at eighty-two. The last few days of his life were spent in revising his numerous works, preparatory to their publication. Sir Isaac Newton published the third edition of his 'Principia,' with a new preface, at the age of eighty-three. The great Locock died at seventy-three, showing no decay of intellect. He was actively engaged in literary composition up to a few days of his death. Cheriubini continued brilliant in conversation at the age of eighty. Goss composed a 'Te Deum' at seventy-eight. Cornelle at the age of seventy exhibited no failure of intellect. Waller composed when he was past eighty a beautiful poem, entitled 'A P蒸uce of the Ruin of the Turkish Empire.' Titian continued to exercise his marvellous powers as an artist up to the age of ninety-six, when suddenly he died of the plague at Venice. Benvenuti, West painted his celebrated 'Death on the Pole Horse,' said to have been his best work, at the age of ninety. At the age of eighty-three Cumberland, the Bishop of Peterborough, stalked and mastered critically Dr. Wilkins' 'Coptic Testament.' Handel made his last public appearance at the advanced age of seventy-five. Lord Lyndhurst, who has not long passed away, has adorned every debate with the most profound wisdom and judicial eloquence that has never been surpassed. That great law lord lived to the age of ninety; he wrote a tercet upon his ninetieth year, addressed their lordships in a speech that riveted their attention for more than an hour in the most perfect cleanness."

Medical News

The chola has made its appearance at St. Brienne, in Brittany.

Mr. J. W. CLARK, M.A., Fellow of Trinity, has been elected Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge.

The Sanitary Conference at Constantinople has decided that lazarettos shall be established in the vicinity of certain towns in Asia Minor. One of these lazarettos is to be built on an island near Smyrna.

An official notice has been published at Manchester ordering all dogs to be confined from the 23rd inst. to the 1st of October, and attaching a penalty to the non-observance of the order.

At a meeting of the guardians of St. George's, Hanover square, held the other day, the appointment of Mr. H. B. Farnall, C.B., together with Dr. Smith, to visit and report upon the state of the metropolitan infirmaries was dis-cussed at great length, all present being in favour of the appointment of Dr. Smith and against that of Mr. Farnall.

NORTHERN COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a Northern Counties Lunatic Asylum for Idiots was held on Monday, at the Town Hall, Manchester. It was stated that the total sub-
scriptions already received toward the institution amounted to £27,000, and £30,000 would be required. The subscriptions from this city amount at present to about £2000.—Manchester Courier.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—We understand that Dr. Willshire is likely to resign in June next the office of Senior Assistant-Physician, as he returns to his living in this hospital. In that case Dr. Frederick Headlam will fill the place, and the vacancy thus created will have to be filled up. Dr. Julius Pollock and Dr. Tilbury Fox are spoken of as likely to become candidates for the post.—Lancet.

THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL CONGRESS FOR 1866.—Professors von Jäger, senior, Art, and Gutz, as the official managers of the next Congress, to be held in Vienna, have issued a circular to the opticians of all countries, assuring them that a rich material awaits their inspection at Vienna, where every attempt will be made to render their stay profitable and agreeable. The first general meeting of the Congress will take place August 25th, at the Academy of Sciences.

A Committee which was appointed some weeks since to consider the question of nursing in St. George's Hospital have selected the sisters of St. Peter's Home to undertake the duty, and have assigned the following reasons for their choice:—1. The vicinity of St. Peter's Home to the hospital, and the intimate acquaintance which is enjoyed by the sisters and the medical staff; in fact, several of the sisters has, in the course of the recent inquiries obtained; 2. That St. Peter's Home has no other charge of public nursing to threaten with or conflict with their attention to their duties at St. George's Hospital; 3. That the house is admirably situated within the City, and is not so distant as in some other cases; 4. That St. Peter's Home is under the personal and immediate direction of the Bishop of London, without whose sanction nothing is done or undertaken, and that the Bishop has written under his own hand to a member of the committee to recommend the sisters.

This unlucky Vaccination Bill falls in a twofold aspect. It leaves the population as much as ever at the risk of the epidemic and infective lymph. The supposition that the lymph be pure, makes no proper provisions for its employment. It allows a minimum of remuneration to the operation, which is tolerably sure to be the maximum in practice, and which will thus perpetuate the present system of under-payment. Medical men are among the most philanthropic of our race; but there is reason to fear that the present inadequate scale of payment, coupled with other drawbacks, leads to a very slovenly performance of a highly important public function. How else are we to account for the circumstance that in the course of the recent inquiries out of half a million of vaccinated children who underwent examination only one in eight was found to be perfectly vaccinated, and that in more than one-fourth of the cases the vaccination had been of a very inferior order? The poor-law reports of 1862, as cited by Sir R. Peel, show that out of 702,181 children born in that year, only 437,093 were successfully vaccinated. At this rate vaccination is little better than a farce.—Standard.

CLARE COUNTY ASYLUM.—This building, in common with the majority of those in Ireland the purpose of which is similar, has been erected on a site selected for its salubrity. The property is situated about a mile and a half from the town of Ennis, at the northern side of the town. The building faces the south, towards which the ground slopes gently. The whole number of patients for which accommodation is provided is 200; and twenty-five feet superficial are provided for the different rooms for each patient, and fifty feet superficial in the dormitories. The ceilings being twelve feet in height. The amount of the present contract, exclusive of boundary-wall, gate and other lodges, farm offices, baths, water-closets and system of drainage, is £40,000; but it is stipulated that when these additional works are completed, the total cost will amount to £55,000. It is expected that the whole will be completed within a year from the present date.—Builder.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The accounts of the British Museum have been laid before Parliament as usual. Professor Owen reports the acquisition of 50,492 specimens in the departments of natural history; room has been made for the exhibition of a selection from them, but the bulk have been stored for exhibition and scientific applications when the required space may be obtained. Dr. Gray reports the acquisition of specimens which serve to show the changes that take place in the gradual development of the structures of animals, while some exceptions are made of slight differences which exists between allied species that belong to closely connected localities, thus exhibiting to students the variations which occur under these circumstances, which is a question of much interest and much discussion in scientific circles. The departments of minerals and of the course of the year. The mineralogical department secured the collection of Colonel de Kokskarow, the most important addition to this department since the purchase of the Allan-Grant collection in 1850. The minerals are especially the varieties of Russian, and in particular of Siberian, minerals, which form the greater part of it. Such minerals are always difficult to obtain beyond the limits of the Russian empire. The topazes are especially splendid. The most noticeable acquisition is the collection of meteorites accredited to it in the past year by the arrival from Melbourne of the great mass of meteoric iron found at Cranbourne, near that city, and known in the colony as the "Bruce meteorite."

VACCINATION.—To prevent the chance of a syphilitic vaccination, Dr. Pacchiotti recommends the following precautions: 1. Exercise care in the preparation of the lymph; 2. Try to learn the state of the parents' health. 3. Choose, in obtaining the lymph, such children as have passed the fourth or fifth month, as hereditary syphilis, in general, appears before that age. 4. Do not use lymph after the eighth day of the existence of the vesicle, as the lymph on the ninth and tenth days becomes dull by mixture with pus, which latter may be of an infectious nature. 5. In taking the lymph with the lancet, avoid hemorrhage, as there is less danger with pure and transparent lymph. 6. Do not vaccinate too many children from the same supply.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEFICENT COLLEGE.—Yesterday evening the anniversary festival of this institution was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. Sir William Fergusson presided, and was supported by the presence of the most eminent surgeons and physicians in London; indeed, a list of those entitled by distinction to mention would read like a page from the Medical Directory. The dinner, which was provided by Messrs. Willis, was on a most liberal scale and admirably served. At its conclusion, and after the usual routine toasts had been given and warmly acknowledg'd by the company, the President of the College, in his address, spoke of the Medical Benevolent College, and in doing so referred to the report of the institution which was distributed about the room, and which, as is generally the case in these charities, afforded the strongest proofs not only of the usefulness of the establishment, but also of the fact that it is attended with the greatest success. The College was founded, or rather first commenced, in 1851, as an asylum for medical gentleman who, from ill-health, want of professional success, or other adverse influence, had sunk into poverty, and for the widows who may be in perilous circumstances. The Medical Benevolent Society, in which the College is now carrying out are threefold—first, to maintain an asylum in which a hundred pensioners, who must be duly qualified medical men, or their widows, are provided with rooms and with incomes graduated according to their necessities; the second object is to provide a school in which a liberal education is given to 200 boys, the sons of doctors, at least 40 of whom are maintained entirely at the expense of the College, while the remainder are charged at the lowest rate found to be practicable; the third and last benevolent object of the College is the provision of occasional pecuniary assistance to medical gentlemen in distressed circumstances, or to their families, when such assistance can be granted without detriment to the asylum or school, which is ever regarded as the principal object of this charity. The expenses at the present moment are £25,000, and the cost of the pensioners, each of whom is provided with three comfortably furnished rooms, an ample annual allowance of coal, and £21 a year in money. The full complement of 200 boys are within the school, and in addition to these three hundred day scholars who receive all the advantages of a first-class education on payment, but who are not necessarily the sons of medical men. The Council are, however, earnestly desirous of increasing the number of foundation scholars and of placing their maintenance and those of the students among a footing independent of the somewhat precarious support of
annual subscriptions. To this end they appeal to the public on behalf of a class of professional men from whom the country derive so much advantage at so little cost, and who, with so little regard to aggrandizement, and under so heavy a load of responsibility and actual danger to themselves and their families, do so much good almost unknown and almost unrequited. Sir William Fergusson brought these points of the report briefly but strongly before the guests. The best proof of the success of his appeal is to be found in the fact that between £700 and £7500 was at once subscribed in the report to be placed at the disposal of the management for the maintenance of the charter of the charity.

The Italian Government has organized a complete system of meteorological observations, according to the system of the late Admiral Fitzroy.

The Abbe Moigno has issued a French translation of Professor Tyn dall's discourse on "Radiation;" and of Dr. Hofmann's lectures on "The Combining Power of Atoms."

The county population of England and Wales, exclusive of cities and boroughs, at the 1861 census was 11,427,755.

The Abbe Moigno has issued a French translation of Professor Tyn dall's discourse on "Radiation;" and of Dr. Hofmann's lectures on "The Combining Power of Atoms."

The annual meeting of the association was held on the 17th inst., when the Bishop of Manchester took the chair. From the report read by the secretary (Dr. Morgan) it appears that the rural fair never ceases, while the number in the cities has fallen off on the increase. 3788 cases are reported in public practice, mostly typhus; the deaths being one in eleven, or in true typhus one in six. Mr. W. Fairbairn, Rev. Canon Richmond, Rev. J. D. Kelly, Dr. Noble, and other gentlemen are engaged in the Corporation of Manchester and the efforts of the association for their practical measures to improve the condition of the poorer classes.


A return has just been published of the acreage of commons and open spaces near London. There are 38,458 acres of these kinds of land within the twenty-five miles radius of the city, and of this latter portion of the home counties the apportionment is as follows: Twenty-five miles radius—Essex, 3740 acres; Hertford, 477 acres; Kent, 1568 acres; Middlesex, 2218 acres; Surrey, 2955 acres; Twenty-five miles radius—Berks, 2 acres; Buckingham, 1022 acres; Essex, 3788 acres; Hertford, 3912 acres; Kent, 2001 acres; Middlesex, 2264 acres; Surrey, 22,557 acres.

The BETHNAL-GREEN GUARDIANS and the POOR-LAW BOARD.—The Guardians of Bethnal-green have at last come to what they look upon as a final settlement of the matter connected with the late official inquiry at that workhouse with respect to the sudden deaths of aged pauper inmates. The report of the committee of inquiry is to the effect, that one of the cases a named Robert Scollay was admitted on an order, and was handed over by the official at the gate to a pauper warden. Neither the paid nor the pauper official gave or saw that the newly-admitted inmate had the necessaries to which he was entitled, nor was his condition reported to the master, and in the morning he was found to be dead. A coroner's jury blamed the workhouse administration, and the Poor-law Board's inquiry proved that there had been gross neglect in the case, for the paid official at the gate gave evidence showing that the necessary necessaries as beef-tea and stimulants were to be obtained in the workhouse after a certain hour in the evening. The judgment of the Poor-law Board was that the paid official, Cardwell, should be called upon to resign, or that he should be dismissed after the usual warning. The guardians, on having this communicated to them, referred the matter back to the Poor-law Board, desiring to be informed on what grounds the recommendation was made, to which the Poor-law Board replied by referring to the previous communication. This answer was received by the guardians with some merit, and they agreed to pass on to the "next business," thus declining to carry out the judgment of the central authority.

SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The election of honorary medical officers took place on the 17th inst., when Mr. H. S. Taylor, Dr. J. B. Burt, and Mr. R. Backhouse were appointed; the assistant honorary medical officers, Mr. J. Morton, Mr. T. Butler, and Mr. Schollick, having been elected three weeks previously.

NORTHERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.—An influential meeting was recently held in the Town Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of an asylum for the education of idiotic and imbecile children and young persons. The Mayor, Mr. Boker, took the chair. Dr. De Vitre and Mr. Harrison, from Lancaster, attended to give explanations of the scheme, which was stated to have been formed in sympathy with the views of Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, who on this occasion could not be present. The Bishop of Manchester, Sir E. Armitage, and Mr. Hugh Mason expressed sanguine expectations of the advantages of the plans of the promoters. Mr. Ferney, Rev. A. A. Wharram, Rev. J. Robinson, and Mr. W. H. Wood proposed resolutions which were strongly supported, and a handsome subscription was announced. The amount from Manchester alone was above £2000. The institution is planned on the Pavilion principle, for accommodating 300 inmates, but is to be continued with 200, the remaining accommodation to be extended when required.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having graciously signified his intention to visit the College, on Thursday next, the 3rd of May, at four o'clock, the President, Council, and Fellows will assemble at the College, at a quarter to four o'clock, on that day, to receive his Excellency on his arrival.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED AND METEOROLOGY DURING THE Week ending Saturday, April 21, 1866, in the following large Towns:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Boroughs, etc.</th>
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<th>Registered Deaths</th>
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At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29-944 in. The barometrical reading decreased from 30-13 in. on Sunday to 29-02 in. on Thursday. The general direction of the wind was W. and E. W. B. W. The average weekly numbers of births and deaths in each of the above and 601 other towns for the week of population from the middle of the 10 years 1851-60 to the present time.

1. The mean temperature at Greenwich during same week was 47-6 deg.
Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

**BIRTHS.—LONDON.**

Baines.—On April 22, at Holly House, Mortlake, the wife of W. B. Bains, Esq., of a son.

Duk.—On April 18, at Clapham, Onslow-gardens, the wife of Matthew Bains, M.D., of a son.

**PROVINCIAL.**

Marshall.—On April 23, at Holy House, Mortlake, the wife of W. B. Marshall, M.B., of a son.

Elliston.—On April 16, at Ipswich, the wife of W. A. Elliston, M.D., of a daughter.

**IRELAND.**

Waller.—On April 17, at Mullingar, the wife of W. Wallis, Surgeon 12th Dcbet Battalion, of a son.

**SCOTLAND.**

Balvoge.—On May 18, Lyndoch-place, on the 21st inst., Mrs. George W. Balfour, of a son.

**MARRIAGES.—ENGLAND.**


Cotter.—On the 17th inst., in Westminster-parish, Oxford-street, Mary Cotter, daughter, to Dr. Greig, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

Folke.—On the 18th inst., at Hanley, Staffordshire, the wife of W. Folke, F. R. C. S. E., of a daughter.

**DEATHS.—LONDON.**

Mortimer.—On April 21, at 40, Cranley-place, Onslow-gardens, the wife of W. R. Mortimer, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

**IRELAND.**

Walker.—On April 18, at Croydon, Surrey, the wife of H. Townend Whiting, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of a daughter.

**SCOTLAND.**

Barrie.—On May 18, Lyndoch-ridge, on the 21st inst., Mr. George W. Balfour, of a son.

**Medical Diary of the Week.**

**Wednesday, May 2.**

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—7 p.m. Community Meeting. Dr. R. Bennett, "On certain Derrangements of the Nervous System occasioned by Shock, especially in reference to Railway Accidents."

OBSERVATION SOCIETY OF LONDON.—7 p.m. Special Meeting of Council.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—8 p.m. Professor Huxley, "On the Methods and Results of Ethology."

HARTIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—8 p.m. Mr. Berkeley Hill, "On a Case of Empyema with Fistulous Openings, cured by repeated Excavations of the Sinus."

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF LONDON.—8 p.m. Dr. E. Percival Wright, F.L.S., "On Scolopella poll (Tommasi) Ep."

FRIDAY, May 4.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Prof. Abel, "On Substitutes for Guncowder."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—4 p.m. Mr. J. W. Miller, "On the Methods and Results of Ethology."

**Books Received.**


**Contribution to Practical Medicine and Surgery, including the Production of Local Anesthesia by Intense Cold. By Dr. Arnott. Second Edition. London: Churchill and Sons.**


It has been supposed by some that the pestilential diseases of ancient times, sometimes appearing as panademics, have found in modern times an analogue in our typhus—that, in other words, typhus is the plague of our clime.

There seems to be much probability in this opinion, for we find the diseases being generated under similar circumstances. A reference to the work of Sir William Jenner, the great historian of the epidemics of the middle ages, will sufficiently show you that the events which preceded the black death or the great mortality were such as, in a modified degree, preceded the epidemics of typhus in modern times, and even in this country. I have before stated that in the earliest periods no attempt was made at classification of fevers, but the accurate observers of ancient days soon became convinced of the fact that some fevers were produced by overcrowding and destitution, and that they were communicable from the sick to the healthy; moreover, that they presented characters which caused them to designate this class by the name of "continued fevers," whereas others, which were not produced by famine or overcrowding, and which were not contagious, exhibited a train of symptoms which seems to be sufficiently different, and which, by their insidious manner of intermittent. There does not appear to be any doubt that these two great classes of fevers existed from the most remote periods, and that the first has been the great scourge of our race at different epochs of the world.

There is no ground for supposing that the third great class of fevers existed in early times—I allude to the manufacture for eruptions. Kraeber has hazarded the opinion that variola and some bubonic plague, or pestilential typhus, was the disease described by Thucydides.

To come down to comparatively modern times, we find Sydenham, in his chapter on epidemic diseases, describes a fever which he terms pestilential fever, and which he says he will not definitely pronounce whether the name of plague be properly given to it, but that when once attacked by the true and undoubted plague presented the same concurrence of symptoms.

In the nosology of Sauvage, we find fevers thus classified—"Febres continuas," febræ remittentes, and febræ intermittentes—and under the head phlegmasius exanthematicus in addition to the eruptive fevers, we find pestis.

Fever not being symptomatic of any local lesion, have been designated by the labelling of fevers, to distinguish them from the pyrexia or the febrile state found in connexion with some local affections.

Cullen, by dividing continued fevers into syphoch, synochus, and typhus, has given rise to much confusion.

The division of fevers into specific and non-specific is founded on the nature of the cause. In the first, the disease arises from the absorption of a poison; in the second, it is produced by some accidental exposure to the heat of the sun, or it may be, the consequence of fatigue or indisposition in food.

We may get an idea of what is meant to be conveyed by the term specific from a variety of examples which are familiar. The saliva of a rabid dog is capable of producing a disease by its specific action, so is the pus taken from a small-pox pustule; whereas neither in latter case do we find any appreciable difference from saliva and pus which do not contain any morbid agent.

There is no more interesting subject than a consideration of the effects produced by the absorption of some poisons. The selection which they exercise, too, is most extraordinary. You are no doubt acquainted with the specific effects of lead upon the muscles, or I should rather say on the effusions of fluid which are produced by the action of poisons in producing caries of the maxillary bone. I might multiply illustrations, but our business to-day is with fevers. I cannot, however, refrain from calling your attention to a new disease which has for its cause the absorption of sulphur of carbon. The symptoms of this disease manifest themselves in persons employed in the manufacture of vulcanized india-rubber.
In some instances, then, we have a morbid agent cognizable by the senses exercising its specific effects on the system, in others we can only judge of its existence by its specific effects. Fevers are produced frequently by material poisons introduced sometimes with intent, as in the case of the poison of small-pox, but in the greater number of instances the poison is conveyed from the sick to the healthy through the medium of the atmosphere.

The fevers which we meet in the wards of our hospital are in general produced by the absorption of a specific poison which exercises its influence in different ways; the poison of typhus, in producing a disease easily recognized by its general characters; the poisons of small-pox, scarlatina, and measles, by inducing a fever with characteristic eruption; and the poisons of typhus, by excluding the fever, by means of a specific inflammation of the intestines—a disease totally different and easily distinguished from non-specific enteritis.

The continued fevers of our own country to which allore
I wish to direct your attention at present have been classed under the head of "morbid contagion," excluding simple fever, the degree of communicability differing in a re- markable manner.

The terms "contagion" and "infection" have frequently been used indifferently, as if they conveyed precisely the same meaning, and much inconvenience has hence arisen. So much has this been felt that it has been proposed to use the word "communicable" as including both. Some would confine contagion to the transmission of a morbid affection from a diseased to a healthy subject; one or more persons; by means of a material principle, the product of a specific elaboration. In illustration of what many understand by infection, the effect of marsh effluvia on the body may be cited. Numerous are the instances in which we are utterly unable to determine the manner in which diseases admitted by produced by the absorption of a poison are contracted. This is not only true of fever but of many other diseases. We are frequently required to assume that the poison is taken by a human subject which have come under my notice in this hospital. Here is an accurate drawing of the appearance presented by a man who was the subject of this loathsome disease; the most searching inquiry failed to discover that he had come into communication ever so remote with a diseased horse.

To satisfy myself that I was labouring under true glanders I resolved of the matter to be introduced into the system of a horse by inoculation of the Schnedierian membrane. In some days the horse showed that he had imbibed the poison, and he ultimately died of the disease. You may observe that the lungs of the horse present the same morbid appearance—viz., putridulent depots, which are observed in those of man.

Inconnexion with this I may observe that the disease is occasionally transmitted in a most extraordinary and unexpected manner. Trousseau tells us of a young woman who was received into the Necker Hospital, in Paris, presenting all the symptoms of glanders; she had never had anything to do with horses, nor had she any communica- tion with persons who had, but she was employed in plaiting horse hair, which had been imported from Buenos Ayres, and it was believed that the germ of the contagion had resided in the hair which came from South America.

That the tenacity of some morbid poisons is very remarkable is beyond doubt, but we may treat as apocryphal some of the statements as to the virus retaining its power of producing disease after the expiration of many years.

The power of poisons of different kinds to act on the living body so as to excite their specific action depends in a great measure upon the state of health and vigour of the body through which it is exemplified, not merely in fever poisons, but in other cases. Take, for example, the effects of injuries received in the course of dissections; repeatedly are wounds inflicted on persons who happen to be in good health, and no injurious consequences follow, but if the person who is inoculated be in a favourable condition for the virus to act, then the consequences may be fatal.

In looking over some manuscript notes of my revered friend and teacher, the late Sir Henry Marsh, I found the description of his own case, which I make no doubt will be interesting to many, and which forcibly illustrates the truth of the statement I have made. He says that he was repeatedly wounded in dissecting bodies, some of which were still warm, others in every stage of decomposition, without meeting any injury, but that when he received the scratch, which was so slight as merely to raise the cuticle, it was at a time of unusual exhaustion and fatigue. I give you his own words, which pourtray in a very impressive manner the effects which sometimes follow the reception of a poison:—"In my own case a slight injury so quickly affected the constitution that in ten hours after it was sustained I vomited, and after a restless night I rose fatigued and uncomfortable, feeling much languor, and with difficulty performing my usual business, the local inflammation all the while increasing gradually, and the axillary glands becoming enlarged. In twenty-three hours after the receipt of the injury severe rigor, preceded by vomiting, obliged me to go to bed and cover myself with a heap of blankets; the rigor lasted about an hour and a half. Next day I was unable to say that I had been in the finger were almost intolerable, and inflammation, extending along the course of the absorbent vessels of the arm, began to develop itself. The local sensibility was so augmented that tepid water seemed as if it would scald me. Soon afterwards the arm was swollen to the axilla, and the abscesses were beautifully injected. The pain was such that enormous doses of laudanum could alone enable me to endure its intensity. After the finger had been laid open eight successive times, and after the application of an immense number of leeches, mortification stopped at the second phalanx; the tendon sloughed away as far as the middle of the palm, and the inflammation of the arm gradually and slowly subsided. During the inflam-mation the radial and ulnar arteries throbb'd violently. He then observed a sudden access of mental excitement and bodily fatigue; the constitution was strongly predisposed to a morbid action. Repeated observation has convinced me that it is when mind and body are depressed the poison of typhus most surely strikes down its victims. If we investigate the origin of fever in the cases of medical men in this country who have fallen in the performance of their duty, we find that the poison has frequently found mind and body broken down by incessant toil. It is then easy to see how, under such circumstances the system is prepared, so to speak, for the reception of the morbid agent. Frequently the infected person is conscious when the typhus poison is taken in; I can recall the fact in my own case. In going my round in the Hardwicke Fever Hospital early in the morn-ing and before breakfast, not being at the time in good health, I made a close examination of the chest of a pa-tient labouring under typhus. While I was thus employed the patient was seized with cough, and I was so placed that I must have inhaled the sick person's breath. The odour was peculiar and intolerably offensive, and the remembrance of it became firmly impressed on my mind. I was certain that I had imbibed the poison, and the accu-racy of my impression was proved by the fact, that after a short period of time I exhibited the usual train of symptoms which usher in typhus of the severest form. There is no doubt, then, that we can sometimes by the sense of smell become cognizant of the presence of a poison capable of producing disease, and there are persons who are endowed with such a power of smell, either na-tural or acquired, by education of the sense, that they can readily distinguish the odour of one animal poison from another.
fashionable goose scrotalata to cheese. The smell of plucka was dampened with the odour of May flowers, and
that of typhus with a Cossack! That the typhus
odour resembles ammonia I have often observed, and the
best and most recent investigators agree in the opinion
that it is a compound of ammonia. Probably the more
intense the smell, the more operative the poison; hence
the necessity on the part of the attendant to avoid inhaling
this concentrated poison.

We have an opportunity of observing that more
than one poison is received into the system at the
same time—a fact which disproves the accuracy of Hunter's
theory, and such a case you may have seen lately in one
of our wards. A young woman, aged 19, presented the
eruption of small-pox, and at the same time the rash of
 typhus. On admission she seemed to have small-pox in a
very mild form, the spots being few and far between. On
the third day the small-pox eruption not extending, we
found an amount of constitutional disturbance quite un-
accountable. Closely examining the case we satisfied our-
several new cases, and I fear the two cases were present.
The case has progressed favourably, and she is now conva-
lescent.

In noticing the co-existence of these two poisons in this
case, I may observe, that in the state in which we see it,
its contagious character, that the degree varies in different
epidemics, and even in isolated cases, must be conceded.
We know from sad experience in Ireland how fatal fever
has been in our own profession, and how it has thinned our
ranks. In these hospitals we have had to lament the loss
of some of our most promising students, who, while acting
as clinical clerks, have taken the disease.

The typhus of camps and prisons has been especially
noted for its eminently contagious character. The fever
which broke out in the prison at Rheims, in 1839, was of this
nature: three physicians, six pupils, one pharmacist, one
clergyman, twelve Sisters of Mercy, eight attendants, and
four prison warders took the disease.

I have already referred to the tenacity of some poisons.
Wunderlich bears witness to six months' tenacity of the
poison in apartments which had been occupied by fever
patients. Doubtless this and all the recorded examples of the
same kind are due only to abuses—the typhus being a disease
of the Germans. I am satisfied that the doubts expressed
by some observers as to the communicability of typhus
owe their origin to the fact of the different forms of fever
being confounded by many physicians until a very recent
period, not that some did not in our epidemics of former
times mark the difference which existed between true typhus
and famine fever, &c.

With respect to the nomenclature of our fevers, believ-
ing in the utility of such unification and con
venient names from applying differ-
able names to the same disease, I think it would be very
desirable if the names were fixed. I have no wish to alter
our well-established names sanctioned by long use, therefore
I object to calling typhus "ochlocytic fever," or enteric fever
"pyrogenic." I much prefer the term "enteric" to typhoid,
the name given by Louis, or to the doinathencite of Bro-
tho and Closen. A few words before I close on the question of
the identity or plurality of the fever poison. Time would
not admit of my going into the question, and I shall only
state, and think I shall have abundant opportunities of
proving to you in the wards, that the fevers, typhus and
enteric, are essentially different. You may see them, as I
have, follow each other—a fact referred to by my friend,
Professor Gairdner of Glasgow, and others, just as you
may observe varieolous follow scarlinita in a case now
in the Hardwicke. Having paid no ordinary attention to
the subject, and having enjoyed ample opportunities for
observation, I have long since ranged myself on the side
of those who believe in the non-identity of the two fevers.
There is no more difficult process for the human mind
than giving up long-cherished opinions, and this applies
to medical theories and doctrines to an extent of which
we ourselves are frequently unconscious. This may in
some degree account for the fact that there are still a few
honoured members of our profession who believe in the
identity of typhus and enteric fever, or that they are mere
varieties and have a common origin. The manner in
which some physicians in the plenteous of their great and
matured experience have come forward to avow the
change which time has wrought in their opinion upon this
subject, is worthy of all praise.

Some enthusiastic persons have asserted that continued
fevers may be banished by attention to wise sanitary regu-
lations, that as plague no longer exists in many lands in
which it was once so rife, so the cognate disease, or its
modern representative, typhus, may also be exterminated.
Be this as it may, we know that much can be done by
preventive measures, and on the eve of an expected pes-
tilence we observe a wonderful amount of energy displayed,
but unfortunately these exertions are but spasmodic,
and when the danger is no longer at our doors everything
pale and gives place to the former confidence. Hence the
old tale of the Byzantines, who exhibited such pious fervour
during the earthquake, but who lapsed back to their former evil
practices when they felt the ground once more firm under
their feet.

ON THE TREATMENT OF SYphilis.
By J. L. MILTON,
"SCRUTON OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.”

In other and rarer instances this form of chancre is attended
by bubo which does not suppurate, or if it suppurates does
not yield inoculable pus. Here, however carefully in-
duced, the formation of an abscess does not in any way
arrest secondary symptoms. These are the cases so often
truantly brought forward to support the doctrine
that secondary symptoms follow every kind of chancre
and bubo, but the two forms of abscess are distinct ob-
aets, and the progress of the last described form proves in
every stage how necessary it is to adhere firmly to those
means which check suppuration.

It must be admitted that it is difficult to distinguish be-
tween these forms of bubo except by the results of inocula-
tion. But if they are allowed to run their course unchecked, it
promises that the inflammation will extend, and the bubo
will suppurate. Proper attention, however, will control
it, and the progress of the boil will be arrested. Such
is the case. I have seen two, three, and even four buboes suppurate after
soft chancre. I attended a patient who had three on one oc-
casion and four on another, both times from a simple sore.
They all suppurated and some of them so badly that there
was great difficulty in healing them at all.

Large florid excoriations or ulcers unattended by any
marked thickening of the edges are for the most part
promptly checked by the use of steel, which, I may here re-
mark, is a most valuable remedy in nearly all forms of
chancre except the indurated. Provided the steel be given
in such a manner as to make a speedy impression on the
system, I imagine it to be a matter of perfect indifference
what preparation is used. The citrate, tartrate, tincture,
and mixture of steel are all equally good; the grand point is,
that the dose should be sufficient and sufficiently
often administered.

Rest is one of the most important items in the treatment
of this form of sore, and in none is it more necessary. Over
and over again I have seen cases in which no remedies proved of much avail till it was secured. If possible, the patient should be confined to bed for a day or two, during this time the chancre should be bathed every two or three hours, and lightly covered with wet lint and oiled silk. A brisk purgative may be given every two or three days with the best effect, and I know of none superior to a dose of cinchophyll and blue pill at night, followed by a dose of citrate of magnesia before breakfast.

Whenever pain harasses the patient sedatives may be administered. There seems to be no rule whereby we can estimate the dose to be given, except it be the severity and duration of the pain brought on by the ulceration; but I believe it may be laid down as an axiom that it is necessary to quell the pain thoroughly, and that till we do this we cannot check the ravages of the sore; indeed when the ulceration is rapid, the action of the sedative given is the surgeon's sheet anchor. As to the local treatment, I believe it is scarcely ever necessary to use anything beyond water dressing, though if the discharge be very profuse and the ulcer inclined to become sluggish, a mild astrigent lotion is often useful.

The form of sore in which warm aromatic dressings of laudanum, benzoin, myrrh, &c., are useful, is this and the slopping chance. Formulae for such things have been accumulating ever since the days of Hippocrates, and perhaps modern research has improved little on the rude sagacity of ancient times. So long as these dressings possess aroma and warmth, and are so applied as to exclude the air, all the necessary indications seem to be inhibited. I have used both of pitch and iron as favourites with some surgeons, but the benefit derived from their employment is often temporary and always uncertain. Indeed they seem to owe any efficacy they possess to the lime water, for which I have frequently exchanged them without noticing any difference in the effect produced. It may interest my readers to learn that Mr. Judd cured a case of phagedena, which had lasted eighteen months, by applying a warm pack of pitch and iron, and that Mr. Hunter cured another, also of long standing, in a few days by giving forty drops of lixivium saponaceum night and morning in a basin of broth. M. Ricord has for some time used the stearate of iron as an application in those cases, forty parts of the salt being mixed with five of the essential oil of lavender; and M. Robert, in very obstinate ulceration, has given the same for ten or twelve days. I have read of styrax cement; facts of more importance than hundreds on which memoirs have been written and evenings spent in discussing.

At other times phagedena assumes a different aspect. The edges of the ulcer thicken, harden, rise up, and are undermined. The sore spreads in one direction and heals in another, now extending in breadth and again invading the deeper tissues, but always progressing, wearing out the patience of both the sufferer and his medical attendant. There is often little pain and the progress of the disease is frequently slow, but its duration seems almost indefinite. M. Ricord saw a case of this kind which, after going on for seven years, still yielded innocuous pus. Indeed it is very doubtful whether, if left to itself, it would heal at all in some persons until it reached the pubis, when its ravages would become known.

One of the chief obstacles to combat here, and one of the causes of this frightful persistence of diseased action, is the extraordinary perserverence of many of these patients. Whether a certain kind of organism prone to phagedena is accompanied by a peculiar organization of brain I know not, and the knowledge, if one possessed it, would only be an additional, and blue pill at night, though it would not be so very improbable; but I do know that some of these patients are the most impracticable beings we have to deal with, and now whenever I see a patient of this kind I at once tell him that if he will submit properly to treatment he will most likely be speedily cured, but that if he does not feel disposed to endure the necessary amount of discipline, he had better not make the attempt.

For generally, the free use of steel mixture, in conjunction with decoction of aloe, proves perfectly adequate to effect a cure. If it fail, we possess excellent remedies in diuretic nitric acid, followed by iodide of potassium, both of which may be given in proper bitter infusion or tincture, and both of which should be given twice. As to the local remedies, the yellow wash and protiodide of mercury seem to me as good as any that I have seen tried, but unless they are properly and sedulously used they will prove as useless as all others; the patient will try a fresh source of relief only to abandon it for some new freak, and by exhibiting an instance of the mutilation which phagedena, aided by folly, can produce. Moreover, that is his own affair, as the disease, even among those who have to contend with the disadvantages of want of comfort, of rest, and of proper diet, and who are exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather, is not so unmanageable when treatment has fair play. Some cases may require several weeks to heal; in others, loss of subcutaneous matter has begun before the patient is seen, and treatment begins to tell soon for the local cure to occur. But the fearful destruction often recorded in the history of this malady is the patient's own doing.

This obstinate form of sore, when once it has begun to throw up dense white edges, does not, so far as my experience goes, induce secondary disease, or at any rate only very rarely, whether it is cured soon or late, whether we give it up or leave it to itself. The cases of phagedena are occasionally succeeded by secondary affections of a mild form, such as papules, impetigo, and alopecia, and on a superficial view it might appear that these affections are due to this more rapid healing of the sore—in fact, to its not being allowed to run its course and wear itself out. I have heard the argument urged, but it seems to me that it cannot possibly stand its ground. Ricord has shown that a sore is as capable of infecting the system at the fifth day after connexion as at any period of its existence, and this evidence must, I think, decide the question.

We now come to the treatment of slopping ulcers. The word ought, I think, to be restricted to that sore which sloughs at a very early period without ulcerating. That which continues to ulcerate is not a slopping sore, but an extensive purifying ulceration. Mr. Judd and other writers maintain that these are the cases which peculiarly call for bloodletting. I do not see how we can doubt that it did good, or at any rate appeared to do so, for Mr. Judd had ample opportunities of seeing the effects of bleeding; but there can, I think, be as little doubt that very opposite measures have produced results equally if not more gratifying, and there are very convincing proofs of its utter uselessness. For instance, Mr. Carmichael mentions a case in which the patient was bled three times to the extent of sixteen ounces; the pain was relieved in thirteen days. As the pain will subside in less time than this without bleeding, it may be very safely assumed that the remedy had, here at all events, not much to do with the result. Some other writers restrict the use of such means to cases in which, with great facility, Mr. Judd has shown that a sore is as capable of infecting the system at the fifth day after connexion as at any period of its existence, and this evidence must, I think, decide the question.

In slopping sores I have generally found that small doses of morphia, given at short intervals with ammonia and ether, and the use of white bread pollitics, with a little solution of chloride of soda (Leharrague's solution) to remove the factor of the discharge, will change the appearance of the chancre in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. As to the quantity of the morphia, it should be such as to produce a decided effect upon the pain; it is frequently necessary to give as much as a grain or a grain and a half at first in the twenty-four hours. So soon as


* Essay onVenereal Diseases, 1825, p. 188.
the pain, restlessness, and quickness of the pulse begin to yield the dose of morphia may be diminished, and generally, on the third day at latest, it is well to order a brisk purgative. This should be strong enough to bring away three or four loose stools; it should act on the liver as well as on the intestines, and not grip the patient. Provided these points are kept in view, the choice of the purgative may be safely left to the surgeon. Black draught, decoction of compound jalap powder, and syrup of senna with tincture of rhubarb, &c. &c., if equally nasty are equally good; a lucky thing for the patient and surgeon too, for aperients are numerous enough to furnish inventive minds with a succession of fresh crops till medicine shall no longer be wanted, and there are so many different opinions as to their value that I suppose scarcely anything but an Act of Parliament could ensure uniformity.*

The diet should be light, warm, and unriveting. Heavy meats, such as pork and beef, strong malt liquors and spirits, rarely fail to make the patient worse; a moderate amount of light wine, such as hock, champagne, or manzanilla, or a little hollands and water, have generally seemed to me to succeed best. In the late stages of the treatment, bread, applied locally to the cutaneous affections, and that rare form in which the sore is excessively small, heals very rapidly, and is followed by most destructive accidents—ruptia, caries of the vomer and nasal bones, obstruent disease of the testicle, &c. This is not the place to discuss the question, whether the first are really mixed chances or sores resulting from a virus being grafted on a chance springing from a different virus; a doubtful question which I should think cannot possibly be applied to this sore more than once in fifty times, considering how common it is, and how rare must be the chances of such an inoculation. I have here to do solely with the treatment, and I believe the only way to deal with both kinds of these sores is to treat them like indoctrinated chance.

Sores which are hidden from view, whether in the ungual or between the nails, are a preface which cannot be uncovered, are, I think, best treated locally with injections of nitrate of silver, from two to five grains, to an ounce of distilled water. As much as possible of the discharge should, first of all, be washed away with warm water, and then the solution should be slowly and carefully syringed over every part in which by pressure pain and hardness are discovered. The syringe should have a silver tube quite an inch and a half long. Treated in this way, these chances heal so easily, and so rarely become plegadenie, that I have often been tempted to think that light and air must be necessary for the development of this process, though I admit that some cases published by M. Ricord militate against this view.

When phymosis is present, and especially when it is due to congenital tightness of the foreskin, I can see no objection to cutting away the constricting ring whenever the patient will allow it, which is not often the case. When the edge is fissured and hard, owing to the patient having neglected it, excision will often save a long and tedious treatment, as great part of, not all the diseased structure, can be removed, and the foreskin when tight is not only a nuisance but a source of danger. As to the cut edges becoming inoculated with the matter from the sores, I believe the chances of such a complication, if it can be dignified by that name, are overrated. In many cases we never get the chance of operating till the period of repair has begun and the sore is no longer inoculable. I have frequently operated at an earlier period, even when there was a great deal of pain and swelling, without any bad result; and, lastly, with anything like proper cleanliness, and the application of the no silver to the cut edges and the points where the stitches are introduced, the first step towards inoculation should never occur.

In paraphymosis the case is different, the ulcers and pain being so great that the surgeon abstains, and the patient shrinks, from cutting, except at the last extremity. The best practice seems to be to cauterize the sore, and then, if possible, to return the foreskin. Suspension of the penis and the use of an evaporating lotion of caustic and acetate of ammonia in camphor mixture, or of acetate of ammonia and diacetate of lead in elder-flower water, applied on linen, will often afford great relief.

The replacement of the prepuce is often a matter of great difficulty. If it cannot be effected by one fair attempt, when due care has been taken to cleanse the parts, compress the glans and draw the prepuce forwards, to the cutaneous friction, it will generally succeed. Some surgeons, Fricke among the number, profess to have never failed. I have not been so fortunate or skilful, but I have the consolation of knowing that wiser men than myself have been baffled, especially when there was a large sloughing sore behind the constriction. In these cases perhaps the best plan is not to attempt the replacement till the ring is divided, for if after all it fails, the failure is not of such much consequence. Even those cases where the whole prepuce from the glans forward, except of course where it is attached to the frenum, is thrown off by sloughing, produce but very little shock to the system, and are followed by very slight deformity.

Chancers in women may be treated on exactly the same principles. The same escharotics, particularly the caustic soda, are to be resorted to; the smarting from its use is more severe than in men. The speculum ought always to be used, and all possible care should be taken to prevent a chancerous surface from coming in contact with other parts. When the sores are so situated that the patient cannot reach them, they should be inspected daily by the surgeon and dressed by a nurse. Rest is even more necessary for women than for men, especially when the sores are seated near the fourchette. It may be asked why mercury and iodide of potassium have as yet been scarcely spoken of, and whether the object of all this is to advocate the treatment of syphilis without mercury, which was already done years ago. To this it may be answered, that it was precisely on account of the great importance of these remedies that I preferred discussing them in such a manner as to allow of their bearing out the subject in hand being impartially examined without breaking the thread of the argument.

With regard to the power of mercury in hastening the healing of chancers in certain constitutions, perhaps the majority, there can be little doubt; but in many others there can be as little doubt that its employment is certain to be followed by the worst consequences—erethism, sloughing, disease of the bones, and shattered health. Indeed, so far as my experience goes, by much the greater number of instances in which the dire results of syphils—those fearful mutilations from rapid sloughing or intractable ulceration—are met with, occur in persons to whom mercury has been given in alterative doses so as to affect the system, either in primary syphilis or in the early period of secondary disease; and I am inclined to think that these results are almost certain to ensure if the mercury be given when there is any languor, wasting, or weakness.

And the worst of it is, there is no guide as to which kind of constitution will bear mercury in the first stage and which will not. Thus it has been repeatedly given, and is still given, by many excellent surgeons—Mr. Lawrence,†

* I think the following formula will, upon the whole, be found to answer as well as any:—
B. Pil. hydragr.
Extract. hyoscyami, &c. gr. iv.
Mint. et divide in pil. i. hora deuto; sumend.
B. Decoct. aloei. comp. 3 gr. manis sumend.
† Mr. II. Lee, Lancet, 1860. Vol. 1., p. 387.
believe, among the number—in sloughing sore. I had myself used it in two or three cases for this formidable affection, but my opinion of its efficacy was suddenly altered by an incident. I shall not very easily forget, for, in consultation with a very experienced surgeon, I was nearly as possible killed a strong, healthy-looking man with eight grains of calomel and about six drachms of blue ointment. Deeming one such experiment enough, I have not since tried mercury in sloughing sore.

As to the question whether mercury is really necessary in primary syphilis, it may be replied that the mercurialists themselves admit the possibility of a simple disease, that is, being treated without it. Their objection is, that when simple treatment is trusted to, secondary symptoms happen so much more frequently than when mercury is given; that though a patient treated without it may now and then escape secondary disease, such cases are too rare to form a basis of treatment; and that the safest plan is rather to look at the worst side of the matter, to be ever armed against the possibility of mischief, and rather now and then to prescribe a needless course of mercury, than, through over-confidence, expose one patient to years of suffering.

Modern research has pretty well swept away this plausible and once favourable doctrine from the class-room, but it is quite certain that among surgeons in general it is still firmly enough rooted. A very great number of men still give mercury for every chancre, believing that infection may thus be brought to a speedy termination.

Now, the soft suppurating sore, accompanied by inoculable bubo, sloughing sore, and hard plagedana, being rarely if ever followed by secondary affections, obviously do not require mercury, while the soft plagedana and its sequelae—impetiginous and eruptive eruptions, alopecia, &c.—generally get on much better without mercury in any form and at any stage.

There remain then only soft sores, or rather sores with very little hardening, small follicular chances, the source often of the most serious mischief, as also perhaps of pseudo-syphilis and mistaken diagnosis, and the true hard chancre. Here mercury, in many instances, if perseveringly and judiciously given, effects a complete and lasting cure. But it is no specific, and when secondary symptoms follow, there is every reason to believe that its previous employment had no beneficial influence on the later affection, and that as much mercury will have to be given as if none had been used.

But suppose the surgeon considers mercury necessary, that he looks upon it as a specific, in what form shall it be given? by inunction, vapour, or internally? There are men in large practice who still cleave to inunction. "Rub in" is their watchword. No men, they say, ever cured more cases than the most staunch mercurialists. Benjamin Doll, Pearson, &c. &c. scarce knew what failure was, and when they did fail, it was because they did not use mercury enough. But this practice has almost died out, its followers grow fewer and fewer every year, and those who linger must change or fall into the background. The present, and still more the coming, race of men would never stand the friction treatment; they would rather let syphilis run its course. To say the truth, there is not much to regret in the loss. The very men who practised inunction sat in judgment upon it. There can be little said against inunction that Pearson, Hunter, and others have not said in other words. But it was the best remedy, bad as it was, and to their thinking the only means of cure.

Shall we give it internally? There are plenty of authorities who are in doing so, and as many to denounce the system as ruinous and useless. M. Ricord, who gives mercury in this way, and whose experience in this branch is almost without parallel, in the evening of his honourable career, tells us that the disease is only too often incurable when thus treated. Mr. Syme and Dr. Drysdale say mercury is simply a poison, and my own experience is that no drug ever yet did so much mischief, ever was so unnecessarily given, or ever raised such specious but utterly delusive hopes of cure, as mercury given inwardly in syphilis.

Of all the methods ever yet brought forward of employing mercury, that by vapour, as practised by Mr. Henry Lee, Mr. Langston Parker, and others is, to my thinking, by far the best, and in the hands of such men, especially with the appliances of a hospital, it is a most potent means of cure, and generally a safe one; but simple and effectual as it is, I doubt if it will be generally employed in private practice, and if this difficulty will in any way improve our chances of doing away with mercury altogether, it will be to be hailed as one of the greatest boons.

Of the value of iodides of potassium in primary syphilis little need be said. Except in indurated chancre and hard plagedana, I have not been able to observe any marked effects from its use. Over both those it appears to exert a certain amount of control, and, perserveringly given for a period of six or eight weeks at this stage, I am disposed to think it has the power of averting secondary symptoms. I possess notes of some cases in which I attended the patient for undoubted Hunterian chancre, where treatment of this kind was adopted, and where no secondary affections, or only very slight ones such as psoriasis of the palms of the hands, followed. I speak here only of cases where I had repeated opportunities of satisfying myself years afterwards that there had been no constitutional affection of any moment. No other evidence would be trustworthy. It comes, however, quite occasionally been noticed where no iodide of potassium had been given, so that further proof would be required.

Some trials made with this drug may serve to show how little we can rely upon foregone conclusions in medicine. Towards the close of the primary stage, and before the outbreak of the secondary affection, the blood globules diminish, and mercury causes a waste of these, it was thought that iodide of potassium might possibly be of use in this respect. M. Diday (who was one of the first to put this idea in practice) and M. Robert admit that the attempt was a failure.

Treatment of Bubo.—As the bubo of indurated chancre rarely suppurates it is not generally requisite in the early stage to do anything more than simply bathe it with hot water. Perhaps at a later period, when there is a great deal of hardening, it may be punctured with tincture of iodine, or when obstinate a small blister may be applied. The bubo accompanying plagedana or sloughing chancre is also generally manageable enough; indeed it is often restricted to a slight swelling and tenderness of the gland.

But the bubo, which follow soft sores are often formidable enough, and all who have had much experience of this disease must be quite familiar with the rapid painful abscesses and extensive ulceration, the intractable plagedana and obstatine sinuses, which now and then show themselves.

As the first step towards those complications, the formation of an abscess followed by the admission of air into an animal suppurating cavity, can certainly be of great extent checked, if not entirely arrested, every effort should be made to aly the inflammation. By allowing it to go on plenéui the patient is exposed to the most unnecessary pain, confinement, and indolent disfigurement. Often after a bubo has burst and closed up, pus collects again, another opening forms, followed by a third or a fourth, till the groin is almost riddled with sinuses.

The list of this does not end with this. Ulcers, laenosis, sinuses and sears. The ulcerating surface may be attacked with hospital gangrene or most alarming hemorrhage; or an intractable ulceration may fasten upon it, and for months defy the most persevering treatment.

(The to continued.)

The cholera has been raging at Diekirch for some days past with unusual violence. After carrying off numerous victims among the working class, it is now choosing its prey among the wealthier inhabitants.
COMMON CHOLERA.

By J. DOWLING, A.B., M.D., Tipperary.

A few further observations on common cholera, a subject which has been recently discussed in The Medical Press, may not be altogether uninteresting. Common cholera I consider to be a disease essentially of irritation and not of poisoned blood, and that this is the case seems manifest from the rapid convalescence which generally takes place when once the symptoms have abated, and from the fewness of those who succumb to its attacks. There is at least as wide a difference between common cholera and Asiatic cholera as there is between vaccinia and variola. The cause of irritation may be internal, arising from the presence of acrid or indigestible substances in the stomach and bowels, or it may be external, as cold or other depressing agencies, which bring on congestion of the abdominal organs. The disease is most common in the summer and autumn months when new food is coming in and the temperature most variable. When it appears as an endemic, it is often confined to a very small area.

The plan of treatment which I have adopted for this form of cholera and invariably found successful, is the administration of laudanum in a simple poultice, and the application of hot bran poultices—one after another—to the abdomen. Thirty or forty minims of laudanum in a half glass of brandy, not more, made into hot punch may be given to an adult. If the first dose, as generally happens, be rejected by the stomach, another may be immediately given; but if that also be thrown off I deem it advisable to wait for half an hour or more before administering another dose. Custom, I believe, has been rather the means than the end, while it was attended. Hot bran poultices as hot as the patient can bear, sprinkled with laudanum, should be applied to the abdomen in quick succession, hot jars kept to the feet, and the hands placed in hot water. The bran can be very conveniently applied in pillow cases which are generally at hand. At the end of half an hour, if no amendment takes place, the laudanum must be repeated, but afterwards it would be prudent to allow an hour or even a longer interval to intervene before the doses are repeated. Much of the laudanum, if the stomach continues disturbed, will of course be thrown off, so the quantity retained may, after all, be only a small proportion of the quantity administered. If one or two doses suffice to allay the symptoms, there is no advantage in pushing the medicine further, while it is to be remembered that an overdose of opium in this disease is much greater than is commonly imagined. An old woman with choleraic vomiting and diarrhoea will bear two or three draughts of laudanum in as many hours. To a young man who was attacked by vomiting accompanied by little diarrhoea, but who suffered from convulsions to an alarming degree, I have myself administered about six draughts of laudanum in about eight hours. This man, who was a policeman, whose attack might fairly be attributed to night duty, his comrades had piled with brandy until he was half intoxicated, without producing the least beneficial result. Before I was able to procure laudanum I had to wait two or three hours and in the interval I tried occasional draughts of sulphuric ether with no better result. Indeed I am not quite sure that the brandy and the ether did not aggravate the disease. This man, however, was so well the following day that he might have got up. The after-treatment consisted merely in the exhibition of two or three effervescing draughts and two or three doses of calomel. There is no great danger of congestion from the use of opium, for the warm stipes, the hot jells, and the warm covering will cause revulsion to the surface; but should any congestion or inflammation appear to be present, the practitioner will of course direct his attention to it after the more urgent symptoms have abated.

Dr. Johnson of London, has recently written on Asiatic cholera, and advocates rather the promoting than the arresting of vomiting and diarrhoea in that disease. In common cholera vomiting and diarrhoea very often may be said to be the disease itself; in Asiatic cholera they are always only symptoms, and perhaps not the most dangerous. Persons, it is well known, die of Asiatic cholera without either symptom being present. But if it be the best mode of treatment of Asiatic cholera, to promote vomiting and diarrhoea—symptoms which of themselves are sufficient to cause death—on the ground of eliminating a poison so it would seem should we also imitate Nature in the treatment of small-pox and other exanthematoses, and leave nothing undone to promote the eruption on the skin—a mode of treatment which has long since been abandoned.

Proceedings of Societies.

SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—April 20.

Dr. WILMOT, President of the College, in the Chair.

Dr. FLEMING brought under the notice of the Society a man who was affected with Cruveilhier’s paralytic. He thought it would be admitted that this was a case showing a very marked instance of the use of muscular atrophy, which was comparatively rare, as the result of injury. This poor man was a sailor from the age of twelve years. In the year 1864, when engaged on board ship and employed aloft, he by some means lost his hold and fell down some sixteen or eighteen feet on the deck. The fall was partly broken by the rigging, but he was seriously injured at the time. He was stunned and remained insensible for some hours after the accident, and was attacked with a peculiar distressing sensation in the neck, extending along the spine and each upper extremity. Notwithstanding this, after two or three days he recovered sufficiently to go through some of his duty, and he continued to perform his work, but under most aggravated sufferings, the pain being referred to the localities he had mentioned. Between two or three months afterwards he found from day to day that he was losing the power of his upper extremities, particularly about the shoulders, and it was remarkable that the deficiency in that power commenced in the upper arm and ultimately seized the lower and forearm, so that although he had to a certain extent lost the power of the upper arm, he was yet able to hold his hand with some power. But he at last lost the power of the hand. The disease progressed, and the muscles became atrophied to such an extent that some were reduced to perfect bands; some were hardly traceable, even under the electro-magnetic current. The man was able to walk about, and able to support to a certain extent his head, but occasionally the head fell down on the thorax. In addition to the loss of power in the upper extremities, he might mention that the sensation was peculiarly acute in some situations. In all it existed, but in some there was hyperesthesia. This man was in the hospital at Carlisle, and was for a length of time under the care of Sir James Simpson, at Edinburgh, and in London under the care of Sir William Ferguson. [This man was then undressed and examined by the members.] Dr. Fleming observed upon the well-marked effects of this disease. There was little more than a capsule of skin thrown over the bones without any development of muscle. The respiration was probably diaphragmatic. He particularly directed attention to the back part of the spinal column. It was rather improved since his admission to hospital. Then he could not bear the slightest touch, but now he was much less sensitive. The man was remarkably accurate as to the history of his case; his intellect was perfect in every respect. He swallowed well. He could not bend or raise his arm, and when asked to shake hands did so by swaying his body round. When he came into hospital he could not bear to be touched in the right scapular region, but now he was much improved, and his head was held better up. The treatment in Edinburgh
was electricity, which he liked and which he thought did him good, and he used strychnine also. His principal annoyance was a difficulty in respiration which he experienced in the morning. Occasionally there was some little interruption to the free function of the bladder and some slight attempt at incontinence of urine. He had examined the urine and found it normal in quantity and in quality.

Mr. Arthur Croker, Staff Assistant-Surgeon, laid before the Society

A LARGE SIZED CALCULUS, which he had extracted by operation from a young patient in the General Hospital, on the 21st of last month. He was sent up from a country station with all the symptoms of calculus. There was very little distress, indeed, considering the size of the stone, the only prominent symptom being difficulty of micturition, and on the removal of the stone by the lateral operation they were very much surprised at the size of it. The age of the patient was 14. He used to pass a couple of quarts of urine at night.

The following are the dimensions, &c., of the calculus:

- Shape ovoid.
- Long axis, 2 inches.
- Short axis, 1½ inch.

Weight before section, 1 oz. 5 drachms and 28 grains.

Section showed a nucleus and several laminae. The nucleus was very hard and composed of a rather irregular shape and rough surface, and formed of alternate white and dark laminae, which were composed of oxalate of lime and lithate of ammonia. The layer immediately enveloping the nucleus was of loose structure and appeared to consist of phosphates; its exact nature was not ascertained.

Surrounding the last mentioned layer and forming a compact stone there were a number of very hard, dense, and compressed laminae, and composed like the nucleus of lithate of ammonia and oxalate of lime.

Mr. Croker finally observed that the case was progressing most favourably.

Dr. Wharton read the following case of STRANGULATED FEMORAL HERNIA, TREATED ACCORDING TO PETT’S METHOD.

Reported by Mr. John J. Marshall.

Margaret McDermott, aged 56, the mother of three grown-up children, was admitted into the Meath Hospital on 23rd January, 1856, under the care of Mr. Wharton. The patient had been previously visited by Dr. Moore of No. 3, who had directed the patient to direct her to seek immediate admission to the hospital. Her occupation is that of a housekeeper, and also of a washerwoman, which latter involves the necessity of lifting heavy weights. For six months previous to the above date, she had noticed a soft swelling as large as a "goose egg" in her right groin, which disappeared on her lying down, or on being pressed with the hand. On walking quickly she experienced "a tightness" and "cutting pain" at the neck of the tumour, while sitting, standing, or even walking at a moderate pace, no pain whatever was complained of. On the evening of the 24th January, after a hard day’s work, she observed a tumour, about the size of a large walnut, at the left groin, which was attended with a cutting sensation. On the same day her bowels were slightly moved, she felt very sick and ate but a little toast which remained on the stomach. She slept none during the night. On examination it was found that the case was one of double hernia, that on the right side being inguinal and reducible, while that on the left was femoral and strangulated. The ordinary symptoms of strangulation—nausea, vomiting, thirst, dragging sensation, accompanied by wind and constipation—having been present, measures were immediately taken to reduce the tumour, but without effect.

A consultation was therefore held, after which it was decided to perform herniotomy without delay. Chloroform having been administered and unavailing efforts having been made under its influence to effect reduction, the operation was performed as follows:—A fold of integument having been held up was transfixed at the base—proceeding not always free from danger—and divided upwards so as to form an incision of about one and a half inches in length in a vertical direction, and occupying the internal site of the tumour. This incision exposed a large quantity of adipose tissue, which, along with the coverings of the hernial sac, was divided in the usual way. Scarcely any bleeding took place. On reaching the sac, which presented an undisturbed aperture, a stitch was made for the stricture which was only reduced into the abdomen; this stricture, appeared to have been formed by a portion of the false form of the fascia lata. Renewed attempts were now made to return the intestine, but to no purpose. Further exploration was therefore necessary, and on introducing the finger deeply, and in a direction almost at right angles to the plane of the abdomen, a second stricture, was discovered at the inside of the tumour, and in the situation of Gimbernat’s ligament. On its division, it was found that very gentle pressure on the hernial sac caused the ascent of the intestine, and by a continuance of the pressure and gentle manœuvring, the sac itself was easily made to follow. The wound was dressed by means of silver sutures, the application of a large pad and spica bandage, which was not considered necessary, as the patient was removed to bed, which was previously warmed.

The daily treatment and condition of the patient, although fully reported by Mr. Marshall, need not be detailed. It will be sufficient to state that perfect recovery without any interruption, save a rather sharp attack of diarrhoea, took place, and that the treatment consisted mainly in the exhibition of sedatives, of which opium in the form of Battey’s liquor (for which rhubarb or opium was substituted during the attack of diarrhoea) formed the chief element. This drug was continuously given for several days. On the fourth day after the operation four grains of calomel were prescribed, which were followed after an interval of a few hours by a rhubarb draught. Hydrocyanic acid was directed in two-drop doses, as a preparation to the treatment of the stricture, and continued so long as there was any tendency to nausea. The diet was light and nutritious but abundant. Brandy diluted was exhibited frequently in small quantities at the outset, and subsequently wine to the extent of from four to six ounces per diem. Mercury formed no part of the treatment except on the occasion mentioned above. The wound granulated and cicatrizated so firmly that, on directing the patient to sit down and raise her hand, a clear view could be observed or felt, while the hernia on the right side was instantly reproduced. The patient left the hospital in perfect health, having been provided with a double girdle—an instrument of which she had never heard the use.

My object in occupying the attention of the Society on this evening, is with a view of canvassing the opinions of its members as to the propriety or otherwise of reducing a strangulated hernial tumour ex loco, and of soliciting their experience on this subject—a subject not new to the Society, but not, therefore, the less interesting. The question is one of much importance and has engaged the deserved attention of surgeons. The duration of the strangulation, measured as it were by the tightness of the stricture, forms no doubt a very important item in the account, but yet it is not a sufficient guide. In the case before us, the hernial tumour, which was strangulated, was not more than twenty-four hours old, if so long. The strictures, however, were so tight that it was by no means easy to introduce my finger-nail under them, and very considerable difficulty was experienced in the insinuation of the extremity of Cooper’s knife. Again, the tightness of the stricture must be as I imagine a more or less uncertain test, as the effects will probably depend upon the nature of the contents of the intestine and the condition of the sac itself. I am not myself aware positively of any circumstance which can be raised or considered as a direct objection to this mode of operating, unless it be that the impediment to the return
of the intestine depends upon a cause within and not external to the sac. There are some surgeons, however, who hold a contrary opinion, and that for reasons rather, as it appears to me, of a theoretical than of a practical character. Professor Hargrave, who deserves the thanks of this Society for his introduction of the subject to the notice of its members, has enumerated these objections, and as I think fully answered them. The discussion which ensued, and which will be found in the twenty-ninth volume of the Medical Press, cannot, I think, be considered as favourable to the operation, an effect attributable to the hypercriticism bestowed upon Mr. Luke's statistics (as brought forward by Professor Hargrave), but which in my mind are sufficient to settle the matter for ever, proving, as they do, that the result is so uncertain, that no advantage can be granted, that the intervals between the strangulation and the operation have been left unnoticed, upon which point the discussion chiefly turned. Yet this omission in no respect interferes with the credit due to him on account of his advocacy of this method of treating strangulated hernia, or with the singular results which he has experienced and published. Further statistical information will be found in a communication published in the thirty-second volume of the Dublin Quarterly Journal by Mr. Maurice H. Collis, in which he gives a successful case of herniotomy without opening the sac. In this paper a comparison has been instituted between the mortality from herniotomy according as the sac has or has not been opened. The result is altogether in favour of the latter, in which the death-rate is only 4 per cent., whereas when the sac is opened it amounted to about fifty. The operation is one which met with much opposition on the part of some of the contemporaries and successors of its author, Petit, who, however, with due perseverance maintained its propriety, and concluded that 'with the exception of gangrenous hernia, those in which the intestine is loaded with soya bact, and stranguled for from thirty-six, it would not, it is likely, all others may be treated in this manner; there are, some even which should not be treated in any other way.' Mr. Bryant, in his analysis of fatal cases of hernia, as published in the second volume of "Guy's Hospital Reports," third series, states that, with regard to the great question of opening or not opening the sac, the conclusions both on the necessity and tendency towards the latter operation, though more perhaps than in the former, as far as the public is concerned, I am happy to state that the operation is in much favour in that institution. Mr. Macnamara adopted this method in a case in which he operated on 31st March last. The patient is in a most satisfactory state up to the present date. Mr. Porter also performed a similar operation so recently as on the 5th inst., and with every prospect of success.

The question has been wished to know if Mr. Wharton confined his recommendation of this operation for femoral hernia. He presumed that he did not advocate it in cases of inguinal hernia.

Mr. Stapleton looked on this operation as principally relating to femoral hernia. He quite agreed that it was not difficult to perform the operation without opening the sac, but teleological that in the case of strangulated hernia, especially in cases particularly, although there might be a stricture besides that connected with the sac, the sac was generally the constricting part, and when it was opened and the assistant should take a portion of the sac and push it down, for he had known the intestine to go back and be strangulated in the sac, and in chronic cases there was a great thickening of the neck.

Mr. Collis said it was now some years since he had first ventured to speak on this subject, and at that time there was not a single person to say a word in favour of the operation but Professor Hargrave. The mortality in the cases in which the sac was not opened amounted only to 14 per cent. The mortality in cases in which Petit's operation was performed in its integrity—that is, where the sac was cut down on the stricture without raising, and without any injury to the peritoneum—was only 14 per cent.; but in these cases where it was found not possible to return the intestine without opening the sac, the mortality was 40 per cent. That showed that cutting into the sac and the wounding of the peritoneal surface was not a trilling matter.

Mr. Denham said that some time ago he found an aged lady, upwards of 70 years of age, suffering from strangulated hernia. He ascertained that the strangulation had taken place eight or nine days previously. The surgeon who attended her thought he had succeeded in reducing the strangulation, and attributed the symptoms which existed to some inflammation or natural obstruction. On examining the patient he was able to ascertain that the smallest portion of the intestine was strangulated in the groin. The room was fastid from stercoraceous vomiting; the woman was extremely low, almost pulseless, and in a very critical condition. He had to undertake the operation himself, for the first time in his life, and probably might never be called upon to do so again, and he was happy to say he performed it successfully. In that case he removed the smaller part, and reduced the intestines and immediately on doing so he found the intestine slipping from his finger.
then returned the sac also; he was obliged, however, to still further relieve the stricture. In some hours after the operation the bowels were affected for the first time after nine days, and after a prolonged illness the lady perfectly recovered, and was now alive and well. He did not open the sac. This lady had occasionally worn a truss and occasionally went without it. The intestine used to come down sometimes, but only sufficiently to render her uncomfortable. It was decidedly strangulated for eight or nine days.

Mr. Wharton said, in reply to the question of Dr. Banon, whether the suggestion he had thrown out applied to all cases, his opinion was that it was a desirable rule to hold by in all cases of strangulated hernia.

Mr. Banon read the following paper on a case of Removal of Lower Jaw.

The case which I have this evening the honour to bring before the Surgical Society is one of epithelioma of the gums behind the incisor teeth and extending on each side as far as the first molar tooth. The disease had no connexion with the front gums or cheek, but appeared intimately connected with the posterior surface of the body of the lower maxilla, and formed a tumour in the floor of the mouth, seriously interfering with deglutition and respiration. I have observed that the tumour, as it increased, has become the tongue backwards in the pharynx. The subject of the case was a gentleman, aged upwards of 40 years, who first called upon me in the beginning of April in the last year. He stated that about four or five months previously he first observed a growth at the back of the incisor teeth which he compared to the disease called "lampers" in the horse. At first it gave him but little uneasiness, but soon became painful to a great degree, and interfered with his articulation. It now grew more rapidly, so as to affect his power of swallowing, and occasionally produced a sense of choking. Under these circumstances he consulted his medical attendant in the south of Ireland, who recommended him to seek relief in Dublin. From the appearance of the parts and the rapidity of its growth, and other symptoms, I had no doubt of the disease being of a malignant nature, and at once determined on a consultation as to whether, in the critical condition of the patient, an operation would be justifiable. Mr. Adams saw him with me on the same day, and agreed with me, that although little hope could be entertained that the disease would not return, the removal of the diseased mass, together with the socket in which it was contained, was the operation which was called for under the circumstances. He had, however, been latterly living so intemperately that he was advised to return to the country for two or three weeks and relinquish his habits of intemperance, with the understanding that something would be attempted on his return. Accordingly, he again called upon me at the end of the month, having followed our advice. His general health was improved, but even in that short period the disease had made sensible progress. The pain and other symptoms had become, if anything, aggravated, so that I now determined that no further time should be lost. I was unable again to avail myself of the valuable assistance of Mr. Adams, whose serious illness just then commenced. I had, however, the advice and assistance of my friends, Mr. Barker and Mr. Simpson. The operation, which was performed on the 26th of April, 1865. The patient was placed in a strong chair, and chloroform administered, it being determined that the first steps of the operation should be performed under its influence. It did not, however, act as well as we could wish.

The first molar tooth on the left side being previously removed, the bone on the opposite side being long absent, a small incision was made on the right side underneath the jaw corresponding to this point with a narrow bistoury carried from below upwards, behind, and close to the bone into the mouth. A narrow metacarpal saw was now introduced into the opening from below and passed through the mouth, the lips being held aside by Mr. Porter. The bone was sawed through from behind forwards, but rather slowly. A similar operation being now made at the opposite side, the chain saw was introduced from below and through the mouth, and was found much more manageable and rapid in its action than the metacarpal saw. The bone being now completely divided on each side, the next step was to unite both incisions by a transverse one in front, passing down to the bone of the jaw where the teeth had been extracted. Mr. Porter now caught the bone with a strong forceps, while I separated the tumour, with attached bone, from its deep attachments in the floor of the mouth underneath the tongue. Before dividing, however, the muscles in this region Mr. Porter held forward the tongue by means of a ligature passed through it, so that all risk of suffocation from its falling back was averted. Until now the haemorrhage was but slight, the incisions being made in front of the facial arteries, a few small arteries only requiring torsion, but deep under the tongue in the cavity left by the removal of the tumour smart arterial haemorrhage took place, which was most satisfactorily arrested by acupressure. The external wound was now brought together and secured with several points of silver suture, the cavity below being plugged with a lint. The dressing was then removed, the wound having healed in a fortnight, mostly by the first intention, and leaving scarcely any deformity. The acupressure needle was removed on the third day, no haemorrhage following. For several months this gentleman went on without any bad symptoms, his articulation alone remaining somewhat deranged; the principal difficulty being to remove the remaining portions of the maxilla to converge or fall in towards each other, thus pressing the tongue backwards. When I last saw him, however, there was some suspicious thickening underneath the tongue, which, I fear, may be the commencement of the disease, no trace of which could be observed for at least eight months after the operation. My friend, Dr. Barker, who examined a portion of the tumour, says, the diseased part seems to have been confined to the matrix of curled fibrous tissue, and consists of a few nucleated bipolar cells of large size, and a large quantity of germinal matter. I consider the disease was of that character that does not engage the glandular system, and not likely to return." Dr. Barker is so far right that at no period did the glandular system appear to be engaged, much less from the symptoms from this time to the present, since, that indications of a return of the disease are already present. It is for the Society to decide the exact nature of the disease, which I now exhibit. My own impression is, that it partakes more of the epithelial form of cancer, commencing in the soft parts and extending to the bone than of any other.

Mr. Porter said that in consequence of the intemperate habits of the man, it was almost impossible to get him under the influence of chloroform. That was the reason they tried to saw the bones, by the two button-holes, as it was termed. Mr. Banon had seen the lower maxilla cut with a metacarpal saw, with Butcher's saw, and with a chain saw, and he believed the chain saw to be the best of all. In this case he (Mr. Banon) passed in the needle with the saw with the greatest facility, and he believed he cut through bone in a shorter time than he had done with the metacarpal saw or Hays's saw. The vessels under the tongue were commanded by Simpson's third mode of acupressure, and nothing could be more satisfactory.

Mr. Collis.—Where were the needles applied?

Mr. Porter.—Through the mouth.

Mr. Wharton.—Was there any communication between the extensorities of the bone on each side, and how was the space filled up?

Mr. Banon said that in a short time afterwards the space left was a hard cartilaginous surface, perfectly free from any appearance of disease. The two edges of bone had converged to a certain extent, the small opening between them being filled with this cartilaginous matter, and it extended in front, so as to form a new chin.
Mr. L’ESTRANGE asked had they ever seen his forces cutting down the lower jaw in one cut. 

Mr. PORTER said he recollected Mr. Cusack using it, and performing the operation with the greatest possible care. 

Mr. FLEMING said he also used it. 

Mr. Stapleton referred to the difficulty of cutting with the chain saw in consequence of its becoming locked. If the locking were prevented the operation could be rapidly effected. There was a certain way of cutting with a bone forceps. If great pressure were used it would not cut.

**EXCISION OF KNEE-JOINT.**

Dr. Edward Hamilton said—I think it may not be uninteresting to lay before the Society the portions of bone removed in an operation of excision of the knee performed on last Saturday at Stevens Hospital. A man, about 30 years of age, who had served in the army in India, several years ago received an injury by the kick of a horse at the inner side of the right knee-joint. He was for some time unable to use the limb, but subsequently returned to his duty; the joint again became weak and painful, which ultimately led to his discharge about two years previous to his admission. In last October he received a second injury from a fall, whereby the joint became very painful and useless. On examination, the limb was wasted; the joint not much enlarged, but very movable, especially in the lateral direction, this caused most intense pain; the patella was found to grate when moved, many attempts were made to obtain a stiff joint. 

He was now again placed in a fixed apparatus with that joint, and obtained until month after month passing over no improvement was manifested. The question of operation then came to be decided, the man himself being after some time most anxious for it. Although I am not favourably impressed with the operation of excision of the knee-joint, yet the case seemed so suitable for it, that in consultation with my colleague, the proceeding was determined on. There were no peculiarities in the operation, the incision being adopted; the inner one was not made so far back as usually directed, to make sure of avoiding the saphena vein, a wound of which I consider a great disadvantage in the operation; the external one was kept well back and the bones divided from behind forwards. One small point on the tibia required the use of another incision, because the presence of the following appearances: the surface of the patella was denuded of incrusting cartilage; some small spots of which were seen remaining on the femur and tibia; a scale of bone was just detached from the surface of the tibia, but there was no trace of suppuration in or about the joint, although the ligamentous structures were completely removed.

**THE PRESIDENT’S ADDRESS.**

The Chairman then said—In closing the thirty-fifth session of the Surgical Society, it affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the success which has attended our meetings. I am sure you will all bear me out in the statement, that our labours during the past session have been as productive of instruction as most preceding sessions could boast of. No doubt the interchange of knowledge has borne the usual fruit and the sifting of individual opinion, the result of the well-directed and well-supported discussion which, in most instances, took place cannot have failed to ripen previously acquired information. Perhaps the session has been characterised more by the number of recent specimens exhibited than by the number of papers read. However, of this I am confident, that every one who has attended the meetings regularly, having listened to, or taken part in, the discussions, with a mind couched and free from bias, without preconceived notions deeply rooted, will admit either that he has reaped fresh knowledge, or fertilized the field of his previous knowledge (hear). Remember that to learn the truth, to unlearn error, to improve our conception of the truths we have reached, constitute the worthy end of every project for the advancement of instruction. It would be unpardonable to occupy your time with anything bordering on an analysis or even a summary of the several subjects, which have been introduced and discussed during the session now ended. Such passing notice is the less called for, since the design for some time in contemplation will, I trust, be soon carried out, and that you will have in your hands a report of the proceedings of the Society printed in a connected form. It has been said, and with some truth, that owing to the discrepancy of opinion expressed, one is apt to leave this room after an animated debate in a degree of perplexity, and undoubtedly it is very difficult to reconcile conflicting opinions from time to time impressed on the mind merely by memory. But where the whole subject is spread out in print before the eye, and you can go leisurely step by step through every argument, and trace link by link the chain of evidence in favour of one view or another, of one argument or another, you can draw your conclusions, as the legal judge does, from the weight of each and from the sum of the proofs (hear). I have now only to thank you for the courtesy you have extended to me on every occasion that I have had the honour to preside here, and to wish prosperity to our Society. I trust that the Surgical Society of Ireland, ere it has added a very few years more to its age, will have so grown in strength and proportions, as not merely to rival, but to eclipse the sister societies in other countries, and thus help to uphold the national fame of the institution that it gave it birth (applause). 

The proceedings then terminated.

**MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.**

18th April, 1866.

**SEVENTH MEETING.** Session 1865-66.

Dr. BEATTY, President of the College, in the Chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed, after which Dr. MacSwiney read a paper, entitled ‘Notes of a Case of Recovery from Traumatic (?) Tetanus.’

The patient, a lad aged 10, presented unmistakable signs of opisthotonus; and Dr. MacSwiney remarked that his (the patient’s) eyes were his eyes were his a typical example of what he had learned, in his description of the ‘tetanic face;’ it was in the habit of calling the ‘peering eyes of tetanus.’ It was further remarked in this case that there was no appearance of a cut or abrasion of any kind; but Dr. MacSwiney detailed two occurrences, either or both of which he thought may have exercised an important influence in producing the attack. One of these occurrences was his having slipped down stairs and hurt his back about a fortnight before the suppression of tetanic symptoms; the other—which happened at the same time—was his having unsuccessfylly attempted to carry an older boy than himself on his back. After desisting from this attempt, he was noticed to be pale and exhausted, and Dr. MacSwiney entertained no doubt of the spinal cord having received some hurt from that cause. Dr. Banon was called into consultation, confirmed Dr. MacSwiney’s diagnosis, and both agreed that but faint hope of recovery could be entertained. Notwithstanding this opinion, however, the patient was pronounced to be quite well on the nineteenth day after the attack. 

The object of the treatment adopted was to allay or mitigate the violence of the convulsions by the application of counter-stimulation along the course of the spinal column, and the administration of some of those substances known in medicine as antispasmodics; also, to sustain the energy of the muscular system by the frequent and persevering exhibition of invigorating and nutritious substances. Besides a good allowance of animal food, in the shape of eggs and beef-teas, the patient took from six
to twelve ounces of wine in the twenty-four hours, in half-ounce doses.

The drugs employed were sulphate of quina (for enemas) also, internally, chloroform, the tinctures of belladonna, Indian hemp, opium, hyoscyamus, and Hoffman's anodyne liquor. Vesicating collodion was employed along the spine.

Dr. Quinlan described a case of

**Fissure of the Sternum**
in a patient in St. Vincent's Hospital. This fissure was the result of caries of that bone, and, though much smaller, resembled the celebrated congenital case of M. Gronn, exhibited in Dublin in the year 1857. The fissure was filled up with thin cicatrised skin, under which could be distinguished three separate undulations, movements which Dr. Quinlan referred to the right auricle, the right ventricle, and the commencement of the pulmonary artery. On applying the stethoscope, the ordinary sounds of the heart were heard much louder than usual, and at the end of the first sound a slight peculiar metallic sound was occasionally audible. When the patient spoke continuously or coughed, the left lung protruded so as to fill up the depression in the opening. Dr. Quinlan called attention to the great force of the action of the right auricle, and detailed a series of observations which he had made as to the exact time and place of the ventricular systole and the pulse, on the dorsum of the foot, the wrist, and the neck.

**EDINBURGH MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.**

Dr. Moir, President, in the Chair.

The eighth meeting of the forty-sixth session of the Medical-Chirurgical Society was held in their hall, 117, George-street, on Wednesday, 2nd May, at eight o'clock p.m.

Dr. Sanders exhibited a drawing of the

**Base of the Brain of a Woman, the Subject of Aphasia.**

He pointed out that though the patch of softening did implicate Broca's convolution to a small extent, yet that it was chiefly confined to the island of Reil, and from this being so much more central a part of the brain than Broca's convolution, he was disposed to consider it more likely to be the seat of so important a function as that of speech, supposing that faculty to be connected with only one limited part of the brain, which had not yet been proved.

Dr. Ward Burton Beegie read a long and elaborate paper upon

**Paracentesis Thoracis in the Treatment of Pleural Effusions, Acute and Chronic.**

In this paper he strongly advocated the employment of paracentesis as an important means of treatment, not only in chronic but even in cases of acute pleuritic effusion. The paper was copiously illustrated with numerous cases, and notwithstanding its length, was listened to with marked attention.

The President, Dr. Haldane, and Dr. Halliday Douglas made a few remarks upon the subject, after which the Society adjourned for private business.

**Occurrence of Ergot on Different Plants.**

Dr. Kühn has observed the ergot to occur on twenty-eight gramineaceous and five cyperaceous plants growing in different positions and on soils of opposite qualities. He comes to the conclusion that moist bad soil and low position have little to do with its development. The fungus (Claviceps purpurea, Tulasne) produces in from twenty to thirty capitula upwards of a million spores, which readily germinate. He reared the ergot from spores placed in flower pots.—*Year-Book of Pharmacy.*

**Hospital Reports.**

The reports in our present number comprise Dr. Lyons's views on "Typhus Gravior;" Eruptions in Typhus; and an Illustrative Case of Typhoid Fever; also a case of "Hysterical Wry-Neck," and a somewhat rare case of "Poisoning by Oxalic Acid," under the care of Mr. Hamilton. Further, a case of "Anthrax," treated by Dr. O'Ferrall, according to his usual method. Other reports are in type; but are deferred to next publication.—T. W. B.]

**RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS.**

**Dr. Lyons's Clinic.**

The Fever Clinic of this great Institution presents to the student and junior practitioner the most ample field of observation and research.

**Typhus.**—The type of fever prevailing for some months past has presented numerous well-marked examples of the "typhus gravior," with extreme asthenia, failure of the circulation, and a considerable proportion of deaths, in many instances attributable to thoracic complications. Interested with these cases is one, which, realized some of the greatest phenomena of the fever of the famine years, are to be found instances of maculated typhus, in which, after the first week, defervescence commenced to be accomplished without distinct crisis, and patients, both male and female, who, from the severity of the symptoms at the outset, threatened a hard struggle for life, passed almost naturally into convalescence. In numerous instances lowering of the pulse was observed days before the pyrexial action, as indicated by the thermometer, had fully subsided. In certain cases, the pulse went down considerably below the standard of health, ranging at the fifteenth or sixteenth day as low as 48 per minute.

**Eruptions in Typhus.**—In regard to the eruptions in typhus, Dr. Lyons forcibly observes on the want of accordance which unfortunately yet prevails amongst writers and practitioners as to the descriptions and nomenclature employed to define and designate the various spots which appear on the surface in the course of this fever. Dr. Lyons teaches that the spots proper to typhus, however they vary in size, colour, or abundance in different cases, and at different parts in the same cases, in facts, that being the proper minute congestion of vessels forced to the surface, they disappear upon pressure and reappear when the pressure is removed. The colour of the individual spot varies from the dusky, livid, bluish-brown tint of the typhus gravior to the more pinkish or "menly" rash of the lighter forms of the disease in proportion to the general carbonization of the blood; just as the colour of the intervening integument is found to vary owing to the same condition.

In marked contrast with this form of eruption, to which it is proper that the term "macula" should be strictly limited, is the permanent brownish spot or stain, the result of a minute cutaneous hemorrage, and to which alone the term "petechia" should be applied. The "petechia," using the term in this restricted sense, will be found to be a spot, variable in size, not sensible above the level of the skin, consequently undiscoverable by the sense of touch alone, of irregular shape, dark brown in colour, unassisted in any degree by pressure, and if an opportunity be taken to examine the spot post-mortem, it will be found on microscopic examination to consist of a minute cutaneous hemorrage. It comes from a spot of minute hemorrhage effects. Dr. Lyons's explanation of the occurrence of these spots is, that the condition of hemorrhagic lesion is, under these circumstances, superadded to that of the true typhus spot, and the "ma-
cula" is thus converted into a "petechia," but it is to be understood that the macula may and does remain purely such throughout in many cases of even grave character. In certain epidemics, and at certain periods, the presence of purple spots and purple patches of more considerable dimensions, one quarter inch to one inch and upwards in diameter, will be found to complicate the appearances offered by the skin in typhus, and frequently proved whether large or small, will be found developed from the earliest periods of the fever, associated with, and mixed up with, the proper spots of typhus, which, as can be easily demonstrated, disappear upon pressure, to reappear the moment such pressure is removed. The coincidence of both varieties of spots, and the presence of both concurrently in the same portions of the surface, proves, Dr. Lyons affirms, that the one class of spots is not caused by, or dependent in any manner upon, the other. Besides, it will be found, he states, that, if closely observed, the true spots of typhus, as long as they present no hemorrhagic lesion, have the invariable characteristic of disappearing upon pressure.

Dr. Lyons lays great, but we think not unnecessary, stress upon the necessity of some common understanding between typhoid and typhus typhus, in order that the practitioner may fully realize that the mere presence of some purpuric spots, as purpuric as those of purpuric fever, as to the nature and specific designation of the cutaneous appearances presented in typhus, and he proposes that the term "macula" should be limited to the true spot of typhus, all but invariably present at some period in the typhus of this country, appearing at a tolerably fixed period of the disease, between the fifth and eighth day, disappearing on pressure, to reappear immediately when such pressure is removed, and generally continuous to about the tenth or fourteenth day of the fever. Should, however, minute hemorrhagic lesion take place in the site of the macula, it becomes converted into a spot not removable by pressure, and is then to be designated a "petechia." To the spots of distinctly purple colour, level with the skin surface, undistinguishable by touch alone, perhaps the one class of spots is not causative by, or dependent on any manner upon, the other. Besides, it will be found, he states, that, if closely observed, the true spots of typhus, as long as they present no hemorrhagic lesion, have the invariable characteristic of disappearing upon pressure.

Dr. Lyons observes, the true nature of the disease is often overlooked at the outset; the patient convalesces, but imperfectly, and after a week, a month, or longer interval, new pyrexial action is lit up in the system. In this manner more than one relapse has been known to occur, and as has happened in well-marked instances, an important disease has ensued from intestinal ulceration with profound diarrhea, or, it may be, profuse hemorrhage from the bowels, at an interval of fully three months from the commencement of the primary attack of fever.

Typhoid Fever.—Frequent examples of this form of fever are to be met with intermixed with the cases of true typhus, and sometimes with symptoms and under circumstances requiring no little care and attention to establish a diagnosis.

That a close resemblance exists in certain cases between the outward appearances in typhus proper and true typhoid fever, Dr. Lyons affirms, cannot be doubted by those who have had a sufficiently extensive experience of the two diseases. Dr. Lyons affirms, with more particularity in regard to the similarity of the phenomena often presented by both when viewed superficially, though it is undoubtedly true that in numerous cases of typhoid there is a total absence of the dusky hue of skin, prostration of the system, and depression of vital energy so early developed in typhus, and which constitute such marked features in that disease. In numerous instances, however, both at home and abroad, Dr. Lyons states that he has seen examples of true typhoid and also of cholera typhoid, in which the prostration of the system, "the facies typhosa," and the general dusky tint, of skin, produced a striking resemblance in external appearance to the features of the Irish typhus proper. Nothing can be more different in symptomatological character, he freely admits, than true typhus, and typhoid as ordinarily presented in these countries, and we are convinced it would have been more improbable than that the one disease should have ever been confounded with the other, did the symptoms in each invariably correspond to a type of diseased action so distinct in the one case from what is generally presented in the other. From the clear skin, slightly flushed face, the sharp perception of all the symptoms of all depression of system, which characterize not a few of typhoid at the outset, as witnessed in these countries, the more common error is, in Dr. Lyons' experience, that the affection is confounded with the milder forms of non-eruptive or simple continued fever. This is especially so in those insidious cases in which the intestinal lesion does not present pari passu with the fever, but remains latent, there being little or no diarrhea, and after a false convalescence of it may be weeks, a month, or more, is again brought into dangerous and often fatal activity by want of caution in diet, premature exposure, and return to ordinary avocations, and the habits and usages of health.

Dr. Lyons then teaches that while in ordinary instances the two diseases differ vastly in appearance and general symptomatology as they do in their local conditions which essentially characterize them, cases will frequently be met with, both at home and abroad, in which typhoid presents many of the outward phenomena of typhus, and in this superficial resemblance is to be found the true source of the confusion which so long reigned as to the nature of these important maladies.

He further enforces the necessity of practically recognizing the distinction in typhoid between those cases in which the intestinal lesion progresses pari passu with the fever, and those more insidious forms of the malady in which the deposit of typhoid matter in the patches of Peyer and the solitary glands remains in a quiescent condition for a period more or less considerable after the subsidence of the primary attack of fever.

In this latter class of cases, Dr. Lyons observes, the true nature of the disease is often overlooked at the outset; the patient convalesces, but imperfectly, and after a week, a month, or longer interval, new pyrexial action is lit up in the system. In this manner more than one relapse has been known to occur, and as has happened in well-marked instances, an important disease has ensued from intestinal ulceration with profound diarrhea, or, it may be, profuse hemorrhage from the bowels, at an interval of fully three months from the commencement of the primary attack of fever.
in the stomach; he vomited almost immediately, and within twenty minutes was in the Richmond Hospital, where Mr. Henry, the resident pupil, forthwith gave him a quantity of magnesia followed by an emetic.

In this case almost all the symptoms usually described in books were present, so that they need not be here recounted. There were, however, two very remarkable features in it,—first, that the man recovered; and, second, the absence of any of the alarming symptoms usually accompanying poisoning by oxalic acid.

From Beck's encyclopaedic work on "Medical Jurisprudence," it would appear that the cases of recovery are few as compared with the deaths, especially after so large a dose as this man is represented to have taken, and after so long a time had elapsed as twenty minutes from his taking the poison. A case of accidental poisoning by oxalic acid was one of accidental poisoning or of attempted suicide.

A train of very severe symptoms followed the first accident. He had evidently acute gastritis, pain, unciappiness, and tenderness in the epigastria region, a whitish lated tongue, with bright red tip and edges, nausea, and obstinate constipation. These symptoms gradually yielded to leeching, blistering, small doses of grey powder, and, as promotive, the red infusion with sulphate of magnesia. The vomited matter Mr. Henry described as straw coloured. This is not the normal appearance of the vomit in oxalic acid poisoning. By all writers the fluid is called dark coloured or sanguinolent, or greenish brown, or almost black. Beck, indeed, in the eleventh edition of his "Medical Jurisprudence" (ii, 490), says, "there are, however, exceptions to this: some have not vomited at all," and Dr. Christison observes, "that this is most apt to happen when the poison has been taken much diluted."

Taylor also notes the rareness of colourless vomiting, remarking of the vomited matter, "in one instance reported by my friend, Dr. Geoghegan, they were colourless." Of course, when the fluid in the present case is described as a coloured, it is not delicately meant to identify it with a colourless fluid; it is, however, more allied to it than to the coloured fluids ordinarily discharged from the stomach in cases of oxalic acid poisoning.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Case under the care of Dr. O'FERRALL.

TREATMENT OF ANTHRAX BY PRESSURE.

W. P., aged 60, a shoemaker, and a resident of Dublin, was admitted to hospital on the 20th of April, 1866. At the time of his admission he was suffering from an anthrax over the right hip, between the last rib and the crest of the ilium.

He stated that he had had this for three months. During the latter part of this time he was treated by a medical practitioner, who, a week before his application for admission to hospital, burned it with what, from the patient's description, appears to have been potassa fusa. When admitted, there was considerable swelling of the affected part, all round which the neighbouring surface was very hard and of a dark red colour.

This case was treated on Dr. O'Ferrall's well-known plan of "pressure," and when I saw it on the 20th ult., the pressure had so far succeeded as to leave nothing to be seen but a large and not unhealthy ulcer.

In the year 1858, Dr. O'Ferrall published, in the fifth volume of the second series of the Dublin Hospital Gazette, a memoir "On the Treatment of Anthrax by Pressure," and in a clinical lecture by the same gentleman, published
in The Medical Press of March 9, 1864, I find it stated that in St. Vincent's Hospital since 1858 "no anthrax has been treated by incisions, but in every case pressure alone has been employed."

This practice was noticed in France, where, in the Journal Pratique de Médecine et Chirurgie for August, 1860 (No. 5588), its introduction into St. Vincent's Hospital was duly recorded. It has also been recently discussed in the Academy of Medicine of Paris (Gaz. Heb.) and the Journal of the Medical Press, and appeared in the British Medical Journal, where it was accompanied by unavoidable homorhage and, in some cases, by syncope; 4, incisions were not always either efficient or final; 5, erysipelas has sometimes supervened.

Reflecting on the pathological conditions of anthrax, and the principal elements of that disease—such as gangrenous cellulitis, with engorgement and destruction of the superficial vessels, and, in particular, the fact that the difficulty was purely local, and that some local remedy might be best employed to meet it. When he pressed the diseased part with his finger, he found the dusky redness to disappear for the time; and it then occurred to him that compression, if steadily maintained, might accomplish what position was unable to effect. The principle of the treatment was maintained and was to effect the capillary circulation. It was necessary that the compression should be firm, and should in all cases begin at the periphery of the swelling, and gradually approach its centre.

Dr. O’Ferrall advises the dressing to be removed daily, and remarked that pus invariably oozes freely from the surface during the process, and the slough begins and continues to project until it comes away altogether.

In some localities, when the tumour was of small size, and traction of the skin not easily accomplished, Dr. O’Ferrall has found a coating of well-made collodion to be of considerable service, chiefly because of its contractile properties.

The indefatigable author of the colossal "Dictionary of Practical Medicine" here presents us with a monograph on a disease, which, as he very truly observes, attacks all classes of the community, and is one of the most fertile causes of our mortality. His reason for writing it, or rather for republishing it (for it is in great measure a reprint from an article in the "Dictionary" published in 1852), is that his observation of the affection in practice has been uninterrupted for more than thirty years, and he probably concludes, and with reason, that the accumulated experience thus obtained, may be advantageously communicated to the profession. Dr. Copland, as may be supposed from his philosophical turn of mind and his extensive acquirements, does not slavishly adhere to methods of treatment which may have been successfully adopted by a previous generation but are no longer available, and we accordingly find that his opinions on bloodletting, for instance, as a remedy in acute bronchitis have undergone considerable modification since they were promulgated in 1852. But although he admits that bloodletting is not so easily borne as it was in former years, he yet considers that this measure has been of late years too indiscriminately condemned, and that there are certain conditions in which a cautious abstraction of blood may even at the present day be imperatively required. This contribution to practical medicine is written in Dr. Copland's characteristic style, and will be a welcome addition to the library of the medical practitioner.


Among the practitioners of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and the writers on that branch of science, Mr. Dixon has for many years held a conspicuous place; and in preparing this third edition for the press he has not limited himself to a mere revision of his former work, but has added some parts, rewritten others, and rearranged and corrected the rest in accordance with his own more extended experience and the researches of other authors. Since the last edition of Mr. Dixon's "Guide" was published, great attention has been paid to those defects of the eye which are now believed to be due to errors of accommodation and refraction, and a new nomenclature has been devised to express those abnormal conditions; and Mr. Dixon has therefore commenced this new edition of his work by a brief but very clear sketch of this modern department of ophthalmology. Those who are unacquainted with the distinguishing features of Mr. Dixon's "Guide" may be informed that it is divided into eighteen chapters, and that the description of ophthalmic diseases and injuries, their pathology, diagnosis, and treatment, is prefaced by brief remarks upon the respective structures of the eye in a state of health. Mr. Dixon very liberally acknowledges the contributions of his contemporaries in the advancement of ophthalmology, and his book has the merit of being a most practical and useful treatise.


The use of the alkaline permanganates, both in the form of the official preparation and in that of Condy's disinfecting fluid, has led the profession to investigate their physiological action more closely than has hitherto been done, and to devise methods for their successful application in the treatment of disease. Until the introduction of these substances as disinfectants by Mr. Condy, they were not even suspected of possessing any active properties which could make them available in any of the useful arts; but since the researches of that gentleman on the part played by ozone in natural disinfection, the use of the permanganates as disinfectants has been very generally admitted. Those who are not very well versed in chemistry may be reminded that permanganic acid contains a very large proportion of oxygen, with which element it very readily parts when brought in contact with bodies for which oxygen has an affinity, and as many diseases are now supposed to arise from a deficiency of oxygen in the system, the permanganates act by supplying the want in the form of ozone, which is oxygen in the nascent state. It would involve more chemical and physiological explanations than are compatible with the limits of a brief notice to describe the theoretical views on which the medical and surgical use of the permanganates is founded; but we may state that Mr. Hunter, in a very small compass, has brought together a great number of interesting facts in connexion with the history of the permanganates, and has described very lucidly the views of those who advocate their employment in medicine as therapeutic agents. Mr. Hunter has, we think, supplied a want which many must have felt who are hitherto unacquainted with the nature and properties of these curious salts.


These Archives, which it is intended to publish periodically, probably quarterly, are to contain original papers, discussions, reports on dentistry transactions, of interesting foreign papers, an abstract of the general progress of dentistry in all parts of the world, and criticisms on dental literature. In the introductory address it is stated that the Archives are designed to serve as a medium of communication between the medical and dental professions, and it is hoped that through its pages practitioners of medicine may obtain an insight into the present state of dental knowledge and be induced in return to impart to dentists the results of observation and experience on points of practice. The assistance of the younger members of the dental profession is especially invited, as it is suggested that they have had the advantage, denied to many of their elders, of systematic instruction in the dental art. The present volume contains some very valuable papers, both theoretical and practical, in reference to the physiology and pathology, and therapeutics of the teeth, and when we mention that the names of Mr. Freeman himself, Dr. Beale, Dr. Richardson, Professor Owen, and Mr. Salter, are to be found among the contributors, we have sufficiently indicated their scientific value. Among the reviews and extracted articles we find some transactions from foreign authors, and a lecture on the "Structure and Formation of the Teeth" by Dr. Lionel Beale, which originally appeared in our journal. We wish success to the Archives.


The above treatise is a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, and had for its foundation a paper on the infantile disease which was read before the Dundee Medical Society by the author, a practitioner in that town. This paper has been extended, and in its present shape it includes observations on reflex paralyses, as it occurs in adults. A considerable part of the
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forty-eight pages is occupied with a résumé of the opinions of various authorities, home and foreign; as, for example, the views of Rilliet, Bouchut, Duchesne, Romberg, Brown-Séquard, Wilks, Kennedy, Lee, West, and others; and the name, definition, predisposing and exciting causes, accession, symptoms and progress, and indications of treatment.

Dr. Galloway is of opinion that treatment ought to be directed—1st, to the paralysis; 2nd, to the atrophy; 3rd, to the deformities.” Indications of cure, he believes, will be—

"I. To the Paralysis.
"1st. To seek out and remove the irritating cause.
"2nd. To prevent or diminish the transmission of nervous influence to the spinal cord.
"3rd. To counteract the contraction of the blood-vessels of the spinal cord, by increasing the amount of blood circulating in them, and thereby increase its nutrition.
"4th. To increase reflex action, the vital property of the spinal cord.
"5th. To invigorate the constitution."

"II. To the Atrophy.
"1st. To counteract the contraction of the blood-vessels of the motor nerves and paralyzed muscles, by increasing the amount of blood circulating in them, and thereby to increase their nutrition.
"2nd. To awaken the nervous energy of the motor nerves.
"3rd. To increase the muscular irritability of the paralyzed muscles.""

"III. To the Deformities.
"1st. To prevent deformities as far as possible.
"2nd. To remedy deformities by orthopedic measures."

The last few pages are devoted to the consideration of the position of the patient in bed; cold and heat applied to the spine; galvanism; the use of strychnia, sulphur, phosphorus, L idade of potassium, ammonia, quina, and iron. Dr. Galloway remarks that “Dr. Joseph Bell of Edinburgh has found great benefit from the use of bitter ale in a case of diptheritic paralysis.”

We are not aware of any pamphlet on this subject which contains so much useful knowledge and so many good hints as that of Dr. Galloway’s now before us. We have no hesitation in recommending it to the attention of our readers.


"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEG.
"WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

CHOLERA AND ITS PREVENTION.

We alluded last week to the fact that a fatal outbreak of cholera had occurred in a vessel sailing from Liverpool to New York, one hundred and forty deaths having occurred in little more than a fortnight, and a great number of persons having been landed in a dangerous condition at Halifax when the ship arrived at that port.

We also stated that this disease broke out at sea among a number of the German or Dutch emigrants, who formed the steerage passengers, and who embarked on board the vessel at Liverpool. It has subsequently transpired that it has lately become a common practice for emigrants from Holland to America to pass through England by special arrangement with some of the railway companies, and to embark at Liverpool, this route being the cheapest. Since our article was written, a decided case of fatal cholera has occurred at Bristol, the person attacked being a sailor who had just come over from Rotterdam to London, and who had, in all probability, brought with him the seeds of the disease.

As a further evidence that the present outbreak of cholera originated in Germany, we learn that two cases lately reported in Liverpool as occurring among the German emigrants, have terminated fatally, and it is believed that other cases have been brought under notice. It also appears that in a ship, called the Helvetia, sailing from Liverpool for New York, the disease has broken out among the German emigrants. Before the ship left Liverpool, two German passengers were sent ashore in consequence of showing dangerous symptoms, but when the vessel went to sea, all the passengers were apparently healthy. But she had scarcely arrived at Queenstown before the disease broke out, and two men had died when she reached the port. The Admiral in command in Ireland ordered the vessel back, and as we write, she is, we believe, returning to Liverpool.

It is satisfactory to be informed that on Thursday last the Directors of the National Steam Navigation Company in Liverpool passed a resolution to put a stop for the present to the conveyance of German and other foreign emigrants between Liverpool and New York by their vessels; and we are also told that a Government prohibition has been issued against all German emigrants entering England who have not been submitted to medical examination.

The particulars which have transpired in reference to the recent outbreaks of cholera on board the ships England and Helvetia, while they are calculated in some respect to increase the obscurity in which the pathogeny of the disease is involved, offer some important suggestions as to the prophylactic treatment. In the first place, it is very difficult to reconcile the facts, as they are reported, with the theory of the water origin, as it may be called, of the disease. Here is a malady carried on board a ship, breaking out with great virulence at sea, and spreading from one person to another, without, as it appears, any other mode of propagation than that which naturally suggests itself—namely, the communication from diseased to healthy individuals by personal contact, or at least by proximity. On board a ship we can hardly conceive how the seeds of cholera can be conveyed by persons using contaminated drinking water, or by the introduction into that water of the discharges of those who are affected. It really appears that the zymotic theory, which has lately fallen into some disrepute, explains the facts in a far more intelligible manner; but as we possess, as yet, no detailed and scientific account of the progress of the malady, we are unwilling to offer any dogmatic opinions on the subject.

It is far more important to determine, and without any delay, what is best to be done under the present most alarming circumstances, when the disease is at our very doors, and indeed within our thresholds. The utility of quarantine, long disused in many countries, is again beginning to be canvassed, letters on the subject
are appearing in the public journals, and the topic is being discussed in the Houses of Parliament. There is no doubt that the system of quarantine has been very grossly abused in several countries, and great inconvenience has been occasioned by its operation; but, on the other hand, no one can have traced the progress of the cattle plague without being convinced that a system of isolation of the diseased animals is the only efficient preventive, and no one can dispute the proposition that if the German emigrants had been forbidden to land in England some 270 lives, which were sacrificed on board the England in its passage from Queenstown to Halifax, might have been saved.

In a letter which has appeared in the Times, Mr. Harry Leach, the Resident Medical Officer of the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, offers some very useful information on this subject, gathered by himself in a recent visit to Turkey and the Principalities. In those countries, as is well known, the system of quarantine has long prevailed, and has been wholly inefficient, but Mr. Leach points out that the inefficiency is due to the absurd manner in which the quarantine regulations are carried out, and not to the system itself. In fact, it appears that quarantine in Turkey is a mere farce, the lazarettos being placed in close proximity with the habitations or workshops of healthy persons; and even at Marseilles, where the authorities ought to know better, the lazaretto is close to the steam-boat pier. On the other hand, Mr. Leach points out that in the kingdom of Greece, and in the islands adjoining the Morea, the system of quarantine is strictly enforced, and with such good results that cholera has been completely shut out from the main land and from the islands, even although it has raged in the countries all round them. The Greek islands present, indeed, very favourable spots for the enforcement of quarantine laws, and England is of course less happily situated from its geographical condition, but Mr. Leach throws out the suggestion that the Channel Islands, Scilly, or the Isle of Man, might be made available for quarantine stations.

The danger is urgent, and extraordinary means must be devised to meet it, and the Government has already taken some vigorous measures, which are now in operation in Liverpool, and which will in all probability be extended to the other towns on the sea coast.

VILLAGE HOSPITALS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Large crowded hospitals in towns, however useful they may be to the inhabitants thereof, not unfrequently act injuriously upon surgical patients brought from the free air of the country. Indeed, they do so not only by their choky, comparatively unwholesome atmosphere, but also by the mere fact of the great distances from which they, as it were, drain their patients; and the unfortunate subject of an accident in many cases loses his limb, if not his life, from the mere fact of having been jolted about in a cart for ten or fifteen miles on his way to the nearest hospital. We know well that in regard to all surgical cases the recoveries are most numerous in a new hospital; even inferior surgical skill gets a better percentage of cures out of such an hospital than the very best can obtain in an older one, whose very walls seem tainted with the poisons of erysipelas and pyæmia. Of course the same statement may be made to a limited extent in regard to medical cases, while it is specially applicable to obstetrical ones, but it is most true and of most importance in surgical cases, because the very nature of such cases induces them to go to hospital in much larger relative numbers than the other classes of cases referred to. We can readily perceive, therefore, the vast importance it would be for the patient to have an hospital at hand to which he could be quickly carried on some improvised stretcher, and one, too, which, from its comparative insignificance and inexpensiveness, could be given up without a thought and established in some neighbouring locality, should any of these endemic poisons appear to have localized themselves in them. It is long since Sir James Simpson recommended peripatetic hospitals, with the view of avoiding some of the evils referred to. He suggested that the buildings should be made of cast-iron, and whenever pyæmia made its appearance, that they should be taken down and re-erected elsewhere, after due and proper disinfection. It is doubtful whether this peripatetic system would meet the wants of a large town, even though it should be found to remedy the evils complained of, while in smaller towns and villages such a system would not be required, because the small hospitals required in such situations could be at once vacated if necessary, and another cottage secured. We hold, however, that in such circumstances such a procedure would but rarely be required. In the free air of the country, with patients uninjured by long carriage, perhaps with persisting hemorrhage, and with minds cheered by the neighbourhood of their friends, and by the knowledge that it is their own doctor, who has known them from infancy, that is attending them, pyæmia would probably be unknown. But it is not only to the patient that the establishment of village hospitals would be a boon. Charity is always "twice blessed," and this case would be no exception, for the keeping of surgical cases amongst the country practitioners by the establishment of Village Hospitals would not only benefit the poor patients, but by keeping the doctor’s hand in, and familiarizing him with surgical operations, would, so to speak, keep him at school, and maintain his anatomical and surgical knowledge in a state of constant and more or less brilliant readiness, to the no small benefit of the country sires in his vicinity, some of whom sooner or later are sure to reap the reward of their own good deeds. But, indeed, such hospitals ought to be almost entirely self-supporting. The patients will readily pay board when they can, and when they can’t, of course the parish is liable for them; while all the neighbours, rich and poor, will be only too willing to send a supply of wine or other luxuries—to the sick
USES and MEASUREMENTS OF THE THERMOMETER.

The Medical Press and Circular, May 9, 1866.

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The use of the thermometer as an aid to the diagnosis of disease has now become pretty general, especially in our hospitals and infirmaries, and the interest shown by practitioners in this comparatively new field of clinical research is of itself sufficient to indicate the importance of the subject. It has been the custom from time immemorial for the physician to ascertain by the sense of touch the temperature of the body in all acute affections, but it is only within a comparatively recent period that this vague and unsatisfactory mode of measuring the heat of the body has given place to the more exact observations of the thermometer. Wunderlich has long used this instrument in practice; but the profession in this country is indebted to Dr. Aitken of Netley, for the complete and interesting information he has given on the subject in his recent work on the "Practice of Medicine," which has undoubtedly been the chief means of attracting attention to this hitherto neglected but valuable diagnostic agent. By the use of a reliable thermometer we can now ascertain to the fraction of a degree the exact state of the temperature of the body in any disease, and by its daily use we may derive information of great value, not only as to the nature of the illness we are called on to treat, but also as regards its probable duration, course, and termination. So far as our own experience goes we have found it of great service in febrile diseases; and it is chiefly, we believe, in this class of ailments that the thermometer will be found useful, although in many other acute affections, such as pneumonia, it likewise affords considerable assistance. Every medical man knows the difficulty of making a decided and satisfactory diagnosis in the early stage of fever, and often no opinion can be given with safety until the disease has taken a firm hold of the system. In such cases, then, the state of the temperature of the body, as ascertained by the thermometer, will generally remove all doubt and enable us to tell with precision the nature of the illness. There may be, for example, a quiet pulse, a foul tongue, a suffused eye, rigors, vomiting, headache, and dull aching pains all over, without any persistent elevation of the temperature, and we can, therefore, safely conclude that this disturbance of the system is due, not to the presence of fever poison in the blood, but to some other perhaps less serious cause. Then, again, we may have a patient whose tongue is moist and clean, who has no giddiness nor headache, no vomitings or rigors, who in fact has almost none of the usual symptoms which herald the approach of a febrile attack, but in whom there is a considerable rise in temperature—a rise that continues to increase till the appearance of a rash, or the manifestation of some other distinctive signs shows clearly the presence of fever. Whenever a person who has been exposed in any way to the infection of fever complains of a little feebleness, or feels out of sorts, we may feel sure if the thermometer reveals a range of temperature higher than the normal standard, that the case will result in fever, even although there may be no other indications of the presence of the poison. We had quite recently an illustration of the aid that may be derived from thermometry in doubtful cases. A girl of some thirteen years of age was received into a house where there was a large number of young people. She complained of her throat, which was swollen and inflamed, her head was sore, and she said that the day before she had shivered several times. The pulse was quick, the face flushed, the skin felt hot and dry, and there was also a suspicious blush of redness on the arms. She never had suffered from scarlatina, and all these symptoms naturally created considerable anxiety and alarm lest this fever should break out in the house. It was of the utmost importance that a decided opinion should at once be given as to the nature of the case, and whether the patient ought to be removed or not. The thermometer was applied, but the mercury did not rise above 99°, and we were thus enabled to give it as our opinion that the patient was not suffering from fever—an opinion the correctness of which was confirmed by the further progress of the case.

In a series of observations made upon typhus cases we found that in the majority of patients, the turn, as it is called, was indicated by a fall in the temperature, before any amelioration in the condition of the patient could be detected, either from the state of the pulse or the expression of the countenance; and in cases which, after the crisis had taken place, appeared to be getting worse instead of better, we found that if the temperature kept down, everything went on well in spite of a temporary rise in the pulse or other untoward sign. The observations we have yet made in other forms of disease are neither so numerous nor extensive as to enable us to speak with certainty as to their results. But we may just say that in pithesis we think that the assistance to be derived from continuous thermometric observation is not so great as some writers would lead us to suppose. It has been said that in this affection the constant and persistent elevation of the temperature is sufficient of itself, even when the physical signs are uncertain, to indicate the presence and sure progress of the disease. Now, curiously enough, we have met with at least four cases in which there were the most unmistakable evidence of the presence of tubercle in the lungs, cases in which the disease made rapid progress, and yet in each of them there was no elevation of the temperature either by night or by day. In two of them, indeed, the heat was under the usual average standard. But the thermometry of disease may be said to be yet in its infancy, and while we would caution observers to eschew everything that savours of dogmatism, and to guard against imperfect or hasty conclusions, we would, at the same time, bid them prosecute their inquiries with increasing zeal; for we are convinced that the application of the thermometer to the detection of disease will ultimately result in good, and in it practitioners will find an agent which, in doubtful cases, will yield them information which nothing else can give,—information that may frequently relieve from anxiety and prevent mistake.
OUR SANITARY STATE AND PROSPECTS.

(DUBLIN.)

Every day adds to our knowledge, as well as to our responsibility, inasmuch as the former leaves us without excuse if we do not fully discharge the latter. A very striking instance of this is seen in the result of the Cholera Conference at Constantinople. The members of that meeting, selected from different countries, professing various creeds, possessed of most extensive and most varied acquirements in medical, topographical, and ethnological knowledge, have arrived at certain decisions as to the origin, mode of propagation, and of prevention of cholera; and it now remains to be seen whether the requisite means and courage are possessed by the ruling powers who are called upon to carry out the necessary measures of observation and prevention recommended by the Conference.

We must not expect too much from the Sultan or the Viceroy of Egypt when we reflect on the amount of passiveness exhibited nearer home in somewhat similar circumstances. In Paris it was not thought advisable to institute a system of house-to-house visitation, such as had been carried out with so much benefit in England and in some places in Ireland, as, for instance, at Finglas, during the epidemic of 1854, inasmuch as it was feared that such a measure would cause a panic amongst our French neighbours. For like reasons the statistics of the disease were for a long time kept from the public eye in that most fashionable of capitals. We must not, however, consider ourselves as free from censure in many points connected with this and other matters of vital importance. If we regard the cattle plague, surely in England we have nothing to boast of, either in the way of promptness and punctuality, in supplying the necessary returns or in respect to unanimity and promptitude, and a true sense of what should have been adopted from the very commencement as the best and really most economical mode of dealing with that which has cost the country so very large a sum.

Again, in Ireland, though prompt measures were most happily adopted by common consent against the importation of the cattle plague, and thus far with most excellent results; still other evils have been inflicted on us and we cannot say that we have been setting our house in order against the possible advent of cholera. On the contrary, an association has actually been formed by those rate-payers who own many of the lodging-houses tenanted by the working classes to protect themselves from the efforts of the Corporation to compel them to keep the tenements of the poorer classes in suitable habitable order. We are happy to say that the Medical Officers of the several districts of the city of Dublin have come forward with their testimony to show the great need of prompt and efficient action, on the part of the authorities, in enforcing the measures which the latter have had in contemplation; and we trust, for the sake of the labouring classes, that a comprehensive system of ready legislation will be shortly carried through Parliament to compel all holders of tenements to keep the same in proper hab table order. While, however, we record our approval of the willingness shown by the Government, the Corporation, and the Medical Officers of the several city districts, we cannot acquit the Corporation of some matters urgently requiring amendment; one is the continuance in some of the most thickly inhabited parts of town of large depôts of street sweepings. We have in previous numbers of The Medical Press and Circular shown that fatal fever arises in close proximity to these offensive depôts. We have also pointed out that cholera first appeared in 1854 in tenements adjoining one of these Corporation depôts, and that it carried off several of the people in the neighbourhood, and spread from it as a centre to other parts of the city. We can also prove that fever habitually exists in dwellings adjoining these depôts, and that each season it commences in such positions, and radiating thence, annually spreads through town. Surely such a state of things should not be suffered to continue. Ireland possesses hundreds of thousands of acres in want of the very matters which are at present allowed to accumulate, to the injury of our citizens, in Dublin. With such excellent roads as we possess; with two canals, that encircle our city, on which iron barges could be procured to convey away the town sweepings; and with numerous lines of railways in communication with (as well as the canals) very many rural, peat, mountain, and seaside districts—the state of things of which we complain ought not to exist. We commend these matters to the consideration of the members of our Municipal Council as eminently within their province.

And while we ask the attention of the authorities to such commonplace but eminently useful matters, we would solicit their attention to the state of the cowsheds and yards of Dublin, and to that of the parts of the city and its vicinity where pigs are kept, but too commonly in close proximity to the apartments occupied by the owners of these animals. We have before quoted in these pages the proceedings of the civil authorities in some of the Italian towns, where cholera committed most severe ravages within the last year, and we may now repeat the statement here—namely, that the very first steps taken were to turn out great numbers of pigs that had been kept by the people, as is done in very many cases much nearer home, in the midst of the towns.

In this way we will find that while, no doubt, we ought in common with all other enlightened nations, do our utmost to inform other people of the best means of preventing or of lessening the prevalence of cholera fever, &c., we certainly should not leave it in their power to say that either from the love of gain, or from negligence, or from any other cause, we permit our own country to be little better than theirs, when we consider the relative advantages we possess in many respects.

In the last published report of the Royal Navy Medical Department there is much valuable evidence as to the importance of preventive measures during epidemics, and we cannot do better than quote what may perhaps stimulate to exertion some who are now inclined to inaction on these important matters.

In 1862 and 1863 epidemic cholera occurred at Shanghai and we will briefly allude to two classes of residents at that important Chinese port,—namely, the European merchants and the Chinese who had sought refuge there. The extracts also allude to the European soldiers at that station. The British Deputy-Inspector Dr. Home, observes, "Four marked characters distinguished the better class of the European community, who, I may observe, scarcely suffered at all during the two cholera epidemics, from their less fortunate fellow-countrymen the private soldiers, on whom the disease fell on both occasions very heavily." Ist. As a rule, they (the civilians) all live extremely well, partaking of animal food always twice and often thrice a day.
2nd. They inhabit large airy dwellings and never sleep, if at all possible to avoid it, on the ground floor.

3rd. They never expose themselves to the midday sun, and scarcely ever to the night air, except in covered (solan) chairs.

4th. They bathe in their own houses every morning, and in the afternoon, either by walking, riding, drilling as volunteers, playing rackets or otherwise, they take care that the system has regular and sufficient exercise.

I confess I see but little difficulty in giving the soldier the benefit of all these advantages. If his diet is improved and I am inclined to lay much stress on this (utterly interdicting the use of salt provisions), his barracks made spacious and airy, sentry and all other out-door duty reduced to a minimum, if both rooms and the means of amusement and recreation are provided for him, and if the European corps, stationed at Shanghai, whether Infantry or Artillery, be not kept in China beyond the regulated period of three years, I see no reason why the soldier, even at Shanghai, should not approximate at least, if he does not actually reach the high standard of health in which the civilians in comfortable circumstances enjoy.

Our valuable contemporary, the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, remarks, that "If the well-conditioned Europeans at Shanghai suffered comparatively little, very different was the fate of the poor native population, as we learn from the Surgeon (Dr. Morgan) of the Euryalus:

"The mortality among the unfortunate Chinese who had sought refuge in the settlement, surpasses belief, which is not to be wondered at where there were so many human beings crowded together in indifferent dwellings. I have been informed upon good authority that they died at one time at the rate of 3000 a day, and as they could only procure a burial ground that could only accommodate 1000 a day, the remaining 2000 were enclosed in boxes of deal boards loosely put together, or packed up, in straw or matting, and left to rot in the sun. During the time this ship was at Shanghai there were thousands of dead bodies more or less hidden from the sight of the passer-by by some loose covering, that were in a state of decomposition and tainting the surrounding atmosphere with their deadly effluvia."

We see in the foregoing the great value of healthful dwellings and sanitary precautions brought into strong contrast with the awful consequences of neglect of these measures, as seen in the poor Chinese who were crowded together in unhealthy dwellings with bad food and clothing, and we particularly would impress on our readers that these two very different states of being were consistent in the same climate at a period of epidemic cholera. The fact that the disease at present prevails in parts of Germany, and exhibits renewed evidence of its rapid powers of locomotion, so to speak, as seen in the case of the emigrant ship England, mentioned a few days since in the Saunders's News-Letter, should stimulate the public to activity on these all-important matters.

PROFESSOR STRUTHERS ON
THE EDINBURGH ANATOMICAL SCHOOL.

On Friday evening last, Dr. Struther, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, and formerly Lecturer on that subject in the Edinburgh extra-Academical School, read a most able and interesting paper at a conversation given by the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons in their Hall, Nicolson-street. The subject of the paper was "The History of the Edinburgh Anatomical School," a theme which the learned lecturer was well qualified to treat. Dr. Struther, who for long has made anatomy the great study of his life, must have had peculiar pleasure in collecting material for his instructive essay; and we are sure that the College as well as the whole profession must feel greatly indebted to him for thus furnishing us with a historical sketch of the origin and development of a department of the metropolis medical school which has shed so much lustre on its name.

The arrangements were the same as on the previous occasions when conversazioni were held, the company, which was numerous and distinguished, having been first received in the museum by the President, Dr. Dunsmure, and then repairing to the lecture-room, where Dr. Struther read his paper. The history of the Edinburgh Anatomical School, properly so called, he said, commences in the year 1770 with the first Monro, although so early as 1505 dissection was carried on in Edinburgh. While, in the year 1720, the school which so shortly afterwards was destined to rise to such eminence, was just in its infancy, the science of anatomy had already in Italy, Holland, Belgium, and France, been prosecuted with enthusiasm and success.

Many men were connected with the establishment of the Anatomical School, such as Monteith and Elliot; but it is chiefly to the labours of the Monros that Edinburgh is indebted for the place she occupies as a school of anatomy. The attendance during the first ten years at Alexander Monro’s lectures was on an average sixty-seven, and at this time is probable that that number included nearly all the medical students in the city.

After labouring for a period of thirty-eight years he raised the numbers to about 200, which was the number of pupils on the roll when he retired. He resigned in 1738 in favour of his son, Alexander Monro, (secundus) who was appointed professor at the early age of twenty-one, before he had taken his degree or even finished his studies at the University. He did not enter on his duties, however, till four years after his appointment, and during the interval he devoted himself to the study of anatomy in Leyden, under Alhbinus; in Berlin, under Michel; in London, under William Hunter; as also in Paris. His career was a brilliant one, and the attendance on his lectures rose from 200 to 400. After lecturing for about half a century, he was succeeded by his son, Alexander Monro (tertius), who discharged the duties of the chair till 1846. The three Monros, therefore, occupied the position of Professors of Anatomy for the lengthened period of 125 years. This distinguished trio was succeeded by the brothers Bell, John and Charles, the former having lectured for fourteen years—viz., till 1800, and although the latter portion of his lifetime was chiefly devoted to surgery, he was, nevertheless, a distinguished anatomist. He was undoubtedly the father of the Edinburgh School of Surgery, and his fame as an operator was

The Vestry of St. James's, Westminster, on the motion of Mr. Compton, have resolved, with one dissentient, to petition both Houses of Parliament that the metropolis may be included in the places named in the schedule of the Bill for the better prevention of contagious diseases at certain naval and military stations.
widely spread. He is buried in Rome, and over his grave is placed a plain tombstone, on which is carved the modest inscription, “Here lies John Bell, surgeon, of Edinburgh, a man not uneminent in his profession.”

Sir Charles Bell, who was twelve years younger than John, his brother, commenced his professional career in Edinburgh, then went to London, and returned to Edinburgh again. His writings are extensive and varied, and his reputation as an anatomist is considerable. But, besides being an anatomist, he was also a distinguished surgeon and an admirable artist. It is in physiology, however, that Charles Bell's name will go down to posterity. He was knighted in 1830 along with Brewster and Herschell, and died, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, in 1842. Professor Struthers then gave interesting biographical notices of Barclay, Gordon, Walker, Cullen, Fyfe, and Knox, and concluded by mentioning some of the characteristics of the Edinburgh Anatomical School.

The lecture seemed to give the greatest pleasure to all who listened to it, and at its close Professor Christison moved, and Professor Syme seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Struthers for his careful and instructive paper.

Notes on Current Topics.

THE TREATMENT OF THE SICK POOR IN ISLINGTON.

It is positively unfair that St. Pancras should lately have the monopoly of abuse from the journals, medical and lay, on account of its treatment of the sick poor, while many of the other parishes and unions are quite as deserving of censure. Our contemporary, the Lancet, in its Commission upon the state of the Islington Workhouse Infirmary, certainly let down that establishment far too gently, mildly censoring, indeed, the accommodation afforded for the reception and attendance on the sick, but praising all the general arrangements in the most eulogistic terms, and putting the Trustees on the back for their magnificent determination to erect a new building. We really think that in the case of Islington, the Lancet Commissioners have been gulled, and in a series of papers now appearing in the Standard, and written, it is understood, by Dr. Stallard, the liberality of the arrangements is represented in its true light. As for the erection of a new workhouse, if the Lancet Commissioners had known anything about the Trustees, they would be aware that the Islington Workhouse has been unequivocally condemned for twelve years, and that whenever its glaring defects have been represented, the parrot-story is always repeated that a new edifice is soon to be erected, although, to the best of our belief, that work is not yet even begun. As to the other “liberal” arrangements, Dr. Stallard tells us that the wretched sick out-door paupers are supplied with masses of fat, bone, skin, and gristle, instead of mutton chops, as ordered by the medical officers, and he hints, and we believe with good reason, that the latter dare not reveal the under fear of dismissal. The “liberalism” in the drug department may be estimated by the facts stated by Dr. Stallard, that cordial tinctures have been removed from the list; that bark is not allowed, and even iron was for some time prohibited, at least in the form of tincture. En revanche, however, a little peppermint is allowed, both in the aperient mixtures and in the astringent ones, and even in the preparation of puddings.

Dr. Stallard expresses a wish that one of the Trustees could be treated with a few doses of "the chalk-and-water given for the relief (?) of diarrhoea," and he adds, "we cry shame upon such a paltry economy." The Lancet admits that in applauding the liberality of the Trustees in the drug department, it mistook the drug bill for some thousands of out-patients for that incurred for the use of the patients in the infirmary. We repeat that our contemporary has been completely gulled at the Islington establishment, and the Standard has put the matter in a much clearer light. When Mr. Farnall, C.B., and Dr. Edward Smith make their Report on the Islington Workhouse, and its arrangements for the care of the sick poor, their labours may perhaps be facilitated by reference to some previous reports long ago made to the Poor-law Board and still in its possession.

EGGS AND THEIR PRETENDED SUBSTITUTES.

Our attention has been called to the circumstance, that some compounds, popularly known as "baking powders," are advertised as possessing such an amount of nutritive property as to enable persons to substitute them for butter and eggs. This idea is altogether erroneous, as these powders consist almost entirely of carbonate of soda and tartaric acid with a small proportion of rice flour, and it is said that in order to give them the colour of eggs, they are further mixed with a little chromate of lead. Such being their composition, they contain very little nutritious matter, rice being one of the least nourishing of grains, tartaric acid and soda being not nutritious at all, and chromate of lead being actually poisonous, although the quantity of the latter material is probably too minute to be injurious. These "baking powders" may be useful enough in the preparation of pastry, supposing the chromate of lead to be omitted, for the carbonic acid evolved by the union of carbonate of soda with tartaric acid may render the pastry more light and digestible, but such powders cannot afford a saving of butter by being substituted for it, nor can "egg-powders" supply the place of eggs in puddings or other articles of food. These powders, therefore, even if they be innocuous, may be the means of deceiving the public, especially the poorer classes, if those who sell them pretend that they contain ingredients they do not possess; and in the case of children, illness may perhaps be generated, if these powders are substituted for more nutritious substances.

NEW FORM OF ADMINISTERING IRON.

Our attention has been directed to a new form of iron medicine introduced by Messrs. Ch. Collas and Co., a pharmaceutical firm in Paris. In this preparation the iron is reduced to the metallic state, and therefore resembles the ferrum redactum of the British Pharmacopoeia. As it is, of course, very susceptible to oxidation, Messers. Collas envelope the metal in gelatine capsules which prevent this result. The idea seems to be a good one, and the iron in this form is worthy of a trial by the profession. Each capsule forms a small pill containing one grain and a half of pure iron.

INDIA.—A native has been detected mixing poison in the bread made in the Government bakery at Lucknow, and has been sentenced to transportation for twelve years.
RETROSPECT OF THE JOURNALS.

May 5, 1866.

This week's journals are rather devoid of interest. The cholera is the favourite topic of the hour. The Lancet seems to think that if we were to be visited by it this year, we should have had some cases of it during the last winter; but, in the mean time, Rotterdam being in almost daily communication with the principal seaports of Great Britain. Wherever we have Germans congregated together in a small space, we may expect to find the cholera. Surgeons in charge of emigrant ships are in the habit of looking with horror on a cargo of German emigrants; the filthy habits of the lower orders are proverbial, and this, taken in conjunction with their peculiar diet, is the readiest explanation of the fact that we so very often hear of the disease breaking out on board ships, as it lately did in the England.

The House of Commons appears to be the best ventilated building of modern times, it is even said that the air inside is purer than that without. Dr. Perry has presented a report on the subject, the air is put in motion by means of combustion. Originally fans were used, but these have been superseded by the charcoal fires. On the night when leave was given to bring in the Reform Bill it was found that 1,500,000 cubic feet of air passed into the House during an hour. However, from some fault of the construction or from the excellence of the ventilation, considerable annoyance is caused occasionally by extraneous perfumes and odours. Even horse-dung happen to fall in the Commons court, the odour will be inoffensive where the House, so much so, that carriages were obliged by the police to remain in the Speaker's court. A person passing by with a lighted cigar impregnates the atmosphere to a ridiculous extent.

Apropos of the attack made on Chief Justice Lefroy in the House of Commons lately, the Lancet wishes that some thing should be done to prevent the effect of producing a change in the examining Board at the College of Surgeons where men beyond seventy years of age are required to put in practice an amount of mental and bodily exertion during a large portion of the year that can be only expected in men of the full vigour of adult life, and which under the present circumstances, tends to bring discredit on the College.

The members of the English Universities seem to be plagued by those who vend their publications: independent of the moral aspect of the trade, the absurd, a very grievous amount of mischief is effected by these rascals on the pockets, and worse still, the minds of young people.

There were three doctors in the passenger train that caused the fatal collision on the Brighton railway—Dr. Murray, Habershon, and Bayfield; the former stopped all night, with the injured.

The Bermondsey Board of Guardians are taking into consideration the system of substituting paid and trained for pauper nurses in their infirmaries.

£20,000 has been voted amongst the Civil Service estimates towards the erection of a building for the University of London. It is to be erected close to Burlington House, and will cost £60,000.

The dispute between Dr. F. Winslow and Dr. Duke, we regret to observe, has degenerated into lamentable personalities.

Mr. M. B. Hill gives some interesting details of the process of injecting mercurial preparations hypodermically. The one which he has used is the bichloride; as might be expected, it causes some pain, but the effects are most marked, the patient generally being brought completely under the influence of the drug before one grain has been administered. This is an interesting point, as the plan has succeeded in those cases in which the patients were considered to have been proof against the medicine as administered by the mouth.

A good deal of excitement has been caused in the neighbourhood of Newcastle by the accidental or intended poisoning of a respectable family, three of whom died.

Dr. Owen Davies relates a case in which he imagined that an attack of puerperal convulsions was to be distinctly traced to eating mussels.

From the Medical Times and Gazette we perceive that the St. Pancras "laying out case" has turned up again. The Poor-law Board are all concerned, including the doctor, who unfortunately has not seen the child for a couple of days.

The following case of dislocation of the lower jaw may be of use to laryngoscopists:—The case which gave rise to these observations was that of a phthisical woman, 38 years of age, suffering from chronic ulcers of the larynx, in which complete dislocation forwards was twice produced at intervals of a month, while the instrument was not being applied by means of the laryngoscope. It was easily reduced by pressure with the thumbs on the lower molars, and drawing forward the ascending ramus embraced by three fingers of each hand. The accident may easily be prevented by cautioning the patient to moderate his cooperation, so as not to effect with too great energy the double movement of depressing and advancing the lower jaw. An excess of action in the external pterygoid muscle seems to be the chief agent in effecting the dislocation. With even a moderate separation of the jaws, such as is requisite for the employment of the mirror, the condyle of the jaw is already carried forwards; and the external pterygoid, then brought into action, exerts strong traction on the condyle, so that in predisposed persons dislocation may readily be produced.

In a communication on the subject of the use of the medicinal sulphites and hyposulphites in zymotic diseases, we fancy we can recognize the pen of a distinguished writer from this side of the Channel.

All the journals give a very unfavourable review of Mr. Brown's book on the Curability of certain Forms of Hysteria. See the public prints for an account, as well as the report of the Surgical Home, which is in the hands of half of the English nobility, will not do. Mr. Brown much credit among his professional brethren.

"CAUSE OF GOITRE."—M. Maunten is led from his observations and experiments to believe that the cause of goitre is the presence in drinking water of fluorides. The disease, he says, is abundantly prevalent in the water of goitrous districts. M. Maunten has found that the months fluoride of potassium to a dog, at the end of which time a swelling similar to goitre appeared in the neck; the dog then made his escape, but three years afterwards was again discovered with a swelling which appeared to M. Maunten to have all the characters of goitre.

If the foregoing be correct, our practice of administering iodides and bromides in goitre smacks strongly of homeopathy.

Dr. McCraith of Smyrna, who may very reasonably be supposed to be well acquainted with cholera, suggests that the European powers should establish an international quarantine at Mecca.

Dr. D. Davies describes the case of cholera which occurred in Calcutta, and was imported from Rotterdam. We should recollect that a steamer traded between Rotterdam and Dublin.

SOLUBILITY OF CAMPHOR IN WATER (MARKEO).—Storer, in his "Dictionary of Solubilities," states that water takes up three times as much camphor from its intimate mixture with carbonate of lime or magnesia, than when shaken with camphor alone (assuming it to be a fact that, in the latter case, but one part of camphor is taken by 1000 parts of water), making the limit of solubility one part of camphor to 3334 parts of water. Mr. Markoe, in experimenting upon the aqua camphora of the U.S.P., found the solubility to be 1 part of camphor in 240 parts of water. It is clear that the peculiar attraction of the camphor with alcohol, previous to its mixture with carbonate of magnesia, will explain the greater solubility.---Year Book of Pharmacy.
Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—May 1st.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Law of Capital Punishment Amendment Bill, which is based upon the recommendation of the Royal Commission. The learned lord explained that the Bill retained the punishment of death for murder; but placed the offence in two classes—namely, murder in the first degree, punishable with death, and murder in the second degree, which need not necessarily involve the commission of a murder, in which there could be no doubt as to the intention; the latter, murder committed for facilitating escape from the consequences of other crimes and upon officers of the law in the discharge of their duty. One provision in the Bill would give the judge power to reduce the judgment without pronouncing sentence; and the recommendations of the Royal commissioners were also adopted with respect to indiscriminate and to public executions, the scenes at which were so disgraceful that some attempt was absolutely necessary to put an end to them. The Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 27th.

The following petitions were presented:—By Sir James Ferguson, from the Ayrshire Poor-law Association, in favour of the Poor-law Officers’ Superannuation, and praying for certain amendments; Mr. Rowland Brown, from the Swansea Board of Guardians, county Mayo, praying to be relieved from half of the cost of the salaries of the medical officers and school-masters of the Poor-law Unions, as in England. By Mr. H. Lewis, from the inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone, against compulsory vaccination and for full inquiry. By Mr. Alderman Cowen, from Josiah Thomas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for inquiry into the operation of the Vaccination Act. By Mr. Evans, from John Smedley of Lea Mills, against compulsory vaccination, and in favour of a Royal commission on the subject. By Mr. Hanbury, from Robert Hawks, against the Vaccination Bill. By Mr. Milner Gibson, from the Poor-law Guardians of Ashton-under-Lyne, praying that unaffected districts may contribute towards the compensation for cattle slaughtered under the Contagious Diseases Act.

April 30th.

Mr. VILLIERS, in answer to a question, said that a measure for amending the administration of the poor-law in the metropolis would be laid in a short time on the table of the House, with a view of carrying into effect as far as possible the recommendations of the committee which sat upstairs. With respect to the conduct of the guardians of Clerkenwell he might state that a new board had been elected, and he hoped that more effectual measures would in future be taken for providing proper accommodation for the houseless poor.

The University of London.

In going into committee of supply, after a long discussion, in which several members joined, £20,000 was voted, without a division, towards erecting a building for the purposes of this institution. The edifice is to be erected on the north side of the gardens attached to Burlington House.

The Cattle Plague.

Mr. CHEATAM asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department if the Government would suspend the operation of Part I. of the Cattle Diseases Prevention Act, relating to the blanketing of cattle and compensation for the same, after the 10th of May. Sir G. GREY said that originally it was intended that these clauses should only remain in force for a certain time, the order in council continuing their operation till May 12. The Privy Council had not considered the question of extending the time, but he thought that probably, owing to the great advantage that had been derived from observing these regulations, an order would be made for continuing them in force.

Contagious Diseases Bill.

The House having gone into committee on this Bill, Clauses 1 to 14 were agreed to.

On clause 15 Mr. AYRTON proposed an amendment. Mr. HENLEY asked why the Bill should not be extended to Westminster, where there were troops.

Sir G. GREY said the Bill applied to places where either of the services constituted a considerable portion of the population.

May 2nd.

The Contagious Diseases Bill was read a third time.

Cholera in Cork Harbour.

Mr. MAGUIRE wished to place a matter of great urgency before the House. The authorities of the city of Cork had had to bear some time in communication with the Lord Lieutenant, and he had been recommended to place an old man of war in Cork harbour as a floating hospital. For three or four days he had himself been in communication upon the subject with the Secretary for Ireland, and he had not received a reply to the following telegram:

"Cholera is on Board an emigrant ship which has arrived in Cork harbour. There were two deaths among the passengers. There is no convenience for quarantine. I have ordered her back to Liverpool." There was a large garrison and a fleet in Cork. It would be a most calamitous thing if, for want of proper precautions, the disease broke out at Queenstown or Cork (hear, hear). He could tell the government, upon the authority of the mayor of Cork and the local magistrates, that there were no means of maintaining a floating quarantine in the harbour. Further, the government to do as they did in 1838, and send to that harbour a large and convenient vessel to answer the purpose of an hospital, and thereby to keep the disease away from the shores (hear, hear).

Sir G. GREY could only express his regret that the Mayor of Cork had not done as the Mayor of Liverpool had done—namely, communicated with the Government as to the facts of the case, with a view to the necessary arrangements being made to prevent the spread of cholera. The Government had heard nothing whatever from Cork on the subject. About an hour ago they had received a communication, by telegram, from the Mayor of Liverpool, stating that cholera had appeared amongst some German emigrants, and that the ship on board of which those emigrants were had touched at Queenstown. The Mayor asked that immediate measures should be taken by the Government to prevent the spread of the disease to Liverpool. He (Sir G. GREY) immediately forwarded that information to the officer of the Privy Council who was charged with the duties connected with quarantine, and his right hon. friend the Vice-President had just told him that he had taken steps with a view to the necessary measures being adopted. The only reason why the necessary measures had not been taken in Queenstown was that the Government had no idea of the disease appearing there. He had no doubt that the same steps would be taken with regard to Queenstown as had been taken at Liverpool.

Mr. MAGUIRE explained. The local authorities in Cork had been in communication with the Lord Lieutenant on the subject for the last week, and within the last three days he (Mr. Maguire) had communicated the facts to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who promised his attention to the matter (hear).

Sir G. GREY said that no information had reached the Government, that cholera had appeared on board any British ship except that on that at Liverpool.

Sir F. HETGATE was about to ask a similar question in reference to the port of Londonderry, where considerable alarm prevailed lest the disease should appear there.

Sir G. GREY said the Government had received no information on the subject from Londonderry.

Mr. AYRTON hoped that the Government would do nothing so cruel as to put cholera patients into a ship, or keep cholera patients in a ship.

Tooth Cement (Stehle).—Gutta percha, 5 parts; white wax, 1 part; oil of cloves, a few drops. (Wittstein’s Vierteljahresschrift f. Pharmacie p. 2, xiv.) Another description:—A light yellow or white cement, obtained by suspending the ordinary oxide with nitric acid, and then igniting it. Thus prepared, it is made into a soft paste with a solution of chloride of zinc, having a specific gravity 1-9 or 2-0. This soft mass speedily acquires great hardness, which it retains perfectly preserved. If a gold colour, at least some trace of carbon may be used, got by holding the pestle with which the paste is made over the gas for a moment. A trace of sulphide of cadmium will produce a yellow tint. Year-Book of Pharmacy.
PROFESSOR STRUTHERS ON THE EDINBURGH ANATOMICAL SCHOOL.

On Friday evening, the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons gave a conversazione in the Surgeons' Hall, and Professor Struthers, F.R.S., delivered a lecture on "The History of the Edinburgh Anatomical School." The company, which was very large, included the following gentlemen:—Lord Dees; Dr. Duns- 
mure, President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Dr. Smith, President of the Royal College of Physic; Professors Christison, Syme, Balfour, and Spence; Bishop Strain; Dr. Graham, Dalkeith; the Rev. Mr. Rigg, Rev. James Cranbok, Rev. D. Croon, Dr. Matthews Duncan, Dr. Coombe; Dr. Manford of Inverness; Dr. Baker of Birmingham; Professors Moessmer, Marshall, Scott, and Colston: Messrs. Scott Moncrieff; S. Douglas, W. S.; J. W. Tawse, W. S., &c.

The following is an abstract of Professor Struther's lecture:

The history of the Edinburgh Anatomical School, properly so-called, commences in the year 1720, with the first Monro. Long before this, however, there had been dissection and occasional anatomical instruction in Edinburgh.

THE SURGEONS IN 1505.

The earliest notice of dissection in Edinburgh is in the first charter of this college, granted by the Town Council in 1505, which stipulated that in the four years following an examination of every candidate for admission was to be examined in anatomy, and the surgeons were to have a body once a year for dissection. This was more than a century before Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, and it is remarkable that the medical men of these centuries were so satisfied that their studies could be made without the aid of the dissecting room and the museum. The University of Leyden, at this time, was one of the most celebrated in Europe, and it is likely that Edinburgh had learned something of the work of its brethren. The School of Medicine had been formed at Montecith in 1518; and it is a remarkable fact that the town of Montecith was afterwards to the University buildings, they petitioned the Town Council to be made Professors in the University. This the Council did on the 9th February, 1726; and thus the medical school of the University was formed by the transference of the Edinburgh medical profession to the University of Scotland. Dr. Gairdner kindly placed the original documents at my disposal; but the preceding very brief notice of this period will suffice to explain how, before a college was established, the native school sprang up. It was necessary to monition that Dr. Gairdner has also, with the greatest kindness, otherwise done much to lessen the disadvantage at which distance has recently placed me in regard to consulting the records of this College and of the Town Council, for the proper subject of my lecture.

Looking back at this history, we are struck, first, with the early enactment of dissection, and then, notwithstanding, by the long period during which no progress was made, although during these two centuries anatomical teaching and science flourished. During this period a candidate for admission was not rarely a period given legal recognition to dissection, as the groundwork of the healing art. We have no information of any change during the next two centuries. Medical education was by apprenticeship, with these occasional dissections of the human body for the instruction of themselves and their apprentices.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCHOOL—1694 TO 1720.

During the quarter of a century preceding the commence-
ment of a regular school, certain of the surgeons were especially appointed to conduct the annual anatomical demonstration. To Alexander Montecith belongs the merit of stimulating his brethren to the work in 1694, although I am not satisfied that he actually taught anatomy himself. During the first part of this period, the annual demonstration was given by ten of the surgeons, on ten successive days. The Town Council had not only granted the surgeons certain days for demonstration, but stipulated that the surgeons should build an anatomical theatre, and that the magistrates should have the privilege of being present at the demonstration.

A different system was employed during the last one hundred years of this period, the duty being now devolved upon one or on two, of the surgeons specially appointed; and, at the same time, a new element is introduced by the Town Council conferring upon the same surgeon, or surgeons, the title of Professor of Anatomy in the University. During the first three years, this double appointment was held by Robert Elliot; during the next seven years, by Elliot and Adam Drummond; and, after Elliot's death, by Drummond and John McGill, till 1729, when Drummond and McGill petitioned in favour of Monro, being too glad to be relieved from an office which was more arduous than remunerative. The harmonious action of the two bodies in making and agreeing to these double appointments was no doubt greatly promoted by the circumstance that the President of the surgeons (or Deacon, as he was then called) had a seat at the Council Board, a connexion which continued till the Burgh Reform in 1833. The chief object in seeking also the appointment from the Town Council, in the cases of Elliot, Drummond, and McGill, appears to have been to obtain the small salary which the Council gave with the title of Professor of Anatomy in the University. But, in Monro's case, the University appointment was his chief object, as part of the plan now on foot for the formation of a regular school; the best way to which was by obtaining the use of the theatre and subjects belonging to the surgeons, and at the same time the friendship of the Incorporation, and its support with the Town Council.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

After the appointment of Monro in 1720, the scheme rapidly developed. Four physicians—Dr. Sinclair, Ruther-
ford, Plummer, and Innes—joined Monro in the surgeon's house held by Monro in the same year, and afterwards to the University buildings, they petitioned the Town Council to be made Professors in the University. This the Council did on the 9th February, 1726; and thus the medical school of the University was formed by the transference of the Edinburgh medical profession to the University of Scotland. Dr. Gairdner kindly placed the original documents at my disposal; but the preceding very brief notice of this period will suffice to explain how, before a college was established, the native school sprang up. It was necessary to mention that Dr. Gairdner has also, with the greatest kindness, otherwise done much to lessen the disadvantage at which distance has recently placed me in regard to consulting the records of this College and of the Town Council, for the proper subject of my lecture.

Young Monro's education was planned by his father with a view to his becoming teacher of anatomy. After receiving all that Edinburgh could then give, he was sent at the age of twenty, to London, Paris, and Leyden, where he spent two years by study of anatomy and other branches of medicine. He came under the influence of two eminent men—the great Boerhaave, in Leyden, under whom he studied the practice of medicine; and, in London, Cheselden, whose Monro's true master and inspirer as anatomist and teacher. Cheselden had already been teaching anatomy and surgery
for seven years, was an enthusiastic teacher and eloquent lecturer, and, above all, encouraged the students to observe and think for themselves. Nine years Monro's senior, they were kindred spirits, and formed a lasting friendship. Here Monro nearly lost his life from the effects of a dissection wound.

Returning to Edinburgh, he was examined and admitted by the surgeons; and two months thereafter—on the 29th January, 1720—being in his 23rd year, was elected Professor of Anatomy at the University by the Town Council, on the unanimous recommendation of the surgeons of the city.

Great exertions having meanwhile been made by the father to attract notice to his son's approaching course, he began with fifty-seven students. He continued to teach for five years in the theatre in Surgeon's Hall, where he removed to the University Buildings, the removal being for greater security to his museum, his establishment in Surgeon-square having been threatened by a mob, which it required the energy of the magistrates to quell.

The success of Monro's college is interesting, as probably indicating the total number of students of medicine then in Edinburgh. During the first ten years, the average attendance was 67, the maximum 90; during the second ten years, the average was 109; during the third ten years, 147; in 1734-36, when he was 50 years old, there were 200 students, and in the year he retired, after thirty-eight years' teaching, there were 270. As he had begun to teach, Monro published his great work on the human bones, which underwent eight editions in his lifetime, and was translated into most of the European languages. The early publication and great reputation of this work must have tended materially to give fame to the Edinburgh School of Anatomy. This work, it is interesting to know, had its origin in one of the essays at the Student's Society which met in Cheshold's class-room, in which Monro had been a leader.

All Monro's writings have been reprinted in one large quarto volume. They are full of fact and thought, expressed in few and plain words. It is, however, impossible for me, in the limits of this lecture, to give anything like an analysis or critical notice of the writings of the various anatomists of whom I have to speak, or to do more than merely allude to them.

As a practitioner Monro took his turn as one of the surgeons attending the hospital, and gave lectures on the surgical cases. In private practice he does not appear to have been an operating surgeon, at least in the greater operations; but his interest in the efficient and accurate treatment of the diseases of his profession brought him into contact with all kinds of cases. Of fifty-five papers or essays, in his collected writings, there are, in anatomy and physiology, seventeen; in surgery, nineteen; in medicine, fifteen; in obstetrics, four. As evidence of his judgment as a practitioner, I may refer to his particularity on "the Anatomy of the Breast," in which he expresses those doubts and views which, after the lapse of a century, surgeons have now come to entertain.

Monro has the chief merit also in the establishment of two of our institutions. Various public bodies took part in establishing the Royal Infirmary, but Monro and Lord Provost Drummond were the active spirits of the movement. When the present building was at last commenced, in 1738, they were the only "Founding Committees," and regularly paid out the workmen's wages with their own hands. Hence the Professor of Anatomy is ex-officio a manager of the Royal Infirmary.

The other was a medical society which, after publishing several volumes of essays and passing through an intermediate stage as the "Philosophical Society," was finally, in 1782, incorporated as the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

After resigning the duties of the anatomical chair to his son in 1755, in his sixty-first year, Monro devoted himself during the next four years to his son's practice, and to more regular clinical teaching at the Infirmary—more now, I infer, as a physician than as a surgeon.

Monro is invariably referred to as having been, in every relation of life, a most admirable and lovable man—sincere, modest, without jealousy, benevolent, and a public servant, at the same time a calm and placid man. He had family and friends influential and plenty, but the work he had to do was of a kind at which friends could only stand and look on. He had to do a new thing in Edinburgh—to teach anatomy, and provide for the study of it in a town of then only 30,000 inhabitants, and in a half-civilised and politically disturbed country. He had to gather in students, to persuade others to join him in teaching, and to get an institution built. All this he did, and at the same time made his fame, not only as a teacher, but as a man of science, and gave a name to the Edinburgh school, which benefited still more the generation which followed him. This really great and good man, therefore, well earned the title often given him, of father of the Edinburgh School.

OPENING OF THE SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The Surrey County Hospital, which is said to owe its origin mainly to the clergy of the district, was inaugurated on Friday, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a large assemblage of the neighbouring gentry and others. The building is situated about five minutes' walk from the Guildford station of the South-Western Railway, and stands on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. It is a neat unpretending structure, some 260 feet long and about 80 feet wide, being built of freestone and bright red brick dressings. The internal design of the building is of a nature to be in every particular admirably adapted to the purposes for which the structure is intended, while the different departments are fitted with all the modern appurtenances necessary in such institutions.

The ceremony of dedication took place in a marquee erected for the time being in the rear of the hospital.

The company then proceeded to the entrance hall of the hospital, where the ceremony of uncovering the bust of the late Prince Consort was gone through. The bust, which is a beautiful work of art by Mr. Theed, stands on a marble pedestal on the right of the hall staircase, enclosed by a neat gilt railing. As soon as the veil was removed from the bust, the Lord Bishop said—As the hospital is opened this day, and honoured by the bust of the late Prince Consort—honoured at the express desire of her Majesty—I think it will be right in us to show our feelings, not merely of loyalty but of affection, as subjects of one of the best Queens that any nation ever had, and express them by three cheers and one cheer more.

This expression was heartily responded to by all present.

The Rev. Mr. Hatchard then said he had to inform the company that her Majesty had not alone consented to allow herself to be placed at the head of the hospital as its patroness, but had sent them a donation of 100 guineas. He then read the following communication from her Majesty:—"Sir, I have submitted your letter to the Queen, and I am commanded to say in reply that although her Majesty finds it necessary to decline her patronage in most cases to purely local institutions, except in places adjacent to where her Majesty resides, an exception will be made in the matter of the Surrey Hospital, to which her Majesty graciously consents to become a patron, and commands me to forward a donation of 100 guineas. I have, &c.,

"T. M. BIDULPH.

The Bishop of Winchester having spoken in general terms upon the merits of the institution and its promoters, commending the former to the general support of the county at large, proposed "The Health of the Chairman." The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The Ven. Archdeacon of Surrey then gave "Success to the Royal Surrey County Hospital." In the course of an able speech he said he felt that the success which had attended it was owing to the great support given by the public, and the constant and individual labours of the committee. He also mentioned with admiration the efforts of the ladies who raised £1000 by the bazaar last year,
and thus enabled the hospital to start on its mission free of debt.

Mr. H. B. Clarke, in the absence of the treasurer through illness, made a financial statement, from which it appeared that the donations and subscriptions up to the present time amounted to £14,962, to which were added £1904, proceeds of the bazaar, and £535, Mr. Hatchard's bed fund; total, £17,101. The total cost of the building had been £15,015, and of furnishing, £2000.

The Chairman, in proposing "The Health of Earl Onslow and other Donors of the Hospital," alluded to the act of his lordship in presenting the committee with part of the proceeds of which on which the hospital stood, and expressed a hope that £2000 a year, the estimated cost of its maintenance, would be forthcoming.

The Committee" and "The Medical Staff" were then respectfully thanked and presented to the Rev. C. W. Dallas and Mr. Clark, the senior consulting surgeon to the hospital; and the proceedings subsequently terminated.

**QUININE A CONSTITUENT OF THE BODY.**

It is too soon to say that chemists have discovered that quinine is a natural constituent of the body; but they have found in the textures of the body of the guinea-pig a substance which they find it hard to distinguish from quinine. The discovery came about in an unexpected way.

Dr. Bene Jones and Mr. Dupré were making experiments with a view to ascertain the rate at which substances passed into and out of the textures. They chose quinine because of its effect, or rather the effect of an acid solution of it, upon light. Quinine was given to one guinea-pig and withheld from another. Both were killed. The organs and tissues of each were subjected to a process of heating in a water bath with very dilute sulphuric acid; and from the tissues of the one that had not taken quinine with the acid they then read a current of which acted on the spectrum almost precisely as that of quinine. Not only by the mode of its extraction from the tissues and its behaviour towards light was this substance not to be distinguished from quinine, but in its chemical reactions with various other substances it very closely resembled the alkaloid of cinchona. For the present it has received from the above gentlemen the name of A. P. 1st. The substance is supposed to be one of the earliest products of the downward passage of albumen.

It will be very remarkable if organic chemistry does not confirm this discovery, and assure us of the existence of a substance in the human body not to be distinguished from quinine. We have not much confidence yet in organic chemistry as an exponent of physiological and therapeutical facts. But this is merely because of its imperfection; and we cannot doubt that as it becomes more perfect it will diminish the number of facts which do not admit of explanation. One of these at present is the action of quinine in the cure of ague. This is almost the only specific we have; and, in its unique isolation, it has always been curiously regarded by scientific physicians. We ourselves have been at a loss whether to regard it as an earnest of other medicines to be supplied by the hand of the chemist in the earliest products of the downward passage of albumen.

**TREATMENT OF LUNATICS IN FRANCE.**

A report addressed to the Emperor Napoleon by the Minister of Commerce and Public Works on the lunatics confined in public and private asylum throughout France, contains some interesting facts.

The number in each of the lunatic asylums on the 1st of January was on an average 305. Taken separately, some contained from 1000 to 1500 patients, and others not more than 20. The largest lunatic asylum in Paris is the Salpêtrière; there were 3202 patients on the 1st of January, 1851. A census was taken throughout France on the 1st of January, 1851, the 1st of January, 1856, and the 1st of January, 1861, of all lunatics, distinguishing those treated at home from those in the asylums. It appeared that in 1851 there were 24,285 lunatics treated at home and 20,537 in asylum; in 1856, 34,004 at home and 26,286 in asylum and in 1861, 53,150 at home and 31,054 in asylum. These returns show that the lunatics increased within ten years from 44,570 to 84,304. Further returns show that the greater number of idiots are treated at home, and that the lunatics are sent to asylum. By comparing the number of lunatics and idiots according to their sex with the entire population, it will be found that there is one male lunatic for 915 men and one female lunatic for 2499 women; and secondly, that there is one idiot for 796 men, and one female idiot for 1054 women, showing that there are fewer lunatics among men than among women, and that there are fewer idiots among women than among men. The Minister directs the attention of the Emperor to the great number of men than among women in lunatic asylums. The average is 130 deaths among men to 100 among women. The four-fifths of the patients admitted into lunatic asylums are supported by public charity at an expense of a little more than 1/2 per diem.

Some French chemists have succeeded in obtaining oxalic acid from the waste of shoemakers' and saddlers' shops.
SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Society was held at 63, Berners-street, London, W., on the 26th ultimo. The balance sheet for the year 1865 was read, from which it appeared that some sixty-five widows and orphan children of deceased members of the Society had received during the year ordinary relief to the extent of £2150, besides other grants.

The following officers and directors were selected for the following year:—

**President.—**Mar. in Waro, Esq.


**Treasurers.**—James Thomas Waro, Esq.; George Hamilton Roe, M.D.; Richard S. Eyles, Esq. (Acting.)


The annual dinner is appointed to be held on the 16th inst., for particulars of which, and the district within which medical men must live to become members of the Society, we refer to the advertisement in our present number.

We hope that many of our readers will join this most useful Society.

### REPRESENTATION OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN PARLIAMENT.

We would remind our readers of our article on this subject which appeared on the 14th of February last.

The question is now raised as to the redistribution of seats; some of the boroughs are thoroughly corrupt, and probably many will be disfranchised. No party in the State is likely to object to representatives for the Medical Colleges. It is, as we showed, the interest of all and an injury to none. The only reason why it is not granted is that it is not asked. Let the profession be unanimous in asking for representatives, and put forward their claim, and Parliament will easily learn the propriety of granting a reasonable request.

### COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK MEDICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

At the Committee’s meeting of to-day (May 6th), communications were read from Drs. Mackesy, Edgar (of Fermoy), Sandford (of Castlemary), Madras (of Coachford), and Manby (of Leeds).

**Dr. Mackesy says:**—"To expresse deep obligation and sincere thanks to the President and Members of the County and City of Cork Medical Protective Association for their kind resolution of sympathy."

**Dr. Edgar writes:**—"I enclose my subscription and that of Dr. Blacquiere for the current year, and assure you that the rules and exertions of the Association merit my strongest approbation."

**Dr. Sandiford says:**—"In enclosing my subscription allow me to say how deeply I feel the benefits which this Association confers on the profession, and as a Dispensary Medical Officer, I am very grateful for its exertions on our behalf."

Dr. Madras alluded to the attempts being made, in some localities, to render the Dispensary Medical Officers Assistant Relieving Officers, and asked for a copy of a letter addressed to the Dispensary Medical Officers of Cork by the Poor-law Commissioners on the subject. Instructions were given that Dr. Madras be supplied with a copy of the letter.

**Dr. Manby’s letter is dated West Bromwich, Staffordshire, April 25, 1866:**—"Will you kindly send me a copy of the report of the Committee of the Cork Medical Protective Association to which I was Secretary to our local Society, and though we have done little hitherto, I am anxious to interest the members in matters not purely professional, but ethical and political."

The Chairman read an article from a recent number of the Lancet, referring to the Medical Reform Conference in Canada, and contrasted it with that of Canada, which elicited a warm discussion that terminated in its being unanimously resolved—"That a special meeting of the Association at large, called by special summons, be held on the 2nd inst., to consider this important question, with a view of immediate action pending anticipated legislation on the matter."

A sub-committee having been appointed to arrange matters for the consideration of the special meeting, the proceedings terminated.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA IN SOUTHAMPTON.

Since the receipt of the circular recently issued by the Quarantine Department of the Privy Council to the sanitary authorities of various ports of England, several meetings of the Sanitary Committee of the Southampton Corporation have been held, with the view of adopting any necessary steps to give effect to the Government letter. In their deliberations the committee have had the advantage of the advice of Dr. Parke, Professor of Hygiene at Netley Hospital; Dr. Wiblin, the superintendent of certifying officers; and Dr. McCormack, the newly appointed officer of health. At the quarterly meeting of the corporation, held last week, Mr. Alderman J. R. Stebbing, chairman of the Sanitary Board, brought up its report, recommending that a deputation be authorized to proceed at once to the Privy Council-office in London, and represent to the authorities there the remarkable circumstances that beyond due attention to the sanitary condition of the borough itself, no steps could be taken at this or any other port in the United Kingdom to protect any of the seaports of England from the effects of cholera prevailing in any ship or vessel arriving in this country from abroad; that while the superintendent of quarantine can, as to yellow fever and certain other specified diseases, exercise the most complete authority over the vessel, the sick, or dying, and prevent any contagious with which more or less of individuals have been exposed to disease, he has no such authority in respect to cholera, and that, despite that officer’s authority, both dead or dying, sick or well, and (what is from modern experience known to be almost as serious) their clothes and effects may be landed at this or any other port, and cholera patients be thus spread all over the coast of England. The corporation immediately confirmed the view of the Sanitary Committee, and at an early interview with the Privy Council department of the State has, we believe, been arranged by a preliminary deputation consisting of the medical gentlemen above referred to, who proceeded to London to confer with Mr. Simon, superintendent-general of the quarantine department of the Privy Council, immediately after their interview with the Sanitary Board. It is satisfactory to add that this preliminary meeting has already borne fruit, in the prevention of sickness. All the courts and alleys are lined with deodorized, lodging-houses cleansed or closed, gullies and drains trapped and deodorized, all the nuisances reported by the house-to-house visitation at the close of last year have been removed, with a few exceptions still in progress, and a permanent staff of one medical officer charged with the health of the town, one principal inspector, four assistant inspectors, who devote their whole time to sanitary measures, are actively engaged in the important duties, in addition to the services of Dr. Wiblin, the Government superintendent of quarantine at this port.—Tunes.
The friends of Mr. William Turner, the accomplished and respected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Edinburgh University, will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed Examiner in Anatomy to the University of London, a post which his long experience and distinguished abilities render him peculiarly well fit to fill.
able should not be further delayed, the time having arrived for organizing the remittance in the hands preparatory to the general annual meeting there next month. It was, accordingly, resolve that every effort should be used to collect in as immediately as possible all outstanding liabilities, and that subscribers and friends at a distance should be pressed by the treasurer for their contributions at their earliest convenience. A letter was now read from Dr. Wharton, the esteemed and zealous general secretary, Dublin, announcing the holding of the ensuing annual meeting next month in the King and Queen's Royal College of Physicians, Kildare-street, and intimating that, as the reports of the branch associations formed a main feature of the annual report, it was the anxious desire of the Parent Committee that the report of this one for the past year, the oldest of all the branches, should be forwarded to them for exhibition in the Parent report; and, in accordance with which request, instructions were now given to the secretary to supply a statement of the operations of this branch for the past year to Dr. Wharton for the desirable purpose as stated in his official letter. The president, Dr. T. H. Purdon, and Dr. Browne, were requested to attend the annual meeting next month in Dublin on behalf of this branch, and express its entire satisfaction with the Society’s management by the Parent Committee. This being the period of the year for recommending parties for grants at the annual meeting, several applications were now submitted, and, having been particularly inquired into, each was recommended for assistance as far as the limited funds at the disposal of the Society would allow, and in forwarding to them letters recommending their applications.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

In our present number we are enabled to furnish our readers with Professor Banks’ Clinical Lecture on the “Origin and Classification of Fevers,” which forms one of the important Course, or Fever Clinic, recently added to our columns.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a Clinical Lecture by Dr. Duncan on “Oozes Rashes.” This may be regarded as necessarily connected with one by that gentleman given in our last number. We hope to publish it in our next.

Medical Diary of the Week.

LONDON—Wednesday, May 9.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—5 p.m. Dr. Andrew Clark, “On some Points in the Minute Anatomy of the Lung; on the Theory of Pulmonary Hepatization; and on the States of Lung compr-omed by the presence of Phthisis Pulmonaris.”

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—8 p.m. Mr. Jas. Smith, “On a Form of Rotating Leat-heel.”—Dr. Grevelle: “New and Rare Diatoms.” Series 20.

THURSDAY, May 10.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—5 p.m. Professor Huxley, “On Ethnology.”

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—5 p.m. Dr. Andrew Clark, “On Some Points in the Minute Anatomy of the Lung; on the Theory of Pulmonary Hepatization; and on the States of Lung compr-omed by the presence of Phthisis Pulmonaris.”

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—5 p.m. Dr. Ansted, “On the Mud Volcanoes of the Crimes.”

SATURDAY, May 11.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—5 p.m. Professor Huxley, “On Ethnology.”

WEEKLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5TH, 1866.


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REPRINTS OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Arrangements have been made in our printing department by which Communications to THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR of sufficient length may, at the desire of their authors, be reprinted from the pages of the journal in pamphlet form. Twenty-five copies of the reprint will be presented free of cost, and any further number at a small charge. Contributors are requested to intimate their desire for the reprints, and to specify the number of copies required, as at early a period as possible, as otherwise the type will be broken up.

NEW WORKS IN MEDICINE AND SCIENCE.

Churchill (Fleetwood)—On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery. 5th edit. corrected and enlarged. 12mo. pp. 480. cloth, 135. 6d. (Rwshw).

Copland (James)—The forms, Complications, Causes, and Treatment of Diarrhea. New edit. 12mo. pp. 170. cloth, 6s. (Longmans) Diseases (The) of Live Stock and their Remedies. 12mo. sewed, 6d. (Elliot).

Ellis (Robert)—On the Safe Abolition of Pain in Labour and Surgical Operations. Svo. pp. 250. 2s. 6d. (Hardwicke).

Hepatization.—Physiology—Physiographical Series. Vol. 2. part 6. with 2 Plates. 8vo. sewed. 6s. (Longmans).

Gray (J.)—Gray, Descriptive and Surgical, 4th edit. by T. Holmes. Royal 8vo. cloth. 28s. (Longmans).

Miller (J.)—Physiology in Harmony with the Bible. New edit. 18mo. sewed (Hamilt).

Burials, Deaths, and Marriages.

Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

BIRTHS—LONDON.

BLACKMORE.—On the 23th ult., at Douglas-road, Canbury, the wife of Dr. Blackmore, of a daughter.

WYMAN.—On the 26th ult., at The Grove, Highgate, the wife of W. S. Wyman, M.B., of a daughter.


PROVINCIAL.

MARSHALL.—On the 23rd ult., at Holly House, Mortlake, Surrey, the wife of W. Marshall, M.D., of a son.

BROCKTON.—On the 26th ult., at the Town’s Hospital, Glasgow, the wife of A. Robertson, M.D., of a son.

MUSCOTT.—On the 25th ult., at Alraws, Staffordshire, the wife of W. Muscotton, M.R.C.S., E., of a son.

PATERSON.—On April 24th, at Balbegge, Perthshire, N.B., the wife of Geo. K. H. Paterson, L.R.C.P.I., Edin., of a daughter.

ANDERSON.—On the 26th ult., at 4, Kitty-square, Portmouth, the wife of William Anderson, M.R.C.S., E., of a daughter.

DEATHS—LONDON.

SHAW.—On 27th ult., Wm. Shaw, M.R.C.S., E., of Hampstead, aged 47 years.

HARRISON.—On the 25th ult., J. Harrison, M.D., of Highgate, aged 37 years.

BROWN.—On the 26th ult., at 4, Kitty-square, London, Harold Charles Edmunds, aged 61 years, of spasmodic glottitis, when apparently in perfect health.
Original Communications.

ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM BY PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

A Clinical Lecture delivered at the Adelaide Hospital, April 24, 1860.

By JAMES F. DUNCAN, M.D. F.C.P., &c. PHYSICIAN TO THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL.

In my last lecture I explained to you the views that I have been led to form of the nature of gout. I told you that I considered it depended upon imperfect oxidation of the albuminous constituents of the blood arising from impaired nervous energy. That these constituents, when about to be eliminated from the system, underwent a metamorphosis, first into lactic acid, and subsequently into urea by combination with oxygen in different proportions, and that when the process was arrested in its course, the lactic acid accumulated in the circulation in the form of lithate of soda, and gave rise to the peculiar symptoms which constitute the gouty paroxysm. I further mentioned the connexion which I believe exists between this imperfect oxidation of the nitrogenous compounds and impaired assimilation in the digestive system—a connexion which has induced me to resort to the use of hydrochloric acid in the treatment of the disease, and as you may have yourselves observed, on several occasions with very decided benefit.

I proceed to-day to speak of the kindred affection, acute rheumatism, which presents many points of resemblance to gout, but which appears entirely different in its nature, to affect a different class of persons, and to require a different plan of treatment. This disease, as well as the former, seems to depend upon imperfect oxidation of the blood, but the particular constituents which are implicated in the two diseases are perfectly distinct. In gout it is the nitrogenous compounds, in acute rheumatism it is the non-nitrogenous or starchy. These latter seem naturally to pass through the several stages of conversion into sugar, lactic acid, and carbonic acid—changes which depend entirely upon the increasing amount of oxygen which enters into combination with the original hydrocarbon. When the last stage, that of carbonic acid, has been reached, the transmuted starch having fulfilled its office in the economy passes off from the lungs in the act of respiration. I need scarcely remind you that while the nitrogenous articles of food are supposed to contribute to the support of the animal tissues, the carboniferous are believed to be principally engaged in maintaining combustion. It needs no argument to prove that if the series of changes I have detailed do not proceed through their entire course, the imperfectly oxidized products, whether in the form of sugar or of lactic acid, must accumulate in the blood and give rise to disease, constituting in the one case diabetes, and in the other rheumatic fever. That lactic acid, when in excess, is capable of producing all the phenomena of acute rheumatism, including the endocardial deposits on the valves of the heart, has been shown by Dr. Richardson of London, so that no reasonable doubt can remain as to the efficient and proximate cause of the affection; and as I have attempted to show that the imperfect oxidation of the nitrogenous compounds in gout is due to impaired nervous energy, which falls from this circumstance to carry out to completion the chemical changes that take place in health, there is reason to believe that the imperfect oxid-
cases about to be detailed, for which reason it had to be laid aside after having given temporary relief.

Case 1.—Mrs. E., a strong, healthy-looking woman, aged about 46, a tradesman's wife, was admitted to hospital on March 15th, 1866. Has had attacks of acute rheumatism in an aggravated form on several occasions, with intermediate attacks of rheumatic pains of less intensity. She was a woman of temperate habits, and was about a week ill previous to her admission. Her pains were very acute, affecting the shoulders and both knees, which were greatly swollen and very tender. She was unable to move without assistance. Her skin was bathed in perspiration, of a sour smell and acid reaction to test paper. The urine was highly acid and loaded with lithus. He took—7th to 14th 34 oz. of the white and furred. Her heart free from any organic disturbance.

The treatment first resorted to was bark in effervesence, with an excess of alkalii, and anodynes in large doses to relieve pain. On the 28th her pupils were contracted from opium, the swallowing of her joints less, but the perspiration was still profuse, and of a sour smell. On that day she was ordered half-grain doses of extract of belladonna in balsam. The next day a sour, sweet, and unctuous juice, given freely. The next day her pains were certainly less intense and the swelling diminished, but on the 30th her bowels, which had been somewhat affected on the 29th, were so much purged that the lemon-juice had to be discontinued. On the 31st her pains were nearly as bad as on her admission, and so violent as to render any move- ment impossible. She took her bottle regularly every second hour, and on the 2nd, when asleep; sour smell perceptibly diminished; perspiration through small part of the night, but not after. Has had no anodyne; attributes the improvement to the medicine.

4th: Had to leave the ward for a short time, in consequence of an operation being performed; was able to take a glass of lemon-juice, and to sit up in bed.

5th: Perfectly free from pain; appetite good; slept well; no perspiration; sour smell gone; pulse 84.

7th: "Finely." Urine more copious, free from mucus, less acid, and devoid of the heavy smell it previously had.

9th: Quite free from pain; able to walk with perfect ease; tongue clean; pulse 74; urine clear and slightly acid. A Dick of small size.

Case 2.—A. B., 26, a pale, delicate-looking man, was admitted March 21st, having had several severe attacks of acute rheumatism, with an endocardial affection at the base of the heart of some years' standing. The joints principally affected were the wrists, knees, shoulders. There was distinct redness, but little redness of glands. The man was much nervous, and his general condition cachetic. After various remedies had been tried, including a combination of quinine, bella- donna, opium, and bark in effervesence, with large doses of carbonate of potash, the heart was attacked on March 31st with tenderness, and a bellows murmur at the apex, for which he was put on blue pill and opium.

April 4th: The report states that the bellows had quite disappeared; that his pains were greatly relieved everywhere except in his heart towards the back of the chest, where it is very severe, especially when he attempts to move. With a view to examine his chest I asked him to raise himself up in bed, but it was totally impossible to get him up without assistance, and then he could only be raised a few inches in a standing direction. His look of suffering at the moment was exalciating, and on laying him down again it was some moments before
he could recover his breath so as to speak. Ordered Condy's solution every three hours.

5th: Had a very good night, the best since he came into hospital; cannot complain of pain, as he has none except he makes some considerable exertion; tongue furred; pulse 88; mouth somewhat sore.

6th: No pain to-day except in region of heart, which is greatly diminished; stiffness remains in joints; bowels free; pulse 84; considerable perspiration; sour smell gone; can raise himself in bed without assistance and without suffering.

8th: Able to get up out of bed by himself.

The subsequent progress of this case has not been satisfactory; he got a return of his pains on the 10th, owing, apparently, to exposure of fresh cold, and owing partly to some mistakes in the making up of his medicines and to changes in its composition, from a desire to combine the permanganate with other agents, it did not seem to produce the same effect as at first. The man is still in the hospital, very much better it is true, but not recovered of his ailment. I have again tried the combination of tonics with narcotics, as his strength is so much reduced, and he appears steadily improving. I give you these cases just as they occurred, without attempting to make them prove more than circumstances will warrant. Subsequent experience must determine the point whether this new remedy will have any advantage over older and more familiar ones; but certainly the relief that both these patients obtained at first led me to look upon the permanganate, supposing it to have been the cause of the benefit, as a remedy of no ordinary value in this affection.

**Hospital Reports.**

[The present report contains a record of cases under the care of Dr. Lyons in the Hardwicke Hospital, and is chiefly intended to show the obscurity enveloping certain cases of typhoid fever, also the occurrence of a case of "Black Death." Dr. Mapother's case in St. Vincent's Hospital is intended to illustrate the treatment of acute rheumatism by blistering. Mr. Porter's cases in the Meath Hospital are examples of several important surgical operations. We are compelled to withhold other reports to next number.]

**RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS.**

**DR. LYONS'S CLINIQUE.**

**TYPHOID FEVER: LOW TYPHUS: BLACK DEATH.**

This obscurity which envelops certain cases of Typhoid fever is well exemplified by the following instances of this form of fever occurring in Dr. Lyons's Clinique. He employs the term Typhic to define the state of combined asthenia, dusky hue of skin, and general appearances common to extreme cases of typhus and typhoid fevers:—

Typhic Fever; facies typhosa; purpuric complication; diarrhoea not a prominent symptom; death; prolonged ulceration of Peyer's patches.—T. F., a girl, aged 10, was admitted in a state of extreme prostration. The duration of her illness previous to admission could not be ascertained with accuracy, but she had been ill for a considerable period. When first seen, at the clinical visit on the morning after admission, she lay on her back, indifferent to all taking place around her; the colour of her face and surface generally was of a dusky and livid hue, and on the chest, neck, and arms she was freely spotted with purpuric hemmorhagica, the spots being of circular form, deep purple tint, one or two inches in diameter, and quite unaffected by pressure. Her breathing was embarrassed, and she had much cough, but there was little evidence of abdominal complication of any kind, and at no time while in hospital was diarrhoea a marked feature of the case.

Quinine and stimulants were freely employed, but she became more and more prostrate day by day, and on the fourth day after admission the face and lips; the bronchial affection had become universal; the thermometer was found to mark 103° in the axilla, the respirations being 48°, and the pulse 132° per minute, and, notwithstanding the most active measures, with abundant stimulation, she died on the afternoon of the same day.

On post-mortem examination, the lungs were found to present all the evidences of subacut and the teeth have capillary cholera, which was obviously the immediate cause of the fatal issue. The heart was healthy; the intestinal tract throughout was much congested, and in the lower third of the ileum, and principally towards the ilio-colic valve, extensive ulceration of the patches of Peyer was observable. Ulceration had proceeded to a considerable depth through the mucous coats, but had not anywhere laid bare the peritoneum, and irregular circumferential rings of partially detached typhoid deposit were projected above the surface on many of the patches of Peyer.

On review of the history, symptoms, and pathological anatomy of this case, Dr. Lyons regards it as an example of true typhoid, enteric, or doтонenteric fever, with extreme typic depression, the complication of purpura haemorrhagica being superadded to the essential febrile state.

Typhic fever; facies typhosa; frequent relapses; prolonged diarrhoea; typhic depression; recovery.—P. H., age 45, carpenter by trade, was admitted in a state of extreme typhic depression. He had been ill for nearly a month prior to his reception into hospital, labouring under marked febrile symptoms, diarrhoea, and much consequent depression and debility. When first examined the typic aspect was well marked, the skin was dusky and dirty, but without distinct appearance of any kind; sordes covering the teeth, tongue, lips and eyes; calor morbidus was present over the entire surface, and especially on the abdomen; the patient was thirsty, irritable, restless, and worn out with constant diarrhoea. The tongue presented a good example of the state known as langue perrojet by the French, being dry, coated with hard, dirty, blackish-brown sordes, and acutely pointed at the tip. The abdomen was hot, full (without tympanitis), and gurgling could be elicited in the right iliac fossa, and the dejecta per anum were copious, of brownish colour, and, in a word, pea-soup like. Tonics, astringents, wine, milk, and farinaceous diet, with poultices to the abdomen, were ordered for the patient, but the pyrexial action continued intense for a lengthened period, with little mitigation of the symptoms above enumerated. On the eighth day after admission (between the thirty-fifth and fortieth day of the disease), the pulse was found to register 104; the respirations 40; and the thermometer 103°, the typic aspect being still unmodified. Milk, with lime-water, well-boiled rice and bread, formed his chief aliment henceforth for weeks in succession, with eight ounces of wine daily. Tonics, astringents, poultices, and other measures were sedulously continued, but much fluctuation was observable in the patient's state. The slightest error in diet was followed by increase or renewal of the abdominal symptoms and diarrhoea; thus, beef-tea having been once given by mistake, much intestinal irritation followed, with copious diarrhoea.

Dr. Lyons, it may be observed, lays it down as a rule to be rigidly observed during the entire period of the continuance of typhoid or enteric fevers, that the diet should carefully exclude all animal aliment (with the exception of milk and eggs). From the various forms of farinaceous aliment, such as arrowroot, rice, bread, &c., eggs beaten into custard, milk with or without lime-water, or, more grateful still,reffreshing carrara water for private patients, he states that an abundant, nutritious unirritating diet can be selected. That beef-tea or any other form of animal aliment has a special irritant action on the intestinal mucous membrane experience has fully satisfied him. Animal aliment in any shape, in Dr.
Lyons' opinion, promotes, if it does not induce, the action of ulceration in the surcharged solitary glands and patches of Peyer. The irritation thus excited in the intestinal canal diminishes the probability of elimination of the typhoid matter from the glands being accomplished without ulcerative action; and the patient is thus deprived of his best chance of that most favourable of all the possibilities of escape from the intestinal load of enteric fever—namely, that by which the typhoid matter is slowly softened and disintegrated, and gradually exuded from the glands and patches of Peyer by the ever-acting vermicular constriction of the circular and longitudinal fibres of the intestinal muscles.

In the case of the patient under consideration, frequent alternations of ulcerative and convalescent action were introduced, with a frequent renewal of intestinal irritation and diarrhoea. Thus on about the fortieth day of the disease, the pulse was 104, respiration 40, and much abdominal irritation and diarrhoea were present. For eight days subsequently the pulse rose gradually to 128, and again gradually declined in the eight subsequent days to 92. After a further interval of five days it again rose to 128, and it was not until between the twenty-fifth and seventeenth day of the disease that gradual and, as it proved, permanent convalescence commenced to be established. The total duration of this case was about eighty days. For weeks subsequent to the period of complete defervescence, as manifested by clean tongue, clear and cool skin, and absence of all intestinal irritation or tendency to diarrhoea, Dr. Lyons observed the appearance of an exactly similar condition, in milk and eggs. He is of opinion that in many cases of enteric fever a period of fully three months must be allowed to pass over from the date of the commencement of the disease before the patient can be considered safe, and the intestine restored to a healthy state.

Whether after enteric fever the mucous membrane of the intestine is ever restored to a condition of integrity in spite of the function identical with that which prevailed prior to the invasion of the disease is, he thinks, more than doubtful. If ulcerative action supervene on the elimination of the typhoid deposit, and that the patient survives, a cicatrix takes the place of the gland or patch, as well shown by the researches of Drs. Lyons and Atikin. If elimination takes place without ulceration by the gradual distension of the typhoid matter, the latter becomes gradually exuded from the glands by vermicular contraction of the intestines, the glands themselves appear to undergo a process of wasting and shrivelling. A minute honey-combed appearance remains, and dark central piggerymentary dotting will be observable in the minute cup-shaped depressions which occupy the sites of the former gland-follicles. The records of the following case offer an opportunity of studying the state of the glands in a case of typhoid or enteric fever, in which death ensued from acute pleuritis with excessive effusion consequent on exposure to violent cold drafts at a very advanced period of the patient's convalescence from the fever and its intestinal complications. It is, further, an example of the partial and fallacious convalescence which in certain instances takes place after the first attack of an enteric fever, which thus presents obscure and insignificant symptoms, and it shows how these cases require to be looked upon as a whole, and how liable they are to misinterpretation in regard to their nature and treatment, especially if, in the different stages, they should fall, as frequently happens, into different hands. After the full development of Dr. Lyons' views just given the case requires but brief comment.

Typhoid or enteric fever; first stage of short duration and insignificant symptoms; relapses; typhic prostration; convalescence; death by acute pleuritis.—J.M., aged 22, admitted with comparatively mild pyrexia, and left hospital apparently convalescent on the eighth day after his reception. After an interval of twenty-six days he was readmitted with profound typhic depression, some abdominal disturbance, and occasional diarrhoea. For a considerable period this patient took twelve ounces of wine daily, and finally convalescence from the febrile state became fairly established, when, during very violent and stormy weather, he was inadvertently left exposed to the sweeping down draft of an open window, pleuritis set in with most marked symptoms of sudden depression, copious effusion rapidly followed in the left pleural cavity, the pulse rose to 100, and death took place on about the forty-eighth day from the date of the first admission.

On post-mortem examination the left lung was found compressed to an extreme degree by pleural effusion. The ileum intestine exhibited a state of parts familiar to all pathological anatomists, as that in which elimination of typhoid deposit has taken place without ulceration. The solitary glands and patches of Peyer showed a superficial minute honey-combed appearance, thickly studded with black dots, constituting the shaved-ball appearance of authors. In this case, and a somewhat analogous one of true typhus, occurring at the same time, and in which, from an identical cause, effusion to like extent, and on the same side of the chest, proved fatal, the state of depression of the patient precluded the idea of paracenthesia thoraica.

Typhus Siderans; Black Typhus; Black Death; Febris Noxia; Typhus Pyrexia in Five to Seven Days.—In illustration of the tendency to profound depression of the vital powers occasionally presented in the current fever, Dr. Lyons observed on the recent occurrence of the following case, the rapidly fatal issue and appalling symptoms of which are worthy of record:

The patient, a female, aged 22, unmarried, in the prime of youth, vigour, and beauty, was attacked with chills, headache, and sick stomach between ten and eleven in the evening, having felt so well on the previous day that nothing but the state of the weather prevented her from taking exercise on horse-back. She continued unwell through the day, but the symptoms were not such as to excite uneasiness, and medical aid was not sought until the lapse of some hours. At 9.30 p.m. Dr. Lyons saw her for the first time. She was then quite pulseless, but perfectly conscious, the eyes were much congested, the tongue furred, the lips livid, while the face, forehead, neck, trunk, arms, hands, and backs of fingers were covered with irregularly-shaped dark purplish patches, from the one-eighth of an inch to a quarter and a half inch in diameter, and on the back some of the patches were an inch and a half in long diameter, and half to one inch across, and of angular form. The tongue was large; the orifice of the nose period several spots of similar kind, with a general dusky purplish discoloration of the intervening skin. The heart's action was audible to the stethoscope, but very faintly, and beat about 130 per minute. The feet were cold, and pains in the legs, back, and shoulders, were much complained of, with an intolerable sense of weariness and distress, and epigastric anxiety. Headache, as well as sickness of stomach, had quite disappeared, but the patient, who spoke with a strong and clear voice, and moved in the bed without difficulty, said she would gladly take the headache and other symptoms back in exchange for the sense of distress and depression, and the wearying aching of the whole frame, and the most anxious longings for sleep. Active measures were at once put in operation to mature the system: hot mustard poultices to the calves of the legs and over the heart and stomach, while hot brandy punch, brandy beaten up with the yolk of egg, chloric ether, and aromatic spirits of ammonia, were given in quick succession, were readily taken, and well retained. Some slight attempt at rallying followed these measures, the patient spoke with distinctness, and made inquiries respecting the state of the surrounding country, and the names of her friends. But about one o'clock in the morning she began to wander, consciousness gradually failed, the purple spots grew almost visibly larger, and of darker hue, and when again summoned to see her at three a.m. Dr. Lyons found the lips black blue, the face and neck covered with an uniform sheet of purplish black discoloration; the trunk presented numerous large patches of
similar colour; the arms on front and back exhibited an almost continuous expanse of the same hue; and on the anterior as well as the posterior aspect, the lower extremities showed one unbroken mass of blackish purple discoloration; the sole of the foot and planter aspect of the toes were the parts least affected with this deadly tint. The heart's action was all but imperceptible, the respiration hurried in the extreme, and broncho-tracheal effusion was rapidly advancing. Death ensued in about twenty minutes, being at one interval less than fifteen hours from the period when any noticeable departure from health was observed. Dr. Lyons continued to make his efforts, but without success. Dr. Lyons regards this case as an example of extreme typhic prostration, with the associated condition of rapidly developed purpura hemorrhagica, affecting so far as was observable, the cutaneous system of capillaries. No hemorrhage from the nose, gums, eyes, or other parts took place, and the circumstances of the case did not admit of post-mortem examination.

Dr. Lyons observes on the importance of most carefully noting the appearances offered by the skin in all cases of fever, and the necessity for early stimulation and other appropriate remedial measures should any form of petechial eruption make its appearance. Dr. Lyons recommends large doses of the combined phosphates of strychnia and quina, with the boldest stimulation from the outset, when any such appearances present themselves.

Dr. Lyons was engaged on observations connected with the action of a combination of chloric acid and quinine in low febrile states, and trusts to be able to procure the manufacture of a chemically stable chlorate of quinine. At a future day we shall report the result of his inquiries.

Dr. Lyons will feel obliged for notes of any cases of "Feviris Nigra" recently observed by Irish physicians.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM TREATED BY BLISTERING.

(Under the care of Dr. MAPOTHER.)

A. B., retat. 28, and married, by occupation a hairdresser, a native of and resident in Dublin, was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital on the 20th of March, 1866, under the care of Dr. Mapother.

Two and a half years previously he suffered from an attack of acute rheumatism, in which both wrists and the right knee were affected, and there was a slight endocardial murmur. At that time he was salivated. He recovered, and ever since has had a delicate chest.

At the present date (March 20, 1866), he suffers from acute rheumatism, all the leading symptoms of which are well developed. Now, as in the former attack, both wrists and the right knee are affected; but, unlike the former attack, there is now no peculiar cardiac murmur; the action of the heart is, however, very quick.

The treatment adopted in this case may be described as special. He got powders composed of nitre and Dover's powder, with antiphlogistic regimen; but the point to which Dr. Mapother paid the greatest attention was the local treatment by blistering. In four hours after the first application of blisters to the affected joints, the patient experienced the greatest relief, and continued to be free; to a great extent, from pain, up to the time of his first visit (21st of March).

At that time he had a very pinched, anxious expression of countenance. When I again saw this case. He had complained of pain in the precordial region on drawing his breath; no friction sound could be detected, but he had had a blister put over the heart yesterday, and since then he has been taking the following powders:

- R Calomelanos, gr. ii.
- Pulv. Jacobi, gr. ii.
- Nit. Acid. v. v. M.
- Ft. pulvis, sumum talent. ter. indies.

28th: I saw him a third time. No friction sound perceptible; the pain has disappeared, save on drawing breath, when it is felt, though much less than at the time of my last visit. Meanwhile he has been salivated; but he no longer takes the powders prescribed previously to my last visit.

April 4th: I saw him again to-day, and was informed that since my last visit considerable roughness in the second sound was discovered. His pulse is now jerking, dierosotic, and visible. He has no pain, except in the act of coughing; and then it is felt equally all over the body. He has quite lost all of the rheumatic pains. The salivation, noted at last visit, has been followed by mercurial diarrhoea, in consequence of which the mercurial treatment was stopped, and starch and opium administered; also a cough mixture, containing tincture of hyoscyamus and hydrocyanic acid.

18th: He has had occasional attacks of dyspepsia referable to the sternum, and accompanied with fear of impending sinking. These attacks were relieved at once, by smoking the datura tawata, the effect of which was perceptible in five minutes. This agent, however, lost its efficacy after two or three occasions. These sudden attacks had much the character of angina pectoris, which is interesting in connexion with the evidence of inflammatory disease of the aorta, for the two conditions have been regarded by Dr. Colod and others as causal and effect.

The advantages of the blister treatment, so far as regards the relief of pain, were most striking in this case. Dr. Mapother remarked that as Dr. Garrod had proved that blister serum in gouty cases contained the specific poison of that disease, his treatment acted in this, by abstracting from the blood the poison of rheumatism which would appear to be specially determined to the joints and fibrous tissue.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INMUR.

CASES UNDER THE CARE OF MR. PORTER, SENIOR SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL.

[Reported by ARTHUR WYNNE FOOT, M.D.]

VARICOCELES: SUBCUTANEOUS LIGATION OF THE SPERMATIC VEINS BY RICORD'S OPERATION.

Case 12.—George Fay, 32 years of age, a servant, unmarried, in height six feet two inches, was admitted with varicose veins in the left lower extremity and left side of the scrotum. Since he was ten years old, he had noticed a prominence and dilatation of these veins: but the occurrence of varicose ulcers on the leg within the last three years, accompanied with a weak dragging pain along the left spermatic cord, in the groin, and in the lower part of his back, particularly after much muscular exertion, made him very anxious for permanent relief. Seven small oval ulcers were discovered on the left leg, which were swollen, purple, and glazed; the inguinal part of the left side of the scrotum was very suppurative; the spermatic veins were numerous, large, and tortuous, particularly when he stood up. This affection had produced the usual depression of mind with which it is so constantly associated. The hair having been removed from the pubis, the varicose spermatic veins were isolated from the cord and a loop of iron wire was passed behind them, a second loop of wire was then drawn through the same orifices as the first, the free extremity of each wire being passed through the loop of the other, the wires were then drawn in opposite directions until the loops had almost entered the scrotum. The "retacting guides," devised by Mr. Tuffnell, and figured in the thirty-second volume of the Quarterly Journal, were then applied as he directs, two portions of wire each embedded in the middle as closely as possible, were passed through either loop and drawn to its centre. The "main wires" were then forcibly drawn
upon until the spermatic vessels were completely strangu- 
lated, their ends were kept tensely strained by being 
twisted round a piece of spring wire bent into a figure of 
operation was not followed by very severe pain or by sup-
puration in the scrotum. The wires were removed in four 
days.

At the present time, a fortnight after the operation, the 
external wound is healed, a small hard knot marks the 
place of ligature, the skin of the scrotum is much less re-
laxed, and the veins below the ligature are not as distended 
as they did before. His mental condition and spirits show a corresponding improvement. Mr. Porter 
remarked upon the predisposing effect which this man's 
state, taken in connexion with the anatomical relations of 
the spermatic veins, had in producing the disease; upon 
the disproportion between the mental distress and the actual 
disease which is almost always observed in varicocele, and 
commended highly Mr. Tufnell's "retracting guides," by 
which the surgeon is able to withdraw the ligature at any 
time without waiting for it to come away by ulceration 
through the vessels.

EPULIS.—REMOVAL OF THE TUMOUR WITH THE CON-
TIGUOUS TEETH AND SUBJACENT BONE.

Case 13.—Catherine Austin, 36 years of age, was ad-
mittetl with an epulis the size of a walnut, growing from 
the labial surface of alveolar process of the left side of 
the lower jaw, corresponding to the insertion of the in-
cisor and canine teeth. The tumour had been three 
years growing. The right central incisor and the left 
 canine having been extracted, the alveolar part was 
divided vertically through the sockets of these teeth with 
a Heys' saw, and with a bone-nipper a square portion of 
bone, corresponding to the attachment of the tumour 
was removed. The wound was plugged with a piece of 
tissue. The structure of the epulis was mainly fibrous, 
as generally the case with these innocent locally rec-
current tumours, it was, as usually, connected at its base 
with the periosteum of the very vascular adjacent alveoli.

BILATERAL TALIPES VARUS.—DIVISION OF THE TENDO-
ACHILLIS AND TENDONS OF THE TIBIALIS ANTIcus ON 
EITHER SIDE.

Case 14.—A boy, four months old, with deformed feet, 
was the subject of the operation. The tibialis anticus was 
divided on either side, subcutaneously; the skin over the 
tendon having been incised, a tenotomy knife was intro-
duced flatwise, and the edge then turned downwards upon 
the tendon, which was put on the stretch, and cut through 
from above downwards; a pad of lint was put over the 
spot, and the corresponding tendon on the other foot di-
vided in a similar manner. The child having been then 
turned on its face, the heel was bent upwards; the relaxed 
skin pinched up; the knife passed flatwise, superficial to 
the tendo-Achilles, and the tendon then divided from above 
downwards; pads of lint, and bandages which strongly 
abducted the feet, were then applied. The after-treatment 
is being carried out with suitable apparatus to restore the 
feet to their proper position.

DEFORMITY OF THE LOWER LIP AND CHIN FROM THE 
cicatrix of a CHANCRE, WHICH HAD BEEN TREATED 
WITH CAUSTICS FOR ITS REMOVAL: RYND'S OPERA-
TION.

Case 15.—James Ryan, 34 years of age, was operated 
on with a view to rectify a great disfigurement of his ap-
pearance resulting from the loss of his lower lip and exposure 
of his teeth and gums, and to prevent the constant loss of 
saliva and of food during mastication from his mouth.

The operation devised by Mr. Rynd, and described by 
him in the thirty-second vol. of the Dublin Quarterly Journal, 
was performed. A knife was passed through the mucous 
membrane of the lower lip from one canine tooth to the 
other; a second incision separated all the soft parts of the 
chin from the body of the bone as far down as its lower 
margm. The chin, now movable from having been 
loosened from its attachments to the bone, was drawn 
upwards by strips of adhesive plaster brought from under 
the chin and made to adhere to the zyogams on either side.

The operation, which was performed exactly in the manner 
indicated by Mr. Rynd, resulted in the approximation of 
the new lower lip to the upper one and the consequent 
closure of the mouth, which obviated the distressing effects 
of the destruction of his original lip.

Proceedings of Societies.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

April 19, 1866.

Dr. Tyler Smith, President.

Dr. Richardson's Local Anaesthesia.

Dr. C. Duddelbe said that he had found the apparatus 
invented by Dr. Richardson for freezing the tissues perfectly 
successful in causing complete anaesthesia in several op-
erations performed by Mr. Dunn, at the Farringdon Dis-
pensary. Among these cases were the incision of a car-
buncle, the opening of abscesses, the excision of warts 
from the vulva and perineum of a young woman, and the 
touching of large secondary syphilitic ulcers with strong 
nitric acid. In none of these cases was any pain felt.

Mr. J. R. Brown, jr., thought that a mixture of chlo-
roform with other ingredients, which he had lately shown 
to the Obstetrical Society, obviated the danger of death 
from chloroform, and thus rendered Dr. Richardson's ap-
paratus not of such prime importance. He did not think 
that the latter apparatus would succeed in many cases of 
tooth extraction, as the cold would, he believed, prove 
unbearable in such cases. It was also dangerous too, he 
thought, in ovariotomy after the external incision had been 
made. As to the reported case of Casarea section, it 
could not be said to have succeeded, as the child died.

Dr. Camps thought there was no proof that there was 
great pain felt after the incision in the skin had been made 
in cases of ovariotomy, and he was not convinced that evil 
would arise from using Dr. Richardson's apparatus in such 
cases. He thought that there was no doubt that the case 
of Casarea section reported must be considered a complete 
success.

A paper was read

ON SOME FURTHER REMARKS UPON EMBOLIA, AS AF-
FFECTING THE GREAT VESSELS OF THE HEART.

Dr. Stewart, after reading an abstract of his former 
paper, read before the Society (Jan. 19, 1865), described 
the various forms of fibrous clots or concretions found in 
the heart after death, added, in the words of Dr. Richard-
son, that the proofs of a post-mortem clot, or polypus, 
I.—Were its position, upon the upper surface of a red 
couagulum, and its being easily washed away by a gentle 
stream of water.

II.—Of an ante-mortem clot or formation.

a.—By its filling a cavity.

b.—Its being grooved externally by a current of blood, 
or bored by a current through its centre.

c.—Its being firmly adherent by a mechanical or organic 
tie to the walls of the heart or vessel.

d.—Its structure being laminated, or containing in its 
centre broken up fibrine.

e.—Lastly, its being deeply indented by the surrounding 
structures.

He then described the theories advanced by Dr. Richard-
son, Mr. Lister, and M. Schmidt, as to the causes of 
coagulation of the blood and hyperosmosis; to the discovery 
of "fat" or fatty matter in the blood by Vauquelin and 
others; adding the results of some investigations of his 
own upon the blood of a gentleman (still alive) at 36, 
suffering from polysera and fatty degeneration of the 
heart, and also upon the blood of a prize ox and a prize
sheep; in all of which he found oil globules mixed with blood discis, and the cases of the two latter blood discs undergoing a degeneration from fat or oil, were found. Dr. S. mentioned the latter fact as requiring confirmation, but a subject which he thought would amplify repay any time and trouble devoted to it. He thought it would be found in cases of polysarca as a prolific cause of embolia. Atheromatus deposits in the vessels themselves, and in the heart and its valves, were commented upon as a cause, with Lister's views thereon. "Meeënner's Report upon Embolia," Lancereaux's, Fanuni's, Virchow's, Leber's, and Hauy's on embolia, were presented to, also, the more recent treatise of Mr. Callender.

Dr. Stewart concluded by quoting cases of his own, of Drs. Gairdner, H. Davies, Richardson, and Draper Maciu- der, Mr. E. H. Roe, and lastly one still under observation in his own practice.

Dr. Drysdale said he was quite ready to admit that embolia were to be found in the smaller vessels, such as the femorals, the middle cerebral arteries, or the branches of the pulmonary artery; but he could not help remaining in doubt as to the occurrences of such large embolia as those which would occlude the aorta and pulmonary artery, and thus cause sudden death, as described by the author of the paper. He thought these clots observed were post-mortem formations.

Mr. Thomas related a case where sudden death had taken place, and on making a post-mortem examination a large clot was found in the pulmonary artery, which he believed had caused suffocation.

The President said that midwifery had furnished more facts towards the elucidation of this question than either medicine or surgery. The circulation was sometimes very languid after delivery, and phlegmasia dolens might collect. In some cases the valve was torn, and other vessels might pass up through the left side of the heart and there form a nucleus for a secondary embol or plug. Abscesses are found in the lung from this cause. On the other side of the heart the causes were well authenticated; there was fringed state of the valves, and coagula might take place round these and be propelled into the brain, causing apoplexy or inflammation of the brain; inflammation when small portions entered, and apoplexy when larger portions entered. Arteritis might occur in the extremities in the puerperal state. A woman with disease of the heart and lour murmur had obliteration of the femoral arteries in both limbs; both of the limbs sloughed and dropped off. He believed that there was arteritis, since there was violent pain in the limbs.

In James's case where there was an irregular surface fissures would be deposited. He could not think that all the cases described by Dr. Stewart were merely due to post-mortem changes in the body. It was of course difficult to see what practical result would be attained to, even were the diagnosis made of an embol existing in the heart.

Dr. Stewart, in reply, said that Dr. Richardson had, he thought, clearly pointed out the marks by which we might recognize whether a plug was found previous or subsequent to death. No connective tissue could be found after death.

WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1866.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Esq., President, in the Chair.

THE PATHOLOGY OF SYPHILIS.

By JAMES R. LANE, Esq.

The paper gave an account of the chief doctrines concerning syphilis the last fifteen years; and the remarks of the author were chiefly made to simplify much that had of late been confusedly written on the subject. Mr. J. Lane gave a brief history of the doctrine of Ricrod, and of the consequent development of the theory of the quality of the venereal poison which had of late met with acceptance in various quarters. There were still, however, he stated, many good authorities, upon whose side he enrolled himself, not disposed to accept the sweeping distinctions which had been of late made between the different kinds of venereal sores; but who held to the older notion that all those contagious ulcers had their origin in one such as the same poison. Whilst fully admitting the practical value of distinguishing between the infected or infecting, and the soft or non-infecting sore, he denied that the rule was absolute, or that it was possible to predict with certainty of any given sore, that it would or would not be followed by secondary symptoms. There was no certain proof of the infecting nature of the sores as they existed in the state itself. He firmly believed in the occasional occurrence of constitutional infection from the non-infected sore.

His view was, that the presence of the induration greatly favoured the absorption of the poison, and that the suppurative or ulcerative action in the sore went far to prevent it, but did not suffice to prevent it in all cases. The fact that the soft sore might occasionally cause constitutional infection, told, he thought, in the strongest possible manner against the double virus theory.

Alluding to the period of incubation, said to precede the appearance of the indurated sore, he stated his belief that no such period was observable in a large proportion of cases, but that they were frequently developed like the soft sore, in the form of a pustule in the first instance, in a very brief period after inoculation, and that this pustule in afterwards became invested with the character of the indurated sore. There were, however, cases, not very rare, in which an unmistakable period of incubation, of from eight or nine days to three or four weeks, was observed; and they were probably examples of contagion from secondary syphilitic affection, such as mucoa tubercles. It had now become clear that all these affections were contagious, and it had been very constantly observed that the local effect which they produced did not become manifest till after a lapse of time, such as just mentioned.

Mr. Lane then discussed the question of the inoculability of the indurated sore, on the individual bearing it, or upon another syphilitic patient, which had been strongly denied. There was considerable ground for the opinion that successfully inoculating with the scanty serous discharge peculiar to the indurated sore, but if the sore made were to suppurate by some slight irritation, he believed the secretion would be found to be inoculable in the majority of cases. He stated his own positive experience in favour of this view, and that on a larger scale of Drs. Bidder, Bouchard, Marchand, and others. He described the process of inoculating an animal with the material of a hard sore in such a manner as to inoculate an animal with the material of a hard sore in such a manner as to inoculate a second animal, and that the animal inoculated in the same way from the soft sore, and thus afforded further confirmation of the view that there was no essential or generic difference between the two kinds of ulcer.

He was well aware that the theory of the mixed chancre would be attacked to explain these anomalies in the double virus theory, and no doubt it did do so. But the evidence in favour of the mixed chancre (a sore that combined the characteristics of the two kinds of sore, and which resulted from the implantation of the two supposed distinct poisons on the same spot) was of the slendest possible character, and barely deserved elevation to the level of probable hypothesis. He rejected it as a myth, sprung into existence owing to the various difficulties of the double virus theory.

Mr. Lane said he had endeavored to give expression in the paper to the opinions, which he entertained, that many of the recent researches on the subject of syphilis had not been advanced in the right direction, and that therefore there had been too great a disposition to disbelieve positive laws and educate positive laws from a one-sided examination of facts. There was much to be learned, but there was also much to be unlearned; and the doctrines of twenty years ago were not yet so completely revolutionised as some modern authors would have us believe.
CASE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE, RUNNING A LATENT COURSE UNTIL UREMIA SET IN.

Communicated by Dr. ERNST ODMANSSON.

Translated from the Illygia for November 1865, p. 483,
By WILLIAM DANIEL MOORE, M.D.Dub., M.R.I.A.,
HONORARY FELLOW OF THE SWEDISH SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS, OF THE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF COPENHAGEN; EXAMINER IN MATRICA MEDICA AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE IN THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

CARLSSON, aged 23 years, was admitted into the Garrison Hospital on the 21st April, 1865. The only information which could be obtained from those about him, was, that he had been ill for a week, and that during conveyance to hospital he had an epilepticiform attack. On arriving there he was insensible, his face was pale, his pupils were widely dilated, and his respiration was light. He was ordered to be cupped on the back of the neck, to have a bladder of ice to the head, and to get a purgative enema. During the course of the first day convulsive attacks occurred twice in the hour. Towards evening they gradually diminished in frequency; the last took place in the forenoon of the following day (the 22nd). At the same time the pupils began to contract, the face acquired a redder colour, but the comatose condition continued the whole day. On the morning of the 23rd he lay in a deep and tranquil sleep, consciousness returned gradually in the course of the day. The urine, which during the preceding days was passed in small quantities in the bed, began to diminish in amount. On the 24th the patient was quite clear. Of his previous history he gave the following account:—*As a child he had been healthy, until his thirteenth year, when he was for some time under treatment in the Seraphim Hospital for dropsy, which had attacked him in a cold and damp residence.* In the following year he had for three weeks ague without dropsy. From this time his health was excellent until his last illness.* On questioning him more closely, how- pass water during the night. A week ago he began to be very short of breath, he admitted that he had latterly suffered occasionally from headache, and that the flow of urine had been more copious than before, though he had not been obliged to annoy with headache and a mist before his eyes. The power of vision diminished gradually until he became totally blind. The day before his admission into hospital he lost consciousness.

*Status proem* on the 24th. The patient is of a strong muscular frame, and is in good condition. His skin is soft and moist. He exhibits no droppical symptoms, no pain nor tenderness in the region of the kidney. Slight redness of the cheeks, the pupils large and little movable, power of vision considerably diminished. He thinks he has a thick gauze before his eyes and sees black spots floating before them. Severe headache in the frontal region. The impulse of the apex of the heart in the fifth intercostal space is situated directly in and outside the parasternal line; a slight systolic vibration is perceptible throughout the precordial region. The cardiac dulness occupies a space of two square inches in the usual position. The sounds are pure, loud, and resonant, particularly the second, which is strongly accented. Pulse from 80 to 84 in the minute, small but hard. The urine passed during the last twenty-four hours amounted to about three quarts. It is of a light straw colour, specific gravity 1.010, it contains a large amount of albumen and only a trace of uroglucin. It deposit a finely granular sediment, exhibiting a number of small, brittle, waxlike tube-casts, of medium thickness, naked or sparingly studded with nuclei and fat globules, with a few dark granular nucleated casts, and some waxlike or fat granule, containing renal cells, but no byasline casts or blood-corpuscles.

He wishes for food. A natural motion in the morning. The lungs, liver, and spleen present no remarkable change. The patient rapidly regained his strength, and in a few days was again upon his legs. The daily amount of urine increased to nearly four quarts, and continued at that point, with the exception of a short time, when it was still higher, up to his last illness. Its specific gravity varied between 1.007 and 1.009. The amount of albumen continued as great, but the sediment diminished so that we could sometimes look for morphic elements from the kidneys; those which were found were of the nature above described. When the patient was quiet, the action of the heart was even and calm, the pulse was from 72 to 74 in the minute, and was small but tense. On greater exertion, especially in the open air, the heart's action increased considerably. He then usually got headache; not unfrequently, particularly towards the close of his illness, he suffered also during the night or on awaking in the morning from pain in the brain. His loss of appetite was particularly good, the bowels were regular, the skin was moist, sweating on any bodily exercise. He would have presented a picture of good health, were it not that his pupils continued rather large and fixed, giving a peculiar expression to the countenance.

The power of vision improved only slowly. The fundus oculi was examined several times with the ophthalmoscope. On the first occasion (May 7) a small greyish, indistinctly circumscripted appearance. Around this, and as far as could be seen, appeared a number of larger and smaller, irregularly-shaped milk-white spots, lying now between, now directly in front of the larger veins. In the latter case the vessels were swollen outside the spots; within these they were of smaller calibre. At the same time some small, streaky extravasations of blood of a deep red colour were observed. From later investigations it appeared that the white spots gradually lost their defined contour, colour, and opacity. Finally, most of them wholly disappeared. On the last examination (on the 2nd of June) only a very few could be discovered in the anterior parts of the retinas. The contours of the pupils became gradually more distinct—more so, however, in the right than in the left eye. When the power of vision was and continued rather worse than in the right. Occasionally some fresh extravasations were observed, of which a couple were in front of the white spots; they soon disappeared again. About the 20th of May the patient could read large type; fourteen days later he could read even small type. The distance of distinct vision had, according to the patient's statement, been shorter than before, while he constantly seemed to see the object through a mist, which, nevertheless, gradually became thinner.

During the first month no medical treatment was employed. On the 27th of May the use of tannin (from 15 to 20 grains per diem) was commenced with daily packing after taking elder-ten. This treatment did not disagree with him, but as the desired object, by increased excretion from the skin, was not attained, the packing was dispensed with the last of June. The tannic acid was continued for some time longer, but, as might have been expected, without the least effect in diminishing the albuminuria.

From the 16th of July to the evening before his death I did not see the patient. He had been well until the 21st of July, when for some days he suffered from vomiting. For the last two days of July he had several loose motions, which, during the night preceding the 1st of
FOREIGN MEDICAL LITERATURE.

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In August, the patient was followed by vomiting. At the same time it was observed that the quantity of urine was somewhat diminished, while there was abundant tenderness in the epigastrium. He was now treated with leeching to the pit of the stomach, wet bandages, and one-fifth of a grain of morphia three times a day. The vomiting soon ceased, but nausea continued. The tenderness, which on the 2nd had extended over the whole abdomen, subsequently diminished gradually. On the day just mentioned the patient could not himself empty his bladder; on the following day the urine passed with ease. Meanwhile the daily amount of urine diminished, and on the 6th was only three pints. On the 6th the power of vision began somewhat to lessen. During the night a convulsive attack occurred; another followed next morning. The quantity of urine had during the last twenty-four hours become exceedingly small; the urine was watery. The patient was treated with an ice-bag to the head, warm bath with packing, which was not, however, followed by perspiration, and a purgative enema. A fresh seizure took place at five o’clock in the afternoon. On our going round immediately after, he lay in deep coma; his face was pale, the pupils were dilated, the pulse was quick, fuller, but weaker than before. In the course of the night the respiration became slow and stertorous; the orthopaedia set in, and the patient died at four o’clock on the morning of the 8th August.

Dissection thirty-one hours after death. — The length of the body is somewhat above the average. The subcutaneous cellular tissue is rich in fat. The muscle mass is strong and healthy. There is general, but slight cadaveric rigidity.

The sinus in the dura mater contain more or less firmly coagulated, with some fluid blood. The soft membranes of the brain are moderately congested. Both the grey and white cerebral substance are exsanguine. The latter presents a putty-like appearance, and exhibits in general a shining, moist surface, in which there is a drier. The lateral ventricles contain some teaspoonfuls of a rather turbid fluid, inclining to a red colour. The fornix and tenia semicirculars, with the adjoining portions of the corpora striata and thalami optici, are unscarred and pale. The cerebellum is otherwise in the same state as the cerebrum, but is drier. On cutting through the medulla oblongata, the surfaces of section appear covered with a coherent layer of a thin clear fluid; this exudes most abundantly from the anterior parts. In the middle of this are seen some dilated veins with a few small point-like hemorrhages.

The pericardium contains about an ounce of a clear, slightly reddish serum. The heart is large. In all its cavities are found conspicious both of blood and fibrin; the valves are healthy. The endocardium is slightly tinged with the colouring matter of the blood. The columns carneus in the left ventricle are long and thick. The length of the left ventricle, reckoning from the middle of the margin of attachment of the right aortic valve, is 10½ centimetres (4½ inches). The thickness of the wall in the middle of the ventricle is from 16 to 17 mm. (17 mm. = 6629’). The muscular structure is firm, pale, rather dry, and presents a slight wax-like lustre. The thickness of the wall of the right ventricle is at most 6 mm. (2362’).

Both lungs are free from adhesions, but collapse only slightly. The anterior edges are moderately congested, and exhibit a not incon siderable interstitial, with a slight vascular, edema. The posterior parts are congested, contain but little fluid, and are of loose consistency; on pressure, in addition to blood, a more or less frothy, fluid exudates.

The peritoneum is in general pale, in some scattered spots it is discoloured with an incon siderable venous congestion. In the middle portion of the mesentery, as well as on the surface of the liver and spleen, a number of small papillary vegetations of connective tissue exhibit themselves, in the broadened organ in connexion with a general thickening of the capsule. The spleen is fourteen centimetres (a little more than five and a half inches) in length, and is of loose consistence; the surface is of a more uniformly light-red colour; the Malpighian bodies are large. Their capsules separate with tolerable ease; their surface is everywhere finely granular, in general pale, but exhibiting here and there large stellate Verheyeni, and in some places point-like extravasations; the cortical substance is considerably reduced, here and there it is only 2 mm. (0.787’). In thickness, in some parts it has a pale, homogeneous, somewhat waxy appearance, and is considerably thinned in other (usually rather thicker) parts the fasciculi and intervocal spaces are more distinctly seen, but everywhere so finely granular, in general pale, but exhibiting here and there large stellate Verheyeni, and in some places point-like extravasations; the cortical substance is considerably reduced, here and there it is only 2 mm. (0.787’). In thickness, in some parts it has a pale, homogeneous, somewhat waxy appearance, and is considerably thinned in other parts. The exterior surface is of a more uniform light-brown colour; the acini, are not very distinct, but are of ordinary size. The gall bladder is half filled with light-yellow thin bile. The mucous membrane of the stomach throughout its whole fundus is of a light slate colour, and is somewhat softened. The intestinal mucous membrane is pale. The urinary bladder is filled with almost clear urine.

In the eyes nothing morbid can be discovered. The retinae separate easily from the choroidies, carrying with them small groups of the pigment cells of the latter; the veins were not found to be thicker or thinner. The condition of the retinae is otherwise, throughout their whole extent, of uniform transparency, without a trace of any spots.

On microscopic examination of the retina, adventitious scattered fat-granules were met with on the outer parts of the strona of connective tissue, as well as on those of the smaller arteries, in the former situation a few pigment granules were also found; sometimes a coloured cell or corpora were found, and with both greatly in many, perhaps in most preparations, not the slightest change could be observed.

In the cortical substance of the kidneys a considerable new formation of connective tissue was met with around the Malpighian bodies, whose loops were in many places invisible, as well as around the convoluted tubes; the same was met with to a less, and sometimes quite considerable extent around the straight tubes. In the connective tissue tolerably numerous nuclei were observed, and only very scattered fat globules were seen. Of the canals many were evidently atrophied, and collapsed, others exhibited a normal or more slightly contracted bore, while some were considerably dilated, sometimes in the form of a garland. The contracted canals went in general well preserved with an epithelium of small cells, in one place well defined and healthy in appearance, in another without any accurate boundary, and containing granules and scattered fat globules. In the dilated canals the cells were in general highly granular, with or without intermingled fat globules, which were always few in number. Only very few more homogeneous or wax-like cells were met with. Scattered wax-like cylinders were found everywhere, but nowhere in great number. Some of the proper coats of the canals were thickened, shining, and refracted light strongly. In the pyramids the change was slight; only here and there were the cells granular, or did they contain fat granules; a few of the canals were filled with cylinders. The vessels were not injected, but from the results of microscopic examination it is probable that the vessels were everywhere engorged, with an empyemiac reaction.

"That the patient, even at the time of his admission to hospital, had far advanced Bright’s disease could not be doubted. This was sufficiently proved by the low specific gravity of the urine and the nature of the deposit, the gradual development of the uremic symptoms, the affection of the eyes, and lastly the hypertrophy of the heart, the existence of which might, with all probability, be inferred from the extensive impulse, the resonance of the heart with the strong accent upon the second, and the headache occurring on great exertion, as well as in the
The diagnosis pointed to a chronic diffuse nephritis with a three-fold change in the epithelium (granular breaking up, fatty and waxy degeneration), and in the beginning abundant, and subsequently a collection of waxy-like masses in the urinary canals, with a probably considerable increase of struma. In the last-mentioned assumption I felt myself justified less by the stage of the disease than by the nature of the urinary sediment, because experience has taught me, that in cases, where for a long time the urine contains waxy-like cells and broken waxy-like, but no hyaline cylinders, an angui or atrophy of the kidneys exists.* On account of the excellent state of the patient's general health previously, it was thought that anguiiform degeneration of the vessels did not exist, or that it existed only in a slight degree, notwithstanding that a urinary sediment of the same nature as occurred in this case is often met with in that affection. Whether the kidneys were atrophied or not was left undecided. Neither the quantity of the urine, the amount of albumen, the colouring matter, nor the quantity and composition of the sediment, nor the general symptoms of the illness, afforded any sure ground for diagnosing atrophy of the kidney, and still less for determining its degree, without an accurate knowledge of the duration of the disease, and of the causes and circumstances under which it was developed.

The diagnosis of a case of atrophy of the kidneys is not in the foregoing case determined with certainty. To throw it back nine or ten years, when the patient suffered from ague with and without dropsy, could be no more than hypothesis. To this view various circumstances are opposed; above all, the long latent period of development, which would in that case have coincided with the patient's progress from childhood to manhood. For favoring diagnosis besides the absence of any other etiological standpoint, we have at least, to a certain degree, the exclusive formation of waxy-like, but not of hyaline cylinders in the urinary canals, because this circumstance, usual in the last stage of the form of disease, which is developed during a tedious or relapsing ague, as well as in the course of certain chronic general affections, does not properly belong to the simpler forms, which, during their development, are free from such an influence. In Bright's disease, after ague, the changes which take place in the kidneys are both quantitatively and qualitatively very varied, according to the different period at which the renal disease had been complicated with the ague. Thus, while the well-marked cases are characterized by waxy degeneration of the epithe

* Even in the most recent and extensive treatises on renal diseases by Rosenstein (Die Nierenkrankheiten, 1863) and Vogel (Vierchow's Path. and Ther. Band vii., Abb. ii., Heft iv.), by no means sufficient attention is devoted to the various changes in the renal epithelium, to the urinary sediment, and to the diagnostic and prognostic respect. Thus those writers confound the hyaline and waxy-like (Key's "hyaline gelatinous and hyaline wax-like") tube-casts, nor do they attach to these any importance in the diagnosis of the several forms of the disease. Vogel assumes that waxy-like tube-casts are not found in the renal canals. The incorrectness of this view is at once evident from the fact, that broken waxy-like tube-casts may be met with during the first days of an acute nephritis, and that in certain chronic forms—for example, Bright's disease—there occurs an inconvertible broken cast, or a cast made up of more or less numerous fine, waxy-like, hollow, or waxy-like tube-casts, which may often be found, when you search in vain for a hyaline cast. The granular (Vogel's "granulöse") casts are referred by Vogel chiefly to metamorphosis of the "fibrin-cylinders" and the cylinders formed of blood-corpuscles. But it is a surprising, and a remarkable, the fact that the right kidney belongs to the urine in the renal canals. The coats of the tubules are at times the subject of a changed treatment of detail, as the object has been treated of in detail by Key (Medisinsk Tidsskrift, 1868, p. 293) and me (Bidrag till böne- dömen av urinetsnedsetning vid njurars sjukdomar, 1862. Contribution to the knowledge of the urinary sediment in diseases of the kidneys). In a notice of the Swedish Archives of Medicine in the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, vol. xxxiv., Oct., 1864, p. 427, I have very briefly mentioned the head of Professor Key's very valuable paper just quoted.—TRANSLATOR.
bourhood. They probably were not located in the inner parts of the retina, as not the slightest change was found there after death. The rapid resorption of the fat, which occurred during life, and was proved after death, is remarkable. The progressive improvement of the sight with the slightness of the change met with, makes it probable that complete restoration would have been obtained, if the patient had lived longer and no relapse had occurred. Literature records only some few cases noted by Graefe and Liebrehc, where the retinitis completely disappeared without injuring the sight. This result, indeed, always attends cases where the affection of the eye runs a comparatively rapid course, and where the otherwise ordinary changes in the stroma and the nerve filaments (hyper trophy and sclerosis) have not been able to develop themselves. Probably the patient's general state is not without influence, the amelioration probably to the last two days of life must have depended on slight oedema of the retina. The existence of oedema in the brain and medulla oblongata is favourable to this view.

With respect to the advanced stage of renal disease the prognosis cannot be otherwise than unfavourable even for a proximate period; especially if uremia has already once been established. The treatment must, under the circumstances mentioned, be confined principally to supporting the patient's strength with nourishing food, and to the employment of suitable means if any threatening symptoms should manifest themselves.

As on the first occurrence of illness, the uræmic attack was on the last occasion preceded by a whole week of various premonitory symptoms. The diminution of the urinary secretion may be assumed to have depended on lessening action of the heart, as no acute process was met with in the kidneys, nor were the urinary canals filled to any remarkable degree with wax cylinders. The proximate cause of death must be sought in paralysis of the vagus, indicated before death by the rapid action of the heart and the laboured respiration, which finally passed into opisthotonos, and after death shown to be probable by the existence of considerable oedema in the medulla oblongata; the state of the lungs moreover agreeing with that found in these organs after division of the nervi vagi in animals (Claude Bernard, Boddaert). As to the convulsions, the autopsy admits of their explanation with Oppolzer by oedema of the brain, or with Traube by anæmia of the same, if we do not prefer to keep to some of the other common theories. Against Frégré's hypothesis more and more voices are raised. If the view lately put forward by Almán, Oppler, and Zaleski, that urea is formed exclusively or principally in the kidneys, should prove to be correct, Frégré's theory falls, and we may then begin to hope for an unanimous opinion as to the cause of the group of symptoms met with in Bright's disease, as now with respect to the name "Ureæmia."

ABSTRACT OF
METEOROLOGICAL AND MEDICAL REPORT OF THE
MILITARY HOSPITAL, NICE.
FROM THE 1ST TO THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1866.

By DR. CABROL,
CHIEF PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.


When we published our last bulletin we had reason to expect a continuance of fine weather, but have been disappointed. The ten days just passing have amongst the most variable of the year, exhibiting the elements of the spring and the equinox, so well known to meteorologists and to sailors, and which gives origin to very evident modifications in all the kingdoms of nature in the states of health and of disease, whatever may be the climate or the relative position of the place in which they are observed.

These elements, wind, rain, hail, and storm, may, and extreme changes, mixture of summer and winter, of heat and cold, of dryness and moisture, have been very remarkable. In these ten days we have had only four fine and bright, six cloudy, rain having fallen upon four of these days. The quantity of water amounts to nine centimetres (nearly two inches), and fell twice in the form of hail. There was a violent storm and rain on the night of the 5th; began with frequent flashes of vivid lightning in the evening, rain towards midnight, with loud peals of thunder in rapid succession, then heavy hail, some of its remnant on the ground even until the morning. On the following night there was another storm, but less violent. The barometer has been always high, and rose to 0.760 (30 2-11th); on this subject we may remark that the instruments seem to be less sensitive in indicating those changes which come from the sea. The winds have blown almost constantly from the south. The sea, rather rough, was violently disturbed on the night of the 8th. Despite of these variations the soil has rather gained than lost by this state of atmosphere. There is not any complaint of dryness, as last year; the subterranean reservoirs are supplied for the coming summer, and, in addition, the expectation of trifling ailments, the weather has not caused any particular diseases. Old affections, as asthma, rheumatism, bronchitis, &c., have naturally suffered from these unfavourable changes, but without being seriously aggravi ated. It is worthy of remark that, thanks to the mildness of the winter, we have seen, particularly in young women, nervous affections and neuritis, whose symptoms run their natural course, terminate by a crisis, and be cured almost without medicine, the age and prolonged sojourn in a mild climate permitting the normal evolution of the disease. This remark, made particularly at the approach of spring, is applicable to bronchitis, pleurisy, pleurodynia, affections simulating tubercles, spasms, nervous affections of a periodic character, gastralgia, hysteria, intermittent and rheumatic neuralgia. Thus it is evident to us that the climate alone, despite the changes depending upon the vicinity of the sea, is often the most powerful means of cure.

In Dr. Lee's work on Nice the mean annual fall of rain is stated to be 26 cubic inches, the greatest fall 43 inches, the least 16 inches; the largest number of rainy days 75, smallest number 47; the largest amount 4.2 inches, the smallest 0.5 inches, the number of days, of which Dr. Lubanski says the average is 180 days of brilliant sunshine, and 125 days cloudy, or with partial sunshine.

FROM 11TH TO 21ST APRIL, 1866.

We begin this bulletin by the rectification of an oversight in the last. We omitted to state the temperature, which was low in the first days of the month, the mean being only 52, minimum 38, maximum 66; whilst in the ten days just passed we have had a min. temperature of 49, a maximum of 78, and a mean of 56. The barometer has been always above 0.760, indicating settled fine weather; and although the sky has been sometimes clouded, we have not had to observe either high winds or appreciable rain. The winds have been from the S.E., beginning now to assume the direction from which they blow almost constantly during the summer months. The mornings are fresh and agreeable; thanks to a slight breeze, the heat of the day is not yet unpleasant, although we have observed the thermometer at 98 in the sun, only the dust is at times disagreeable. The sea has been calm and beautiful.

If now, in order to justify for the last time, the programme which we proposed to fill up with respect to the medical constitution of the season, we pass from purely meteorological to medical facts. We see that the spring directly to atmospheric influences, if we except those designated under the name of neuralgias, irritations of the throat, sense of painful weariness, &c., affections which have
been slight, ephemeral, and free from danger. The more serious diseases which we have observed were chronic, and in these the influence of the climate has tended to mitigate the suffering. Many owe it a very evident amelioration, some even such a recovery as in other circumstances might have been very doubtful; in this number were some cases of arrested typhoid, affections of the liver and pancreas, hooping-cough, some cases of dysentery, of asthma, of gout, &c., which were indicated by symptoms, peculiar to each of these affections, but which have been slight and of much shorter duration than ordinary. Thus we believe that we have good reason to infer the superior sanitary state of a country in which, during all the winter, no epidemic tendency has been evident.

In this last bulletin we may state that the observations have been taken with the greatest care by the staff of the hospital, and we are happy to be able to thank them for their active and incessant co-operation, particularly Dr. Beaugrand ("Me dicin Aide-Major") and Dr. Figuiera. Their co-operation has been very useful to us in the publishing of our bulletins and the daily record of observations.

By authority of the Prefect, bearing date the 30th Dec., 1865, a Meteorological Society has been established at Nice for the Department of the Maritime Alps.

The members of the society are to institute a series of observations in the localities most favourable for that purpose, to observe the phenomena of storms, the amount of ozone in the atmosphere, the level of subterranean water, &c., and preserve by observation and reports all the meteorological phenomena and climate of the department and their influence upon and connexion with epidemic and other diseases.

Abstracts of the Scientific Societies.

Royal. — April 28. — The following communications were read:— "On the Dentition of Ibis cocerus leporinus (Ow.)." by Mr. W. B. Dawkins. — "Experimental Researches in Magnetism and Electricity, parts i. and ii. " by Mr. H. Wilde. — "On the Tides of the Arctic Seas; part iii. On the Semidiurnal Tides of Frederiksdal, near Cape Farewell, in Greenland," by the Rev. S. Haughton. — Extract of a letter from C. Chambers, Acting Superintendent of the Bombay Magnetic Observatory, to the President, dated March 28, 1866.

Geological. — April 25. — The following communications were read:— "Additional Documents relating to the Volcanic and geological results of the expedition of H.K.H. the Emperor of India to the Central Provinces and Berar, in S. India, from March 23, 1865, to March 1, 1866," by the Rev. C. H. Griffiths. — "Report to the Eparhe of Santorino on the Eruptions at the Kaimen Islands," by M. Fouque. — "Remarks upon the Interval of Time which has passed between the formation of the Upper and Lower Valley-gravels of part of England and France; with Notes on the Character of the Holes bored in Rocks by Mollusca," by Mr. A. Taylor.

British Archæological Association. — April 25. — The Chairman announced that Lord Banke had accepted the office of President for the ensuing year. Lord Bexley exhibited some articles exhume in 1865 at Caer Leb, in Anglesey. — The Rev. S. M. Mayhew exhibited two flint arrow-heads, obtained by him in the county of Wiltshire.

A paper, "On Chelsea and Chelsea People," by the Rev. J. Blunt, was then read and illustrated by H. H. Burnell. Mr. Blunt first discussed the etymology of the name, and proved the probability of Chelsea being derived from Caule, chalk, and Hyd, or Hyde, a harbour, and that this Hythe was used for landing chalk, and so had given a name to the place. Also, that it was at Chelsea that two important councils were held under Offa, King of Mercia.

Archæological Institute. — April 9. — Some notes on recent discoveries at Carthage were contributed by the Rev. J. G. Chester. The collection of antiquities excavated is preserved in a sort of garden-house belonging to the Khazendar, or First Lord of the Treasury, of Tunis. The collection, which was minutely described by Mr. Chester, belongs to the eldest son of the Khazendar, and had never before been seen by a European. — Professor Buckland described the Roman remains recently discovered in the Isle of Portland. Until very lately it has been imagined that the Iron Age of Britain was unknown in Portland; but the progress of the works connected with the fortification now in operation has revealed a Roman burial-ground. — Colonel L. Fox gave a detailed description of Roovesmore Fort and oghams in the parish of Aglish, county Cork. Interference with the forts, of which Roovesmore is an example, is regarded in the south of Ireland as involving all sorts of calamities from the vengeance of the fairies, by whom they are supposed to be inhabited. Colonel Fox, however, prevailed on the owner of the fort to permit the removal of the oghams, and they are now in the British Museum.

Zoological. — April 24. — Mr. P. L. Sclater drew the attention of the meeting to several new and interesting additions to the Society's menagerie, amongst which were particularly noticed a pair of straw-necked ibises (Ibis spinicollis) from New South Wales. — Mr. P. L. Sclater read some notes on the Geobates brunicus of South America, relating more particularly to the synonymy of this bird, and to its correct position in the natural system. — Mr. G. R. Gray communicated a description of Penelope lately living in the Society's gardens, and proposed to be called Penelope greggi, after Mr. E. Greyst, by whom the specimen had been procured from Santa-Martha, in New Granada. — Mr. A. G. Butler read a revision of the species of Lepidopterous insects belonging to the genera Hypna of Hübner.

Royal Institution. — May 1. — Sir H. Holland, Bart., President, in the chair. — The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1865 was read and adopted.


Society of Arts. — April 20. — On the Synthesis and Production of Organic Substances by Artificial Means, and the Applications which some of them receive in Manufactures" (Cantor Lecture), by Dr. F. C. Calvert; Lecture I. — On the Transformation of New Substances into Others, by Prof. E. Willard. — "The Perils of Mining, and the Means for Preventing them," by Mr. J. B. Hogg.

Anthropological. — May 1. — The following papers were read: — "On Hindoo Neology," by Major S. R. I. Owen. — "Description of a living Microcephale," by Dr. Shortt. — "Some remarks on Indian Gnosticism, or Sacta Pujta, the Worship of the Female Power," by Mr. E. Sellon. — "On the alleged Sterility of the Unions of Women of Savage Races with Native Males, after having had children by a white man," by Mr. B. N. Walker.

The United States Congress has purchased Ford's Theatre (in which Mr. Lincoln was assassinated) as a museum for the medical department of the army, and for the disposal of documents relating to soldiers.
SUMMARY OF SCIENCE.


[Tire Editor of this Summary wishes it to be understood that he is not responsible for the ideas, theories, or the correctness of statements made in any of the papers quoted in the compilation.]

PRODUCTION OF LOW TEMPERATURES FOR LOCAL ANESTHESIA.—Mr. Crookes, the editor of the Chemical News, has published a table giving the results of experiments made with different liquids, the instrument used being one made by Messrs. Krohne and Sesemann for producing local anaesthesia for surgical operations.

The following experiments are taken from many others given by Mr. Crookes, except the temperatures of acetone and of water, of which are given as centigrade, are here converted into Fahrenheit's scale, as being better understood by the readers of this journal:

Ordinary ether from methylated spirit, thermometer fell from 23° to 5°; pure ether, washed and rectified, thermometer fell to -6°; water in a test-tube held in front of the jet commenced to freeze immediately; pure ether, sp. gravity -750, prepared expressly for anaesthetic purposes, thermometer fell to about -8°. In this case considerable quantities of ice condensed round the bulb of the thermometer, so as to impede the cooling unless occasionally removed.

Absolute alcohol only took the thermometer down 10 degrees of the centigrade scale, and pure methylated alcohol only 18 degrees.

Bisulphide of carbon sent the thermometer down to 19° Fahr., but this fluid could not be used from the fact of its disagreeable smell. Large quantities of ice, however, condensed upon the bulb, coating it nearly a quarter of an inch thick. In a few minutes the sulphide of carbon ceased to issue regularly from the jet, and miniature snowballs were blown out at intervals. The distance of the bulb of the thermometer from the jet in the above experiments was half an inch.

On the Existence in the Texture of Animals of a Substance Closely Resembling Quinine.—H. B. Jones gave a lecture on the above subject at the Royal Institution. The author and Dr. Dupré found that animal substances contained a substance which exhibited a fluorescence similar to quinine. This substance can be shown to exist in the living and dead textures. Every texture was examined, and in every one this fluorescent substance occurred. The lenses of the eyes from their transparency are, above all others, most suited for experiments. The Animal Quinidine, as the authors have named it, is procured from the other textures in the following manner:—The kidney, for instance, is treated with diluted acid, neutralized with alkali, and then extracted with ether. As regards the amount of fluorescent substance in different parts of man, the kidney, cartilages, liver, and lenses seem to contain most, but no very accurate estimation could be made.

VALEROLACTIC ACID.—Under this name, a new acid is described by M. Fittig, homologous with laetic acid. It forms amorphous, isomorphous, and prismatic salts, including sodium, calcium, zinc, silver, and copper.

Trichina Disease.—Dr. Thudicum, in a paper describing a case of death from eating raw German sausages, comes to the following conclusions:—That trichina can be imported in raw German sausages, and cause trichinosis in this country.

That muscular encapsulated trichina can live thirty years. If strongly encapsulated they are, though living unquestionably, in most cases unable to withstand the powers of the stomach of various animals and, consequently, but little capable of infecting those animals on which the trichina prey.

Ordinarily, when encapsulated trichina are eaten by man or animals, the capsules are digested and the trichina are set free. They then pass into the intestines, and there propagate themselves very quickly. Each female produces about one thousand young trichina in the course of a fortnight, and ushers them into the world alive, and quite prepared to eat their way to their final destination—the muscle.

The young trichina immediately pierce the intestinal walls, and obtain access to all the tissues of the abdomen. The greater number penetrate directly into the blood-vessels, or indirectly into them through the lymphatics, entering the circulation with the chyle. On the seventh day after an animal has taken trichinous meat the young trichina are found in all the tissues.

In the case reported by Dr. Thudicum (that of a German, 58 years of age) he calculates the number of worms contained in the body of this man at about 40,000,000. A microscopic specimen of the flesh would frequently show upwards of fifty of these capsules, and these were parts where the muscle seemed to consist of almost nothing but such capsules.

Importance of Mastication.—M. Mialbo says, in a paper published in the Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie, that it is important that vegetable diet should be well chewed; but with meat, that mastication is not of much consequence. We should be inclined to think that the latter part of this statement entails a dangerous theory.

Iodide of Potassium.—There have been sundry papers upon the above subject within the last few months. The following remarks are mostly taken from two published in the Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie:—

M. Payen says that iodide of potassium generally contains carbonate of potassium and iodine in excess. Iodide of potassium (either pure, slightly alkaline, or ioduretted) swells starch granules to twenty-five or thirty times their volume, dissolving their internal substance, and giving the external envelope an enormous extension.

1. Bromide of potassium produces the same effects.

2. The alkaline chlorides do not give either a swelling or a solution of the starchy matter.

3. Carbonic acid partially liberates iodine from a specimen of the iodide slightly alkaline and ioduretted. The atmosphere produces an analogous effect, but this action ceases if it is deprived of its carbonic acid.

4. Pure iodide of potassium, in the form of a saturated solution, remains without colouration when exposed to diffused light, and more than two hours when exposed to the sun.

5. In the same conditions the solution of impure iodide is coloured yellow, and starch is tinted violet by it. A trace of iodine in excess can be detected immediately by the addition of acetic acid, which produces a yellow colour in the solution, and a little starch manifests the violet.

6. M. Fuch publishes a process which he says, yields a very pure product, but it has the disadvantage of requiring some time, and also the editor would give a preference to those processes in which the formation of a bulky salt of iron is avoided. The care required in washing this product is very considerable. If the proportions are so arranged that the magnetic oxide is produced, it is much more easy to wash the precipitate.

Fuch places 100 parts of iodine into a porcelain dish with 260 parts of distilled water, and adds thereto 75 parts of carbonate of potash and 30 parts of iron filings. The mixture is well stirred together and allowed to stand. The action proceeds slowly by itself, but is hastened by the application of heat. When the evolution of carbonic acid has ceased the mixture is evaporated to dryness with continual stirring. It is better to allow the mixture to stand for some time in a lukewarm drying oven until all the iron is peroxidized, and then to evaporate to dryness.
The dried mass is then placed in an iron vessel, and heated to dull redness. The residue is then mixed with the smallest quantity of distilled water. The solution, which has usually an alkaline reaction, is then saturated with hydriodic acid, and set aside to crystallize. Methylated spirit is now so soon that extraction with this menstruum is perhaps the best process that can be adopted where a very pure product is required.

The common impurity of iodide of potassium is soda, which is the source of free iodine in the commercial article. Iodide of potassium is rarely adulterated, but bromide of potassium is. A sample lately analyzed by the writer of this summary contained two-thirds its weight of iodide. It was beautifully crystallized.

On Colchicine.—The experiments of Mr. Ludwig confirm what Mr. Oberlie has shown in this journal (Journal de Pharmacie), vol. xxxvi., p. 248, on colchicine and its derivatives. Those which Mr. Hubler has just published complete them. He prepared the active principle by exhausting in the cold with alcohol from 90 to 100 grammes of colchicum seeds, adding to the liquid about twenty times its volume of water. He succeeded in separating an oily substance. He treated this product afterwards with basic acetate of lead to separate the colored matter, and then by means of soda to separate the superfusible lead, and finally he added some tannin, which precipitated the colchicine.

The tannin should be free from chlorophyll and all other foreign matter. The precipitation should be fractional, on account of the beginning and end of the precipitation being the least pure they are treated separately. It is very soluble in alcohol, and is not entirely insoluble in water. It is formed of three equivalents of colchicine and four equivalents of water. To separate the colchicine this precipitate is powder with a quantity of vitrified lead, which has been washed and moistened. It is dried in a desiccator, and is observed that the tannin is fixed in the precipitate should reboil in a small quantity of alcohol. The filtered liquid should not become black in connexion with sesquichloride of iron; if so, it is again diluted in some water and redried in the water bath. The colchicine is separated by means of boiling alcohol. It is dried in a vacuum over acid. By repeating this operation we obtain colchicine in a pure state. In this condition it is distilled in alcohol and water without any turbidity. It forms a kind of varnish, reducible to a yellow powder. Its smell resembles that of hay, and is developed in contact with hot water. Colchicine has a persistently bitter taste, no odour, and does not, like veratrine, excite sneezing. Colchicine dissolves with moderate facility in water, easily in alcohol, less so in ether, and very readily in chloroform.

Strong nitric acid colours it deep violet or blue, quickly changing to olive green and yellow. It is precipitated from its aqueous solution by trituration of iodine (of a kermes yellow colour) by dichloride of platinum and tannin acid. Colchicine is very poisonous, causing even in small doses violent vomiting and purging; one-sixteenth of a grain killed a cat in twelve hours. Tannin is the best antidote.

On the Development of Certain Infusoria.—Mr. J. Samuelson had observed the regular occurrence of monads belonging to the species Cercomonas fusiformis in distilled water. They readily appear when dust from any part of the world is sifted into it; also in water containing extract of lettuce, and vegetables, when they shew themselves, but in the pure water they remained unchanged until near the end of the experiment (a period of three weeks). They entirely disappeared from the lettuce infusion in six or seven days, and were succeeded by ciliated infusoria. The fusiform body of the cercomonas leaves a long whip-like cilium at its anterior end, and a short hair-like one at the opposite extremity. Now, this characteristic figure was retained by the monads in the distilled water. They continue to grow larger during the process of the observations, but without change of form.

On the other hand, the cercomonades of the lettuce infusion in a few days lost both appendages, and, changing their manner of swimming, began to move through the water like ordinary ciliated infusoria.

From this and other observations, Mr. Samuelson infers that cercomonades are larve or earlier forms of the ciliated animals.

MEDICAL GLEANS.

ON THE EXCRETION OF AMMONIA BY THE LUNGS.

By H. LOSSEN.

Losseh refers to the results of previous experimenters, especially to those of L. Thompson, Regnault and Reiset, and Thierry, and describes an apparatus he has devised for determining the amount of ammonia eliminated by the lungs. He finds that the quantity is scarcely appreciable, amounting to only ten milligrammes per diem, and is of opinion that this is not developed or generated in the blood or tissues, but that it originates during the passage of the air through the air-passages—the various secretions and cellular formations which are shown with the microscope, the presence of carious teeth, and the decomposing remains of food in the crevices of the teeth, even of the healthiest person, being sufficient to account for the presence of the exceedingly small quantity observed.—Zeitschrift fur Biologie und Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Review.

NOTE ON THE CAUSE OF THE REDNESS IN INFLAMMATION.

By MM. ALFRED ESTOR and CAMILLES SAINT PIERRE.

MM. Estor and St. Pierre have made investigations on the pneumatology of the blood coursing through inflamed parts, as the foot of a dog seared with the actual cautery. They estimated the amount of oxygen present by treating the blood with carbonic oxide, as recommended by Bernhard, and obtained the following remarkable results:—

1. That the venous blood returning from an inflamed part contains constantly more O than the blood of the sound side, the proportion being as 1: 1.50 or 2.50.
2. That the venous blood of the inflamed side contains more CO2.
3. That it is to the excess of O in the venous blood, rendering it of brighter tint, that the increased redness of an inflamed part is due.—Mmoires de la Societe de Biologie and Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Review.

CASE OF FORCIBLE TEARING AWAY OF THE UTERUS OF A WOMAN JUST DELIVERED.

The following case, related by Dr. Hoffmann, is a melancholy example of the evil resulting from the lack of habitual practice in ordinary midwifery, and the concomitant one of medical practitioners being called in almost exclusively to difficult labours.—A woman, aged thirty-nine, was in her ninth labour, under a midwife, who gave a powder, soon after which the child was expelled. She immediately removed the placenta by drawing on the cord. Strong after-pains followed, and the midwife felt a fleshy mass in the vagina. The district surgeon found the patient pale, cold, and almost pulseless, and a dark red fleshy mass projecting from the vulva. As he could not return it, he took it for a growth or fleshy mole, and passed his hand near the mass and through an opening which he took for the os uteri. After twenty minutes' manipulation he directed the midwife to take away the mass. Imme-
ON CERTAIN MODIFICATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TURNING BY THE FEET.

By Professor MARTIN.

Professor MARTIN says that he has abandoned the dorsal or supine position of the patient during the operation of turning, and now prefers to place the patient on that side to which the pelvic extremity of the fetus is directed, while he places himself behind the back of the woman, and fixes the fundus with the hand of the side upon which the woman lies; thus, with the right hand when she lies on the left, and vice versa. Thus we avoid collision with the promontory, and whilst the uterus with its burden sinks down from the pelvis, there is more room for the hand. He advises to seize only one foot.—*Monatsschr. f. Geburt. und Brit. und For. Med.-Chr. Rev.*

EXPERIMENTS ON DEGLUTITION. MADE BY MEANS OF AUTO-LARYNGOSCOPY.

By M. H. GUINIER.

In the number of the *Comptes Rendus* for May 1st, 1865, is a communication from M. Guinier of Genéve, tendering to show that during normal deglutition the alimentary bolus enters the larynx, and penetrates into the larynx as far as the vocal cords before passing into the esophagus. It is evident that M. Guinier had been led into error by the insusceptibility of his mucous membrane. In fact, in his experiments he voluntarily permits the bolus to fall into the larynx, instead of making the movement of deglutition, and of transmitting it normally into the larynx.—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chr. Rev.*

A CASE OF LITHOPÆDION.

Dr. R. Wagner describes the dissection of a woman, aged 53, who had died suddenly. She had borne five children at twenty-four, and believed herself again pregnant when she fell sick of typhus fever. During this illness the movements of the child ceased. Notwithstanding that the child had been retained twenty-nine years in the abdomen, it was entire, although much contracted. It weighed 3 1/2 lbs., and was of the size of a child's head. The soft parts were much dried; some bones showed strong calci{fication; the scalp and one ear had grown to the membranes. Whether the extra-uterine gestation was primary or secondary, Dr. Wagner does not decide. The woman had rejected an offer of Caesarean section twenty-nine years before.—*Arch. f. Heilk. and Brit. and For. Med.-Chr. Rev.*

BEER CONTAINING LEAD AND COPPER.

Dr. Verver found that in many of the beerhouses in Maastricht the beer contained lead and copper. In those houses which were most frequent this was only the case in the morning; it was no longer so when a large quantity had been drawn. The origin of the poison is, beyond doubt, due to the use of copper taps and leaden tubes, connecting the vessels with the pump on the buffet. A number of cases of lead colic had occurred in Maastricht, especially among young men engaged in work, where they were in the habit of drinking a glass of beer early in the morning.—*Schat der gezondheid and Brit. and For. Med.-Chr. Rev.*

An inquest was held last week on the body of Joseph Wells, aged 14, lately in the employ of Mr. Burrowes, builder, of Clapham. The deceased took a bottle and swallowed a portion of its contents, which proved to be vitriol. Carbonate of soda was administered, with a view to neutralise the effect of the poison, but the deceased gradually sank, and expired. Verdict—"Accidental death."

A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE; designed for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By AUSTIN FLINT, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the Long Island Hospital, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, &c. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea, Eve. pp. 867. 1866.

Or late years we are very much indebted to our American brethren for several large and learned works, which have greatly tended to maintain and extend the influence of our profession, not only in their own country, but in every place where our common tongue is spoken. Who that is familiar with the names of Wood, Bache, Beck, Stille, and many others, will not bear us out in this assertion?

Under these circumstances we turned with no small degree of expectation to Dr. Flint's large and closely printed volume, written, as it is, on a well-tried and worn subject; and while—as is always the case where men think at all—we find some things to which we may consider ourselves fairly entitled to take exception, and others which are not so fully dilated on as we may think the subject demands, yet the book is a valuable addition to medical literature. Its style is, perhaps, not the best; but its terse compositions fully redeem it from being ranked among heavy and commonplace works, while the unmistakable way in which Dr. Flint gives his own views is quite refreshing, and far from common. Obsolete opinions or doctrines, or discussions on controverted pathological questions are rarely entered into, and the reader must look elsewhere for information on matters relating to surgery, obstetrics, diseases of women and children, and cutaneous diseases. The writer's object seems to have been to keep prominence before the mind the practical application of medical knowledge to diagnosis, prophylaxis, and therapeutical indications.

The work is composed of two large divisions—Part I., On the Principles of Medicine, or General Pathology; and Part II., On the Practice of Medicine, or Special Pathology. The former division comprises ten chapters, and we feel bound to say that these contain much, and in many cases minute, information on the systematic changes in the solid parts of the body; on the morbid conditions of the blood; the causes of disease; symptomatology; and general therapeutics.

On the second division we may make a few remarks in illustration of Dr. Flint's views on some contested questions among ourselves. In describing the treatment of acute pleuritis, he enters fully into the bloodletting controversy, and avows that he would rarely practise it, and then only whenever the promptness with which its effects are obtained renders it desirable to adopt it in preference to other measures producing the same effects with some delay. On page 30, he observes:—

"The useful effects of bloodletting may frequently, if not generally, be obtained by other means which require less circumvexpection in their employment, because, if injudiciously resorted to, they are in a less degree hurtful. The mass of blood may be temporarily lessened by saline purgatives and diaphoretic remedies, conjoined with a restricted ingestion of food and liquids. Depletion is obtained in this way without spoliation or impoverishment of the blood."

On the vexed question of the change of type in disease, Dr. Flint thus writes on page 131:—

"The opinion is held by some that diseases and the human constitution have undergone a notable change during the last quarter of a century, and that bloodletting and other antiphlogistic measures are less appropriate now than formerly on this account. This opinion seems to me not well founded. After a professional experience extending beyond
REVIEWS.

The Medical Press and Circular.

May 14, 1866.

the period just named, I do not hesitate to express a conviction that acute inflammations at the present day are essentially the same as they were twenty-five years ago, and that antiphlogistic measures were no more appropriate then than now.

It were true that such changes have occurred, the fact would strike at the root of medical experience. If changes requiring a revolution in therapeutics are liable to occur with each successive generation, it is evident there can be no such thing as permanent principles of practice in medicine; the fruits of experience in our day, which we now strive to develop, will be of no utility to those who are to come after us.

These opinions, expressed as they are in terse and clear language, are, of course, quite opposed to the views of Sibbes, Watson, Law, and others, and they agree pretty closely with the opinions of the late Dr. Todd and of Dr. Hughes Bennett. It must be admitted that a good deal can be said on both sides of this question. Young men who adopt the principles of the new-light school of Todd and Bennett are always reminded by their grave seniors that after all it is but a question of experience, and that, as they knew nothing of practical medicine thirty years ago, so they cannot compare the type of acute disease as it occurred then with the actual state of things now. Here, however, a grave senior sides with his younger brethren, and gives his experience of the acute disease a quarter of a century ago, the said experience being absolutely contradictory to that of other keen observers of the same time. Verily, doctors differ.

Dr. Flint's treatment of cholera may be thus summarized: Prior to collapse he endeavours to arrest the intestinal effusion, and this he has frequently succeeded in doing by the internal administration of opium:—

"The article (he writes) which I have been led to regard as most eligible is a salt of morphia, administered by plac- ing it on the tongue. — A grain of a salt of morphia is rarely, if ever, too large a dose for an adult. A physician should, if possible, remain with the patient. If the first dose be quickly rejected, a second should be instantly given. The doses are to be repeated at intervals of from half to three-fourths of an hour, until the dejections and borborygmi cease. If, owing to the occurrence of vomiting, the administration by the mouth be ineffectual, it should be given by the rectum; and in cases in which the symptoms are urgent, the administration should be resorted to. The system, even in this stage of the disease, is not readily affected by opiates."

Dr. Flint adds:—

"I have repeatedly succeeded in arresting the disease by this plan of treatment, and when arrested before proceeding to the stage of collapse, the recovery is usually speedy." (Page 428.)

In the stage of collapse, Dr. Flint advises the use of opium freely, yet so as not to produce narcotism. If the stomach will retain astringents, he advises their use; and he recommends, for allaying vomiting, hydrocyanic acid, creasote, and chloroform. In the stage of reaction, he advises stimulants, alimentation, diuretics, and tonics.

Dr. Flint does not believe in the identity of typhus and typhoid fever. He thus gives "the more important of the facts on which the doctrine of their non-identity is placed:—

1. Typhoid fever is characterized by peculiar and remarkable abdominal lesions, which are not found in cases of typhus. The difference between a fever with and a fever without these lesions is hardly less striking than the difference between a fever with and a fever without the cutaneous lesions—that is, the eruption characteristic of small-pox. The abdominal lesions of typhus fever are of so special a character as in themselves to constitute a valid claim for the individuality of the disease.

2. The events of the clinical history in the two diseases show points of contrast which denote the distinct individuality of each disease. The more striking of these points of contrast relate to the abdominal symptoms and the eruption. The characters of the eruption alone suffice to show that the diseases are not identical. The eruption in each disease belongs to a different class—viz., in typhoid to the populae, and in typhus to the maculae. The difference is nearly as great as between the eruption of rubeola and that of scarlatina, and it is worthy of note that the two diseases named have been considered identical within the present century.

3. There is reason to believe that typhus and typhoid fever have each its own special cause or causes—that is, a cause or causes which will not produce the other disease. Jenner traced the origin of cases received into the London Fever Hospital during two successive years (1848 and 1849), in order to determine whether two or more cases coming from the same habitation afforded examples of the same kind of fever or of different fevers. Forty-four localities in 1848 furnished 101 cases of typhus, and only one of these houses furnished a case of typhoid fever. Eighteen localities in 1849 furnished 51 cases of typhus, and none of these houses furnished a case of typhoid fever. During these nine years nine localities furnished 19 cases of typhoid fever, and these houses furnished only one case of typhus. Similar investigations pursued by Murchison, Gairdner, Peaceock, Wilks, and others, have led to similar results, showing that the two fevers have no community of origin.

Neither typhus nor typhoid fever, as a rule, is experienced twice; but neither excludes the other. Patients admitted with typhoid fever into hospital fever-wards containing cases of typhus are liable to contract the latter, and pass successively through both diseases. Several examples of this kind have come under my observation.

5. Certain laws with respect to causation go to show their non-identity. Typhus is chiefly diffused by contagion, typhoid is rarely communicated. Typhoid fever is indigenous in many regions where typhus is very rarely, if ever, generated. After one year of age the susceptibility to the typhoid poison is almost nil, whereas typhus is often contracted after this age. Typhus prevails as an epidemic, but typhoid is usually an endemic disease." (Pp. 723-724.)

It must be borne in mind, however, that in Ireland, where typhus sometimes presents characters all but unknown, even to English writers and observers, some men of note maintain that typhus is merely a variety of typhus; and others hold that many cases occur in which some of the most prominent symptoms of both diseases, or varieties, are to be met with at the same time and in the same individuals.

The opinions of Dr. Stokes, long since published in America, cannot be overlooked, or lightly dealt with, nor can those of Dr. Henry Kennedy, who, we believe, advocates the last-named view (with which our own experience in hospital and private practice coincides) be treated with any other than deep consideration.

In Dr. Flint's views just noted, prominence is given to the character of the respective eruptions in fever, and the reader need only refer to the views of Dr. Lyons, as given in our "Hospital Report" of the 9th inst., to see the great importance of establishing a clear agreement as to the meaning of words in discussing this question. On the typhus and typhoid matter we may further refer the reader to the able lectures of Sir D. Corrigan and Dr. Banks, recently published in our columns.

At page 376, Dr. Flint deals with the important subject of dipsonia, not often referred to in our text books, and we feel bound to say that his remarks are fair and temperate. His remarks on "Banting-ism" on page 75 are also a novelty in a medical treatise of this kind. Writing of Mr. Banting's celebrated pamphlet, he remarks:—

"The management of obesity has undoubtedly received too little attention; but it is to be borne in mind that a system of diet suited to diminish an undue accumulation of fat may be not only inappropriate but hurtful to persons who do not suffer from the condition."

Respecting the propriety or otherwise of performing tracheotomy or laryngotomy in diphtheria, Dr. Flint observes that there is undoubtedly less hope of success from surgical interference than in fever. The simple
question, however, is (he writes), "are lives ever saved by it? This question is undoubtedly to be answered in the affirmative." We cannot pursue this subject any further, nor are we able to enter more at length, as we should desire, into Dr. Flint's work. It is a book of enormous research; the writer is evidently a man of observation and large experience; his views are practically sound and theoretically moderate, and we have no hesitation in commending his *magnum opus* to our readers.

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**THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN PARLIAMENT.**

May 16, 1866. 517

**THE FRANCHISE OF MEDICINE.**

Amongst the representative anomalies which have lent weight to the arguments of the Reform party in the recent debates, there is none which claims more attentive consideration or has received less than the position of the Medical Profession and its relation to legislation in its own arena. No measure has within our recollection received so searching an investigation or been so exhaustively discussed in all its bearings and in every interest, and the fact is eloquent of the political status of medical men, that their right to special franchise was never even once mentioned. It was, of course, not to be expected that special claims could be considered on the reading of the Franchise Bill, but the Redistribution Bills afford us no more promise of medical representation, and we seize the earliest opportunity to throw down the gauntlet on the part of the Profession, and demand from its delegates an earnest effort to place it in the rank to which its numerical strength, its intelligence, and its public importance entitle it.

The claims of the Profession are, we think, neither doubtful nor difficult of proof. It is a matter of the simplest statistical calculation to establish for medicine a position second to none of the learned professions which at present enjoy an ample representation in the House of Commons, and to show that, neither directly nor indirectly, are the interests of medical men or their opinions enunciated in the Councils of the Empire. Furthermore, it needs the smallest research into the past legislation of the country to show that the injurious result of such non-representation on the efficiency of the public service in all matters sanitary, domestic, moral or administrative, which come within the scope of medical science.

The numerical strength of the Medical Profession, though not its strongest argument, is nevertheless sufficient to entitle it, on the showing of the framers of the Reform measure, to considerable respect.

The names, addresses, and qualifications of the medical men of the United Kingdom are in the hands of every man in the General Medical Register, and they number nearly eighteen thousand practitioners, divided between the three Kingdoms, in the proportion of about fourteen thousand five hundred for England, two thousand for Ireland, and one thousand five hundred for Scotland. If seats were apportioned to the Profession in the same proportion as to county and borough constituencies, let us see how matters would stand from the following returns:

**PROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1865, TO EACH SEAT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England and Wales</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Average for England and Wales</th>
<th>Average for Scotland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boroughs</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>2413</td>
<td>2353</td>
<td>2040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties</td>
<td>3350</td>
<td>1666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4730</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The electoral returns for Ireland not having reached us, we are unable to give the proportion of seats for that portion of the kingdom. This proportion would therefore entitle the Medical Profession to six seats in England, one in Scotland, and two in Ireland; but it is to be borne in mind that in accepting this average we have taken a standard on which dozens of boroughs of an electoral strength under 1000 would be disfranchised, and if we were to measure the representation of the profession by the small constituencies which return members, we should claim for it four times that number of seats. Let us see now whether the profession has its due. In speaking of this question on a former occasion we gave the following *epitome* of the constitution of the last Parliament:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landed Gentry</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army and Navy</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>647</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"The House of Lords, also, while it is of course chiefly composed of the landed aristocracy, contains twenty-seven Prelates of the Church and a considerable number of Law Lords and representatives of the Military and Naval Services. The Upper House, however, is a *sanctum sanctorum* into which no medical man, however well educated, industrious, celebrated, or successful, ever enters; and we know that the proposal to admit the father of our profession as a Peer was indigantly secured by the Government and the Upper House."

We are bound to modify this estimate now, for we can boast of three medical M.P.'s—Dr. Brady, the member for Leitrim, who is the unit in the foregoing estimate; Sir John Gray, who sits for Kilkenny; and Dr. Clements, who represents Shrewsbury.

Of these gentlemen only the latter can be said to be a medical man, or in any respect to reflect professional opinion or interests, the two other members being doctors only by accident, who are neither chosen by the profession nor their spokesmen in the House.

It is not necessary for us to go further in the proof that Medicine has no place in the councils of the nation, or that the medical men of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are worthy of holding such a position as the members of other learned professions possess.

We, of course, anticipate the reply to all this that if medical men are so numerous, so intelligent, and so in-
fluential, they have already their just position in the country, and can make themselves heard in Parliament through representatives not absolutely their own. It is necessary for us, therefore, to show reasons why the Medical Profession should be dealt with in an exceptional way, and enfranchised by a system different from that under which Aristocracy, Law, Divinity, War, or Commerce obtain their representation. There are, we assert, peculiar reasons why medical men cannot represent themselves in Parliament or be duly represented by others; why it should be essential for the public, as well as their own interest, that they should have a voice in legislation.

A combination of circumstances has placed medical men in a peculiar position. In the first place, they are not represented as the Church is, by the admission of twenty-seven of their body to the House of Lords, and they cannot be so because they have no official Governmental position such as the Church enjoys. Every doctor is essentially a working man labouring to his life’s end for himself alone, unsupported by any system or corporate protection, such as the clergy have, and no medical man can ever claim his place as a tribune or leader amongst his class. We have no Archbishop, Bishop, Dean, or Archdeacon independent of pecuniary considerations; we are all curates without hope of promotion or sinecure.

Then, again, medical men have not the prospective inducement of an Attorney-Generalship, or the Bench, nor the prospect of security in influence to enable them to look for parliamentary honours as lawyers do. To a medical man, a decided political bias is ruinous, while to a lawyer it is all powerful, and the course of partnership, which lifts a barrister from the stuff gowned to the bench, would reduce the resources of a medical man by one-half. Lastly, the members of the profession are distinguished from the commercial branch of the legislature by the fact—a damning one as regards their hopes of influence—that the enormous fortunes which place the trade of England in so commanding a position can never fall to their lot.

It thus appears that medical men have never been, nor can ever be, under the present system, in the enjoyment of their due rank in the legislature. Is it right that their special case should be refused a remedy? We do not hesitate to assert that sanitary and medicopolitical legislation has fared worse than any other from of law-making. The Medical Act of 1858, looked forward to and hoped for by the entire profession, has turned out a worse than useless burden on its resources, because the framers of the measure had neither information on their own part, which nine out of ten medical men have, nor the advice which a few medical representatives could have given them. The machinery of the sanitary enactments, which are of such vital import at this moment, is cumbersome and irksome because the prima actors in it are not consulted, and no member can be expected to speak with authority on matters as far from their province as rifled guns are from that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or Registration of Title from the War Secretary. The profession will, in the proposed enfranchisement of the University of London and the Queen’s University, receive a very meagre instalment of its legitimate influence, for no representation of the profession can be satisfactory which is not wholly and solely medical. There is not one of our medical or surgical corporations which does not possess a larger constituency than that of many boroughs now returning a member. We have amongst us the real elements of representative power—sufficient numbers—advanced intelligence and moderation of opinion; we have men amongst us willing and competent to take on a high position in the Legislature, and we have claims on the score of both right and expediency which should be paramount, and which cannot be long foreborne.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE QUEEN’S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, BART.

We have long and earnestly advocated the representation of the Profession in Parliament. We trust that at no distant day our Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons will return a Member of their own to the House of Commons. Meanwhile in the extended representation of the Universities as scientific centres, which the recent measure contemplates, we recognize a step in the right direction; and should the franchise be conferred on the Graduates of the Queen’s University in Ireland, we anticipate that the occasion which will be thus offered will be gladly availed of to return to Parliament a man not alone qualified to represent the Profession which he adorns, but who has proved himself the able and successful champion of every interest which has attached to the Queen’s University from its foundation. We have reason to believe that Sir Dominic Corrigan is fully prepared to make that sacrifice of his professional time which would be entailed by attendance on Parliamentary duties. He is a man well versed in public and professional affairs, a writer of the highest scientific reputation, a ready and accomplished speaker, and a debater of unusual ability and address. Therefore Sir Dominic’s access to the House deserves to be actively promoted, not alone by the Medical Profession in Ireland, but by all enlightened members of the community. A man of the most large and liberal views, his voice and pen have already done good work in the public service, while the profession to which he belongs has ever found in him the most uncompromising and able supporter of its rights. No political or narrow sectarian views should be allowed to sway the Graduates of the Queen’s University in this the first exercise of their franchise right. As a man of science, as well as a great Physician, and as the unifying advocate of the privileges and advancement of all the faculties which centre in the University, Sir Dominic Corrigan has peculiar and unchallengeable claims on the electors of the Queen’s University.
MEDICAL PERSECUTIONS—THE CASE OF DR. ARMSTRONG.

WHEN we, as one of the organs of Medical opinion in the British empire, observe the names of one after another of the most respectable and honoured names among our profession, gibbeted in the public newspapers as defendants in trials at law brought by unscrupulous adventurers or ungrateful paupers, on the most flimsy or even groundless pretexts, we are forced to exclaim in the words of Cicero, in the commencement of his orations against the conspirator Catiline, "Quoniam tandem abutere patientiæ nostræ? Quamdiu etiam furor iste +tius nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia?" How long, we may paraphrase the passage, shall the law, which in its essence and nature is intended to be the reflex and the mirror of justice, remain the scourge of the good and the honourable, and a deadly weapon in the hands of the vile and the worthless? How long shall our courts of justice (so-called) be detained for days together in the hearing of causes against members of our profession, who are forced, at an enormous waste of time and money, to vindicate their character and their fame against worthless opponents to whom the practice of our law-courts, as they are at present constituted, affords ready opportunities for persecution and annoyance?

The "effrenata audacia" conferred by the modern practice of the law, was never more conspicuously displayed than in an action tried very lately in the Court of Exchequer in London, and of which we give a report in our present number. Of the special facts of the case we know nothing beyond what appears in the published accounts of the trial, but we know that Dr. Armstrong has always held a most honourable position in his profession which he has exercised in a blameless manner for nearly forty years; and yet we see this gentleman put exactly on a level with the most disreputable quack, so far as his legal status is concerned, and dragged to London to defend himself against a charge so utterly and transparently groundless, that it appears wonderful how it could ever have been made, and still more how solicitors and barristers could have been found to sustain it.

We have not the disposition to inflict upon our readers any detailed analysis of this trial, as indeed the facts speak for themselves and need no comment. The plaintiff appears to have been a person in a very humble condition, and (according to the evidence) hardly able to procure for herself the necessaries of life, and was a casual patient at some charitable institution at which Dr. Armstrong and his son happened, unfortunately for themselves as far as this case is concerned, to hold the position of Honorary Medical Officers. She was afflicted apparently with some scrofulous affection, which was of an obstinate character, and resisted the remedies employed, and a cure was moreover retarded or perhaps rendered impossible by the straitened circumstances of her condition which prevented her from obtaining a due supply of food or even fresh air. Yet, solely and entirely on the ground that she did not recover her health, she brings an action against those who had charitably and kindly done their best to alleviate her sufferings and drag them before a judge and a jury to defend themselves against a charge of malpractice.

We are unwilling to speak harshly of this poor creature, and we must compassionately believe that she has been deluded by some officious busy-bodies into taking the unfortunate step which has terminated in a verdict against her. In most trials of this kind there is a needy or rascally attorney in the background who somehow or other always contrives to reap some pecuniary advantage from somebody who happens to be involved in the suit, although we do not by any means allege that such is the case in the present instance. But as there must be persons belonging to the honourable profession of the law who have been engaged on the part of the plaintiff in this most shameful case, we can only believe that they have been deceived as to the probabilities of success in bringing this action, and that they will now, in vindication of their calling, explain to the Medical Profession, whom they have seen outraged in the persons of the Messrs. Armstrong, the motives which led them to take up a case which, upon reflection, they must now see was hopeless from the first, and could be calculated only to inflict pain and entail expense upon all parties concerned.

THE MEETING OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The Parliament of the Medical Profession will meet tomorrow, but its proceedings have hitherto resulted in so little benefit to the constituency it professes to represent, that the fact of its assembling causes very little interest. The overworked and underpaid members of the Medical body look with indifference at the long and often useless discussions in which the Medical Council is generally engaged, and in which too often personal interests are more consulted than the general good; while the aristocracy of the profession, having nothing either to gain or lose by changes in legislation, are equally apathetic as to the proceedings of a body which appears to have no power and no influence, even if vigorous measures were desirable.

We make no complaint or accusation against any of the members of the Medical Council in their individual capacity; many of them are eminent in their respective departments, and all are, 'no doubt, actuated by what they conceive to be honourable motives. But the very constitution of the Council is of such a heterogeneous nature, and represents so many conflicting interests, that uniform action in any one direction seems to be utterly impossible. Some of the members hold lucrative appointments, and are independent of any changes which the Council may originate; others hold positions in the educational institutions of such a nature that efficient and honest legislation might materially depreciate their incomes; and a few, although neither officials nor pro-
fessors, are well acquainted with the whole question of medical politics, and endeavour, as far as in them lies, to exercise a beneficial influence upon the discordant elements around them.

The question, above all others, which the commonalty of the Profession desire to have settled as soon as possible is the position which they hold among the public as an educated body, and the advantage they gain by the operation of the Medical Act. Hitherto, we say it with all seriousness, almost the only effect of that measure has been to inflict a penalty varying from two pounds to five pounds upon all the honest members of the Profession, and to strengthen the position of those dishonourable and uneducated quacks who have so long usurped the functions of Medicine, and have so seriously damaged it in public reputation.

When we find a widely-read journal like the Times confounding together the wild fancies of the lowest charlatans with the doctrines of legitimate Medical science and experience, we may almost excuse its readers for falling into the same mistake, but we cannot help lamenting that the Profession possesses no influential organ powerful enough to counteract the mischievous tendencies of writers such as those to whom we allude, and to expose their ignorance to the world. In the case of the meeting of the Medical Council we shall, in all probability, find that no mention of it whatever will appear in any of the lay journals, which, however, will diligently insert all matters relating to almost every other interest but the Medical. Clerical meetings, law reports, horse races, will all be duly chronicled; but as to the Medical Profession, its pursuits are seldom mentioned but in terms of depreciation, except, indeed, when some medical or pseudo-medical friend of the Editorial Staff may have some crotchet to ventilate, when his crude, or it may be mischievous, notions are paraded before the multitude as the emanations of wisdom, to be reverently received like the aphorisms of Hippocrates or the discoveries of a Harvey or a Bell.

The only body which might have been expected to vindicate the character and defend the rights of the Profession is the Medical Council. At present it has done nothing, and the question is, whether it ever will do anything in return for the large sums already expended upon its meetings.

Notes on Current Topics.

THE TIMES AND THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The following remarks on the Cattle Plague in a recent number of the Times are capital, and the only regret is that it did not entertain and express the same sentiments six months ago. On the contrary, it did all it could to throw ridicule upon the very principles which it now so warmly advocates, and strove its utmost to prevent the adoption of those sanitary precautions which the Medical Profession and the Medical Press pointed out from the first as the only efficient preventives of the disease:

"We are taking our leave of the Cattle Plague Commission, but, unhappily, it by no means follows that we are taking our leave of the Cattle Plague itself. Its contagious nature has been most plainly manifested by the manner in which it has yielded to the preventive measures applied to it. There is in it none of that capricious and uncertain element, which is the peculiar mark of many kinds of epidemic disease. If neglected, it spreads; if energetically combated, it recedes. It is like a fire, which can be extinguished or beaten back, but which, if let alone, will spread till no more combustible matter is within its reach, and which, if, perhaps, best dealt with by destroying whatever might enable it to continue its course. This steady, and, so to speak, mechanical, power to increase makes the disease more terrible, but also, it must be admitted, more manageable. It is not like the pestilence which strikes down its victims without the possibility of guarding against or forewarning its attacks. It comes to us in a manner perfectly comprehensible, acting upon laws which we can trace and upon principles which we can perfectly understand. There is nothing arbitrary, nothing obscure, nothing capricious about it. It is a fair duel between a monstrous power of nature and human skill and perseverance. Had the matter been better understood, or even had that which was understood been acted on with more energy and more intelligence, we might have escaped with a loss infinitely smaller than that which we have undergone. If we will ever now take warning, and adhere to those simple but efficient remedies with which experience has furnished us,—the prohibition of fairs and markets, the stopping of traffic on railways and on common highways, the observance of a strict quarantine, and the slaughter of foreign cattle immediately on their arrival, together with the destruction of all infected animals and of all that come within the reach of infection,—we may reasonably hope to escape without any further very severe loss. Henceforth the responsibility for the rinderpest falls wholly and solely upon Government. They are armed with ample authority, and if they do not efficiently use it they must expect to be held just as much responsible for the visitation as if they failed to protect our coasts from insult or our trade from pirates. It is a new example of Ministerial responsibility, and we hope it will be strictly enforced."

AN OUTBREAK OF AN UNUSUAL ZYMOTIC.

We have heard on good authority that two deaths occurred on last Saturday in Dublin under most anomalous circumstances. In one case death resulted in twelve, in the other in twenty hours, the only symptoms being rapid prostration, failure of circulation, and the pouring out of great effusions of blood in and under the skin. The cases bore great resemblance to that of a medical student whose death we recorded some six weeks ago. We understand that the features of the disease were so unusual that the physician who attended one of the cases could only compare it to the "Black Death" of the sixteenth century.

We hope in our next to be able to place before our readers a full report on the subject, and meanwhile we would ask what preparations have been made for the retention in quarantine or the treatment of persons suffering from cholera, who may at any moment arrive from Liverpool or Rotterdam at this port.

So far as we can learn the Privy Council has not bestowed itself on the subject, whereas in England that body, with the aid of its able Medical Officer, Mr. Simon, has made most timely arrangements with regard to quarantine and other measures for the suppression of the dreaded epidemic.

On Thursday last the Municipal Council and the South Dublin Poor-law Guardians suggested that a ship in the river should be set apart for such a purpose, but since then the matter does not appear to have attracted attention.

The late Mrs. Thwaytes, of Charmaneau, has left £5000 to the Sussex County Hospital.
The second Monro was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the age of twenty-one, before he had taken his degree or finished his studies in the University. The father's petition to the Town Council, to express it shortly, but not more plainly, was, that by-and-by he would require a successor; that he thought his youngest son, Alexander, had the necessary qualifications. If his son could not venture to follow other prospects and prepare himself for anatomy on the chance of the appointment; but, if they would now appoint him his successor, he would have the young Professor educated for the office under the best masters. The petition was supported by his colleagues in the University, and was at once granted. The appointment fortunately proved an excellent one; and we might have conceded to the parties concerned the merit of having thus early discovered the talent and aptitude of the youth, were it not that the same argument, supported by the same recommendation, was submitted to the patrons for the appointment of the third Monro.

The young Professor having finished his studies and graduated more than a year after his appointment, the bargain for his education was faithfully carried out by sending him to London, Leyden, and Berlin, where he spent two years and a half, chiefly in the study of anatomy. Besides his father, his anatomical masters were—William Hunter, who was fifteen years his senior; in Leyden, Albinus; but, above all, the German anatomist, Mickel, in whose house he was to remain during his long stay in Berlin.

Returning to Edinburgh, he commenced to teach in 1758, four years after his appointment. The father, after giving the first few lectures of the course, gave place to the son, who, it will be admitted, commenced boldly, for he began in his first lecture to introduce some of the discoveries which his father had taught. His style was lively, argumentative, and modern, compared with that of his more venerable colleagues, and the effect is described by one who was present to have been like an electric shock to the audience. It was at once seen that he was master of his subject, and of the art of communicating knowledge to others; and from that day onwards for half a century his career was one of easy and triumphant success.

The number of students in Edinburgh continued to increase. From two hundred and fifty during the Doctor's last year, the number in the anatomy class rose, in his time, from 200 to about 400.

Monro's earlier writings were chiefly controversial, disputing claims to priority in discovery with William Hunter, Hooke, and others. In 1758, he had taught for twenty-five years before he began to publish the greater works on which his reputation as an anatomist rests. In 1783, he published "The Structure and Functions of the Nervous System;" in 1785, his "Structure and Physiology of the Flenses;" in 1788, his "Description of the Viscera, and operations on the Muscles;" and his last work, "On the Brain, the Eye, and the Ear," appeared in 1797, nine years before he retired from anatomical teaching.

Although it might well be supposed that Monro had worked enough with his father's knowledge in the early years of his professional life, he was at the same time busy in practice—being, in fact, the leading physician of his time. In the words of Dr. Gregory, who was his colleague, and, as a physician, so far his rival, for thirty years, Monro was "for more than half a century at the head of the great medical school of Edinburgh, and for the greater part of that time unquestionably at the head of his profession in Edinburgh and in Scotland." This, notwithstanding that among his colleagues were, not only John and James Gregory, but the illustrious Cullen. Cullen began with Monro a year after Monro's appointment, but had the disadvantage of being a stranger in Edinburgh. Monro's name, however, is not to be put alongside of Cullen's as a great physician, nor, has he left his mark on medicine as Cullen has. His true reputation was as anatomical teacher and anatomist.

In regard to how far Monro deserved his great reputation, it may be admitted that he had absolutely no difficulties to contend with as his father had, that he was born both to a great name and a great position, and that his position was one in which a somewhat better than ordinary man is in his lifetime apt to be mistaken for a great one. But the most dangerous of all successions is that to a famous father, and the first try at such a position for reputation is that of having brilliant colleagues. Among these colleagues in medicine were Cullen, Joseph Black, the Gregories, the Rutherfords, the Homes, John Hope, and latterly Dr. Duncan, senior, and Charles Hope; and in the University at the same time were Adam Ferguson, Duquetal Stewart, Playfair, Dalrymple, Robin, Hugh Blair, and Principal Robertson. It was a period of great men, and among all these men Monro held his place, intellectually and socially; and in his own faculty was all that is implied in describing him as the acknowledged head of the medical school, and at the same time the leading practitioner of medicine in Scotland.

The effect of all this extending and accumulating over half a century, may enable us to understand the greatness to which his reputation grew, both at home and abroad, and the honour in which his name is held among anatomists, and in the Edinburgh school.

When the third Monro was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy, on the petition of his father and the recommendation of all his father's colleagues, he was twenty-five years of age. The Town Council met on the 14th of November, 1798. The father, however, continued for eight years after this to give either the whole, or nearly the whole, of the course, not retiring till 1806-7, at the age of seventy-five, after which he lived for ten years, spending a peaceful old age in his estate of Craiglockhart, which he had purchased. As the third Monro continued Professor till 1846, when he retired from the chair, he was for about forty years sole Professor of Anatomy in the University.

Thus, the three Monros occupied the Chair of Anatomy for 125 years.

JOHN BELL.

We now come to the brothers John and Charles Bell. John Bell had resolved to become a teacher of anatomy while yet a student. As this youth, remarkable for his keen eye, intelligent countenance, and small stature, sat among the crowd in Monro's class-room, it struck him that, although Monro was an excellent anatomist and teacher, the application of anatomy and surgery was neglected. He saw his opportunity, and took his resolution accordingly.

He began to lecture in 1786; in his twenty-fourth year, and taught till 1800—in all, fourteen years. For nearly thirty years he was connected with the Edinburgh and of Scotland. His lecture-room was to the east of old Surgeons' Hall, and was built by himself on ground feuded from the College. His lectures were unusually attended, and rapidly brought him into notice. He was sent to Paris by the College of Surgeons, was enabled to purchase the title of a surgeon, he was no mere surgical anatomist, as his writings show. The first and second volumes of his "Anatomy of the Human Body" appeared in 1783 and 1797, the third in 1802—after he had retired from teaching. Besides being anatomist and teacher, he was an accomplished man. He was a good classical scholar, extensively acquainted with ancient and modern literature, an accomplished musician, a skilful artist, and, as a lecturer, he was not only a ready and polished speaker, but his style was vivid beyond that of the most modern Edinburgh school. From causes which it would be easy to trace the ordinary Edinburgh tradition of John Bell has descended from the unfriendly side, and with no little exaggeration or distortion. To the unprejudiced student, I will confess the writings, the alleged exaggeration or romance of his narrative appear, but the result of investing what is in ordinary hands a dull, subject with the charms of that fine style and intense descriptive power of which Bell was so great a master. That he was deeply involved in controversy, and that nothing less could accept Dr. Gregory's challenge, we can see that he was not a jealous, ill-tempered, or bitter man, but that he bore himself self-s-buttons through the long controversy, confident both in the solidity of his ground and in his ability to defend it. The very step of his commencing to teach was regarded with hostility, which was in no way lessened by his brilliant success, or by the freedom with which he expressed his own opinions.
The position which John Bell exemplified and defended was, what no one will now dispute, that surgery must be based on anatomy and pathology—a doctrine for which then there was no room, and which was considered intolerable. A combination, led by Dr. James Gregory, Professor of Practice of Medicine, was formed against Bell; and the whole force of Gregory’s wit, mixed with, to us, inconceivable personality and severity, was launched against Bell, not merely in pamphlets, but in volumes, and even in placards over the town. Thus attacked, Bell replied like a capable general, carrying the war into the enemy’s camp; and while he did so with effect, his style, severe and personal though it is, is more dignified than that of Gregory’s. Although the main point of view Gregory’s plan for the service of the surgical hospital, at least as since improved upon, was the better, no one can understand what was at the root of that controversy without bearing in mind that the concealed object of Gregory’s party was that John Bell, the only true surgeon in Edinburgh, might be excluded from the Institute.

On the, to him, adverse termination of the Infirmary dispute in 1800, which brought with it the loss of his connexion with the surgical hospital, he retired from teaching.

While teaching he had published his work on “Gunshot Wounds,” a valuable book; but I may say shortly that he was the reformer of surgery in Edinburgh, or rather in Scotland. He was not only a cold and original operator, but combined all the qualities, natural and acquired, of a great surgeon to an extraordinary degree.

His reputation was not confined to this country. When he visited the Continent, his professional brethren received him with the highest honour, and patients sought him at Paris and Rome. He died at Rome in 1820, in his fifty-seventh year.

I am informed by my colleague, Professor Pirrie, that while on tour in Rome, in 1864, he saw the tombstone over Bell’s grave in the English burying-ground. The inscription, which was nearly effaced, he caused to be renewed. It is a very modest one: “Here lies John Bell, surgeon, of Edinburgh. A man not uneminent in his profession.”

SIX CHARLES BELL.

Charles Bell had not the same educational advantages as his brothers, his father, a Scotch Episcopal clergyman, having died when Charles was but five years of age. He used to say that his education was the example set him by his older brother, who was his anatomical and surgical master, and five years younger than George Joseph, who was his attached friend through life, and died Professor of Scotch Law in the University in 1848.

Charles Bell’s professional career was begun in Edinburgh, continued in London, and concluded in Edinburgh. Before leaving for London in 1804, when he was thirty years of age, he had taught anatomy for ten years, as we are told that when a comparative boy he assisted his brother John, and lectured to a class of several hundred students—John taking the surgery, Charles the anatomy.

Charles became a Fellow of this College in 1799, just before John retired from teaching, so that Charles could now conduct the school in his own right. His class amounted to no less than sixty. Four of his publications are worth mentioning. Two of them, “Dissections” in three volumes; “Engravings of the Arteries”; “Engravings of the Nerves”; “Engravings of the Brain”; and the third volume of his brother John’s “Anatomy,” in the work of which Charles had probably a considerable share. The greater part of his “Anatomy” and “Expression in Painting” was all written before he left Edinburgh.

He had a double reason for the step of removing to London. The party opposed to his brother John was influential in Edinburgh, and the suppression of the same party, was closed against him. On the other hand, the example of John Hunter, who had died when Bell was a student, would be sure to have great influence on a mind like his. In short, he was both ambitious to go and glad to leave.

Even if time allowed, it would be out of place in this sketch to follow with the same detail the London part of Bell’s career, which was long and eventful, extending over thirty-two years. A very general notice of it must therefore suffice.

His first seven years in London was a period of constant anxiety, and struggle with difficulties. In the run-down old house in Leicester-street which he had taken to live and teach in, he had only three pupils to begin with; and it was years till he gathered forty. During this period he published his “Anatomy of Expression in Painting,” and two surgical works, “A System of Operative Surgery,” and “A System of the Urinary.” During the next fifteen years he occupied a prominent position among the teachers and surgeons of London, as teacher in the Hunterian School of Anatomy in Windmill-street which he had purchased from James Wilson, and as surgeon to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, where, teaching pupils and financial prosperity. It will give some idea of the laborious and thoughtful life he must have led during these fifteen years, if I enumerate the works which he published, bearing in mind that he was at the same time conducting a school of anatomy and acting as surgeon to the hospital. The works, in the order of their publication, were:—“Engravings of Morbid Parts;” on “Gunshot Wounds;” “Quarterly Reports of Cases,” two volumes on “Engravings of the Nerves;” on “The Forces which Circulate the Blood;” “The Nervous System,” in the Philosophical Transactions; “Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery;” on “Dissections of the Urinary, Bladder, Prostate, and Rectum;” on “Injuries of the Spine and Thigh Bone;” and a new edition of John Hunter’s “Principles of Surgery.”

When University College was about to be established, Bell, seeing that it would ruin his school, was induced to accept the Chair of Physiology in the new institution; but the arrangements proved so unsatisfactory to him that he resigned within a year; for which, in 1830, he was appointed Professor of Science in the University College. The Edinburgh College of Surgeons had meanwhile purchased his museum (I believe for £3000). This large museum was made partly by James Wilson, partly by Bell, the two parts being still distinguishable by means of Wilson’s catalogue. It contains the only complete system of anatomy and surgical pathology second only to that of John Hunter.

During the remaining ten years of his London career, Bell did not teach, but was occupied in practice and in scientific writing. During this period he published the “Anatomy of Expression in Painting,” on “Medical Surgery,” and “Practical Essays”—and a new edition of his “Anatomy of Expression.” He still meditated a great work on the nervous system; but his diminished health retarded this, and death overtook him suddenly in 1842, in his sixty-eighth year.

In estimating the merit of Charles Bell, we must bear in mind, not merely what he achieved, but his early and long struggle with difficulties, and that he stood alone as a teacher, without the support of any institution. As an anatomist, his reputation rests on thirty years’ teaching, and on his anatomical writings and engravings; while his “Anatomy of Expression in Painting” also established his reputation as an artist. His power as an artist, both in sketching and sculpture, has been long recognized in the best schools. It is in physiology, however, that Bell’s name will go down to posterity. He had printed and circulated his views in 1810; but complained that they attracted no notice till, after repeating them in a paper at the Royal Society in 1824, he suddenly found himself famous, and raised, especially on the Continent, to even a higher position as a discoverer than Harvey.

It must be granted that Charles Bell was not rewarded as he deserved. His brethren in London were not to blame for
FELLOWSHIP OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

Dr. Struthers

THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

Certain modifications of the regulations respecting the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons have recently been promulgated, with which it will be well for those intending to present themselves for examination for that honour to make themselves acquainted. Since all now entering the medical profession are required to have completed a preliminary examination in the several parts of a liberal education, it has been thought right to modify the preliminary examination for the Fellowship, and those who have already passed the preliminary examination for the Membership will only be required to pass if certain additional subjects not already examined for an examination de novo. Those who have already passed higher examinations, or have taken higher degrees, will, of course, be exempt as heretofore. Several important modifications are about to be made in the professional requirements for the Fellowship one of which is the only years of Membership will be hereafter required instead of twelve before a member of the College can be admitted for examination for the Fellowship without any preliminary examination whatever. Another alteration, which will be most welcome to the medical colleges and hospitals, is that the invidious distinction between attendance at London and provincial hospitals is proposed to be done away with, and that for the future certificates from all recognized hospitals and schools will be as available for the Fellowship as the Membership. Certain additional requirements will be found in the new regulations, and amongst them attendance upon a course of Practical Chemistry will be requisite as well as a certificate of having attended a course of lectures upon operative surgery, and of having performed operations upon the dead body. The dissection of the dead body has hitherto been necessary that six years should be spent in some recognized hospital and medical school, and this will still be required with respect to the New College. Those already members of the College, however, will only have to attend for two years in addition to the time required for the Membership diploma—viz., two years and a half (three winters and two summers); and those therefore who have professional engagements prevent their remaining the full two years at a medical school at one time will thus have less difficulty in making up the extra attendance.

It is intended to separate the first or anatomical and physiological examination from the second or surgical examination matter, and has hitherto been done, and to require the student to present himself for the former at the end of his third year. This will probably be thought a boon by many, but we must ray we do not wish to encourage the student to delay the surgical examination matter until he has hitherto been done, and to present himself for the latter at the present day to make the student regard anatomical and physiological knowledge not so much as sciences to guide him in his practice in after life, as subjects to be crammed for the nonce, and to be utterly forgotten the

As the farther notice of this period would lead me to speak of living men and of events which are fresh in the memory of many, the topic has not now time for making the subject of a historical sketch. When the history of this period is written, it will have to include a notice of an event important to this country as well as to the Edinburgh medical school—the passing of the Anatomy Act in 1832—and of the events which led the Legislature to see that it was for the public interest to legalise dissection. At some future time, I hope to be able to resume this sketch, so as to include the period.

During its delivery, the lecture was frequently applauded, and at the close, on the motion of Professor Syme, seconded by Professor Christian, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Struthers for his careful and instructive history of the Edinburgh Anatomical School.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EDINBURGH ANATOMICAL SCHOOL.

The characteristics of the Edinburgh Anatomical School had varied in different periods with the science of anatomy itself; on Dr. Barclay’s death, whose successors or rivals, were far from being copies of each other. The first Monro was not so much either kind of anatomist as all kinds in a primitive time. The second Monro was a descriptive anatomist in a more minute age, and his comparative anatomy was either special or physiological. John Bell originated the school of surgical anatomy. Charles Bell was teleological, and especially the artistical anatomist, and set the fashion in Edinburgh of anatomists publishing engravings. Barclay set the example of making the teaching of anatomy an occupation; his anatomy was descriptive and classical, and his comparative anatomy, though chiefly descriptive, was scientific enough to enable him to see and teach the outlines of homology. Gordon, again, was the physiological and minute anatomist, not only of the organs, but of the tissues of the body; as he would cite the blood corpuscles in his description of the heart. Hitherto, the plodding practical demonstrator and text book writer, the provider of daily common anatomical food, Knox, was the morphologist and anatomist so far as the work of the then brilliant French school—such as the discoveries of Laennec, and the then despised philosophy of Geoffray St. Hilaire—Dr. Knox was able to invest human anatomy with a new interest. It was not to his great powers of satire, which could only make enemies, but to his having early mastered and appreciated the great and broader idea of anatomy, that as we may see by his writings—his wonderful command of the most fictitious language, that Dr. Knox’s lectures owed their value and their attractiveness.

Dr. Knox also formed a considerable museum, which is now at the same time to be used for instructional purposes.

As the farther notice of this period would lead me to speak of living men and of events which are fresh in the memory of many, the topic has not now time for making the subject of a historical sketch. When the history of this period is written, it will have to include a notice of an event important to this country as well as to the Edinburgh medical school—the passing of the Anatomy Act in 1832—and of the events which led the Legislature to see that it was for the public interest to legalise dissection. At some future time, I hope to be able to resume this sketch, so as to include the period.
moment an examination in them is passed. Our great surgeons were not men who threw aside their scalps at the end of a chapter, but men of study and investigation, anatomical and physiological data again. In the scheme for the second or professional examination we find one subject for sincere congratulations, and it is that it shall include pathology, therapeutics, surgery, and operations on the diseased body.” We are glad to find the Council of the College thus yielding to the force of public opinion, although it has always hitherto been maintained that the Charter did not permit of such an innovation. Perhaps, and we may almost be allowed to extend the justification, the Fellowship in this direction, it may before long be found equally possible to test the knowledge of candidates for the Membership in the same manner—the only manner, in fact, in which surgical knowledge can be properly tested. This, as a whole, the new regulations for the Fellowship may be regarded as evidence of progress within the College walls, and we trust that from year to year, as the general feeling of the profession makes itself more and more heard, the rate of progress will be much increased.—Lanced.

THE CHOLERA ON BOARD THE HELVETIA.

A SUPPLEMENT to the London Gazette, containing an order in council, which, after retracting the powers conferred on her Majesty’s Privy Council for preventing the spread of infection, ordered, the power was to be vested in the Board of Trade, the Helvetia, having a certain infectious disease on board, that is to say, the Asiatic cholera, has arrived, or is expected to arrive, at Liverpool; and whereas it is expedient to cut off all communication between persons on board that vessel infected with that disease and the rest of Her Majesty’s subjects; it now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them, the lords of the council do order, and it is hereby ordered: 1. That in case of such vessel arriving at Liverpool, having such disease on board, no person shall land from such vessel, without first being certified by a physician or surgeon to be free from such disease. 2. All persons certified by such physician or surgeon to be affected with symptoms of such disease shall be removed, if their condition admits of it, to some hospital or place to be designated for such purpose by the sanitary authority, and shall and shall be kept in such hospital or place until such time as the physician or surgeon shall have certified that such person is free from the said disease. 3. All persons offending against this order shall be liable to such penalties as are imposed by the said act of parliament upon persons offending against the provisions thereof.

A special meeting of the health committee was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the better steps to be adopted for the prevention of the spread of cholera in this town, consequent upon the return of the emigrant ship Helvetia, on board which that disease had broken out. The meeting was attended by Dr. Buchanan, who, at the request of the Mayor, was dispatched from London last night; Mr. Fletcher, chairman of the Steam Navigation Company, to whom the Helvetia belongs; Mr. Chapman, solicitor for the company; Mr. Hagger, the clerk to the select vestry; and Captain Prior, the emigration agent. The Mayor stated that he should not allow any of the sick passengers of the Helvetia to land on the arrival of that ship; and Dr. Buchanan having stated that the best course to adopt would be to have the sick passengers transferred to two other ships, and the Helvetia thoroughly cleansed before resuming her voyage, Mr. Fletcher stated that the company had two vessels for this purpose at their disposal; and Dr. Buchanan having stated that the best o’clock this afternoon. After considerable discussion a sub-committee of the health committee was appointed to wait upon the select vestry to carry out such arrangements as might be requisite under existing circumstances connected with the present outbreak of cholera on board the Helvetia.

We are informed that no fresh cases of cholera have broken out on board the Helvetia; in fact, it is hoped that when the vessel arrives the sick man will not be allowed to character as only to cause a brief detention of the vessel in the river. Mr. Wilson, the inspector, informed the health committee that the German lodging-houses in Liverpool were visited last evening. Last night there were only very few lodgers in those houses, the German inhabitants of the lodging-houses, all of which were very clean.—Liverpool Post.

It now appears that the removal of the German emigrants from the Helvetia to the depot at Birkenhead is likely to prove an impolitic step. The cholera has appeared among them and seems likely to spread. One case is in the workhouse—that of the father of the child who died last week. Three deaths had occurred on Tuesday night from cholera on board the hospital ship Jesse Munn, and there have since been two more. At the time of the last death there were seven other patients in various stages of the disease on board the Jesse Munn. The body of the patient for interment at the Walton Cemetery immediately after death. The town continues to be flooded with fresh arrivals of Germans, who, it is presumed, have passed the medical examination at Hull. The number of our German lodging-houses, that late on Tuesday night, Dr. Trench, the medical officer of health, shot a body of 200 Germans, men and women, to the workhouse, with a note to the governor, asking that he would accommodate them for the night. The governor was in a dilemma, as the men were not paupers, and, in answer to his questions, they stated that they had contracted for respectable lodging-houses, which they were then quite able to pay for, but could not obtain accommodation. He was also influenced by the fear that by admitting them he might spread infection among the inmates. Having consulted two members of the select vestry, he finally resolved to place them in the large waiting-room a dozening the relief department. They were there supplied with coffee and bread, and remained for the night. Yesterday morning they again went into the town. Yesterday morning, in consequence of the reports of infection, the sanitary authority ordered the isolation of nurses, to the Jesse Munn, from the workhouse. Application was also made by the medical officer at Birkenhead, backed by a letter from Dr. Trench, for nurses, and they were sent. It is stated that the officers and crew of the Helvetia are all well, and that no new arrivals are expected. The fumigation of the Helvetia proceeds rapidly. The latest information is that so bad are many of the patients on board the Jesse Munn that a dozen collins have been ordered to be in readiness. It is questionable whether the landing of bodies in the Cemetery is the best mode of disposal. An Order in Council, which provides that all bodies of those dying from cholera shall be taken out to sea, and, being loaded, shall there be buried. A German lodging-house-keeper was yesterday fined for overcrowding.—Times.

QUARANTINE AND CHOLERA.

The supplement to the London Gazette publishes the following order issued by the authority of the Privy Council. After quoting the Act passed in the sixth year of George IV., cap. 75, the order states that:

"And whereas a certain infectious disease— that is to say, Asiatic cholera—is prevalent in certain foreign parts; and whereas it is expedient to put off all communication between persons on board any vessel infected with that disease and the rest of Her Majesty’s subjects:—

1. That in case of any vessel arriving in any port of the United Kingdom having such disease on board, no person shall land from such vessel for the space of three clear days after her arrival, without the permission of the local authority.

2. The local authority shall forthwith cause all persons on board the said vessel to be examined by a physician or surgeon, and shall permit all such persons to land immediately who shall be certified by such physician or surgeon to be free from such disease."
PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON THE RELATION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE TO MEDICAL SCIENCE AND MEDICAL EDUCATION.

On Tuesday, May 1st, the annual distribution of prizes at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School took place, on the opening of the summer session. The Dean read the annual report, which alluded especially to the institution of practical microscope classes for the study of normal histology under Dr. H. Lawson, and of pathology and morbid histology under Dr. Charlton Bastian; the building of a new wing of the hospital, which would include a children's hospital; and the entry of new students for the year, which had amounted to thirty-three.

Professor Huxley said that he had hardly clearly apprehended at first that a certain gramaven attached to the honour of presiding, in the shape of an address. After a brief introduction, he proceeded to speak of the relations of the physical sciences to medicine and medical education.

He defined the object of the science of medicine as being to ascertain the nature of the disease or the disabled person labours under, and the means by which that disability can be removed; and, correlatively, the art of medicine as the skilful use of all those means by which we can ascertain what is the matter with the diseased man and their application to his cure. One great division of these means was derived from, or in its use dependent upon, the physical sciences. The microscope, the ophthalmoscope, the stethoscope, chemical tests, and the other great and familiar means of diagnosis, were all physical appliances. Further than that, every liberally educated medical man should surely know something about the nature of the bodies which he is constantly employing. He should certainly, as a man of liberal education, know enough of botany and zoology to be on even terms with laymen, and give safe opinions concerning all the common specimens of plants and animals which he may have occasion to use. He was quite prepared to admit, and had always had a strong conviction, that there was something absolutely preposterous in the volume and bulk to which, for example, some of our treatises on materia medica extend, and the enormous quantity of absolutely irrelevant matter. He was not one who would take the trouble to read a book of examinations and a sheet of rules, supposing that there were particular substances used in medicine which change the polarization of light or exhibit the phenomenon of fluorescence. This was the Scylla; total ignorance was the Charybdis.

But there was a more important aspect of the matter; the relation in which the science of medicine stands to physical science in general. The scientific man makes use of the data of physical science for the purpose of reasoning out the exact conditions of the case, which he has before him, and for the purpose of applying the precise measures which are adapted to meet that case. Having this conception of what is meant by scientific medicine, what has to be done in medicine before we shall reach this condition? For, although looking about us to surgical practice particularly, and perhaps in some few cases in medicine, it would be possible to adduce instances of what he should call perfect medical science; the medical student have a complete knowledge of the lesion, and a complete knowledge of the conditions required to restore that lesion; yet these were among the rare cases presented to the physician or surgeon. And, in the majority of cases, we had no such complete knowledge. There was a wicked and libellous old story, in which it was said, by way of illustration of medical practice, that in a diseased man Nature and disease were men fighting; and that the doctor is a blind man who comes with a big stick, and hits hard, and sometimes hits the disease and sometimes hits Nature. If he might modify the story, he should say that, in these days, the physician is not blind, but, on the contrary, is a remarkably sharp-sighted, acute, pain-taking and conscientious person, and he never does anything in a very dim twilight; and that, having ascertained that the light is very uncertain and very apt to vary, he rather, as a conscientious person, abstains, as far as possible, from using his club, and confines himself to what, if he might say so without offence to that company, was known as the part of a judicious bottle-holder—ready to pick up the fallen remnant which has fallen to the ground in the process of a journey, and bring it up to time. That he took to be a fair description of the modern practice of physic; and no doubt it indicated a beneficent change satisfactory to patient and to the physician, who feels that his club is not stained by innocent blood. But this was not final; and we must all look forward to the physician attaining as clear a mental vision of the condition of a diseased part, and the means of relieving it, as the surgeon has in the plainest kind of surgery. What the physician wants is more light. He wants a better light upon the arena of the fight, so that he may be able to remove the obstacles in the way of Nature, and may be able, as occasion offers, to deal his opponent a severe blow, without the chance of doing her an injury. That light must come from the cultivation and improvement of the arts of science and the arts of art. It is the latter that furnish us with the data for deduction—the abstract physical sciences of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physics, and so forth.

Upon a clear appreciation of this all our theories of medical education must eventually turn. Let it be granted, then, as he believed it must be, that a thorough grounding in physical science was the basis of all medical education. How was this attainable? How of the most experienced surgeons in these islands had raised his voice against the immense indigestible mass of information crammed into the medical student now in the course of three years. Coming without a scintilla of a notion of anything about science, he was expected to learn physics, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, zoology, with comparative anatomy, human anatomy, histology, pathology, therapeutics. The thing was absurd. You might make a sort of intellectual foie gras of him; but you could not give him information of the kind and scope which he ought to have in that time, and with the existing methods. They might be taught to pass examinations. He was going to say he would teach a dog to pass an examination, or at least insinuate that he would make sure that men pass through, for they would not acquire a knowledge of the facts from their own observation, and the only knowledge that is of the smallest use. The practical and purely professional subjects alone must more than fully occupy every minute of the three years of study. What, then, was his meaning in dwelling on the enormous importance of physical science to students of medicine? He held that all the acquaintance with the principles of physics and chemistry and biology
ought to have been acquired in the course of their general education. If those who regulate education in this country had the smallest conception of what their real duties are, or of what the purposes of mankind, and the conditions of its progress at the present time were, they would give that knowledge; and those who wish to improve medical education must, to his mind, throw themselves into that object; they must compel those who give us primary education to make physical science a very large constituent portion of that education. It was the duty of every man to lift up his voice against the system ofernel-grinding which now prevailed at schools. And, for one particular purpose of medical training, it was the duty of every one of us who had that cause at heart to endeavour to exercise such an influence that the medical teacher shall not have to commence upon a mere tabula rasa, but that the young men who come up for medical education shall have been accustomed to acquaint themselves with chemical formula and chemical reactions; shall have learnt the great distinguishing features of the different forms of life, and the broad facts of physiology, the elementary outlines of which might (if he spoke from experience, be taught perfectly well to boys of ten years old. How much easier the task would then be, not only for the learner, but for the teacher; and how vaster and more sublime might by such an approach towards that great goal already indicated, the establishment of a scientific medicine.—British Medical Journal.

THE ULSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above long-established and influential body of medical practitioners of the Province of Ulster was held in their Library Room, in the Belfast General Hospital, on Saturday, at three o'clock p.m. Dr. Moore (James), the outgoing president, occupied the chair. The appointment, by ballot, of office-bearers for the ensuing year, and the report of his committee in regard to the various matters of business that had arisen during the past year, the following were balloted for and declared duly elected, viz.:

President—Dr. Drennan. Town Vice-Presidents—Dr. H. S. Ferguson and Dr. William MacCormac. Country Vice-Presidents—Dr. James Moore, of Cookstown. Council—Doctors Stewart, Patterson, McCreas, Whittaker, Murney, J.P.; and Ren. Treasurer—Professor Cuming, M.D. Joint Secretaries—Dr. John Moore and Surgeon Robert H. Newell.

Dr. Drennan opened the meeting by resigning the chair, when he shortly reviewed some of the more salient occurrences during his year of office, observing that at the fortnightly meetings of the Society there were always most interesting pathological specimens and cases brought forward by the Dispensary Medical men and Board of Guardians, as well as some of the members themselves, who had the privilege of being present at those discussions, and so afforded the benefit of the matured skill and judgment of their seniors. He then referred to the great value of the circulation of the several medical periodicals of the day amongst the members, which was one of the many advantages of their body, and which it was so desirable should be carried on by his year, as the success of the whole depends upon the circulation being, in fact, the back-bone, he might say, of the Society. The subject of "increase of wages" was then touched upon. All skilled and unskilled classes in the community were now, he observed, demanding and obtaining increased remuneration for their labor and skill, but the hardest worked and most expensive and responsible all of professions and callings, as theirs confessedly was, continued to be the worst remunerated as usual. But what must be considered a most serious inestimable educational and medical loss—which Dr. Moore and his colleagues themselves, was the well-known fact of truancy and mechanics, earning from two to three pounds a week, obtaining for their wives and families advice and medicine from the dispensaries, who were well able to pay for both. The Dispensary Medical men and Board of Guardians should resolutely set their faces against the continuance of so great an abuse as this palpably was, the time having fully come for their doing so. The office of coroner for the Belfast district, so legitimately belonging to their profession, he stated, had since their last annual meeting become vacant, upon which a special meeting of their Society had been called by him to consider the propriety of supporting one of the brethren to fill it, and which had been unanimously resolved upon, but so conveniently that the Town Council had in their own hands the power of appointing a Coroner for the borough of Belfast exclusively, and who had appointed a most excellent and judicious one in the person of Dr. Dill. Dr. Campbell of Lisburn, another equally desirous and qualified man, had been elected by the Parliamentary voters for the other part of the district, so that thus two of their body were now exercising that important office in this locality, which was a great point gained for their profession. During the past year two of their number had met with a violent death by the hand of man, and two of their number by death amongst them—Professor Ferguson and Dr. Hunter—both gentlemen in the truest sense of the term, and of highly cultivated intellects, and both deeply mourned for as men and as brethren for their always honourable and exemplary conduct and great ability as medical practitioners. He might also name Dr. Catherwood of Donaghadee, who had lately paid the last debt of nature, and who was a truly Christian and worthy man. Two of their Society had during the year taken their leave of Belfast, and removed to practise elsewhere—Dr. Moore had landed in England, and the President, Dr. Cooper, had gone to Dublin, and the latter to one of the distant colonies. The "Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society of Ireland" was then brought under notice, with the view of impressing the obligation which devolved upon each member of the profession of subscribing to it, so as to enable the managers to accomplish the largest amount of good possible, but which could not be done unless each and all gave that most excellent Society their countenance and best support, and of which it was so eminently deserving. The President, in referring to the recent commencement of the Irish Medical Journal, said it was very appropriate and well-received by observing that, in relinquishing the chair he then occupied, it was with the greatest gratification he handed it over to Dr. Drennan, who not being present, he might the more freely add that he was both as a citizen and a member of their profession, deeply learned, and of the most sterling principles; and also to make the passing remark that the new president's father, the celebrated Dr. Drennan, obtained for Belfast the title of "Athens of Ireland" by reason of the profound and distinguished literary attainments. Their president, then, for the ensuing year might truly be said to be "the worthy son of a worthy sire." One more remark he had to make which was his being enabled to announce that during the ensuing year a large influence of benefit might be expected into the Society, several of their younger brethren having recently intimated to him their intention of joining it.

On the motion of Professor Cuming, Dr. Stewart took the second chair, and thanked the Society. It was pledged to him, he said, the Society had afforded him—the excellent address with which they had been favoured by the outgoing president, and the feeling and entirely appropriate manner in which he had alluded to the great loss the Society had sustained by the death of Professor Ferguson and Dr. Hunter, then, for the ensuing year might truly be said to be "the worthy son of a worthy sire." One more remark he had to make which was his being enabled to announce that during the ensuing year a large influence of benefit might be expected into the Society, several of their younger brethren having recently intimated to him their intention of joining it.

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MEDICAL TRIALS.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Sittings at nisi prius, before Mr. Baron Channell and a Common Jury.)

RUDMAN v. ARMSTRONG AND ANOTHER.

This was an action against two medical men for the unskillful and negligent treatment of the plaintiff, whereby she was greatly injured in health and constitution, underwent great suffering, and was unable to work, and gain her livelihood. The defendants pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Pearce was counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Serjeant Robinson and Mr. Underwick for the defendants.

The defendants were Dr. John Armstrong, who has practised forty years in Gravesend, and John C. Armstrong, who is in partnership with his father, and the plaintiff, Sophia Emily Rudman, was between 18 and 10 years of age, and the daughter of Thomas Rudman, a boot and shoemaker in a humble way, living in the neighbour 
hood of Hackney, and engaged in the weaving of cloth. The case for the plaintiff was briefly as follows:—In 1864 her father kept a shop in Gravesend, and lived in lodgings in Edwin-street, in that town. She had always resided with her parents, had been employed in shoe-binding, and was represented to have invariably enjoyed good health until about one year before the trial, when walking across the room, she fell down, and, according to her own account, without any apparent cause, and hurt her knee. The limb swelled and grew rapidly worse, and she became an out-patient of the Gravesend Dispensary, of which the defendants are two of the honorary officers, and who treated her weekly, and who attended regularly about once a week, and was seen by one or the other of the defendants, who gave her advice and prescribed medicines, which were made up at another branch of the institution upon the payment of a fee of a penny on each preparation, and were sent to her home. She was examined in the beginning of June, at which time she was said to be in a weaker state of health. Afterwards the plaintiff’s father engaged Dr. Armstrong to professionally attend her at her own home, and he continued to do so until June, 1865. Notwithstanding his treatment she grew worse, and showed all the symptoms of excessive salivation by mercury. Her mouth became so sore, and her teeth so loose, that she could only eat with difficulty; her nails were affected, and some came off, while others broke out on her hands and feet. It was also stated that her hands and feet were contracted by the operation of the mercury, which it was alleged had been improperly administered. When the plaintiff’s solicitor wrote to the defendants threatening an action they denied that the girl had been treated by the effect of medicine on the plaintiff, and their readiness to contest the point, sending their claim for professional services, which amounted to £21s., for that purpose.

The plaintiff was carried into court in an apparently helpless condition thirty-three years of age, and on the suggestion of the learned judge, she was taken into his private room, and examined in private by four medical men, two representing each side.

Two surgeons who had treated the plaintiff since she left the defendants, Mr. Bonney of Greenwich, and Mr. Vinall of Hackney, were called on her behalf and gave evidence as to the symptoms in which she exhibited. The former gentleman said that these symptoms might have been produced by the excessive use of mercury, but Mr. Vinall expressed some doubts upon the same point.

In the course of the trial a box of ointment, which the plaintiff’s mother said had been prescribed by the defendants, was produced. The ointment was to be applied twice a day to the knee, and she deplored that whenever this was used by the plaintiff’s father, he administered the ointment without regard to the condition under which she lived, the whole family residing in two rooms, and probably not having a sufficient quantity of nourishing food for one in her condition, retarded her recovery. It was also stated that if mercury was used only after all other remedies had failed, and then only in the proper manner and in the right quantity. They stated that they heard no complaints from the girl or her parents as to the mode in which they had been treating her until they received the lawyer’s letter, and there was a suggestion that the action was only a solicitor’s one to recover costs.

Mr. J. C. Armstrong said he saw so many patients at the dispensary that he could not recollect the particular nature of the prescriptions he wrote, but he gave the plaintiff nothing to produce undue salivation. He rarely used mercury in his practice, and, as a rule, he was opposed to its use. He had no knowledge of the box of ointment and was inclined to think that he had never prescribed it.

Dr. Armstrong (the father) said, that after having tried fairly and honourably the effect of medicine on the plaintiff, without making a cure, he came to the conclusion that the impediment to her cure was the want of proper food, fresh air, and exercise. He added, that the atmosphere of the room in which she always sat was very impure and offensive, and that no person suffering from any complaint, who lived in it, was likely to get better. He seldom resorted to mercury, and his son used less. The witness said the whole of his prescriptions for the plaintiff were in court.

Mr. Solly of St. Thomas’s Hospital, who had examined the plaintiff, deposed that he did not discover the slightest possible trace of salivation by mercury upon her. He also expressed a positive opinion that her knee was free from disease, and that she had the perfect use of it. He thought she could walk from the court into the hall, but with this qualification—that, owing to her weak state from long confinement, she might perhaps require a little assistance. With regard to the use of mercury in cases of disease of the joints, he said it was often employed with effect when iodine had failed. Sometimes the appearances of salivation presented themselves, with which iodine was substituted for mercury, particularly when iodine had been taken. He was quite certain the plaintiff could walk into the hall, or else his experience of forty years went for nothing.

The trial occupied nearly the whole of two days, and when it was resumed this morning, The jury, after consulting together, intimated that they were already agreed that their verdict should be for the defendants.

Mr. Pearce said that after that expression of opinion by the jury he did not think it would be respectful to them to address them on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Robinson said he had several other professional men to prove that the plaintiff had been properly treated by the defendants.

Mr. Baron Channell expressed his entire concurrence with the jury in their verdict.

Verdict for the defendants.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 9.

VETERINARY SURGEONS BILL.

Mr. Holland moved the second reading of this bill. The object of this bill was to prevent unqualified persons from holding out to the public that they were members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons when, in point of fact, they were not. The proposal was made in 1870 by the Veterinary Surgeons Committee, and was recommended by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. It was essential that an improved status should be given to veterinary surgeons, and he felt that a simple, clear, and easily intelligible statute should be bona fide a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons would of great value at the present time. He proposed that any person who fraudulently held out to the public that he was a veterinary surgeon should be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not exceeding £5 and not less than £3. The bill, however, was not to affect persons who should have assumed the title six months previous to the passing of the bill.

Sir J. Jerwood was at a loss to understand why a man should be prevented from assuming the title of veterinary
surgeon. He suggested that when in committee some alteration should be made in its provisions, to make them apply to cases of wholesale and saving out as members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Mr. Newdegate said he believed this bill would be acceptable as a means of promoting the education of the profession. He had been many years one of the governors of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and he could assure the house that great exertions had been made by the college to raise the scale of education for veterinary surgeons and to obtain aid. The college had proposed to attempt inexpedient and with a certain degree more than that the education after it was completed brought with it no distinction (hear, hear), because the uneducated in the public with equal claims so far as appearances were concerned.

Mr. Bruce said he was not his intention to oppose this clause, but he held that it was quite possible to make some amendments in it in committee. In the case of the chemists and druggists and the pharmaceutical chemists, it was made an offence to assume the name of pharmaceutical chemist, and if with regard to veterinary surgeons they added something to the title, such as Royal College, &c., it might form a reasonable proposition that for the infringement of the title the person so offending should be liable to a penalty.—The bill was then read a second time.

May 4th.

Quarantine in Cork Harbour.

Sir G. Grey, in answer to a question, said Government were of opinion that whatever precautions were taken ag"ay against cholera it would be impracticable to avoid some delay. In July, 1865, when the disease was reported to be prevalent at Alexandria, the Privy Council forwarded to the authorities of all the ports in Great Britain and Ireland printed memoranda of the means to be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. At Liverpool an hospital ship was provided for cholera patients; but competent persons entertained a doubt whether a ship was the best hospital to provide in such an emergency—whether it was not much better to make provision for the reception of patients on shore. The hospital ship in Queenstown Harbour was maintained at a cost of £300 a year; but as during six years it was only once used—and on that occasion for a few days only—it was thought desirable to discontinue its service. In case, however, of any urgent necessity it was desirable that there should be power in the disposal of the municipal authorities. With regard to any general arrangements of the system of quarantine, in consequence of information received from Liverpool by telegram yesterday, and confirmed by letter to-day, the Privy Council had met that afternoon and considered the question of giving to the municipal authorities additional powers with a view of dealing with ships which might arrive at any one of the ports of England with cholera on board.

Gas-works near Victoria Park.

Mr. Cowper said, in reply to Lord J. Manners, that by the standing orders of that House any Bill which authorised the erection of gas-works within 200 yards of any house required that notice of such erection should be given to the owners and occupiers of such houses. But that did not apply to the present case, because the Imperial Gas-works Bill contained a clause prohibiting the erection of any works within 300 yards of any part of Victoria Park. He was, however, of opinion that no great grounds of complaint could be made even if gas works were within 200 yards of any house, unless the works were properly and prudenty conducted (cries of "oh, oh!"). The nuisance arising from gas works, being entirely occasioned by the refuse of those works, could be remedied by the insertion of a clause requiring the company to remove the refuse and to prevent the accumulation of such refuse (laughter). He should feel it his duty to ask the promoters of the Bill to insert in their Bill such clauses as might be necessary for the protection of the public health.

Medical Officers of the Guard.

Sir R. Anstruther brought under the notice of the House a grievance of the medical officers of the Guards, entailed by an order of 1860, recently brought to light, regulating their promotion, and moved for papers. The motion was seconded by Lord H. Percy, and the Marquis of Hartington, in granting the papers, controverted some of the statements of the mover. General Peel declared the subject to be unfit for the House of Commons and deprecated all such interferences with the discipline of the army, and the discussion, which was highly professional in its character, was continued by Dr. Brady and others. Sir R. Anstruther begged very respectfully to submit to the noble marquis and the Commander-in-Chief, not as a question of right but of justice, that the action of the warrant should simply not be retrospective. The assistant surgeons of the brigade of Guards did not ask that the warrant should be repealed. They did not say that it was a bad warrant, and they would even admit that it might possibly be a good one. What they asked, however, was that it might not have retrospective action. The Marquis of Hartington replied, "I shall not be able to advise the Commander-in-Chief to reverse the warrant of 1858 with regard to assistant-surgeons; but rather that matters shall be left upon the footing on which they were placed in 1860." He agreed, however, to produce the warrant of 1860. General Peel said, "Nobody regrets more than I do that the warrant of 1858 was departed from. I think it is a very bad thing for the service; but I never objected the power of the Secretary of State to make the alteration. In the case of the House I have always done everything I could for the medical officers of the army, and I am happy to say that in the Guards—great good feeling exists between the combatant officers and the assistant-surgeons and surgeons of the regiment. I only wish that similar good feeling had been universal throughout the army, and in that case, I think, there would have been no necessity for altering the warrant.

Medical Officers in the Army and Navy.

On Tuesday week, Colonel North asked, whether it was the intention of Government to carry out the recommendations, as regards increased pay, &c., of the Committee which was appointed to inquire into and report upon the position of medical officers of the army and navy, and if there was any objection to lay the report upon the table of the House.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the recommendation of the Committee involved not only a considerable increase of pay to medical officers in both services, but questions of the expediency of placing the medical officers of the two services upon separate footing. The recommendations of the Committee were receiving due attention; and, as soon as a definite decision was arrived at, he would communicate the result to the honourable member. He did not, however, think, that it would be expedient to lay the report asked for upon the table just now.

Water-supply of the Metropolis.

Mr. Hankey, in moving for a committee to inquire into the water-supply of the metropolis, observed, that, though the quantity of water pumped into London was adequate, the system of distribution was defective, and pointed out that, while in all other great towns the supply was constant, in London it was intermittent, at most for two hours a day. Thus necessitating rather the capacity for 45,000,000,000 gallons, than 100,000,000,000. A proper system of continuous supply by means of service pipes, he maintained, besides other advantages, would promote economy, inasmuch as a daily supply of 45,000,000 gallons, or fifteen gallons per head, would then be sufficient. He argued, with regard to the future supply that, if, as was anticipated, the population of the metropolis increased by another million and a half in the next twenty years, the present sources of supply, chiefly the Thames and the New River Company, would
become totally inadequate, and mentioned a scheme which had been published for drawing a supply from a mountainous district beyond Shrewsbury.

Mr. AXTON reminded the House that this question of cisterns as opposed to continuous supply had been exhaustively discussed and finally settled some years ago. As no tangible cause of complaint with the present system had been alleged, he pressed the House not to enter on an inquiry which it had no means of conducting to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. WATKIN and Mr. Alderman LUSK concurred in thinking that a pressing case for inquiry had been made out.

Sir G. GREY, as no complaint had been made of the quality and quality of the water-supply, thought it unadvisable to appoint a committee at this period of the Session, and recommended the withdrawal of the motion,—a suggestion that was accepted by Mr. Hankey.

IMPERIAL GAS COMPANY BILL.

This Bill was disposed of after a short debate. Mr. TITE moved its rejection, and the House turning a deaf ear to the undertaking of Mr. Staniland (who had charge of it) to strike out all the clauses relating to the erection of gasworks near the Victoria Park, he ultimately withdrew it.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Medical Staff of this Hospital, and we understand that the office of Assistant Physician will be competed for by Dr. Tilbury Fox and Dr. Julius Pollock. It is anticipated that Dr. Fox will probably succeed to the vacancy. He has already achieved a most creditable reputation as an original and laborious writer. His researches on skin diseases have been favourably noticed in our columns, and his contributions on other branches of medicine and surgery are well known to the readers of the periodical literature of the profession. Dr. Pollock is son of the Lord Chief Baron, and is also highly esteemed, though he has yet to win by his pen a public position equal to that of Dr. Fox.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 8th inst.:

Admitted Members on the 8th inst.:

Barlow, Charles, Stalybridge.
Cooper, William Wright, Nottingham.
Cowxall, John Edward Grinfield, Woburn-place.
Cox, William Alfred, Cambridge.
Fielding, James Robert, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
Gell, Thomas Silvester, Stafford.
Hembrough, John William, Waltham Grimsby.
Hyde, John Knowler, Witney, Oxon.
Jenkins, John, Cowbridge.
Loane, Joseph, Dock-street, Whitchapel.
Mallory, Henry Leigh, Knutsford, Cheshire.
Richardson, Francis, Binstead, St. Albans, Herts.
Napper, Albert Arthur, Cranley, Surrey.
Newman, Alderson, Tolnes, Devon.
Quicke, John, Penancro.
Ryley, James Beresford, Mympal, Co. Carlow.
Scottard, Thomas Edward, Thorp Arch, Waddington.
Stothard, James, Hull.
Sykes, John, West Arlesley, Berkshire.
Turner, Arthur Cymosek, Swinton, Yorkshire.
Watson, William Charles, Pool, Cornwall.
Woolnough, Moricato, Wednesbury.

Admitted Members on the 9th inst.:

Bailey, John Cyte, Plymouth.
Boltero, Frederick, Battlesden, Suffolk.
Booth, William Augustus, Brompton.
Cole, Thomas, Easth.
Dale, Frederick, Yarm, Yorkshire.
Davies, Nathaniel Edward, Larwood, Denbighshire.
Draper, William, Grantham.
Edmonds, Charles George, Pocke.
Elliston, George Sampson, Ipswich.
Fagg, Herbert William Bryne, Kent.
Hardwicke, Ezra John, Dury St. Edmonds.

Moore, Walter, Myton, Warwickshire.
Fars, William Grimes, Hounslow.
Paul, Josiah, Camborne, Cornwall.
Quick, Thomas, Basingham.
Smith, William Henry, Enfield.
Strange, Frederick William, Beenham, near Reading.
Walker, Charles Edward, Stainland, Yorkshire.
Wickham, James, Bideford, Devon.

(From the list of gentlemen who passed the Primary Examination at the College on the 11th inst., the name of Mr. Richard Samuel, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was omitted.)

APOTHECARY'S HALL.—The following gentlemen passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practice, on the 3rd inst.:

Allecock, Christopher, Nottingham.
Coalbank, Isaac, Old Dalby, Leicestershire.
Grantham, Arthur, Bath.
Kisch, Albert, Circum-place.
Pulson, Frederic William, Sutherland-place, Baywater.
Walters, William, Worcestershire.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:

Anderson, J. G., St. Mary's Hospital.
Wood, William Henry, St. Mary's Hospital.

COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

President—E. B. Townsend, jun., M.D.
Vice-President—J. W. Johnston, M.D.
Secretary—F. A. Purrell, M.D.
Treasurer—J. G. Curtis, M.D.

Council:

Eugene Finn, A.B., M.B.
N. J. Hobart, M.D.
W. J. Cummings, M.D.
F. S. Shinkwin, M.D.
W. C. Townsend, M.D.

THE LATE MR. W. DUNDASS KEY.—We are glad to recognize the generous spirit which prompts many of the profession to the widow and impecable son of one among us who died in poverty. A concert will take place at Collard and Collard's Rooms, Gosgroven-street, London, on Friday, May 28th, at which several eminent artists will kindly give their service; and it is hoped that on such an occasion the efforts of the philanthropists who have come forward to help the unfortunate will be rewarded by a full attendance of their friends. Tickets can be procured of Dr. De Lisle Allen, 57, Connaught Terrace, Hyde Park, and at all the principal music shops.

DUMFRIES DISPENSARY.—Dr. Gwydir of Cartron Abbey, was unanimously elected medical officer of the above-named dispensary district, by the committee of management, at the dispensary in Drumfis, presided over by the Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., as chairman. It is not always we feel it necessary to congratulate public bodies on their appointments, but Dr. Gwydir's unanimous election reveals the noble character, and the committee, who evinced a praiseworthy zeal for the alleviation of the sick poor, the law confined to their care by appointing a medical officer in whose urbanity and professional skill the public have unlimited confidence.

At the meeting of the Royal Society on Thursday last, the list of selected candidates, recommended by the Council for election into the Society, was read. The names are as follows:—J. C. Bucknill, M.D.; Rev. W. F. Farrar, W. A. Guy, M.B.; J. Hector, M.D.; J. W. Kaye, Hugo Müller, Ph.D.; C. Murchison, M.D.; W. H. Perkin, the Ven. Archdeacon Pratt, Capt. G. E. Russell, R.N.; T. Richardson, H. L. Russell, Rev. Dr. Selwyn, Rev. R. Townend, and H. Watts, J.A. Three of the fifteen are mathematicians, four are of the medical profession, and three are chemists. Dr. Hector is Director of the Geological Survey in New Zealand, and Archdeacon Pratt resides at Calcutta. The election is fixed for the 7th of June.

LONDON.

W. H. DICKINSON, M.D., Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital, vice J. W. Cole, M.D., resigned.

P. F. FARR, M.D., has been elected Physician to the Charter-house. The Rev. G. Heskew, Lecturer on Botany at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, vice H. A. Pitman, M.D., resigned.

J. W. Cole, M.D., Physician to St. George's Hospital, vice H. A. Pitman, M.D., resigned.

Appointments.

The Medical Press and Circular.
J. E. C. Keeler, M.D., Assistant Medical Officer for the Gosport District, Royal Portsmouth, Gosport and Gosport Hospital.

Dr. W. E. Knapp, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., Medical Officer of the Royal Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Gosport and Gosport Hospital.

J. W. M'Cloy, M.D., Resident Medical Officer, to the Liverpool Workhouse, Infirmary and Fever Hospitals.

J. A. Palanque, L.R.C.P.S., Assistant House-Surgeon, to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.

**Vacancies.**

**LONDON.**

Westminster Hospital.—Resident House-Surgeon; no salary; free board and lodging.

Duty-street Dispensary.—Resident Medical Officer; salary £100, with residence.

South London Dispensary.—Lambeth District, surgeon.

**PROVINCIAL.**

Scarborough Dispensary.—House-Surgeon and Secretary; salary £100, with apartments, fuel, light, and attendance.

Stockport Infirmary.—Assistant-House-Surgeon; salary £60, with board and apartments.

Bridgewater Infirmary.—House-Surgeon and Apothecary; salary £70, with fuel and light.

**POOR-LAW MEDICAL VACANCIES.**

Banbury Union.—Hornton District; area 7749; population 3062; salary £61 8s. per annum.

Godalming Union.—Eastern District; area 9302; population 2373; salary £73 per annum.

Bolton Union.—Alverstoken District; salary £50; area 63,490; population 3734.

**Notices to Correspondents.**

**The Royal Institution of Great Britain.**—The notices have been received.

**Spurgeon.**—There are now two examinations for the Matriculation of the University of London—namely, in January and June.

**A Country Practitioner.**—The specimens may be seen in the Museum of the College.

**Dr. J.**—The paper has been received.

**Weekly Meteorological Report for the Week Ending May 12th, 1866.**

**Medical Diary of the Week.**

**London—Wednesday, May 16th.**

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—5 p.m. Dr. Andrew Clark, "On some Points in the Minute Anatomy of the Lung; on the Theory of Pulmonary Hypertension; on the Statistics of Lung complications under the term Phthisis Pulmonalis."

HUTCHINSON'S SOCIETY.—8 p.m. An open Meeting.

**Thursday, May 17th.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Professor Huxley, "On Ethnology."

HUTCHINSON'S SOCIETY OF LONDON.—5 p.m. Dr. Richardson will exhibit his Instruments for producing Local Anaesthesia. —"Debate, "On Infantricide in its Medical and Social Bearing."

**Royal Institution.—8 p.m. Rev. C. Pritchard, "On the Telescope."

**Saturday, May 19th.**

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Professor Huxley, "On Ethnology."

**Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health.—7 p.m.**

**Births, Deaths, and Marriages.**

Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

**BIRTHS—ENGLAND.**

**Greenway.**—On the 29th ult., at Sandy, Bedfordshire, the wife of Dr. J. B. Greenway, prematurely, of a son.

**Knapton.**—On the 29th, at Gobbnall-place, Winchester, the wife of H. N. Knapton, M.R.C.S.E., Assist-Surgeon Army, of a daughter.

**Major.**—On the 30th ult., at High-street, Hungerford, Berks, the wife of W. F. Major, M.D., of a daughter.

**Wostenholme.**—On the 30th ult., the wife of J. H. Wostenholme, M.R.C.S., of a daughter, Frances Wostenholme.

**Donald.**—On the 30th ult., at Paisley, the wife of J. T. Donald, L.R.C.S., of a son.

**McKenty.**—On the 31st ult., at Newgate-street, Newcastle, the wife of John C. Murray, M.D., of a daughter.

**Parsons.**—On April 30th, at Chatham-common, the wife of J. Parsons, M.R.C.S., of a son.

**Smith.**—On May 5th, at Hay, Berks., the wife of J. E. Smith, M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

**BIRTHS—SCOTLAND.**

**Ouse.**—On May 5th, at Idvies House, Forfarshire, the wife of J. H. Orr, M.D., of a daughter.

**Corry.**—On the 4th inst., at Haslemere, Bridge of Allan, the wife of Dr. W. E. Gordon, of a son.

**Wallis.**—On April 12th, at Millingan, the wife of W. Wallis, Staff Surgeon 12th Lecip Battalia, of a son.

**BIRTHS—IRELAND.**

**McBridge.**—On the 22nd ult., at Newry, the wife of Dr. A. McBridge, of a son.

**Corry.**—On the 3rd inst., at Lисey-valle Chapelizod, Co. Dublin, the wife of W. H. Corry, Surgeon, of a daughter.

**Paton.**—On the 4th inst., at Haslemere, Bridge of Allan, the wife of Dr. W. E. Gordon, of a son.

**Wallis.**—On April 12th, at Millingan, the wife of W. Wallis, Staff Surgeon 12th Lecip Battalia, of a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

**Brooke-Bennett.**—On May 8th, at St. Giles', Camberwell, T. L. Brooke, Esq., L.R.C.P., of the age of 23, third daughter of J. Burnett, Esq., the Rev. A. Gibbs, Hill.

**Watson-Bewley.**—On the 26th ult., Monkstown, Wm. Tynbule, 1st Class, M.R.C.S., of the age of 23, and daughter of W. Bewley, Esq.

**Peircy-Perceval.**—Will be held at the Royal Hospital, 13th instant, Richard Pope Percy, M.D., to Mary, daughter of the late Robert Percival, Esq., Mayor-Bowhill. —On the 3rd inst., at Dunbar, George Mason, M.D., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth Walker Bowhill, daughter of James Bowhill, Esq.

**DEATHS.**

**Wootten, W., M.R.C.S.E., of Harrow, Bedfordshire, on the 9th ult., aged 66.**

**Trus, M.D., of Castledermot, Co. Kildare, on the 4th ult., aged 59.**

**Collins, James S., L.H.C.P., of St. James's Town, near Edinburgh, on the 15th ult.**

**Allsopp, James, M.R.C.S.E., of Upper Nascot, Watford, Herts, formerly House-Surgeon to the Leeds Infirmary, on the 4th inst.**

**Bally,—M. Bally, the "father" of the Académie des Sciences, has just died, at the age of 96, in the full possession of all his faculties.**

**Lambert, M., M.R.C.S.E., of Salford, on April 21st, aged 42.**

**Michon, M. M., M.D., Member of the Academy of Medicine and Professor Agricole of the Faculty of Medicine, died last week, aged 63.**

**Shaw, W., M.R.C.S.E., of Hampstead, on April 27th, aged 57.**

**Cass, Captain.—May 9th, at the Army Hospital, Island, daughter of Jasper Capper, M.D., aged seven months.**

**Beveridge.—May 10th, died at Hastings, aged 29, Jasper Beveridge, M.D., aged seven months.**

**IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.**

**Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Irish Medical Association will take place on Monday, the 4th June next.**

The Meeting will be held at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dr. Rigby, President of the Association, will take the Chair at Twelve o’Clock. The Dinner will take place at the Exhibition Buildings, Earlsfort-terrace, at Seven o’Clock.

By Order,

E. J. QUINN, M.D., Hon. Sec.
LECTURE ON MERCURIAL TRADE DISEASE.

By E. D. MAPOTHER, M.D.,
PROFESSOR OF HYGIENE, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, ETC.

Gentlemen,—As you have had an opportunity of seeing two cases of slow mercurial poisoning, and as the disease is due in a great measure to the neglect of precautions which should be made obligatory on manufacturers by the authorities to whom the care of the public health is entrusted, I have chosen these cases as the subject of my observations to you this morning.

The first, that of P. K., has been under Dr. Quinlan's care for some weeks, and he has kindly allowed me to refer to it. This man, who is aged 50, has worked for twenty years at the mirror silvering trade without intermission, except when disabled by the effects of the mercury. His habits have been temperate, and the only stimulant he took. He has been very neglectful of abstinence before meals, and of ventilation in the room in which he worked. The first symptoms he suffered from were, coppery taste, salivation, weakness, depression, and irritability of spirits; but for about four years he did not suffer from the tremor. At this time the constant habit of his bowels was to move six times a day, and they were frequently over-distended with gas. He was very apt to sweat on making the least exertion, the perspiration having the peculiar mercurial factor. When admitted into hospital he was very emaciated, every muscle trembled, and he stuttered constantly. He had a very distinct purple spongy line along the teeth, his skin has a peculiar bluish pallor. He did not tremble during sleep, but was very uneasy and apt to start up.

The treatment which Dr. Quinlan most successfully employed consisted in iodide of potassium and generous diet, galvanism, and warm baths. The peculiar kind of stammering from which this poor fellow suffered has been called "pellismus mercurialis." This symptom was retained for thirty years in the case of Dixon, the anatomy porter of the College of Surgeons, who at one time suffered in immense quantities of mercury for the cure of veneral among the "mohawks" or swells of that day. Professor Macnamara tells me that his chief difficulty lay in the pronouncing of long words, such, for instance, as that gentleman's polysyllabic name.

The second is that of J. T., who, although only 28 years of age, has been working at the silvering trade for sixteen years in this city and in Liverpool. Having been lately a patient for erysipelas in the Richmond Hospital under Dr. Fleming's care, that gentleman, knowing I was interested in the matter, kindly sent him afterwards to me. The first thing he observed on beginning the trade was a nasty taste in the mouth, not the usual taste of mercury distributed through the system, for it began in three or four hours after the first exposure. Salivation followed, and was renewed whenever he went back to work after an interval. So extreme had been the action on the mouth that he had lost nearly all his teeth, and, as in P. K.'s case, there was permanently a red spongy edge to his gums. He had at one time been as helpless as a child, and suffered from incontinence of urine and feces. He is now very bale, and this, with the characteristical paleness and wrinkled state of his face, gives him the appearance of a very old man. Loss of spirits, weakening of virile power, and disinclination for the least exertion or for amusement, were the early symptoms, and he at last became as apathetic as a sailor with sea scurry, and, by the way, from the same cause, want of red blood-cells. He lost appetite for food, but drank porter rather plentifully. Spirits he could not touch, as a very small quantity would intoxicate him in his weak state. He always had more or less of the "trembles," and even now, after several months' abstinence from work, makes a light, and as the muscles have no enduring power of contraction, he cannot stand steadily. I may mention that he never knew a fellow-workman escape the disease in Dublin, whereas in Liverpool a minority suffered.

You see, therefore, that the ill-effects of this trade are very deplorable, and, if generally known, would cast an expression of sadness over many a face reflected in the mirrors, the making of which have caused the evils; but, happily, they are in a great measure preventible.

The nature of the disease is somewhat obscure, but must consist in at least one of the following conditions: the spoiling of the nervous tissue, the nerve, or the blood, of which you know a pure and plentiful amount is wanted for active muscular movement. Into all of these components of our bodily albumen, and the substances allied to it enter most largely, and it may be that the mercurial salt coagulates and spoils them in the body, as is possible with chemists' test tube. A grain of corrosive sublimate will coagulate several dozens of grains of albumen before its effects are neutralized. I have been sent a case of Baron Théaard who had accidentally taken a little of that poison he had to swallow as an antidote about a dozen eggs. The blood cells are composed of an albuminoid, and when they have disappeared by prolonged maceration in water, a drop of a solution of bichloride of mercury will coagulate the whole compound and make them reappear.

1. That it is not on the nervous system that it inflicts the greatest injury I think appears from the facts that its other functions—memory and sensation, for instance—are not impaired, and that in most cases cure follows avoidance of the poison and perhaps medical treatment within a few weeks. In two cases lately published in the "Bartholomew's Hospital Reports," the symptoms, however produced were those of a month, and in one of the 

post-mortem appearances of the brain corresponded with this condition. The poison was introduced by the vapours of mercuric methide. The brain is no doubt highly albuminous, but that substance is contained in the interior of the nerve tubes, and is insulated by a coating of fat. Its remarkably low diffusive power also would tend to keep it from the nerve tubes.

2. If an opportunity of examining the body of a silverer should arise, it will be possible to ascertain if the mercury has penetrated the sheaths of the ultimate muscular fibres and shrivelled the albuminoid within them, and that perhaps it still lurks there itself. I think, however, it is now generally believed that the excreting power of the body is capable of throwing out mineral poison in a very few days, except perhaps from the lungs, liver, and kidneys, from which you may fail to get discharged. It is not recorded that in cases of mercurial poisoning the metal was found in the muscles.

There is one diseased condition of muscular fibre of which we know the intimate nature—namely, fatty degeneration, in which the musculin is found to be replaced within the sheaths by that fat known as adipose. This change is accomplished by the evolution of nitrogen, fat, and the molecules might be discovered in the sheath, it is hard to conceive how the musculin could be conveyed out and the fat conveyed in. The fatty muscle has not, however, the irregular mode of contraction which appears in mercurial tremor, but has that sluggish action we see in the muscles of a diseased limb, or of an over-fattened ox, or that pruneness to stop altogether which we find in cases of death from fatty heart. However, it is probable that chemical degeneration of the muscle would lead to the trembling which follows mercurial poisoning, and that, whether the muscle be merely a instrument played on
by the nerves or contracts by a force inherent in it, which questions you know physiologists still dispute.

I am not aware if the intimate nature of the shaking palsy of old age has been demonstrated, but it is very similar to that of the palsy of the arm or leg, on which the muscles remain quiet if no effort be made to move them. It might be due to either of the foregoing conditions, or that now to be discussed.

3. From the time of Huxham, it is known that mercury spoils the red cells of the blood, and Dr. Farre says, "A full phletoric woman of a pure red complexion consulted me for hemorrhage from the stomach due to aによって organic disease. I gave her mercury, and in six weeks blanched her as white as a lily." We remark much the same every day in our wards, and the green evacuations of children after a dose of calomel are chemically identical with the colouring matter of the blood. The red cells are by no means permanent, but, on the contrary, are constantly being destroyed by the liver and cast off in the bile, the stock being renewed out of the white cells. This action of the liver is stimulated by mercury, and it is thus a cause of that disease pales the body, as that agent has spoiled many cells. Now, all the silverers I have met with have suffered, especially in the beginning while they had blood to lose, from bilious purging. It is this loss of red cells to even one-sixth of their usual number necessarily propounds matter which renders the blood of persons under mercury buff and cupped when drawn, and a peculiar lustre similar to that which is thrown off in the saliva and evacuations is found in that fluid.

You have probably heard of mercurial erythim, but from the moderate and careful way the drug is now given I nor you have ever seen it. Sir T. Moriarty, however, records that it was very common in Dublin in the beginning of this century, and mentioned some interesting and fatal findings, presumably due, as I suggested in my "Manual of Physiology" (2nd edition), to rapid destruction of the red cells and consequent failure of the heart's contraction.

One of the most graphic accounts of the disease was related by Dr. Bateman, F.R.S. in the ninth vol. of the Med. Chir. Trans., as occurring in his own person, and the prominent symptoms were weakness of the muscular tissues including that around the intestines, which allowed the accumulation of gas to a most painful extent.

The recurrences almost alone increased by mercury, when the action of the bowels is checked by the combination of opium in the saliva, and this may have some connexion with the fact that it contains an albuminoid plentifully, and further it may be that the power of mercury of destroying muscular tissue, when once formed, may act on the albuminoids of the body. It acts in high inflammation by spoiling the excess of blood cells. No tissue requires a more constant, abundant, and pure supply of blood than muscle when contracting; it is therefore easy to conceive that the stream spoiled by the mercury will lead to weak and irregular action. It may be said that the brain would equally suffer, but Gossiff's experiments on the starvation of animals proved that while muscles failed and wasted first from the deficient supply of blood so produced, the brain held out almost to the last. In cases of acute mercurial poisoning the tremor appears within two or three days, and there is scarcely time enough, or poison enough, to produce much effect on the brain, but the increased action of the liver would rapidly impoverish the blood. Mercury has been, moreover, found in the blood, but so intimately combined with albumen that destructive distillation was necessary to extract it, and a decomposed form of albumen was found also in the blood.

Lead, you know, produces a palsy of the extensor muscles of the forearm (why these muscles alone is unexplained), and this is probably due to the direct action of the lead on their tissue, or on the intercostal interosseous nerve which supplies them. I must acknowledge that it weakens my theory of the mercurial palsy, for it cannot be on the blood the lead has acted, else the forearm alone could not suffer. In a case of wasting palsy, in which a few muscles only were affected, Mr. Lockhart Clarke showed that the lesion in the spinal cord corresponded with the origin in that centre of the nerves which supplied them.

Treatment.—So much depends on a knowledge of the intimate nature of the affection that you will not be surprised to hear that there is much uncertainty about it. Believing that the disease consists in a want of good red blood, which the poison has spoiled, I would advise the most nutritious food, fresh air, and iron to improve it. Such treatment is in a few weeks completely the red cells. Pereira regards medicines as of no use, but others look on iodide of potassium as a specific, and believe that it acts by making a soluble compound with the mercury which escapes in the urine. This view is improbable, for the conversion into a soluble form of the poison should aggravate its effects as it circulated through the system, and the iodide of lead which would be produced in a lead poisoning treated with iodide of potassium, is insoluble. The medicine may act by eliminating the albuminoid which has been spoiled by the mercury. Dr. Parke, Professor of Hygiene at Netley Hospital, has found that the elimination by the kidney of both lead and mercury is increased by iodide of potassium. When mercury passes off in the urine there is often found an albuminoid, perhaps the peculiar albuminoid, probably combined with the metal. The skin is probably another great eliminating organ for metallic poisons, and baths are therefore most useful. A bath containing sulphur of potassium is very serviceable in lead poisoning, and it becomes blackened by the sulphur of lead after the patient has been a few minutes in it. The same remedy might be useful in chronic poisoning on the skin, if it might be given internally; for Orfila assures us the sulphur of mercury is innocuous. A dose of sulphur will often stop salivation, as I learned some years ago from a general practitioner with whom I was treating a case in which the action of mercury had been excessive; it may act by forming a sulphuret of the metal.

Codlin may be useful in the same way as it is with paralyzed muscles—namely, to supply an artificial stimulus and tc prevent their wasting, but it cannot remove the cause of the disease. Faradization is the most reliable form.

A gentleman stated to me lately that he read in some magazine years ago that persons intended as miners in mercury mines were rendered insusceptible of the effects of the metal by taking for two or three months their toes, if not their entire limbs, covered with a false ulcer, probably albuminoid, probably combined with the metal. The skin is probably another great eliminating organ for metallic poisons, and baths are therefore most useful. A bath containing sulphur of potassium is very serviceable in lead poisoning, and it becomes blackened by the sulphur of lead after the patient has been a few minutes in it. The same remedy might be useful in chronic poisoning on the skin, if it might be given internally; for Orfila assures us the sulphur of mercury is innocuous. A dose of sulphur will often stop salivation, as I learned some years ago from a general practitioner with whom I was treating a case in which the action of mercury had been excessive; it may act by forming a sulphuret of the metal.

I may mention that, notwithstanding the draining of their systems with mercury, silverers are susceptible of the venereal poison in its worse forms, and even may require the internal administration of that medicine to cure them. The process of silvering, as I saw it conducted, is to place a sheet of tin-foil on a large stone slab, and to pour over it mercury to about a quarter of an inch thick. The glass is then carefully slid over the surface of this amalgam, the oxide being removed to the sides of the stone or the grooves along them, and a lustrous surface being left next the glass. With small and inferior plates they sometimes use to obtain no confirmation of the statement, nor can I understand it; but, if true, it would suggest that arsenic would also be a curative agent.
slander dirty, it will "tail" on the stone, oxidize freely, and so do more harm.

Workmen are affected with the mercury with remarkably different degrees of severity, which you will not be surprised to hear, if you remember the case related by Mr. Chevalier, in which two grains of calomel prescribed as a purgative proved fatal by salivation and necrosis of the jaw.

Any workmen showing susceptibility should be removed to some other branch of the business, or obliged to relinquish it altogether. That it is very hard to persuade them to such changes may be learned from a case related by Mr. Chevalier, who, after being attacked with trembles at his birth and until his death, yet pursued the business in the most neglectful way.

Prevention I speak of last, because, being "better than cure," I wish to impress it on your memory. It can be accomplished, to a very great degree, by the following means:—1. Free ventilation to be attained by height of premises, open windows, and louvred shafts at the summit of the rooms, or best of all, a special fan and shaft; the mercurial particles will be in these ways carried off. 2. The weating while at work only of so-called washed dress. 3. Abundant opportunities for ablation of the hands and mouth after leaving work, and always before meals, which should not be eaten in the work-rooms. Frequent baths are also most useful. 4. The wearing of a wire gauze covering over the mouth, nose, and ears; a handkerchief is now occasionally used over the mouth, to the disadvantage of the respiring and not always of deep protection. I may mention that of these and similar precautions the men are very neglectful, as is the case also with steel-workers, who can be rarely induced to wear the magnetized gauze, which is most effectual in excluding the particles of that metal. From this astonishing neglect, the average of life of Sheffield grinders is reduced by four years below the average of the general population, and of strong paper with holes in them placed in advance of the walls. The dust passes through the holes and may be collected in troughs along the edge of the floor. Round the edge of the silvery stone there is a groove for collecting the dust, and it strikes me that if glycine or some other sticky matter was placed in it or at the edge of the stone, the dust could not rise. Water would not suit for this purpose, as the vapour from it would dull the silvery surface, but the dust might be perhaps swept frequently from the groove into a vessel of water on the floor. The dust is preserved for the purpose of being distilled, and at all times should be kept in air-tight vessels, for mercury volatilises even at ordinary temperatures. 6. Working only at intervals, such as every second day, with an occasional month's respite altogether; this is the habit in England, but not the custom in Dublin. From such neglect it follows that no one going to the business in this city ever escapes the disease, whereas Dr. Whiteley, who reported on the subject for the Privy Council, in describing a London establishment says:—"No well-marked case had occurred for many years among men who had worked there formerly, and he believed that in well-arranged workshops, with cleanliness and temperance, the danger, except to those peculiarly sensitive, is not great. All that I observed in most of the other places I visited served to confirm the above."

At present the legislature does not empower any one to interfere with this and many other injurious employments in this country, but the Public Health (Ireland) Act, which has been drawn up by the Government, I rejoice to say, provides for their due regulation, and the change of the act is expected to arrange the due number of hours of work. At present not more than eight or nine persons are engaged at silversmithing in Dublin, but the business is increasing. For the entire prevention of the ill effects of mercurial trades, we must appeal to the noble science of chemistry, of all branches of knowledge the most useful to man, and it may be possible by some such method as precipitating the mercury to avoid the danger altogether. Gliding with an amalgam of mercury and gold was most noxious, but has now been superseded by electro-plating. Some other trades which use mercury, as barometer makers and furriers, also suffer from its effects, as do likewise to a fearful degree the miners who work at Almain and firda, near Trieste, where the metal is obtained. In 1863 a fire broke out in the latter mine, and over 900 persons in the neighbourhood were attacked with the trembles. At these mines even at present the mode of extraction is so rude that the miners suffer from the fumes most lamentably. Mercury being volatile, it may occasion disease if it be not carefully stored; thus in 1810, the "Truman," man-of-war, having taken a large quantity of metallic from the wreck, the barn burst, and 200 of the men were salivated, and every animal, including birds, mice, and even cockroaches, were destroyed. It was at one time asserted that the corrosive sublimate in the timber, preserved by Ryan's process, was injurious to sailors, but a commission of the French Academy in 1836 disproved the statement.

Before we separate I wish to draw your attention to the case of consummation in the same ward, for this man also owes his disease to an ill-regulated trade. He has been working for about twenty years in a flour-mill near this city, and partly from capricity and partly from obedience to his employer, for refusal would lead to dismissal, he has often worked both day and night, two hours in the evening alone being given to sleep. He continued to live from one late occasion, but being seized with spitting of blood, he was admitted into Hospital. Exhaustion from length of labour, and the entrance of flour particles into his lungs, for these places are often ill-ventilated, excited his disease; and there are very few of the men who work at the trade who do not suffer from difficulty of breathing from the latter cause. In steam-mills night work is not usually allowed, but in water-mills, as the power is so limited, day, night, and Sabbath are alike. Is not such a system to be deplored, and is not legislative interference called for?

THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

By HARRY LEACH, M.R.C.S.E.

Resident Medical Officer Hospital ship "Dreadnought," and late Medical Inspector to the Eastman and other Turkish Railways.

In reviewing the rise, progress, and decline of cholera last year in parts of Eastern Europe, many useful points of information can be gleaned, and as we may fairly suppose that the epidemic of last year in this country is most likely to come to us during the next few months, we may the more usefully take into consideration experiences that can be gathered from the past. Kustendjie, now one of the chief ports for the export of grain on the western shores of the Black Sea, was, during the autumn of last year, very severely visited with cholera. At this time a small colony of English (about eighty in all) was established there in connexion with the works of the Kustendjie railway and harbour. The houses of the employees are most healthily situated on a cliff immediately above the harbour, quite distinct from the native town, and with good natural drainage. The general arrangements of these houses are airy, and, under ordinary conditions, the sanitary state of the colony is very satisfactory. Last cholera commenced there on the 4th of August, 1865, continued about eight weeks, and was fatal to no less than 17 per cent. of the inhabitants. Dr. Cullen, resident medical officer to the company, states that in every case a history of preventible diarrhoea was distinctly made out; that in many instances this was cured by an ordinary astringent mixture, but that relapses took place in consequence of gross carelessness on the part of the patients, who were in a state of convalescence. Pork was eaten by some, melons and grapes by others, and in all these cases, as a natural
May it very, insidiously, and to have stopped suddenly when at the height of its intensity, ending, as the Italians would say, fulminante.

I tried in vain to find a cause for this severe visitation to the English colony at Kustendjy, for the locale is so exceptionally healthy that no place seemed to be formed so happily. The situation was generally adversaries for exemption from any epidemic. Ague is constantly rife here, and there is certainly a want of good water close to the houses. But the inhabitants of Scarborough Spa Cliff, or those of the mills about Hastings, are not more likely located than are this little company of English on the coast of the Black Sea. The presence and prevalence of cholera at Odessa, Ibaria, Sulina, and Galatz, is by no means surprising, as these towns all, more or less, partake of the superlatively dirty character common to places in those districts. It is a fact worthy of notice, that in no instance does the epidemic of last year appear to have penetrated inland, as far as concerns Turkey, and, with one notable exception, all places on the shores of Bulgaria were equally free. This may arise from the fact, that this is a very strange fact that this particularly uncleann town should have so completely escaped. Varna is well known to many Englishmen of Crimean experience, and in war time dirt therein was of course inevitable. But having seen most of the towns in Bulgaria, and resided at Varna for some weeks in the cleanest months of the year, I must certainly agree with all travellers who know it well, in said that the roads around it are unhealthful, and among the many Augean stables in that country, for an active inspector of nuisances. Of drainage there is literally none. The lower parts of the town are in a constantly spongy state from the fluid refuse of the upper district, and you must wade through a sea of teneous mud to reach the custom-house or harbour gate. A large tract of low marshy ground stretches along itself, which is the dirt, and the winter well nigh impassable; but no case of cholera occurred last year, and we may cite it as one among the many vagaries recorded of this and former epidemics. Passing through Bulgaria, and reaching the right bank of the Danube, we came to Rustchuck, a town containing about 77,000 inhabitants, of mixed population. This place is, comparatively speaking, a perfect healthy place; the air is pure and invigorating. It was brought here from Kustendjy, by a party of workmen who had fled thence in consequence of its ravages and about the latter town; it commenced on the 12th of August, and lasted three weeks, killing at the rate of ten or eleven per day. Mr. Hayes, Resident Medical Officer to the Railway Company here, worked very hard indeed among the native population, but found great difficulty in applying any sort of remedy. He authenticates four recoveries from the stage of collapse, and in these cases the treatment consisted in friction, mustard poultices, and general astringents. The necessary apparatus for hypodermic injection was sent out to him by the Company's Secretary, but did not arrive until the cessation of the epidemic. It is clear that here, as at Kustendjy, the disease came on unexpectedly, with simple diarrhoea, that it was not complicated by any cases of sudden collapse occurred, and these at the end of the epidemic. Its finale here, too, was sudden and complete, but the panic severely affected the progress of the railway works, though the mortality among the English employees was very small, only two cases of cholera and one death having occurred. On the coast line from Varna to Constantiopol, the only town, properly so-called, is Burgas, which possesses a good natural harbour, and is in fact the port of Adrianople. The one medical man resident here told me that no cholera had appeared, but that many fatal cases of ague had recently occurred among the inhabitants of the town and district. Mortality from ague is, I think, somewhat incomprehensible, and such is the difficulty of arriving at positive truth in Turkey, that I am faint to cast a doubt on the stated causes of death in this locality. The town rivals Varna as to dirt, and it is astonishing that any sort of commerce can be carried on with the excessively meagre accommodation for goods and traffic.

Pass we now to Constantiopol, which, during last year, as in years gone by, was the great focus from which radiated all other branches of the Eastern epidemic. All medical authorities of the Porte agree that the disease was brought from Alexandria by the Imperial steamer Mokbib Sourour—that a false clean bill of health was given by the officers in charge of this vessel, and that its inmates were therefore allowed to land immediately, with cholera actually present among them. As soon as the evil was discovered an order of isolation went forth, but the calf came late, and even when practised as far as possible, the disease speedily spread far and wide. A carpenter working at the isolated barracks in which the infected troops were placed, went home, and took the disease to his village (Yenikuei) up the Bosphorus. A family living immediately over an open sewer in which flowed the drainage from this barracks, migrated to Tatulva, another district of Constantiopol, and there propagated the disease. In early July, last year, it was noticed to be confined to a distinct focus, and the testimony of all medical men is unanimous on this head. It was observed by Dr. Dickson, physician to the British Embassy, that in a former epidemic the disease was fatal, to a slight extent only among the Musulmans during the Ramazan. While this feast or fast lasts, the Mahommedans go home very little (their women may not all, and eat in the night. When, however, the feast ends, and all go to the bazaars to buy necessary articles for the Biran, the disease commenced and spread rapidly among them. It is universally remarked that this last epidemic was decidedly milder than those of 1848 and 1852; that some cases of sudden collapse occurred towards its close—i.e., when its height was reached—but that in the vast majority of cases controllable by the old remedies, and was not of an attack, and, if at once attended to, was cured by ordinary astringent remedies. The fact, however, that melons and other vegetables form the staple diet of the poorer population of the Ottoman empire is of itself a great obstacle to the successful treatment of inquipt cholera, exclusive of the fearful amount of disregard to all sanitary precautions of the most obvious description. The population of Constantiopol is reckoned at 1,000,000 souls; I was told that 20,000 deaths occurred in that city during the last epidemic of cholera. I received, in pursuing my inquiries, much kind courtesy from all medical residents at Pera and elsewhere. After carefully gleanings a history of remedies used by all, and eliminating such as are familiar to every practitioner, as having been tried with very variable and doubtful success, I found that a majority of opinions were in favour of quinine rubbings and quinine injections (hypodermal); remedies which are, I believe, almost if not entirely novel in this country. The patient is rubbed for some time in the ordinary manner, the hands of the operator and skin of the patient being well sprinkled with a saturated solution of quinine. This was said to have been very successful in cases occurring in children.

The agenda, as to hypodermal injections, are now familiar to most practitioners in England, and it is recommended that a tolerably strong solution of quinine be thus injected at various parts of the body.

I am by no means prepared to explain the rationale of this treatment, nor was any explanation afforded me; but our list of remedies is at present so meagre, that this can claim at all events a trial. There is no doubt that the greatest value of facts connected with the epidemic of last year in Eastern Europe may reasonably lead us to several hopeful conclusions. It was undoubtedly a milder scourge than that of previous years. It was as undoubtedly of a more preventible character. Having reached a certain degree of intensity (by no means comparable with that of former epidemics), it ceased absolutely and entirely.
As to means of prevention and cure, we have gained this much, and should actively use that knowledge. As to the former, considerable good may be done by a more complete system of isolation than has as yet been practised in this country, for we cannot now close our eyes to the fact that the disease is, to a certain extent, contagious. Of the latter, it is emphatically our duty to warn all persons of both sexes and all ages, as to the dangerous results of neglected diarrhoea.

Too much cannot be said or done on this head, and it is hard to say how many cases may not be saved among the poorer classes in this metropolis, by spreading a warning far and wide, and providing at the same time ready and gratuitous means of relief in every district, and in every street of the district, where a chemist's shop exists.

We must use most strenuously our powers of prevention, for, it must be owned with humiliation, that they are far greater than our powers of cure.

TREATMENT OF ASIATIC CHOLERA.

By E. M. FORSAYETH, M.D.

At a time when a visitation of Asiatic cholera is not unlikely from its proximity in neighbouring countries, unless otherwise ordained by Providence, I feel called upon to offer a few practical remarks upon alcoholic medication in its treatment, and also such statistics as have come within our reach upon that subject, preventive or curative. A prevalent idea occupies the public mind, that some preventive measure, as alteration or change of diet, or medicines at such a time, is desirable. This seems true only in one or two particulars:

1st. If the mode of life or diet is acting detrimentally on the health a change may prove beneficial.

2nd. An early abandonment of habits of intemperance.

Any other precautionary changes impressing the mind with the likelihood of an attack act injuriously.

A Russian physician states, "It is a positive fact that cholera does not seize on its victims at hazard, as many say. It has been ascertained that out of every hundred individuals who die of this disease, ninety are in the habit of drinking ardent spirits to excess."

Mons. Huber, who saw 2160 perish in twenty-one days of cholera in one town in Russia, says, "It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drinking have been swept away like flies. In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, only one drunkard has fallen—all are dead, not one remains."

Dr. Rhinelander, visiting Montreal in 1832, states, "The victims of cholera are the intemperate." A Montreal journal states, "That not a drunkard who had been attacked had recovered, and almost all the victims have been, at least, moderate drinkers."

Dr. Bronson of Albany, states, "Drunkards and tipplers have been searched out by cholera with such unerring certainty, as to show that the arrows of death have not been dealt out with indiscrimination; there seems to be a natural affinity between cholera and ardent spirits, and their habitual use in the smallest quantity seldom fails to invite the disease and render it incurable when it takes place."

Professor Sewall, M.D., visiting New York, says, "That of 204 cases in the Park Hospital there were only six temperate persons, and that these had recovered."

Dr. Mussey, U.S., says, "Upon boats on the river the increase of brandy drinking, consequent on the approach of cholera, has been frightful, and the mortality on board these vessels has been terrible and unprecedented. When this dreadful scourge was raging in New Orleans, amongst the hundreds that were swept off by the disease, only two were sons of temperance, and among the 1200 of that city only three were attacked."

The great and good Mr. E. C. Delevan writes, "In 1832 when the cholera broke out in Albany I was engaged with E. Corning and J. 2. Norton in erecting that large block of buildings on Green, Beaver, and Norton-streets. About 100 men were employed, they were all about abandoning their labour, when they were persuaded to remain. They all agreed to keep at their work and abstain from strong drink. A beverage of water molasses and ginger was furnished them free, and of all those 100 men engaged on the work not one died, nor was the work interrupted a day. One man not under the control of the builders (those excellent mechanics, Fish and Mawdsley) but employed by the man who furnished the brick, would not adopt the simple beverage offered to him but resorted to the grog shops. He fell a victim."

Professor Miller says, "Of 70 male adults affected with cholera in Edinburgh in 1848, only 17, according to their own account, had led tolerably temperate lives, and of 140 females attacked by the disease only 43 were reported sober."

Professor Mackintosh of Edinburgh, who was physician to an extensive cholera hospital, states, "It has been computed that 5–6ths of all who have fallen by the disease in England were taken from the ranks of the intemperate and dissolute."

Dr. Adams of Dublin, affirms, "Our foreign reports testify that drunkards are carried off at once by this dire disease; but those who by a daily use of a moderate quantity debilitate the tone of the stomach and biliary organs become easy victims to the cholera."

The Rev. Wm. Reid of Edinburgh, in his "Temperance Cyclopaedia," says, "Dr. A. M. Adams, Professor of Medicine in the Andersonian University of Glasgow, has favoured us with a classified statement of the prevalent habits and conditions of health of 225 cholera patients treated by him during the epidemic of 1848–9. From this table it appears that whilst those patients, who were represented to him as being of temperate habits, died only in the proportion of 19–2 per cent., those who were of intemperate habits died in the enormous proportion of 91–2 per cent."

I might multiply statements such as these, but assuredly they ought to be quite sufficient to establish the principle of the imperative necessity of refraining from the use of alcohol, either as a prophylactic against an attack of cholera, or a remedial agent for its cure. This latter I had an opportunity of testing during the dreadful invasion of 1832 as well as 1848, when I relinquished brandy for pure cold water with marked benefit. In corroboration of this statement, I could quote those of some other medical men, but refer only to what appeared in The Press of 27th December, 1855, in an article on cholera, translated from the French by Dr. T. M. Madden:

"The action of cold water in cases of cholera was, however, I believe, first pointed out thirty-two years ago by an Irish medical practitioner, Dr. McCoy, in the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, and as the article in question is probably unknown to many readers of the Press, I shall quote the passage to which I refer:

"Among the strongest prejudices," says Dr. McCoy, "I brought into the hospital was that against cold water. One of the India reporters, I recollect, states that he never knew a patient recover who was allowed cold water to drink, and other writers denounced it, though not so emphatically. I accordingly requested the men to drink any amount to comfort them with the entreaties of the patients for cold water. On the 2nd May, a female named Margaret Tusky, aged 21, was admitted into one of my wards at four o'clock in the evening; she had been nine hours ill; the surface of her body quite cold; her feet, legs, hands, eyelids, and nose were blue; no pulse could be felt at her wrist; vomiting incessant of the rice-water kind; she had two or three alvine discharges before admission; eyelids half closed, and eyes turned upwards; thirst very great; calls for cold water urgent; cramps very distressing; tongue cold and white; pain just below the sternum, which she attributed to having drank two pennyworth of buttermilk during the morning. The necessary measures were resorted to for her. This girl, having observed that a pail of cold water had been left near her bed for some
ward purposes, contrived during the evening to draw her self towards it, and putting her head in, she heard it copiously; it was speedily thrown up again, but the draught was repeated as often as she could without being detected. When I heard of it, I was of course alarmed for the consequences. However, during the night, a patient in the same ward, a convalescent state, who had felt the deprivation of water herself, not long before, got out of bed several times and supplied Tuskyl with cold water, which dropt into her throat. I had expressed my satisfaction at finding her so much better when I left her the night before. She recovered. This incident demonstrated that the indulgence in drinking cold water was, at least, not certainly fatal. I therefore commenced giving it in small quantities when called for, and soon after allowed them to drink as much of it as they pleased. I found it the best drink of any I had yet tried, and by far the most agreeable.

I could multiply cases exactly similar, one in particular detailed to me near Cork, confirmatory of the foregoing remarks, "Cold Water versus Brandy Cure;" but having already taken up so much of your valuable space, I think it not necessary, sincerely hoping by those few details to draw the attention of our colleagues to this thievish profiteering to the disastrous evils resulting from the indiscriminate alcoholic medicatin of the present day.

Templemore, May 13, 1866.

NOTES OF SOME CASES OF ECZEMA.


Few departments of medicine present more diversity of detail both in the description of, and treatment applicable to them, than do that class of affections comprised in the general term skin diseases; indeed, most persons comparing the various descriptions of different authors would, on a first perusal, be at a loss to recognize the disease described were it not for the title prefixed, so great is the difference observed in the various descriptions contained in books on general medicine. I do not now allude to works exclusively devoted to this class of diseases, in most of which true and correct details are given of the various phases under which these affections are observed in practice, as far as verbal descriptions can portray; but, in truth, even here we experience a loss, for these diseases are of that nature which subject the patient, who is often the subject of a faithful record of actual cases observed in corporis viti, much may be done to render the history even of these affections more complete and accurate than has to the present day been accomplished even in our best treatises; so that a true account of every case should be looked upon as one step nearer that goal so much to be desired—the enrolment of the science and art of medicine amongst the "exact sciences.

Eczema may be defined to be a vesicular eruption unaccompanied, in general, by much inflammation or febrile disturbance, and terminating in re-absorption of the contained serum, either by desquamation or excretion. Its exciting causes are various; in the idiopathic forms it generally depends on irritation of some sort, as an example. It is a fact, given the case extracted from my note-book, as being the worst form of the affection I have ever seen:—

Bridge Lambe, aged 28 years, unmarried, a servant, of nervous temperament, never enjoyed good health, though not so sick as to be incapacitated for work; no hereditary disease in her family; came under my observation September 15, 1860. She states that about three months since, in consequence of tenderness of her eyes, thinking she should get ear-drops it would have a beneficial effect, so had her ears pierced; three days after she noticed a crop of red pimples, somewhat resembling "deal bites," about the angles of each inferior maxilla, these gradually spread upwards to the ears, and inwards, so as to form a circle underneath the chin, these became vesicular, and shortly after bursting discharged a thin serous fluid, the only application of the liquid warm water, which afforded relief. A few days after like pimples made their appearance in the abdomen and lumbar region of the back, attended, however, with heat, redness, and diffused inflammation generally of the parts, vesicles forming as before burst and discharged a thin purulent fluid which, drying, formed crusts on the surface, these gradually extended till a complete zone formed around the lower part of the body. At the same time, the condition of the skin, she applied for medical relief in the neighbourhhood, and obtained some ointment (of a white colour, does not know its composition), which was to be rubbed well over the crusts and place of disease, generally every night and morning. This was accordingly done the night after, and the next morning the side of the face, abdomen, and back, and, in fact, every place where the ointment had been applied, was much swollen and very painful, so that she did not rub it again nor try any other remedies; but having contracted ear-drops from exposure to a severe wetting, she became feverish with great aggravation of all the existing skin disease. When I saw her the following was her condition:—A complete zone of vesicles surrounds the face, some with greyish brown crusts, which, with the contents, forming crusts, extending over both ears and for two inches posterior to the concha, which is one mass of desquamation of a dark straw colour mingled with patches of red; glands of the neck are enlarged and painful; the abdominal, axillary, and lumbar regions are a complete mass of desquamating crusts, cracked and exoriated; the epidermis peeling off in large flakes, leaving the surface underrather moist and tender, so that the patient is unable to lie on the back or walk—in fact, the entire of the body is sprinkled over with minute transparent vesicles on a rose-coloured basis, more numerous on the trunk than on the extremities; there is no febrile disturbance; pulse very weak and intermitent; violent pain in head; bowels constipated, and she is so nervous as to be afraid to remain in the dark by herself for any time, crying when alone; the extremities are cold, and can with difficulty be raised to the normal temperature.

September 15th: Ordered a warm bath.


B Mistura purgationis, uncinas trices. Liquoris antimonii tartarzatuti, drachmias duas.

Aquae uncinas vito. M. Fiat mistura cujus sumatur coehlearia dua magna die.

September 17th: Bowels well cleared; very nervous, and cannot sleep at night.

B Liquoris arsenicalis, minutas sexaginta, Aquae, uncinas vigenta. M. Capiatur uncinam ter dies post cibum.

September 21st: Patient is improved; large crusts peeling off the abdominal and lumbar regions; the cutis vera under the crusts is red and moist.

B Pulvile aloes composti, grana septem in pilula due, statum sumendum.

24th: Liquor arsenicalis repeated.

26th: Crusts peeling off in large masses. Linimentum calcis auranti, a little to be applied on old linen, and placed on the parts where desquamation has taken place; cannot lie on the back yet; feels much better in every way.

29th: Desquamation still goes on; continues taking the arsenic; is so much improved as to be able to get up and walk about the room.

October 2nd: Patient continues improving every day; crusts falling off in large quantities; the back is nearly quite well; the liquor arsenical is to be increased from this date to one ounce of the former recipe (of Sept. 17th), four instead of three times a day.

6th: Crusts clearing off rapidly; on the face, the skin underneath is dry and healthy-looking, but that on the
abdomen and back is moist, and not so normal in appearance. The following to be applied to these parts: 
B. Olei olive, uncias duas.
Liquoris plumbi acetatis, drachmam. Misce.
Fiat linimentum.

From this date the symptoms improved rapidly under the above treatment, the arsenical solution being taken four times a day. The patient improved so quickly as on the 21st October to be able to resume her ordinary occupation; not one of the cramps remaining, and the general health excellent, which, indeed, throughout was not much disturbed, considering the severity of the case.

I think the above case instructive, when we consider the severity of the eruption, the length of time it had lasted, and the highly nervous condition of the patient, no strong local application being used, the disease, so often remediable for its obstinate, and bewildering her medicine, in this case giving way in so short a time to the influence of the arsenical solution. As to the modus operandi of this medicine, I hope on a future occasion to offer some remarks, and also on the external application of the tincture of iodine, which, in some forms, has been found useful, and as a cure for this eruption has been so highly extolled.

Grosvenor-road, East, May 10th, 1866.

CASE OF RUPTURED VAGINA.

(Read before the Obstetrical Society of Dublin, 12th May, 1866.)

By Dr. J. ISDELL.

So much has been written lately on the subject of ruptured uterus and vagina that it will be perhaps trespasing too much on the patience of the members of the Society to bring forward another case of the kind, but as recovery is rare in such cases, and the after-treatment does not seem to be fully established, I trust I may be excused for relating the following one. Some years ago, whilst doing dispensary duty for my friend Dr. Metge in the country, I met with the case:

A. B., wife of a poor labourer, aged 35, was taken ill of her eighth child. After some hours of severe labour the pains ceased suddenly, and there was some discharge of blood from the vagina. The women in attendance sent for me. When I arrived I found the woman in a state of great exhaustion, with a small and rapid pulse, tenderness over the abdomen, through the walls of which I could feel distinctly the limbs of a child. I was informed that she had vomited a blackish fluid. On examining per vaginam I found that the head had receded so as not to be felt, and there was some haemorrhage going on. The nature of the case was evident; it was one of ruptured uterus or vagina, and to deliver her at once was the best thing to be done.

Accordingly, having given her some whisky and water, I proceeded to turn the child. On passing my hand above the base of the pelvis I encountered a large rent anteriorly, and to the left side, through which my hand had no sooner gone than it became entangled in the intestines, amongst which I made my way cautiously until I arrived at the feet of the child high up in the abdomen, one of which I seized, and delivered her of a stillborn male child as speedily, but as carefully, as I could. The uterus contracted well, and the placenta came away in about ten minutes. I did not give her anything more than some more whisky and water, with forty drops of tripoli, and applied a binder with pads firmly over the abdomen.

I left half-grain doses of opium to be given every fourth hour, and ordered perfect quiet to be observed. On visiting this woman two days afterwards, with Dr. Metge, we found her well, and going on well; her pulse had got up, her strength had improved, and she had rested well, had passed water, had no motion from the bowels. The treatment we decided on giving her was Pl. hyd. gr. 2.

opii gr. 4, tis horis. The dose of opium was small, but we did not consider it safe to leave larger doses in the hands of ignorant country people. A kind neighbour sent her some chicken broth, and fed her all through her illness. She continued under this treatment for six days. It was then omitted, and a mild purgative draught was given, which acted well; her mouth was slightly affected by the mercury.

This woman recovered perfectly without a bad symptom, and was able to bind at the harvest about two months afterwards.

I wrote some months ago to Dr. Metge to recall the case to his memory, and received an answer that he had gone to see the woman, and that she was quite well, but has had no more children. She was the mother of eight children—three living and five stillborn. She was a very delicate woman, without any deformity of the pelvis, but the child (a male) was large, and thus a disproportion was caused between the head and the pelvis. The rupture in this case extended from the vagina into the body of the uterus, and was so large as to allow the escape of the child into the abdomen, and it was a matter of no small difficulty, as well as danger, to pass by the intestines and reach the feet during the operation. In truth, I had some doubts whether I could mind at the time whether I should be able to succeed in my efforts to deliver her.

As the patient is now alive and well, we may fairly ask to what cause we are to attribute her recovery? There are two causes, I think—one, that she was so promptly attended to, having been relieved in less than an hour after the occurrence; and another is, the treatment by you, to which may be added the good air country in which she lived.

It is very satisfactory to see so formidable a case recover, and it is encouraging to us not to despair in such cases but to use those remedies which experience has taught us to be the most rational.

I have seen about half a dozen cases of ruptured vagina altogether, but never treated any of them except the one I have described. Death was the result in all the others.

In one case a rupture was caused by the ignorant women in attendance pulling with all their might at the arm of a child which presented itself, and when they failed in their efforts to drag the child into the world they desisted, and the woman died. Another case was caused by ergot of rye injudiciously given. In another case the woman was left too long in second stage of labour, with a contracted pelvis and a large osseous fetal head. She died also.

But my object is not to enumerate the causes of ruptured uterus or vagina, but to show the treatment used, which is corroborative of the testimony already borne to opium as the only medicine on which we can rely in these cases, which have hitherto been looked upon as almost hopeless.

CASE OF PLACENTA PREVIA.

Mrs. W——, wife of a policeman, aged 30, mother of three children, living in Summer-place in this city, was attacked with haemorrhage at five weeks before her time; I was sent for at eleven o'clock at night; I found her very weak and low, having lost a great deal of blood; I plugged the vagina with a large sponge, having first ascertained that she had emptied the bladder, gave her an opiate, and left her for the night.

Next morning at my visit I found her much improved, she had slept and was stronger; I removed the plug and applied cloths wet with cold water, gave her acid inf. rose, with Epsom salts, which acted well on the bowels, and the haemorrhage ceased for about three weeks.

After this some person incendiarily told her that a policeman had been shot; she naturally, apprehensive for her husband's life, became sick and faint, and haemorrhage immediately set in.

This attack was not so severe as the last, it was controlled by cold applications and rest, but her strength was
A CASE OF ATAXIC LOCOMOTIVE PROGRESSIVE PARALYSIS.

By R. MURNEY, M.D.,
FELLOW AND LICENTIATE THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.

The case which I am about to describe will serve to illustrate a disease (if my diagnosis be correct) which is well known in Dublin, but not generally known throughout the country; it is for the latter reason that I venture to bring forward this case so as to ventilate the subject as much as possible. I confess that I cannot throw any new light on the pathology of the disease, inasmuch as I had no post-mortem in the case. The disease ran its course in four months, terminating in perfect recovery, which was contrary to my prognosis, as I looked on the symptoms indicating a disaster, which experience has hitherto, at least, found to be incurable. The disease I allude to is the ataxic locomotive progressive, described by M. Duchenne. The subject of this paper is a young gentleman of about 20 years of age, tall and well proportioned, fair complexion; he consulted me on the evening of the 7th of last February; said he suffered great pain since four o’clock in consequence of not being able to pass any urine, made some about eight o’clock in the morning, but none since, though having made many efforts; said this incessantly came on without any cause that he was aware of; was in his usual health and spirits the previous day, and slept well the night before. I passed a catheter without the least trouble, urine natural in quantity and quality, and smell remaining unaltered. In 10.30, he was again examined by Dr. Barker, who pronounced it healthy. I passed the catheter twice each day for fifteen days. At this date the bladder recovered itself for a short time. On the third day of my attendance on him his gait became unsteady, and when turning round staggered. In the course of a month, as those symptoms increased and became aggravated, could not walk with his eyes shut, had great difficulty in maintaining his balance, when once in motion he would make himself very well by moving quick with his head down and eyes fixed on the ground. About a week after the bladder recovered itself another and distressing condition of it set in, incontinence of urine; his face presented a peculiar sardonic grin, apparently drawn to right side; no anaesthesia on the left; right eye amautic; pupil dilated; appetite bad; lived on bread and water, very greatly afflicted at the appearance of his face, being so much changed; did not perceive it himself; his memory was not as perfect as usual; he became careless and filthy in his habits; complained of pains in his thighs and legs. The history he gave of himself was:—Had always enjoyed good health; both his parents and all his family were living; a few days before last Christmas got for the first time in his life pain in his head and back, with sick stomach; went to bed; lay for three weeks with a feverish cold, as he was told by the medical man who attended him when convalescent; went to Kingstown; there became strong in a short time; a few days before his return to town got a pain in the lower part of his back corresponding to the fourth lumbar vertebrae; it was very severe for some days; the intensity of it gradually lessened and it gradually disappered. When first examined the treatment consisted of citrate of quinine and iron a blister over the region of the bladder, beef-tea, wine, &c., subsequently tinct. of ergot, strychnia, nitrate of silver; the latter medicine he continued to take for four weeks without ever making any change in the colour of his skin. The patient himself imagined he was very much improved, but I can’t profess myself not to have been surprised. Went to Galway 2nd of April to see some friends there; returned on the 4th of May to Dublin, to my great astonishment strong and fat, and to all appearance quite recovered. How long he will continue so remains to be seen. While in Galway discontinued the nitrate of silver pills and all other medicine. On my first interview with him after his
return, the first thing he did was to walk with his eyes shut and dance a polka. I confess that on this occasion I was not a little shaken in the correctness of my diagnosis, but when I grouped all the symptoms—the staggering gait, the peculiarity of raising and putting down the foot, the heel first, the head bent, with eyes looking down on the ground, the amaurotic eye, and the inability to walk with eyes shut, which M. Trouseau says is patho-
monic of the disease ataxie—all these symptoms con-
formed to my diagnosis. The only other disease that this could be confounded with is reflex paralysis. On this subject I published two papers, in one of them the disease was ushered in by loss of power of the bladder, succeeded by incontinence of urine. In these two somewhat similar, but totally different dis-
eases, you have in both the staggering gait, the pecu-
liar motion. In the ataxie the heel is first put down, in the other (reflex) the toes. In the latter the patient can walk with his eyes shut and his head erect, never any affection of the eyes or face, which we know is not the case in the ataxis.

In those cases of reflex paralysis alluded to, both re-
covered, they were read and discussed at the meetings of the Medical Society of Ireland.

Hospital Reports.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.

TWO CASES OF EXCISION OF THE TONGUE BY THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ECRAUSEUR.

Under the care of Mr. BARNARD HOLT, SENIOR SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL.

In a late number of the Medical Times and Gazette Mr. Paget has recorded two cases in which he excised the tongue for epithelial cancer, by first dividing the genio hyo-glossi muscles with the knife, and subsequently removing the tongue with the écaruseur. The two following cases are recorded to prove that there is no necessity to divide these muscles with the scalpel at all, but that the operation may be entirely completed with the écaruseur, and usually with-
out the loss of any blood that becomes either a source of annoyance to the surgeon or danger to the patient.

W. G., aged 72, a moderately healthy man, stated that fourteen years since he noticed a small hard lump at the tip and side of the tongue, which after a few years grew in size, and for the last two or three years he experienced great pain, of a stabbing, lancinating character, and an increase of saliva that materially interfered with deglutition, the combination of the two resulting in attenuation to a marked degree. Upon admission a hard nodulated growth was detected, which implicated more than the anterior half of the tongue, but the sublingual glands were fortunately not involved. Mr. Holt decided to remove the tongue with the écaruseur. On March 5th, the patient being thoroughly under the influence of chloroform, Mr. Holt first passed a strong silken ligature through the anterior portion of the tongue, so that it might be drawn by an assistant as far forwards as possible. A strong curved needle fixed in a wooden handle, which had been previously threaded with a ligature attached to one side of the chain, was next passed under the tongue as far back as possible, and the chain was drawn through the opening thus made; the chain was now fixed to the écaruseur, and the whole of the parts beneath the tongue were slowly and cautiously divided. The tongue, being now set free, could be drawn out of the mouth by traction on the first ligu-
ture to an extent sufficient to allow the chain of the écaruseur to be passed in the form of a loop over the tongue to its root, when, by the action of the handle, the loop was tightened and the tongue slowly severed from its attachments. There was hardly any bleeding, indeed not sufficient to call for the application of ice or the percho-
ride of iron, which was in readiness. In the afternoon the patient was quite comfortable, and could swallow beef-
stea without difficulty. He progressed in the most satis-
factory manner, day by day improving, taking his food naturally, the only inconvenience being his inability to disengage small fragments of meat from the teeth, and by the 5th of April was perfectly recovered. He could talk sufficiently well to make himself easily understood by any of the patients in the ward.

Case 2.—G. B., aged 57, a shoemaker by trade, was ad-
mitted into the Westminster Hospital, under the charge, suffering from epithelioma of the right half of the tongue. The disease, unlike that of the previous patient had only existed for two years, and was attributed to the irritation caused by smoking a clay pipe. It had latterly increased in size and density, and there was just previous to the operation a very slight hardness of the glands be-
neath the jaw. As, however, this had only been noticed for a few days, Mr. Holt did not consider it a bar to the operation. While under the influence of chloroform Mr. Holt commenced the operation in the manner already de-
scribed, and after cutting through the floor removed the whole tongue from its base. The hemmorhage from the left lingual artery was sufficiently active to require its in-
clusion in a ligature. The artery on the right side, or that on which the disease was situated, did not bleed. The patient was placed in bed and shortly had some tea, which he drank without difficulty, and on the second day from the operation was walking about the ward.

Mr. Holt remarked, that the foregoing cases clearly showed that the tongue might be removed entirely by an operation through the mouth without either dividing the jaw or making any opening in the integument beneath the chin. The chain of the écaruseur can, with the greatest ease, be passed far back beneath the tongue so as to divide the genio hyo-glossi muscles and the mucous attachments which so far releases it as to enable the operator to pass the loop of the chain over the tongue to its base, and so in-
sure the entire removal of the organ.

In the first case there was the merest oozing of blood, in the second there was a jet from the left lingual artery, and Mr. Holt believed this might be avoided by standing in front of the patient instead of at the side, and this position, in reference to the patient, is attended with two advan-
tages—first, that the lingual arteries would be more evenly compressed and only be pressed through at the last mo-
moment; and secondly, the loop of the écaruseur could, with greater certainty, pass beneath the tongue, and having the straight part of the instrument where the surgeon stands in front being passed into the mouth—a proceeding that cannot be effected if he stands at the side of his patient. So far as the operation was concerned, nothing could be easier or more effectual. The results have yet to be judged of.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICK HOSPITALS.

DR. LYON'S CLINIQUE.

Double Pneumonia; Tonic Treatment; Recovery.—A brief notice of the following case may be worthy of record: The patient, a boy, aged 16, was admitted into the hospital labouring under acute pneu-
monia, which was found to engage the entire posterior half of both lungs. Consolidation existed in the lower portions, and in the scapular and supra-scapular regions evidence of rapidly advancing inflammation of both organs was furnished by extensive crepitus. On the following day both lungs were found to present an absolute dulness on percussion posteriorly from apex to base. The pulse was 112, respiration 60, and thermometer 100 1-5th°.

The patient was at once placed on five-grain doses of
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sulphate of quinine, given at three-hour intervals, with
beef-tea and six ounces of wine, and after the seventh day
an egg. The quinine was well borne, and was continued
at the above doses for several days. On the second day
after admission smart pain in the right side was complained
of, and the patient was cuffed to the extent of three or
four ounces with marked relief. It may be observed that
from beginning to end of this case: this was the sole
measure of a lowering or depressing character employed,
and it is worthy of note that almost from the period of
admission the patient's appetite was remarkably good.
He ate abundantly of bread and milk, and constantly craved
for more food. Slight diarrhoea presented itself on the
third day after admission, but was easily controlled.
Pyrexial action continued pretty high for many days, as
evinced by the pulse, respiration, and thermometer. On
the third day after admission the pulse fell to 100; on the
fifth it was 96, the respirations 40, while the ther-
ometer registered but 98.4°. Slight renewal of pyrexia took
place some days subsequently, and on the seventh day
after admission, the twelfth of the disease, the pulse was
116. In the four or five subsequent days the pulse went
gradually down to 96, to rise again in the three following
days to 120. Hereafter it fell daily until it reached 84,
and so continued, convalescence being now fairly estab-
lished, the sugars well cleared, the breaths deep, and circu-
lation throughout, and giving clear resonance on percussion.
It may be a question, in reviewing the history of this
case, how far the persistence of appetite for food was dependent
on the absence of that irritant and depressing influence
ordinarily exercised in such cases by tertian malarial
and mercury.

Cerebro-Spinal Arachnitis; Exudation of Lymph on Cord.

J. B., aged 16, assistant in a provision dealer's estab-
lishment, was admitted into hospital on 6th April. The
circumstances of his illness were the following,—Several
days prior to admission he came into Dublin from Wick-
low on an outside car. He got a severe wetting on the
journey, wore his wet clothes after his arrival, and did
not change or dry them after he got home. He wore the
same damp clothes on the two following days. On the
third day after the wetting he felt pains in his bones and
down along the spine. These pains grew more severe
daily, and he was at length obliged to seek admission into
hospital.

When seen on the day after admission, his condition
and appearance were peculiar. The decubitus was
vertical, and his head was drawn forcibly backwards, the
retraction appearing to be due to action of the deeper
muscles, and not at this period to those superficially ob-
erved, and dry in the chest, and the tachypnoeic state
was almost absent. Any attempt to get the head into the natural position
was painful to the patient, and immediately abandoned
when he was with difficulty induced to make the effort.
No decided complaint was made of pain except low
in the back, and when it was attempted to get him into the
sitting posture, he then expressed himself as suffering
correspondingly pain through the back, and felt an inability
to sit upright. He was carried to bed, by aids, an attempt
and by resting on one arm, to maintain himself in a semi-
erection position, and half inclined to one side for a short
period, but begged to be allowed to lie down; and as the
object was only to test what lesions of muscular power
existed, this examination was made only at rare intervals
and for brief periods.

His condition might be said to be rather that of an apprehension of great pain in
a distinct, and of a sense of incapacity to sit up or bend
the head forward, than of actual suffering in the effort,
or absolute want of muscular power to perform it. Symptoms of
pyrexial excitement had been present at the period of his
admission, but when first seen by Dr. Lyons his pulse was
only 72, and there was no observable color. He took food, and talked, and the principal functions
were at this time performed naturally. On the fourth
day after admission the pulse had risen to 120, and for a fort-
night subsequently ranged about 104: on a later occasion
it jumped from 108 to 140, but fell next day to 120. His
condition continued little changed during this period.
Subsequently he began to wander, occasionally fastened
on a word, such as "Oh, father!" "Oh, father!" which
he repeated and over again. On other occasions he
would repeat continuously some word which struck him in
a question put to him. He was occasionally very depon-
ent about himself, at other intervals he said he was
"stout." A very slight amendment in the power of
nothing the head was observable for a few days, but he
soon relapsed; and the same may be said of his power of
attempting to sit up in bed. For about two days
there was hyperesthesia of the feet and legs, but this
symptom disappeared. Later on in the disease, urine
and feces were involuntarily discharged, but even in this
condition there was temporary amendment. For the first three
weeks he took food with appetite and drank copiously
of milk, he also readily took wine, beef-tea, and other
nourishment administer. He was about a fortnight in
hospital a very slightly paralytic state of the left side
of the face was noticed, and subsequently he became partially
hemiplegic at the same side, but there was a decided amend-
ment in this condition previous to death. In the last
fortnight of his illness he wasted much, and he died after
a sojourn of about thirty-five days in hospital. On the
end of the period he was greatly swollen; and the muscles
contracted muscles took place, and he lay on his side with
his head in its natural position, the face highly flushed;
he was partly unconscious to what took place around him,
but was not comatose.

In the progress of this case almost every conceivable
remedial agency was put in operation, but absolutely with
no sensible effect on the disease. He was bled, cupped,
and administered internally a large dose of iron, the
bile was made to bring him under the influence of mercury
by internal administration of calomel and mercurial
compound, but without the smallest effect on his gums or
any proof of constitutional effect. Iodide of potassium
was administered for a protracted period with no observ-
able result. Belladonna was applied to the spine exter-
nally, and administered internally, but such but
well-defined physiological effects were induced, as
shown by dilatation of the pupils, but no benefit ensued to
the spinal lesion. Finally, the patient was carefully fed
throughout, and when evidence of any failure of power
was manifested he got six ounces of wine daily. He took
nourishment at all times readily, but sank, worn out in the
end by the continuous wear and tear of his disease.

Post-mortal Examination.—The cranial sinuses were
charged with blood; minute dotted particles of lymph
exudation were here and there noticeable on the arach-
noid, and there was some slight serous effusion in the
circle of Willis. On slitipg up the membranes of the
cord the arachnoid was found coated with lymph for a
space of about three inches corresponding to the junc-
tion of the cervical and dorsal portions, and low down on
the cauda equina there was a very copious effusion of
serum, with particles of lymph here and there.

Dr. Lyons remarked on the fatal character of this
disease as familiar to all observers, and on the unusually
protracted duration of the case, in question. In the
majority of instances on record the disease was, however,
a acute and fatal one. In this case the whole duration of
the disease exceeded forty days. Its very rebellious
character, and the failure of all medical agents hitherto
employed, are further deserving of note.

MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SOFTENING OF THE LEFT ANTERIOR LOBE OF THE CEREBRUM, WITH RIGHT HEMIPLEGIA, AND LOSS OF SPEECH.

(Under the care of Dr. HAYDEN.)

JANE QUIN, aged 47, the mother of one child, and gene-
rally healthy, with the exception of a few attacks of rheumatism, was admitted on the 17th of March, 1866.

It appears that on the night of the 27th of December, 1865, she went to bed well, and next morning it was found that she had lost the use of the right side of the body, including the face, and also the power of speech.

On examination it was found that there was total loss of voluntary motion in the right arm, and partial loss of it in the right leg, which she dragged in walking, and was barely able to draw up to or extend when in bed. Not so, however, with sensibility, which was complete both in the leg and in the arm. The features were drawn to the left side, and the tongue, when protruded, deviated to the right.

The patient could, however, close both eyes, wrinkle the forehead, and move the tongue to either side when told to do so. She could swallow well; her intelligence was perfect, but she seemed to have lost recollection of words, or rather of the mode of enunciating them. There was no difference in the size of the pupils; the pulse, counted by the heart, numbered 160, and was very weak; the action of the heart itself was most irregular; both sounds were morbidly clear, unattended with murmurs, and extensively transmitted over the chest. There was not any paralysis of the stomach, but it was constantly moist.

On the 21st of March it was noted that about eight p.m. on the previous day the clinical assistant, Mr. McKenna, had remarked the patient complaining of pain in the head, when, placing his hand on her forehead, he ascertained that the temperature on the right side of the face was morbidly high and attended with throbbing, while on the left, or unaffected side, the surface of the face was perfectly cold and entirely free from throbbing. The right side of the face was also found to be tender to the touch. She took pills of mercury with chalk and James's powder— one thrice daily—and an expectorating mixture.

On the 23rd it was noted that she had then been pulseless for the last two days; that livid patches were to be seen on the back of the right hand, as well as on the fingers and toes; that there was constant and most distressing moaning, with involuntary evacuation of the rectum and bladder.

On the morning of the 24th neither the action of the heart nor the radial pulse could be heard or felt; the constant and painful moaning continued; there was livid coldness of the extremities; the patient seemed to be conscious, and could swallow fluids; there was slight oedema of the right side of the face and of the upper (right) eyelid. She appeared to be quite the same as in the afternoon of the previous day.

On the 27th of March it was noted that there was no pulse at all. The patient was not able to talk, and was almost unconscious. She became flushed in the face and apparently angry, and said emphatically, "No, no, no." At last the right name was pronounced, when she seemed pleased, and at once said, "Yes, yes, yes." On another occasion she was asked her name, which was Jane; she attempted to reply, but could not. A list of names was then called over; she said in reply to each, "No," and compound granular corpuscles; of many crystals, needles of maragline, and of a few crystals of haematine. The white substance from the same situation was composed of the same elements, with the addition of beaded nerve-fibres and a few plates of cholesterol.

On making a horizontal section of both hemispheres of the cerebrum, about the anterior three-fourths of the corpus striatum, an inflammatory process was found; by the size of the deposit, the consistence of cream, and to have altogether lost its identity in the surface of section. The extra-ventricular nucleus had disappeared, but a small portion of the intra-ventricular nucleus, about the size of a pea, remained in the small extremity of the corpus striatum, and in the neighbourhood of this the brain substance was firm. The optic thalamus was unaltered, as likewise was the entire motor tract on the right side. The second and third left frontal convolutions were disorganized and obliterated, as also were the orbital convolutions. There was not any extravasated blood in the brain substance, nor was there evidence of apoplectic effusion at any former period. There was no embolus in the left middle cerebral artery, nor the least appearance indicating such to have existed at any former period.

The impairment of the faculty of articulate language was very remarkable in this case. The patient's intelligence was unaffected, and her mind seemed full of ideas and of the proper words to express them. She made repeated attempts to express in words to Dr. Hayden her wants and sufferings, which she effectually expressed by signs but she could not use the word past not. She could not use the word beyond the monosyllables "yes" and "no." On one occasion, in answer to a question having reference to her illness, she said—"Six-o-o." The full answer would have been "six weeks." On another occasion she was asked her name, which was Jane; she attempted to reply, but could not. A list of names was then called over; she said in reply to each, "No," and excited at one failure (which was not intentional) to discover her name, and at her own inability to assist us, she became flushed in the face and apparently angry, and said emphatically, "No, no, no." At last the right name was pronounced, when she seemed pleased, and at once said, "Yes, yes, yes." On another occasion she suffered pain in the abdomen and wished to direct Dr. Hayden's attention to it. He asked her name. She said in reply to each, "No," and indistinguishable and unintelligible utterances. She lost temper and attempted to sit up in order to point out the seat of pain to him. At that time she was incapable of writing, from paralysis of the right hand, but Dr. Hayden was convinced that she had not lost the memory of words, else she would not have incessantly endeavoured to give utterance to them. If the memory had failed, the mind, not the tongue, would have been employed to supply the deficiency.

Nor, in Dr. Hayden's opinion, was the loss of the power of articulating due to paralysis of the organs of speech, for the patient was capable of protruding her tongue and moving it to either side, although it deviated to the right when she tried to protrude it directly forward; she never raised the drinking vessel firmly with her lips, and deglutition was perfect.

It seemed, therefore, to Dr. Hayden that the defect consisted in loss of the power of motor coordination of the organs of speech, by which their movements are so ordered and combined that articulate language is the result.

Without subscribing to the full extent the ingenious theory of Dr. Mazzini as published in the British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review, Dr. Hayden agrees with that gentleman in thinking there is sufficient reason to conclude that the situation of the ideas of associated motions which form the faculty of speech is supra-motor, whilst the situation of the ideas of associated sensations which form the faculty of language-com-
prression is supra-sensory. If it be true, as Dr. Moxon further surmises, that the seat of the acquisition of language, and indeed of all the other intellectual acquisitions, is a symmetrical, or restricted to one side of the cerebrum, then we can have no difficulty in understanding how it is that a local lesion, involving only a very limited portion of one of the cerebral hemispheres, may obliterate the acquisition of language, by destroying, as it were, the tablet upon which it had been engraved. It is easy to understand why the seat of language should be in continuity with the motor tract; for spoken language consists in vocal sounds, modulated or "articulated" by the voluntary muscular action of the organs of speech. Hence the necessity for direct continuity between the seat of the acquisition and the motor tract, through which alone it may be manifested. For the same reason aphasia is, in the vast majority of cases, associated with some degree of hemiplegia.

Dr. Haydon has not been able to satisfy himself as to the precise cause of the cerebral ramollissement in this case. The suddenness of the attack and the previous existence of valvular disease of the heart would lead to the suspicion of embolism of the left middle cerebral artery as being the cause at once of the hemiplegia and of the aphasia. Not the disorganization of cerebral tissue, which gave rise to these symptoms. The most careful examination however, failed to discover embolus in this vessel, or in any of its branches.

The absence of a murmur preceding the first sound of the heart, with mirial contraction, was another feature of much interest. According to Dr. Haydon's experience, this form of valvular disease is produced by a systolic murmur, audible at the apex, and a little above, save during the period of extreme debility shortly preceding death, when, owing to the diminished force with which the chambers of the heart propel their contents, it is as invariably suspended.

In the case just detailed the patient, it is true, was under observation for nine days, during which the murmur was inaudible; but it should be remembered that throughout this period her state of muscular weakness was extreme, and her pulse was with difficulty detected by the touch.

Another lesion which Dr. Haydon has invariably found after death in this form of valvular disease, and which existed in this case, is pulmonary apoplexy.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

CASE OF FRACTURE OF THE NECK OF THE FEMUR—DEATH ON THE FOURTH DAY BY FATTY HEART.

(Under the care of Dr. MAPOTHER.)

[Reported by Mr. E. RUGENT.]

MARY BRIEN, aged 74, a charwoman, was admitted at three o'clock on May 1st, on the recommendation of Dr. Byrne, for fracture of the neck of the left femur, which had occurred four days before from a fall on that side. It was arranged that Dr. Mapother was to see her at five o'clock, and, in the meantime, the limb was supported with pillows by the clinical assistant. The left leg was elevated but not shortened, and she was unable to lift it from the bed. She complained of no pain, conversed with the patients around her, and after awhile expressed a desire to sleep. In about an hour the ward-maid went to her bed for the purpose of offering her some food and found her dead.

On examination of the body next morning, Dr. Mapother found that the left, ventricle had a deposit of fat of, at least, an inch in thickness, and that the muscular walls within this was extremely thin. This he considered had caused her death. There was a considerable ecchymosis over the left trochanter, and some very slight effusion of blood outside the front of the capsular ligament, but none within it; the edge of the head of the femur, which had been projected downwards upon the neck, was crushed off for about two inches of its circumference anteriorly and superiorly, and the head seemed to be forced with great obliquity backwards.

On section, it was found that a fracture traversed the neck in an angular manner with the projection downwards, and that the lower fragment had been forced up for half an inch into the head of the bone. The oesous tissue was thoroughly infiltrated with fat. The right clavicle had been broken, the neck of the bone being pressed against it, and it presented after death a most admirable example of false joint. The fracture was at the junction of outer with the middle third of the bone, each of the ends of the fragments were rounded, somewhat flattened, and covered with a smooth hard substance resembling half-calculated cartilage.

They were joined by a loose capsular ligament which allowed their separation for at least three-fourths of an inch, and lined by a synovial membrane. The corresponding shoulder-joint exhibited the characters of chronic rhematism in a marked degree.

The specimens have been all preserved admirably by Dr. John Barker in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

CASE OF ERTSIPELAS OF HEAD, NECK, CHEST, AND ABDOMEN.

ROSE STYNES, aged 37, wardmaid in the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, was seized with erysipelas on the 1st of May, five days after puerperal fever had broken out in that institution. When admitted on the 3rd, there was general redness, swelling, and serous swelling of the face and head, but there was neither coma nor delirium. The tongue had a slightly brown fur, and the pulse was 94; there were no other symptoms worthy of comment. An apertent dose of calomel and jalap, carbonate of ammonia and bark mixture in effervescence, beef extract, and six ounces of wine were prescribed. She was placed in a separate ward, the windows and door of which were kept almost constantly open, but the body of the patient was kept warmly clothed. Dr. Mapother adopted free ventilation, as being both curative of the disease and preventive of its extension to other patients. In the next few days the erysipelas travelled gradually downwards, especially along the lines of the lymphatic vessels and glands, and at last passed the umbilicus; the skin, in the places it had passed, had been desquamated.

The constitutional symptoms having shown some signs of failing, the amount of wine was increased to fourteen ounces in the twenty-four hours at the suggestion of Dr. O'Ferrall, who watched the case throughout with interest, and every effort was made to supply nutriment by means of egg mixture and beef extract. On the 12th she became semi-comatose; the extremities showed signs of failing circulation and loud rales were to be heard in the chest. The case continued to fluctuate between life and death until the morning of the 16th inst., when she sank gradually by ashenia.

EGROT OF THE "DISS." (LALLEMONT.)

Ampelodesmos tenax, link, or the Arab "disz," a plant found in Algeria, yields a fungus which possesses all the properties of ergot of rye. It is from one-ninth to one-thousand of an inch long, and from one-sixth to one-eighth of an inch thick, and of a blackish or chestnut-black colour. It is found to keep very well. The following analysis has been made by M. Lallemont:

- Fatty sil and calis (fatty), 30-6
- Ergotone (Wiggers) 2-3
- Vegetable albumen 2-6
- Sugar, gum, and nitrogenous matter 7-0
- Fungin 50-2
- Salt of lime and silice 6-0

Experiments were made during the course of a year with the preparations of diss ergot, and the trials were crowned with complete success. The dose employed was one-half less than that of ergot of rye.—Year-Book of Pharmacy.
Proceedings of Societies.

REAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24th.

By JOHN HARLEY, M.D.Lond., F.L.S.,
ASSISTANT-PHYSICIAN TO KERO'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, ETC.

On a Case of Hydatid Disease of the Liver, and Remarks on the Treatment of Similar Tumours.

Mr. B. G.—aged 29, the subject of an enormous hydatid tumour of the liver, had been under the author's care for more than two years and had taken for his relief. In June, 1863, the lower part of the chest and abdomen were greatly distended by a dull, elastic, fluctuating tumour; the lungs and heart were displaced upwards, and the rounder lower border of the tumour could be felt two fingers' breadth above the pubes and Poupart's ligament. The centre of the swelling was at the epigastrium; the hypochondria were enormously distended, and the lower parts of the chest-wall were widely spread outwards. The patient was much deformed by the swelling, and he measured forty inches and a half around the body midway between the ensiform cartilage and the umbilicus, where the tumour was most prominent. During the next two years this measurement gradually increased to forty-two inches and five-eighths, and the tumour descended a little from the epigastrium. On the 7th July, 1865, the patient was seized with a severe pain in the right iliac region. On the 26th the measurement round the body at the line above indicated was forty-four inches and a half, and, fearing rupture, the author resolved to puncture the tumour, and next day Mr. Bright of Foresthill introduced a medium-sized trocar at a point in the median line midway between the umbilicus and the lower part of the epigastrium. On withdrawal of the trocar, clear fluid like water was ejected with great force, and nineteen and a half pints, containing minute hydatid cysts, were removed. The last two pints were of a bright yellow colour from adimiture with bile. The whole tumour appeared to be in an actively growing condition, and a little of its contents were tied up in a piece of flannel and taken home. The patient was six inches taller than when examined the first time. On the 11th the sac was washed out, half an ounce of pure, rope-like fluid could for many days be collected as it flowed from the catheter in the course of a few seconds but at this time the discharge averaged sixteen ounces daily. On the 11th, after the opening had been dilated so as to admit three No. 12 elastic catheters, the whole of the remaining cyst-wall, which had caused continued obstruction to the discharge, was evacuated in the form of yellowish-green laminated membranes of various thicknesses. Henceforward there was no difficulty in washing out the sac. For the first four months the yellowish secretion were almost completely destitute of bile, and they were occasionally very offensive. On the 25th of November the discharge had decreased to three ounces, and the cyst was contracted into the right hypochondrium and epigastrium. On the 12th of December the last trace of bile disappeared from the now purulent discharge, and the catheter was finally removed on the 22nd, when the cyst was completely contracted and obliterated. The patient resumed his usual occupation on the 1st of January, 1866, and a few days afterwards the fistulous opening was cicatrized. The patient has improved in health up to the present time. The spleen remains a little enlarged, but the liver has gradually recovered from its compression, and the heart is restored to its normal position. Throughout the treatment the abdomen continued faceted and free from pain. Now the liver dulness is normal, and only a thickened cord-like mass can be felt in the epigastrium. The patient is a little stouter than he was before the operation, and the measurement around the same part of the body is the same as it was the month the patient was first examined. The patient remains in a state of relief as long as any portion of the sac remains within the body.

While endeavouring to secure free discharge of the fluid formed within the sac, the author had two other objects in view—viz., (1) to prevent decomposition of the fluid within the sac; and (2) to excite inflammatory action in its interior. These were attained by the injection of iodine and creasote water; one drachm of the compound tincture was twice injected every day for three days into the sac. When the amount was increased to two drachms twice a day. From the 14th to the 23rd of August one ounce of the tincture was injected daily, and the evening injection was then discontinued on account of profuse night-sweats which the injection of so much iodine appeared to produce, and six drachms were injected every morning only until the 17th September, when it was discontinued altogether. During these seven weeks upwards of thirty ounces of the tincture of iodine, diluted with an equal quantity of creasote water, were thrown into the sac. No pain was ever produced, but when the sac became a little tender a feeling of warmth was felt in the adjacent parts.

When hamorrhage took place from five to ten grains of nitrate of silver dissolved in a few ounces of water were daily injected for a week, the sac being previously washed out with creasote water. Afterwards the sac was washed out every morning and evening with a solution of sulphate of zinc in creasote water (one drachm to ten ounces).

Throughout the treatment the lower part of the chest was supported by a broad laced bandage, and the abdomen upon the right side so as to press the contracting sac towards the right hypochondrium.

For a considerable portion of the time during which the patient was under treatment, bile was either altogether absent from the intestine, or it was deficient in quantity. To supply its place twenty grains of inapissated ox-gall
were given in the form of a bolus every night at intervals. So long as the discharge continued free the appetite was good, and the bowels acted regularly; and during the greater part of the time the patient took a mixture composed of perchloride or permanganate of iron and quinine.

Having observed this complicated case with much interest, and given it close attention, and subsequently studied the histories of those recorded cases in which cure has been attempted by operative proceedings, the author is convinced of the necessity of observing the following rules in the treatment of hydatid tumours of the liver:

1. They should be punctured above the umbilicus, because the sac, however large, possessing great elasticity, ultimately contracts into the epigastric or hypochondriac regions.

2. As soon as operative measures are determined upon, the sac should at once be punctured with a large trocar, and the cannula retained.

3. The cannula should be retained until it is loosened by suppurative action and tends to slip out. Its place should then be supplied by two or three elastic catheters, and their size gradually increased until three or four of No. 12 size can be readily introduced. A single catheter or a single very wide silver tube is inefficient for emptying the sac of its fluid and membranous contents, as the latter form much morbid adhesions to the original lining of the instrument. By using three or more catheters, and advancing the ends of two beyond the others, and causing their eyes to look inwards towards each other, the pliable cyst-wall does not so completely envelop the ends of the instruments, and the fluid runs away through the interstices.

4. To facilitate disintegration of the fluid within the sac, creosote water (thirty minims to thirty-six ounces) should be freely injected until some time it produces a sensation of a glow of heat within the sac. Then its use should be discontinued.

5. To prevent decomposition of the fluid within the sac, creosote water (thirty minims to thirty-six ounces) should be freely injected morning and evening. Injected down one catheter, it is allowed to flow away by the others, and thus the sac may be thoroughly washed out.

6. After all the cyst-wall has been discharged, the sac should be washed out in the same manner morning and evening with a solution of sulphate of zinc in creosote water (two drachms of sulphate of zinc to thirty-six ounces of creosote water). If this or other stringent solution be used before the integrity of the disintegrated hydatid sac is lost, they may become hardened by the solution, and their expulsion thus retarded.

7. The previously distended parts must be constantly kept tightly bandaged. It must be remembered that the adhesions of a large hydatid tumour are very extensive, and that if the parts distended by its growth be not brought and retained together, the contraction of the sac will be retarded, if not in some cases prevented.

This paper was accompanied by a synoptical table of 79 recorded cases of hydatid tumour of the liver treated by various operative measures, or resulting in rupture through the abdominal walls. From an analysis of these cases the author has endeavoured to show that obstruction to the discharge of reaccumulated fluid within the sac, and its retention and decomposition, are the chief causes of death in the fatal cases, and he strongly advocates the formation of a free communication between the interior of the sac and the surface of the body.

The tumour in the case above described was of unusual size, and apparently the largest that has been successfully treated, and yet, apart from the hepatic hæmorrhage and diversion of the biliary discharge, no bad symptom ever resulted from opening it, so long as the contents of the sac were freely evacuated. Since, therefore, so large a tumour can be radically cured by the treatment above detailed, much less danger is to be apprehended when the same treatment is applied to smaller ones.

Dr. Cobbold considered that so remarkable a case as the one just described ought not to be passed over without some discussion. Undoubtedly, there was no case on record where so large an hydatid tumour had called forth similar operative procedures. Whilst Dr. Harley was to be congratulated on the successful issue of the case, he (Dr. Cobbold) was of opinion that the measures adopted in this case were not necessary in the more common forms of hydatid tumour of the liver. The case was quite exceptional. Nature often effected a cure by herself. It was seldom advisable to make such large openings. Dr. Harley, in the course of his operation, has said the spurce to the constance of the patient having been accustomed to eat undone meat. This habit could have nothing whatever to do with the formation of the hydatid in question. The true explanation of the source of the parasite was very different. The patient probably obtained the larva when he drank (stagnant) water obtained from a locality to which dogs had access. In fact, the prevalence or otherwise of hydatids in any case depends on an almost direct relation to the number of dogs permitted to go at large. It explains the great number of echinococcus cases in Iceland, where dogs are, on other grounds, so essential to the peasant. In Denmark the disease seemed more abundant than in our own country. Dr. McGillivray had recently published twenty cases occurring at the Bendigo Hospital, all arising from contact with dogs throughout the Australian colonies. It was a very difficult matter to arrive at any correct estimate as to the actual prevalence of hydatids in this country. Dr. Mur- chison has told us that "out of 2100 post-mortem examinations recorded at the Middlesex Hospital between April 19th, 1853, and August 29th, 1865, hydatids were found in only 15, or once in 131 cases; and of only 7 of the 13 cases, or once in 186 cases, it was stated to have occasioned the fatal event." The expression "only" conveys the notion that the number of cases and deaths is small. In Dr. Cobbold’s opinion, however, it is rather large. If such an estimate could be accepted as a criterion of the prevalence of this disease throughout the civilized world, it would give us upwards of 100,000 deaths annually from hydatid disease. There is no reason to suppose that has not gone thoroughly into the subject, such an estimate might appear extremely absurd; yet, independently of the special hospital data afforded by Dr. Murchison, he (Dr. Cobbold) had, from other considerations, honestly arrived at the conclusion that the above figures were not very much above the mark. In conclusion, to show the many cases that Dr. Harley’s patient had escaped, Dr. Cobbold related the case of a lid which developed itself from the effects of a blow on the right side. The blow was slight, given during play, yet in a very short space of time the boy ceased to exist. The tumour in this lad’s case was comparatively small.

Mr. Hutchinson felt much indebted to the author of the paper for the careful narrative of a very interesting case, and for the valuable tables he had collated. He could not, however, wholly assent to the rules laid down for the treatment of these tumours. He preferred an early puncture and closure of the orifice to the plan of delaying an operation to the last moment, and then endeavoring to establish a fistula and to remove the cysts. The latter plan was, he thought, productive of needless risk to the patient in more than one direction. If the tumour had developed to the size described in the author’s case, then he felt that nothing would have been gained by the treatment. He added that the question he wished to raise was, whether the tumour ought to have been allowed to increase to such dimensions. He next related the particulars of three cases in which he had adopted the plan by puncture with a very fine trocar and closure of the wound. In the first, the patient was a woman, under the care of Dr. James Jones, in the Metropolitan Free Hospital, and the tumour of large size developed on the right side of the abdomen. A washand-basinful of clear hydatid fluid was drawn off through a very small canula. Some inflammation of the cyst followed, and air...
was secreted into it, but in the course of a fortnight the air had disappeared and the cyst was contracting. The patient recovered perfectly, the tumour wholly disappearing. When seen some months afterwards the woman was in good health. The second case was that of a patient seen in consultation with Dr. Hughlings Jackson and Mr. Marsh of St. John-street. This woman was extremely ill, and suffered from constant vomiting. She had a large tumour filling the epigastrium, and bulging below the umbilicus. The diagnosis of a hydatid cyst having been formed, after some persuasion she consented to a puncture, but not until her state had become very critical. In about two pints of clear fluid were drawn off. She made an excellent recovery, and there had been no recurrence having been at once relieved by the operation. Two months later she was in excellent health, and had no fullness whatever at the site of the tumour. The third case was that of a woman in the London Hospital, under the care of Dr. Parker. The hydatid cyst occupied the epigastrium, and bulged prominently. It had been diagnosed as such both by Dr. Parker and Dr. Hughlings Jackson before he (Mr. Hutchinson) saw the patient. With a very fine trocar, from one to two pints of clear fluid containing echinococci were drawn off. The cyst refilled during the next fortnight, but never became painful. Afterwards it again diminished, and at the present date—six months after the puncture—the patient is in excellent health, and there is no fullness whatever to be detected. The cyst had shrunk and disappeared in three cases the simple evacuation of the fluid sufficed to destroy the vitality of the parasites, and was followed by the shrinking up of the cyst. In none of them were any of the secondary cysts removed. Mr. Hutchinson stated that he had used an exploring trocar of the size of No. 1 catheter, and allowed as much fluid to escape as would fill the anaesthetised spleen. It was very clear that in cases where the cysts are few in number, and not many, or not large, there was no danger. In withdrawing the canula he always did so quickly, and with the orifice closed by a finger, so as to prevent the risk of any fluid escaping into the peritoneum. He did not feel to care much whether adhesions existed or not. In two of his cases it was certain that they did not. Mr. Hutchinson added that he thought the estimate of one death in 300 as due to hydatids was too high an estimate to form a basis for any conclusions. He thought the death from these tumours, quite sufficient to show in a strong light the importance of surgical treatment; but still they were very rare. In common with all who make post-mortems, he had met with many instances of collapsed—spontaneously cured—hydatids in the bodies of those who had died of other diseases. In one case under his own care he had, he believed, witnessed the spontaneous cure of a very large hydatid tumour. The patient was a young Irishman, and the tumour, which almost filled his abdomen, certainly contained from one to two gallons. The operation was repeatedly urged upon him, but he refused to consent. At length he was laid up with an attack of severe pain, which led to apprehensions that the cyst would burst; still he refused to have it punctured. After the death of the patient the former and the latter were frequently the man returned to his work, and Mr. Hutchinson had been assured by the man's sister that the tumour eventually disappeared. He had not, however, had an opportunity of verifying this statement himself. He concluded his remarks by relating the particulars of a case still under his observation, in which a girl of five years old had been the subject of an hydatid tumour in the left abdomen. He had watched this patient for two years, during which the parasite had slowly increased. It appeared still, however, to have a thickness of liver-tissue in front of it, and he had deferred the puncture. The great question as to the puncture of these tumours was when it should be done? Since a large number undergo spontaneous cure, the surgeon ought not hastily to interfere; still, however, he (Mr. Hutchinson) felt confident that an early operation by the method he had recommended was far preferable to the plan of waiting until the patient's life became endangered.

Dr. A. P. Stewart regretted that Dr. Greenhow and Dr. Murchison were not present to speak on cases of hydatid disease which had been under their care in the Middlesex Hospital. Dr. Stewart then alluded to cases of hydatid of the liver in which there had been a great diminution in the size of the tumour; and referred to a striking case in Illustration. In this instance Mr. H. A. Stewart and Mr. Hankey operated, and the patient afterwards died of peritonitis, after exposure to cold. A large hydatid cyst was found in the liver at the autopsy. Dr. Stewart then referred to the case of a patient who had been sent in for operation by Dr. Murchison; but in this instance there was a consultation, and the patient, being afraid of the suggested application of caustics, left the hospital the same day after she had undergone the operation in another hospital; but soon left it also, and afterwards died a natural death. There had been, Dr. Stewart said, four cases of operation for hydatid tumour of the liver, and in each case the patient did well after the operation. Dr. Stewart referred to another case now under his care, in which there had been bulging of the chest-wall. When this bulging had subsided, the abdomen increased in size, and he intended in this instance to encourage the operation. There did not seem, Dr. Stewart said, to be any material risk in the operation.

Dr. Hare had listened with great attention to the paper and to the observations on it. He alluded expressly to the observation on the diminution or disappearance of such swellings. In the instance of a patient under his (Dr. Hare's) care, one of the two hydatid tumours on them disappeared, and the other decreased in size. In this case he had hesitated to operate, because he had not watched the patient long enough, and because the liver-tissue over the cyst was too thick. Dr. Hare then remarked that hydatid tumours of the liver were often multiple. It was, he said, very important to know whether there were more or less than two. In one of the cases, when the tumours are of good size, we may determine the question. Dr. Hare here entered into the points by consideration of which a diagnosis might be made, and related a case in which he had declined to recommend an operation, on the ground that there was more than one cyst. At the autopsy three cysts were found, one of them being enormous. He thought the existence of additional cysts must be interfered with by treatment, as the existence of adhesions rendered the operation of tapping more easy.

Dr. Harley, in answer to the foregoing remarks, stated that the operation of simple puncture advocated by Mr. Hutchinson and Dr. Stewart, and so successfully practised by the former, was fully confirmed by the analysis of the synoptical tables appended to the paper. It appeared therefrom that radical cure had been effected in several cases by this mode of treatment, but that it was unsuccessful when applied to tumours of greater capacity than one or two pints. Reaccumulation of fluid was a common result of tapping under any circumstances, and might in any case cause sufficient disturbance of the cyst to rupture it; and since the operator did not appear to follow a safer mode of proceeding than any other, to say nothing of the ulcerated object of effecting a radical cure, he preferred in any case retaining command over the fluid in the sac by inserting a full-sized trocar, and preserving an open passage. Dr. Harley would not at so late an hour detain the meeting by further observations, but would, in conclusions, direct the attention of the Fellows and members of the Board of Examiners (hydatid cyst-wall, fibrinous sloughs, lobar discharge, and specimens of the echinococci) upon the table, and informed them that the subject of the paper was present among them, and was quite willing to submit himself to examination if any one wished it.

The yearly average death-rate per thousand is lower in Margate than in any of the great towns of the three Kingdoms: and in Ramsgate the proportion is even comparatively lower.
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PARIS.

April 9.

M. Cloquet presented a communication by M. Champignon on
CHRONIC HYPTERTROPHY OF THE TONSILS, ITS INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF CHILDREN.

This disease is capable, according to its extent, of producing either simple discomfort or even severe suffering. It may completely hinder the development of the soundest conceptions. When the tonsils have acquired a considerable size they press forward, render the velum palati immovable, so that the isthmus faucium is habitually deformed. They close more or less completely the orifice of the posterior nares and in some cases on the median line so as to transform the gullet orifice into a simple fissure. These changes in the anatomical relations alter the character of the voice and cause extreme difficulty in the movements of deglutition; during sleep respiration is accompanied by rales, the mouth is dry and the breath fetid.

The Eustachian tube participates almost always in the chronic irritation, its mucous membrane becoming turgid, often occasions deafness. The deformity and contraction of the gullet orifice of the pulmonary passages is of great importance, the immediate result being a proportional diminution in the quantity of air inspired, so that the vesicular murmur is only fully heard at the summit of the lungs. This reduction in the area of respiration is not absolutely incompatible with life, but it is undoubted that insufficient respiration renders imperfect the oxygenation of the blood globules, favours anemia, reduces animal heat, and hinders the elaboration of nutritive material. In course of time the chronic hypertrophy produces a deformity of the thorax described by Dupuytren in 1828.

M. Champignon considers that in decided cases there is no resource but excision of the glands, which, in spite of its numerous difficulties, should never be delayed, for according as we temporize with the malady the restoration of the constitution becomes more difficult. The moment the tonsils have been removed, the lung expands, and everything is changed in respect of the vitality of the organism.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.

Eighth Meeting—Session, 1865-66.

Dr. Aquilla Smith in the Chair.

Dr. Henry Kennedy read a paper on
MIXED TYPES IN FEVER.

A number of cases were detailed in which the types of fever, known as typhus and typhoid, were believed by the writer to have co-existing at the same time in the same patient. He also detailed cases where, with a petechial rash, ulceration of Peyer's glands was found after death. Cases were also given in which rose-coloured pustular spots, and in small numbers, were present, and yet no other symptoms of the enteric lesion.

This paper, which led to a very animated discussion, occupied the entire evening, we hope to publish shortly.

The following gentlemen took part in the discussion:—
Drs. Burke, Law, Moore, Lyons, Belcher, Darby, Croly, Duncan, and the Chairman.

The next meeting will be held on Wednesday the 30th.

Tea at eight. Chair to be taken at 8:30 p.m.

UNITED STATES ARMY.—"Diarrhoea was the army disease. During the warm season, when troops were lying in camp, after long marches or exhaustive campaigns, if one inspected the sinks of the troops, a good, sound, healthy, solid, or even semi-solid stool was a rara avis, and one could form an estimate of the prevalence of diarrhoea without looking at the sick reports."
We think it is an oversight of some considerable importance that no system is given for the examination of urines. Even the estimation of urea is passed over in silence. We are sure that it is an oversight, and that the omission was not from an idea of the unimportance of this subject. We would also suggest that alcoholimetry (a most valuable branch of quantitative analysis) should find its place in this work. We wish this edition of the book the same success which so deservedly attended its predecessors.

WATTS' DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY. Parts xxxiii. and xxxiv. London: Longman, Green, and Co.

The May part of this elaborate work brings us down to pyruvic acid, and completes the fourth volume. It commences with the detection and estimation of phosphorus. The determination of the presence of free phosphorus (often a difficult phase of medico-legal analysis) is dwelt upon at some length. Then come the hypophosphites, phosphorous acid, and the phosphites; phosphoric acid, and its triple modifications, also the phosphates—all most valuable and important products of chemistry. A considerable space is taken up by the interesting, but at present not so well known, organic phosphorus bases.

Under the head of "Photography" will be found some practical hints, which, will, no doubt, be of use to the professional photographer. The theory appertaining to formation of sun pictures had already been discussed under the head of "Light."

The history, chemistry, and technical applications of platinum form an important monograph, which extends over some twenty pages. The insertion of "Physostigmine" (the alkaloid from Calabar bean, Physostigma venenosa) is indicative of the care and assiduity with which Mr. Watts pursues his task. This alkaloid has been investigated since the commencement of the present edition of the Dictionary.

The following articles are the most important ones in these two numbers:—Iodide of Potassium, by the Editors; on the Manufacture of Potassium Salts, by Thomas Richard-son; the Potato, chemical Printing, Propionic and Propionic Acid, from the pen of Prof. Wanklyn; Purpurates, and Pyroxylin (gun cotton).

Dr. Burrows had very little to communicate. He briefly reviewed the proceedings of the last Session, and the progress of events since that period, alluded to the labours of the Committees on General Education and Preliminary Examination, congratulated the meeting on the recent steps taken for the visitation of examinations at the various licensing bodies, and apologised for the delay in the appearance of the Pharmacopoeia. He then came to the important subject of the Amended Medical Bills, and stated that he had been engaged since December last in urging their claims to attention upon the Government, which, through the medium of Sir George Grey, has at last, though as it would seem, rather reluctantly, consented to their introduction into Parliament. It is already known that the Council to the Home Office has been for some time engaged in framing a draft Bill in reference to the Medical Profession, but in consequence of numerous matters pressing upon the Government at the commencement of the Session, it had not made much progress. But Dr. Burrows assured the meeting that the Home Secretary had embodied in his bill all the clauses comprised in the measure prepared by the General Medical Council, and just before the assembly of that body on Thursday last the draft memorandum was forwarded to the President, who had also received two notes from Sir George Grey upon the same subject.

This glimpse of ministerial action towards the profession excited, as might be expected, an eager desire to know something more than the President had yet communica ted, and a general wish was expressed that the important letters from Sir George Grey should be read. Hereupon arose a discussion whether, as one of the letters was marked "private," the contents ought to be made generally known, or whether it would not be more expedient to refer the documents in the first instance to a committee with directions to draw up a report; and one or two of the members of the Council moved that the representatives of the press should withdraw, lest, we presume, the oracular utterances of Sir George Grey should be prematurely divulged, but this motion was not pressed. It turned out, however, that the precaution was unnecessary, for the first of Sir George Grey's notes, marked "private," merely expressed his general approval of the Bill, and his regret that he had no time to introduce it at present, owing to other more pressing Parliamentary engagements, and the second note contained very little more than an intimation that the word "private" was written on the first note by mistake.

Such, then, was the mountain in labour, and such the ridiculous mouse brought forth, and we may remark that although the House of Commons cannot yet afford time to entertain a Bill providing for the legalized Medical attendance on human beings, it has found time to discuss one in reference to the Medical attendance of horses!

Still we apprehend that the Medical Profession in general will consider all the other operations and discussions of the Medical Council quite insignificant in
MEDICAL MEN AND THEIR PATIENTS.

At the present time when there is a wide-spread movement going on amongst all classes of this country for an amelioration of their condition, when artisans and mechanics are demanding large advances on their wages, and when there is a universal outcry for short work-hours and half holidays, we think it is not out of place to inquire whether nothing can be done to lessen the tear and wear imposed upon the hard-wrought members of the medical profession. Can the public who applaud and encourage every effort that is made to lighten the labour and improve the position of the labouring classes to whom this nation undoubtedly owes much of her prosperity and wealth, do nothing to ease the burden which most of the junior and many of the senior members of our calling have to bear? It is considered a noble thing to elevate the lower classes in all that relates to social comfort and domestic happiness, to wipe the sweat from the brow of honest toil, and to provide for the working man not only the time but the means for recreation and amusement. Is it less noble to strive by more prudent arrangement and more thoughtful consideration, to save the doctor time and trouble, to procure for him some little leisure from the cares and anxieties with which his daily path is so thickly beset? There is no class of working men whose labour is more incessant, whose duties are more responsible, whose holidays are fewer, whose hours of retirement and recreation are so liable to be broken in upon than that which is composed of medical practitioners. Their very meal hours are not free from interruption, and if an attempt is occasionally made to snatch from professional engagements a brief interval for social or domestic enjoyments, how frequently is the attempt a failure, how seldom is the anticipated pleasure realised! Nor is the harassing nature of their avocations often made the subject of grumbling or complaint.

Cheerfully they endure and untringly labour on, sustained by the consoling thought that no labour can be more blessed than that which is expended in the alleviation of human suffering and the mitigation of pain and anguish. It is only when, through the thoughtless inconsiderateness of the public, much annoyance and trouble, which might easily have been avoided, is caused, when much valuable time is lost which a more judicious arrangement might have saved, it is only in such circumstances that the voice of complaint is raised. While ever willing and ready to respond to an urgent call, the members of our profession naturally feel it is a hardship to be expected to attend to demands upon their time which are trifling and unfair. We would, therefore, appeal to our patients to rectify such abuses, for it is in their power and in theirs alone to provide a remedy for the grievances we allude to. If they would only bear in mind that most medical men are in the habit of arranging every morning the round of calls they intend to make during the day, so as to enable them to get through their work with as much convenience and despatch as possible, people would surely endeavour, wherever it was practicable, to leave their messages at an early hour, instead of putting off till later in the day. Such an arrangement would be better for the patient and better for the practitioner too, for while the former would be more speedily attended to, the latter would be spared the unnecessary trouble of retracing his steps to a district where he had already been, and this after being exhausted by the day's work.

Another tantalizing occurrence in the daily work of a medical man, one which happens more frequently in country than in town practice, is to be summoned late in the day to see a patient who resides at a distance, and who, though ill, it may be, for days, only sends then because it suits his convenience. Of course the convenience of the doctor is never for a moment considered by such people, and although he may have just a short time previously returned from a long weary round of visits, he is expected to answer the call immediately; and very likely when he sees the patient he finds that some such serious operation as the incaisling of a gum-boil, or the extraction of tooth, is all that is required.

There is still another annoyance to which practitioners are exposed, and which we are anxious to direct attention to, because it is one which affects not only the comfort of the medical man himself but of the community at large. We allude to the practice which is still too com-
mon of disturbing the peace of any public assembly by calling out the doctor who happens to be one of the audience. We have frequently seen the evils of this in church, in public meetings, and at musical entertainments, and often the beauty of some eloquent speech or the harmony of some exquisite piece of music has been entirely marred by the confusion caused by a sudden call for the doctor. Now there are comparatively few cases so urgent as to require the medical man to leave a meeting in the middle of a speech, or during the performance of a musical composition. This is an evil which medical men we think might help to remedy themselves, however, for by leaving proper instructions at home, or by staying away altogether from public places when urgent cases were expected, they might save themselves and others much inconvenience. Notwithstanding what we have here said, we are nevertheless quite aware that sources of annoyance must of necessity frequently arise which no foresight or arrangement can prevent. But, on the other hand, we are anxious that the public should know that they have it in their power to relieve the members of the Medical Profession from much unnecessary trouble in the performance of their onerous duties, and we are certain that we will not make the appeal in vain; for when it is known that a little more thoughtfulness and a little more careful management are all that is required to bring a great amount of comfort to the class of men who spend their lives in ministering to the wants of their fellows, we are persuaded that the request we here prefer will not be denied.

NURSES' TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR DUBLIN.

A short time since we had occasion to advocate the establishment of Anglican Sisterhoods, or Nurses' Training Institutions in Ireland; and, in doing so, we took the opportunity of placing before our readers some definite information as to the establishment and working of institutions of the kind in England. At the same time we stated that an establishment for this purpose was contemplated, and would, in all probability, be shortly established in or near Dublin. We need not here repeat our arguments, or give any particulars as to what is proposed to be done in this matter, because a prospectus, which speaks for itself, has been issued, and we need only furnish our readers with the following extract from it:

"NURSES' TRAINING INSTITUTION.—It is well known that much difficulty is found in obtaining nurses properly qualified to attend on patients in hospitals and in private families, especially those of the middle classes, and of the poor. The only remedy for this evil seems to be to raise up a better class of nurses, who will undertake their work with a high sense of duty.

"It is therefore proposed to establish, on a very small scale, a training institution for nurses, similar to those which have been found so successful in London, Liverpool, Southampton, and in many other parts of England, as well as on the Continent. The Board of Steeves' Hospital have already kindly given permission to allow suitable women to be sent there for some hours daily, under a trained superintendent, to learn their duties. It is therefore hoped to arrange matters for the object desired without much delay.

"It is intended to provide a small house or lodgings near this hospital, capable of accommodating the Lady-Superintendent and eight nurses.

"Each nurse will receive from £12 to £14 per annum, according to age, fitness, &c. The expense of each nurse cannot be reckoned at less than £37 per annum: and, with other expenses, the cost of the institution will, it is calculated, amount to nearly £450 the first year.

"It is hoped that that after the home has been established for a year or two, part of its maintenance will be defrayed by the payment to the institution for nurses sent to the rich; but as the nurses are also intended for the poor, and for others who would be unable to defray much of the necessary cost of a nurse to the home, it must and will depend mainly on subscriptions from those who approve of the proposed plan.

"The Lady-Superintendent, as well as those employed as nurses, will be strictly forbidden to interfere in any way with religious teaching in the hospital, their duty being simply to nurse the sick with attention to comfort.

"Many of the leading physicians and surgeons in Dublin are of opinion that an institution of this kind is desirable.

"The home will be conducted on the principles of the Church of England, and Ireland, and will be visited by a clergyman.

"Patron.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.

"Committee.—The Hon. Mrs. R. C. Trench, Mrs. W. C. Plunket, Harcourt-street; Mrs. Huband, Herbert-street; Miss M. Trench, Trimlestown; Mrs. Staveley, 13, Adelaide-road; Mrs. Tyrer, Steeves' Hospital.

"Visiting Clergymen.—Rev. Percival Graves, and probably the Rector (or Curate) for the Parish.

"Treasurers.—Judge Berwick, 5, Upper Merrion-street; R. Robertson, Esq., Barrister, Upper Merrion-street.

"Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers and by the Hon. Mrs. Trench, Palace, Dublin."

We need scarcely say that as the true mission of medicine is... in the well-known words of Dr. Watson—to extend its benefits "to men of every religion, and to men of no religion at all," we heartily wish the proposed institution God-speed, and we shall strenuously, and ex animo, advocate its interests, and endeavour to extend its influence and usefulness.

INSTITUTION FOR THE PROTECTION, TRAINING, AND EDUCATION OF THE IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE CHILDREN OF IRELAND.

Two months ago we directed attention to the effort then being made to found an institution under the above title in or near Dublin, and we ventured to predict success for the charitable and humane gentlemen who had identified themselves with the project. We are now happy to be able to state that the wished-for success has, to a considerable extent, attended their efforts; that funds are being daily collected, or subscribed for, to a large amount; and that the idea bids fair to become a fact. To complete this, however, the friends of the undertaking should by no means relax their efforts; nor should they, who are disposed to give, withhold their money under the impression that more is not wanted. Very much more is wanted to place the institution on a permanent and sound basis.

In our former notice we referred to the exertions of
Dr. Kidd, the learned editor of our contemporary, the Dublin Quarterly Journal, and we directed the attention of our readers to his able pamphlet on the entire question. This pamphlet is, we understand, out of print; and as many are desirous of reading it, we hope the Committee will request Dr. Kidd to prepare a second edition, which will be the best possible advertisement of their charitable institution.

THE LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill has undergone in the Committee of the House of Commons such alterations as fully justify us in accepting it as an amendment on the present law. These we shall point out more fully at an after period, at present we write to congratulate the profession on the prospect now held out to them of comparative immunity from risk in discharging their duty to lunatics, and to the public in regard to the dangers accruing to it from lunatics permitted to be at large. In our number for May 2nd, we printed the suggestions thrown out by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh as to the improvement of this Act, and amongst them a clause proposed to be inserted for the protection of medical men, by which two medical persons certifying as to the state of the supposed lunatic, were proposed to be appointed by the sheriff, and brought into action at his instance and request, thus constituting them for the time and case the servants of the court, and as such privileged defendants. We hold that considering the importance of the duty to be performed, and its influence upon the safety of the alleged lunatic and the public, it is hardly too much to demand complete immunity from persecution for its performance, and we think this clause was wisely constituted for that end, and we are sure that no one would grudge the sheriff his having the appointment of the medical persons; for the duty they are called on to perform is always difficult, not always free from danger, and one of the last which any sane man would voluntarily choose to perform for his friend. Still when we reflect upon the great jealousy with which the law very properly regards any interference with the liberty of the subject, perhaps it was really too much to expect that medical men, who in such cases have the liberty of the subject wholly in their own power, should be exempted from punishment for an even careless discharge of their most important duty, for wilful malversation we hope would never occur. And viewing the matter not only from the sensitive position we occupy as medical men, but also from the point of view of the general public, of which we are also members, we really think that the Legislature has hit the happy medium when it has proposed that medical men shall still be liable to be prosecuted for the supposed careless or negligent discharge of this as well as of every other duty, but has also proposed that all such trials shall come off not before a jury—companionate to the suffering, untrained in the unravelling of motives, jealous of personal liberty, with minds at the mercy of their feelings, and these capable of being swayed like corn before the autumn wind by the ad captandum speech of any clever and not over scrupulous lawyer—but before a judge alone. In the scrupulous integrity of the Bench, the medical profession and the public together have a guarantee that such actions for damages shall neither be neglected if well founded, nor allowed to be unduly prolonged if frivolous and unjust. We beg again to con-gratulate the profession on this decided amendment in our Lunacy Act, and to tell them that they owe it to the persistent perseverance of the Royal College of Physicians—perhaps too, quietly, to a small lesson the Lord Advocate got two years ago in regard to the Vaccination Act, and in a measure also probably to a not less important lesson, for him, which his constituency gave him last year.

Notes on Current Topics.

QUARANTINE AND THE CHOLERA.

Since the publication of our last number, the Government has taken some active steps with a view of checking the spread of cholera, but we regret to find that it still prevails in Liverpool, although not to a serious extent. The opinion that the disease has been brought from Holland by the German emigrants appears to be fully confirmed. At the time of our writing, nothing has been done in the port of London by way of precaution against the introduction of the disease, and although it has been stated that a hulk was to be moored near the Dreadnought for the reception of patients, that step has not yet been taken. It is satisfactory to know, however, that up to the present time no cases of cholera have been received on board the Dreadnought, or have come under the cognizance of the medical officers of that vessel.

DR. GEORGE JOHNSON'S THEORY OF CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT.

Verbum Sat. Without entering at all into the merits of Dr. Johnson's pathological theory, which is ingenious and may be true, we at once demur to his practical corollary. In 1855 the Treatment Committee of the Medical Council addressed a report on the results of the different methods of treatment pursued in epidemic cholera to the President of the General Board of Health. From page 13 of this report we quote the following:—

"The evidence of these (preceding) tables condemn the eliminant treatment altogether as a principle of practice.

"It testifies against the stimulant principle, except as a resource in certain cases.

"It displays a decided advantage in the alternative principle, especially as carried out by calomel and opium; and it shows a still superior advantage in the astringent principle, as applied through the means of chalk and opium, the general percentage of deaths following each plan of treatment being:—

"Of eliminants .... 71-7 per cent.

"stimulants .... 54 "

"alternatives, calomel and opium 36-2 "

"astringents, chalk and opium 20-3 "

While at page 26 we find that in the treatment of simple and choleraic diarrhea the largest percentage of failures to stay the disease in its earlier stages was attained by the treatment by salines, which reached 13-6 per cent.; that by eliminants generally reaching only 4-7 per cent.; by the treatment by opium in this stage, however, there was no failure to arrest the passage of the disease into cholera, though 2-6 per cent. died from diarrhea alone; and at page 27 we read that the percentages of failure to stay the disease in its earlier stages, or in that of premonitory diarrhea, shows "a decided preference to the astringent plan of treatment in the early stages of the disease, or in the premonitory diarrhea." We have lived through three epidemics of cholera—1831-2, 1848-9, and 1854-5—
and now when we are about to have a fourth we think it of importance to reproduce these solid facts in opposition to the specious theory just promulgated. From a fair experience we can confidently recommend full doses of opium as an almost unfailing specific against the premonitory diarrhoea, while we know of no cure for true cholera, save in careful nursing. Taken early, we can cure it certainly; let it run on and no cattle plague is more obstinate to treatment; but we hold it to be less absurd to hang onions round our cows' necks, and fancy we are curing them, than to treat our cholera patients by eliminants, in the face of these statistics, and hope to cure them.

ANIMAL QUINOIDINE IN RELATION TO DISEASE.

Animal quinoidine is the term given to that peculiar substance allied to quinine in optical properties and chemical relations, which has been discovered by Dr. Bence-Jones to exist in the flesh of animals (guinea pigs specially), as we pointed out in our last. At present we refer to it as the basis of a hasty, crude, and curious but captivating theory of disease, and the influence of remedies which has been propounded by Dr. Bence-Jones, and in a measure adopted by Dr. Sieveking. Dr. Jones fancies that it is probable that the peculiar, unique, and specific action of quinine in ague is due to its artificially replacing a natural substance temporarily deficient or absent from the system from the action of malaria. Now at present we do not stop to inquire how, if animal quinoidine be indeed, as its discoverers suppose it to be, one of the earliest products of the retrograde metamorphosis of albumen, its mere absence can be so fraught with disaster, or its mere replacement so influential for good. While life holds on, albuminous substances must retrograde; if they do not do so normally, the anormal products of their metamorphosis must act as irritants somewhere in the organism, and so produce an anomalous or diseased state of matters certainly not to be remedied tuto, cito, et jucunde by the mere supplementary addition, artificially, of a proper amount of their normal products; that is a matter by itself, lying indeed on the very threshold of the inquiry as to what is disease, but not concerning us at present. To view the matter profitably from this point of view, we must first be prepared to prove that animal quinoidine is really the product of the retrograde metamorphosis of albumen, which has not yet been done, and which we are most certainly not prepared to do. What we propose to do now is not to inquire into the truth of this theory, but simply to inquire of our friends, the chemists, who have so kindly proposed to solve our mysteries, if they are prepared to accept the consequences of this theory, for if so the transmutation of metals lies not far ahead, the philosopher's stone shall soon be discovered, and even the obtaining the elixir vitae need not be regarded as an impossible achievement. We know not how far chemists are justified in our present state of knowledge in accepting certain peculiar coloured lines in the spectrum as indications of the existence in the sun, moon, and stars, of chemical substances identical with those we have here. This must be determined by the amount of faith to be reposed in the means of investigation employed, and what that is we know not; but we can see that pushed to its legitimate extreme in its present direction it leads to a curious result. For if the appearance of extra violet rays or any other kind of rays in the spectrum justify us in conclusively assuming the presence of quinine or quinoidine, and if the deficiency or absence of this quinine be the cause of ague, the cure of which is due to the artificial replacement of this natural product, removed from the system by the morbid agent. If this be legitimate reasoning, and such the true theory of the action of quinine, then whatever cures ague must act in a similar manner in replacing this defective product. It is possible that all febrifuges, such as bitter tonics, stimulants, opium, and particularly arsenic, can be readily believed by chemists to contain the elements of quinine or quinoidine, and to act, as they must, if this theory holds water at all, by restoring to the body this lost product; but if so we envy them their faith, which seems based, like that of Tertullian of old, on impossibility—"Credo, quia impossibile est"—and we confidently look forward to a new era in chemistry, which will more completely upset all our present ideas than would the actual extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers or food from faces; and we ask can this faith in the chemical identity of quinine, opium, and arsenic, include also that of cowwebs and the exhalations of spiders—for we know it was not necessary to swallow spiders to cure a fever, but only to hang it "round the neck in a nutshell?" Be that as it may, however, we can state for our part that, before going farther in this direction, it would be most desirable to ascertain the influence of these araceous exhalations on the spectrum.

THE CASE OF DR. ARMSTRONG OF GRAVESEND.

The late trial in London, which resulted in a verdict for Dr. Armstrong, presents some points of interest in reference to the conduct of the medical witnesses for the plaintiff. These witnesses were Mr. Francis Bonney and Mr. Vinall, and although some rather severe remarks have been made upon the part taken by these gentlemen, we believe that one of them at least—namely, Mr. Vinall—is hardly deserving of blame, and something may be said in favour even of Mr. Bonney. The evidence of both amounted, in fact, only to this—namely, that the symptoms under which the plaintiff suffered might be due to salivation, but neither, so far as we are aware, deposed that Dr. Armstrong or his son had salivated her. Mr. Vinall was, it is admitted, an unwilling witness, and when it was proposed to him, some time before the trial, to pay him for his attendance out of the expected proceeds of the lawsuit against Dr. Armstrong, he unhappily declined to attend any longer. He was subpoenaed only the day before the trial. Mr. Bonney's conduct in the affair was not, perhaps, altogether so satisfactory, but he declares that he attended the trial only because he was subpoenaed, and that he was in no way concerned in getting up the action. Those who know how these matters are managed should be informed that a medical witness who receives a subpoena is sometimes quite ignorant of the questions which will be put to him, and the counsel is always ingenious enough to frame his questions in such a way as to elicit precisely the answers which will serve his purpose. Mr. Vinall, as having actually attended the case, was compelled to appear and give evidence, and was not in the position of a person who merely offers scientific opinions, and who is not obliged to appear at all. It was not quite so clear that Mr. Bonney had nothing to do with the preliminary proceedings, and we sincerely hope
that he had not; but in a disclaimer which he has published he states most positively that he offered no opinion upon the case, and that what he did state was only in answer to questions put to him by the counsel. A subscription has been on foot to reimburse Dr. Armstrong for the expenses to which he has been put, and we have no doubt that the Profession will readily come forward in answer to the appeal.

THE PROGRESS OF CHOLERA.

The course of this mysterious disease still continues to baffle the investigations of science, as its treatment has hitherto defied the powers of medicine. In one case we find the malady breaking out in a ship at sea, six days after leaving harbour, and sweeping off more than a hundred victims before the vessel crossed the Atlantic, and then we hear of another ship putting into an Irish port in consequence of the cholera having appeared on board, but being refused admittance into Ireland, and then bringing the disease into Liverpool. Fortunately, however, notwithstanding the manifest danger to which the people of Liverpool were thus exposed, the disease has not spread to any considerable extent, and, indeed, we might say (at the time we are writing) that it has not spread in Liverpool at all, the deaths having occurred entirely among the emigrants. But we regret to add that Dr. Ross, the assistant-surgeon on board the Helvetia, who had attended with great assiduity the patients in that ship, was attacked with the disease and died in a few hours. As far as the mortality is concerned, it seems fair to conclude, if we may judge from what occurred on board the England, that the disease has been checked on board the Helvetia, and the cholera poison dissipated by the precautionary measures adopted; but so contradictory and apparently paradoxical are many of the facts developed in reference to cholera, that it would be presumptuous even yet, with all our experience of its visitations, to commit ourselves to any dogmatic opinions on the subject.

THE ARMY AND NAVY MEDICAL SERVICES.

If our brethren of the Army and Navy Medical Services are disappointed at the non-adopting of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider the questions so long in agitation in reference to their rank, pay, and retirement, the fault is certainly not ours. In publishing some of the principal recommendations, we distinctly stated that they had not been adopted by the authorities at the Horse Guards, and we subsequently intimated our opinion that they would not be adopted in the case of the Army, although there was every disposition to carry them out by the Admiralty. What we then stated (now more than two months ago) turns out to be strictly correct, and we are now informed that the Commander-in-Chief has recommended the War Office to pay no attention, at least for the present, to the recommendations of the Committee, and although the Admiralty is disposed to favour the Medical Officers of the Navy, yet the Government declines to sanction the supplemental estimate for the Navy, in consequence of the course pursued by the authorities of the Army. We very much regret the course which has been taken by the Commander-in-Chief, and we could have wished that our opinions had been falsified, instead of being confirmed by the event.

GENERAL COUNCIL
OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION,
1866.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

On Thursday last, at two o'clock p.m., the Medical Council of Great Britain commenced its sittings at the Royal College of Physicians of London, under the presidency of Dr. Burnows. The members having, with one exception (Dr. Christison), answered to their names, the business of the meeting commenced with an inaugural address from the President, in which he reviewed briefly the proceedings of the last General Council, alluded to what was then proposed and carried, and what was left uncompleted, and the steps which he trusted would now be taken into the serious consideration of the Council. Many, he said, desired that the Council should meet often, as topics which were of the greatest importance to the profession at the time they suggested themselves, faded away from memory, amidst the business and anxiety of life, leaving no trace of their ever having been properly discussed in the deliberations of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom. There were several matters now before them so important and pressing as not to suffer delay, and those who valued the powers given by the Act of Parliament should not allow them to remain dormant, but by immediate and united action, should immediately endeavour to obtain the earnestly desired ends. He said with respect to the visitations of the various bodies on examinations, that they would, in his opinion, be of no avail, unless conducted thoroughly and impartially in all its branches. Having, en passant, alluded briefly to the compilation of the British Pharmacopoeia, its utility and expense, he (the President) said he had that day received a communication from the Secretary of State, Sir George Grey, in reply to repeated applications from him, besides one personal interview with which he was favoured, relative to "The Medical Bills." The Executive Committee of the Council had endeavoured, as far as possible, to carry out, in connexion with her Majesty's Government, the designs and purposes of these Bills. In the last session of Parliament they were told, and not without reason, that there were so many bills to be considered, and so much work to be done, that the Council in these matters could not possibly obtain the consideration they were entitled to, and so the opportunity passed away. Since then we had lost our Premier (Lord Palmerston), and now a new Parliament was assembled. In February of this year the Government was very much engaged with two or three exciting questions, as the cattle plague, the Fenian conspiracy, and the Jamaica rebellion; but now he hoped something would be done to rectify the evils in the "Medical Acts," and with their permission he would lay on the table the despatch he had that day received from Sir George Grey.

Committees were then appointed for The Business of the Council; Finance; and For the Amendment of the Medical Acts.

Most of the members of the last Committees again consented to serve during the present Session.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HOME SECRETARY RESPECTING THE MEDICAL ACTS.

Before the first resolution on the programme was read, a Member suggested that the Council should immediately have read to them the despatch from the Secretary of State, as they would then be in full possession of the feelings of the Government regarding the Medical Acts.
The President thought it should not go forth to the profession and the public at large until it had been considered by the Council; and that if it were then read, he moved the reporters should leave the room.

This caused a very animated discussion as to the propriety of such a course, Sir Dominic J. Corrigan and several other members strongly opposing the expulsion as suggested, considering it sufficient that a hint that it was not desirable the document should at present be reported.

Dr. Acland proposed, that the reporters should in no way be bound, but that as they were admitted on public grounds, it should be left to their discretion to report or to suppress what they pleased. This view was eventually adopted.

The letter was then read, and appeared to cause not a little amusement to the Council.

It was proposed and seconded, that the letter, with the accompanying document, be printed and circulated amongst the members of the Council. Motion carried.

**GRANT FOR INVESTIGATING THE ACTION OF MEDICINES.**

Moved by Dr. Acland, and seconded by Dr. Stokes:

"That the memorial from the Physiological Section of the Brine Association be received and entered on the minutes. That, in conformity with the suggestions of the memorialists, the sum of £250 be placed in the hands of a Committee to be hereafter nominated. That it be an instruction to the Committee to expend the whole or part of that sum in obtaining from the Corpus or report, to promote a precise knowledge of the efficiency of medicinal agents, either of those heretofore esteemed to be of service, or of substances which the progress of science may point out as likely to be of value in the prevention or the treatment of disease."

**MEMORIAL.**

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION, BIRMINGHAM, 1865.**

"Having regard to the observations of the President (Professor Acland), in his inaugural address, the Committee of the Sub-section of Physiology desire respectfully to intimate their opinion of the great advantage which would accrue to physiological (and thereby to medical) science if the General Council of Medical Education and Registration should think it wise, by pecuniary grants, and the appointment of suitable persons to undertake investigations into the physiological action of medicines.

"A few agents when administered in poisonous doses have alone been made the subjects of such research; and whilst the REMEDIAL EFFECTS of even such very well-known agents as quinine have been admitted for ages, their modes of action are still unknown. Even to this moment our knowledge of the action of remedies rest only upon ordinary observation and general inference.

"The Committee are well aware of the extreme difficulty of prosecuting exact inquiries in states of disease, and, above all, of the necessity for devising new modes of investigation; but bearing in mind recent researches of an analogous nature in health, they do not doubt there are physiologists and physicians of proved ability in such researches who would be able to devise the methods and bring the results to a satisfactory conclusion.

"The Committee also venture to suggest that no experiments should be regarded as satisfactory which, in addition to others, are not made on ordinary medicinal doses in the diseases for the relief of which the remedies are administered (as well as in poisonous doses), and which are not performed with all the care and exactitude known in modern physiological research.

"That this resolution be signed by the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries, on the part of the Committee; and that the President be requested to present it to the Medical Council of General Education and Registration."

Dr. Acland, in a very able speech, advocated the measures proposed as very conducive to the advancement of science in general, enumerating the many expenses incurred by the meetings of the Council—namely, £1700 upon the meetings of 1865, and from £5000 to £6000 on Pharmacy; the latter he considered more perfect by a small grant—say £250—for the prosecution of scientific experiments, that such investigations might not be left, as they often were, to the energy of private individuals. He concluded by asking the Council dispassionately to consider the memorial in its various bearings.

Dr. Andrew Wood argued strongly against the grant of any sum for such purposes, and doubted, even if they were so disposed, whether they could legally do so, the Act distinctly specifying that no grant could be applied for such purposes; and if it was merely for the advancement of science, then the Council, who were not a scientific body, had nothing whatever to do with it. He (Dr. Andrew Wood) suggested that the British Association or some other scientific body—if they were so anxious for these experiments—should draw upon their own purse-strings for the expense of conducting them, and not throw the responsibility on the Medical Council, who had no interests to further in the matter.

Mr. Cooper considered Dr. Acland's requisition a most modest one, and maintained that the subject had not been lost sight of by external bodies; he would heartily support the memorial.

Sir D. J. Corrigan, Dr. Stokes, Dr. Alexander Wood, Dr. Sharpey, Dr. Quain, Dr. Smith, Dr. Apjohn, and Mr. Hargrave, having commented on the different points in the memorial,

Dr. Acland rose to reply, thanked the Council for the attention they had given the subject, and proceeded in a somewhat lengthy résumé to meet the many objections raised against his motion.

The amendment of Sir D. J. Corrigan—

"That the proposed investigation does not come within the province of the General Medical Council; nor, were it within their power, have they any legal authority to expend their funds on such an inquiry,"

having been put to the vote and carried, the motion of Dr. Acland was consequently lost.

**ADJOURNMENT ON SATURDAY.**

The next motion on the programme was then put by Dr. Alex. Wood:

"That when the sitting of the Council shall extend over a Saturday, the Council shall on that day assemble at ten a.m., and adjourn at one p.m."

This was seconded by Sir D. J. Corrigan. Amendment proposed by Mr. Hawkins:

"That the Council should on that day sit from one to four p.m."

The President spoke strongly of the inconvenience which would arise if Dr. Wood's motion was carried, considering the measure most unbusiness-like, and framed for the convenience of one or two country members; he would oppose the motion, but would not object to the compromise proposed in Mr. Hawkins's amendment.

The motion was then negatived, and the amendment carried by a large majority.

**REPORT OF BRANCH COUNCILS.**

A long discussion followed on the mode of presenting the various reports from the Branch Councils, in which the majority of the members took part.

Dr. Alexander Wood then proposed, and Mr. Hargrave seconded:

"That the Reports from the Branch Councils, and from the members of these Branch Councils deputed by them for examination, be printed and circulated, and that the Business Committee be instructed to set apart an early day for their consideration." Carried.

**FRIDAY, MAY 18TH.**

The Council resumed their sitting at the usual hour, with the consideration of the Report of the Committee on General Education, deferred from last session.
Dr. Stokes moved that the Report be now considered.

Mr. Rensye maintained that the short time allowed for the discussion of the many subjects during a single session of the Council was insufficient to give due consideration to so important a question as that proposed by Dr. Stokes. He suggested that it be referred to a Committee during the interval of the session, as more time and attention could then be given it.

Dr. Andrew Wood, who proposed an amendment, and also Dr. Alexander Wood, severely censured the idea of again delaying this important measure, which had been postponed from year to year, merely because the Council did not care for it or dared not face it, and he maintained that the time had now arrived, after the lapse of so many years, when the old machinery of medical education should be revised, and that, as so many of its bearings had now become obsolete, the whole matter should be immediately taken up and thoroughly and practically tested.

Dr. Stokes having consented to withdraw his motion, Sir Dominic Corrigan moved an amendment to the effect that in the preliminary examination, students should be required to have a knowledge of Greek. He considered this minimum standard would not be too restrictive in its operation, as unless every young man who comes up for examination (with a view to being admitted into their learned profession) had some knowledge of this most desirable of the classics, he should not on any account be allowed to practise as a duly qualified medical man. He instance the case of a student under his own notice, who, when asked the definition of physiology, replied, after some hesitation:— "Sir, I believe it is a fungus." Sir Dominic resumed his seat amidst loud laughter.

Dr. Paget said the amendment proposed by Sir D. J. Corrigan was very desirable, and he, for one, hoped the time which was not far distant when a knowledge of Greek would be made compulsory, yet in the present unsatisfactory state of medical education he did not think the Council could possibly insist upon this clause. There was still a very lamentable ignorance of Latin, and if the study of this language was more strictly enforced, they would not hear so many complaints from the Army and Navy Departments, and from the examining bodies generally, of the incapacity and the positive ignorance of so many of the candidates.

Dr. Apljohn hoped the clause would be embodied in the original motion, a knowledge of Greek being in his opinion most essential.

Dr. Storrbah held Greek to be desirable, but such a thoroughly disciplined education in Latin, or even in English only, as would fit a man for his position and for the proper performance of his duties, was by far the most important of the many subjects before them for the advancement of medical education.

It having been suggested that the amendment, or the insertion of the clause in Dr. Wood's motion, be for the present withdrawn,

The amendment of Dr. Andrew Wood, seconded by Dr. Parkes,

"That the Report of the Council of General Education be referred to a Committee;" was then put and carried, Monday being named for its consideration.

RETURNS FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY SERVICES.

The second and third items on the programme were then proceeded with, and communications were read from the Director-General of the Army Medical Department relative to returns of the Examinations of Candidates for Medical Commissions in the Army, and from the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, with returns of the Examinations of Candidates.

A communication was also read from the Under-Secretary of State for War on the Entry of Medical Qualifications in the "Army List."

MEMORIAL OF THE IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

A letter from Dr. Mackesy, President of the Irish Medical Association, relative to Defects in Medical Education was then read, in which reference was made to another letter relative to the same subject, having been addressed by Sir Dominic Corrigan to Dr. Mackesy. This communication led to a very animated debate.

It was proposed and seconded that Dr. Mackesy's letter be entered on the minutes.

Amendment proposed by Dr. Parkes, seconded by Mr. Synge.

"That the Council do now pass to the order of the day." This was negatived.

Dr. Acland proposed, as an amendment, that the words "be entered on the minutes" in the original motion be left out, and in lieu thereof be inserted, "Be referred to the Council on General Education."

This amendment was carried by 15 to 8.

In reply to some rather severe strictures on the part of Dr. Alexander Wood, in reference to the conduct of Sir Dominic Corrigan in furnishing materials for attacks on the Council, Sir Dominic said—Although I have already spoken, I claim a right to reply to what I must designate as a personal attack on me by the President and Dr. Alex. Wood, the representative of the Edinburgh College of Physicians. You, Sir (to the President), have charged me with: making erroneous statements ("No," from the President). Your words, Mr. President, were, that I committed "errors in my statements" in the extract from my letter to Dr. Mackesy. I meet you on that phrase "errors in statement," and you have on that ground objected to the publication on our minutes of Dr. Mackesy's letter. Dr. Wood's language has been unmeasured. He has dared—I would not use the phrase "dared" but that he has presumed to use it in addressing me—to say that in my letter to Dr. Mackesy I have given utterance to opinions in reference to Medical Legislation and the action of the General Medical Council, for which I am bound to make an apology—a most humble apology to the Council—in presuming to say that there is a competition among the several licensing bodies for the sale of diplomas, and for saying that I am hopeless as to any amendments while such competition is permitted to continue. My reply to the President's charge of errors in statement, and to Dr. Wood's demand of apology is this, that I stand by every syllable, every word of that communication, every fact and opinion I have expressed in it. I have over and over again stated here the facts and opinions I have expressed in that letter, and I shall now state them once again in stronger language, and prove, I hope, that I have not committed any errors in statement.

The President interrupted Sir D. Corrigan, and said that he could not permit him to continue, as he (the President) had not referred to the extract of a letter in Dr. Mackesy's communication as coming from Sir D. Corrigan, but, as stated by Dr. Mackesy, to have been written to him by an influential member of Council without mentioning his name.

Sir D. Corrigan continued—I will not submit to be silenced thus even by the Chair. You did not, Sir, comment on the extract as that of an anonymous correspondent. As soon as the letter was read I at once stated that I was the writer of the extract referred to, and with that knowledge you proceeded to enter into the discussion of it, and to charge me with "errors in statement." What I state in that extract is, first, that the General Medical Council had no power to enforce rules or regulations as to preliminary or professional study, and I instanced the case of the Edinburgh University,
which refused to recognize the resolution of the General Medical Council as to its degrees, as an early instance of this Council having no power. This Council, we all recollect, was obliged to succumb, and the Edinburgh University pursued its own course. Notwithstanding this fact before us, the President tells me I committed an "error in statement." Let me give another proof that I was right in saying this Council has no power to enforce rules as to education. It acknowledges itself by its own acts that it has no power. If it had the power to enforce rules as to education, then it has been lamentably deficient in not having done so long before this. I have not, then, made an "error in statement" in saying that the General Medical Council has no power to enforce its rules. The second "error in statement" charged against me by the President is, that I have said "the various licensing bodies may do as they like." Is it not notorious that they are doing as they like at the present time in the eighth year of our existence? There is not at present a single licensing body in the empire, except by accident, coinciding in their action with the recommendations of the General Medical Council. On the several points of preliminary examination, on professional study, on the date of commencement of professional study, or on its duration, all the licensing bodies do as they like, and some of them are even authorized, and even necessitated by Acts of Parliament or Charters, not to depart from their previous usages, not to comply with the recommendations or rules of this Council. I need not adduce instances. Every member of this Council is aware of the truth of what I say (hear). The third point which has been found fault with by Dr. Wood is the expression of my opinion, that I have no hope of amendment in medical legislation or from the Council while the present lamentable competition among the several licensing bodies for the sale of diplomas is permitted to continue, as the expression of this opinion that Dr. Alex. Wood has presumed to say I have offended the Council and that, in his opinion, I owe a deep apology to the Council for imputing to licensing bodies and their representatives on the Council the supposition of their being actuated by sordid pecuniary motives. From whom has this attack upon me, conveyed in language such as should not have been used, come? From the representative of a licensing body that acted in such a way as to render it utterly impossible to suppose its being actuated by any but sordid pecuniary motives, impossible to conceive it as having the slightest regard for the honour or education of the profession—a body that sunk itself to the lowest depth of dishonour in selling its diplomas—a depth to which I am glad to be able to say no other of our licensing bodies has descended. Let me recall to the recollection of this Council what the College of Physicians of Edinburgh did soon after the passing of the Medical Act of 1858. Dr. Wood, President, and the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, knew there were hundreds of practitioners in the United Kingdom who desired in the coming registry to have a licence to practice medicine, annexed to their names who had no medical qualification, and had never undergone an examination in medicine. The College of Physicians of Edinburgh issued an advertisement that they would give their licence and supply the required qualification in medicine for ten guineas a head without any examination to all persons who could show any title to have their names on the registry, whether as merely surgeons, apothecaries, or licentiates in midwifery; and the College thus sold this false diploma certifying that the possessor was competent to practise medicine, although they never examined him. It is said £10,000 were made by this sale of diplomas; and now the representative of the body that did its discreditable act, a party to it, presumes to say that the honour of his College is impeached, that his fine feelings are hurt, and to call me to account for saying I have no hope of amendment while licensing bodies are permitted to compete for gain in the sale of diplomas. Dr. Wood cannot forget— I am sure every member of the Council may recollect—even the debate on the subject of that disgraceful occurrence when I proposed that licences given without examination—meaning those of the Edinburgh College of Physicians—should not be registered, and announced my intention of following up that resolution, if passed, by bringing the conduct of the College of Edinburgh before the Privy Council; that Dr. Wood only saved the College from further exposure by an appeal ad misericordiam, and a promise that they would not sin again. I said I would express my opinion as to the competition permitted under the present state of legislation in stronger terms than I used in that letter, if it now in the same terms I have used on more than one occasion in this Council, that the present competition among the several licensing bodies is a "battle of shops" for the sale of diplomas. Let us look to the Army and Navy returns of those passed and those rejected. More than one-half of those rejected, or about that proportion (I only quote from memory), are declared by the Examiners to have been rejected as utterly ignorant of Latin and of orthography, or the simplest rules of English composition, and the same ignorance is found as to anatomy, surgery, and therapeutics. These ignorant persons, rejected as unfit for army and navy, are let loose upon the public, and from what cause, from competition among licensing bodies in the sale of diplomas. Dr. Macksey, in his letter to this Council, and in the extract from mine which he has inserted in it, has hit the blot, and hence you shrink from publishing his letter.

**SATURDAY, MAY 19TH.**

**PETITIONS FOR REGISTRATION.**

The business of the day commenced with the consideration of an application from Mr. William Adams, formerly of St. Ives, to be restored to the Register. From a statement made by the Registrar of the Council, an erroneous impression had gone forth through the obituary of the Lancet that this gentleman was dead, consequently his name was omitted from the Register. The letter of Mr. Adams having been read, his name was ordered to be again inserted on the Register. A petition from Mr. Richard Organ, to be again allowed to offer himself for examination with a view to being placed on the Register. His name had been formerly erased, as the Council then sitting decided his diploma had been fraudulently obtained.

Dr. Alexander Wood moved, seconded by Dr. Smith, that the application of Mr. Richard Organ, having been reconsidered, be rejected. Application dismissed without a dissentient voice.

A letter was also read from Dr. Steele, Registrar of the Branch Council for Ireland, with an application from a student to be registered.

After a long discussion, in which Dr. Andrew Wood, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Mr. Hargrave, Professor Syme, Mr. C. Hawkins, Dr. Alexander Wood, and Dr. Storrar took part, the matter was referred, to give precedence to the motion of Dr. Smith seconded by Dr. Storrar, "That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the working of the system of Registration of Medical Students adopted by the General Council last year."

A Committee was then appointed (Dr. Embleton as Chairman) to take the matter into consideration.

On the resumption of the matter of Dr. Steele's letter, accompanying an application from a Student, it was proposed by Dr. Storrar, seconded by Sir Dominic Corrigan, "That this letter be referred to the Committee just appointed, ten o'clock on Monday being named for its meeting."

**STANDING ORDERS.**

After a few preliminary remarks, a notice of motion was
brought forward by Dr. Fleming for the appointment of a
Business Committee to move some additions to the Standing
Orders and Regulations.

Dr. Alexander Wood did not deem it necessary to ap-
point the Business Committee proposed by Dr. Fleming, and
begged of Dr. Fleming to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Sime coincided in Dr. Alexander Wood's view.

Dr. Fleming withdrew his motion.

Sir J. Corrigan drew attention to the resolution of April
15, 1865, of the General Medical Council, directing that a proof
of the Pharmacopoeia should be placed in the hands of each
member "at least one month before the meeting of the Gen-
eral Medical Council, at which the opinion of the Medical
Council is to be given relative to its being published, &c."

Sir D. Corrigan observed that the resolution referred to
had not been complied with; but as the omission had
occurred, he desired to know if proof copies would be supplied
with the view of obtaining suggestions.

The President and Dr. Quain, members of the Phar-
macopoeia Committee, gave an assurance that proofs should
be in the hands of members as desired.

Dr. Stokes, Chairman, laid on the table a report from
Education Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—May 14th.

contagious diseases bill.

This Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 11th.

THE MORTALITY AMONG THE TROOPS AT HONG-KONG.

Mr. Locke asked the Secretary of State for War
whether the 20th Regiment (2nd battalion) had been
ordered, or whether it was the intention of the Govern-
ment to order it from Japan, where it is at present sta-
tioned, to Hong-Kong, to occupy the quarters vacated by
Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, in which such mortality had
lately occurred, or whether it was the intention of Her
Majesty's Government to send native troops to that station.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the 2nd bata-
illion had been ordered from Japan to Hong-Kong, but
would not necessarily occupy the quarters vacated by the
11th Regiment.

Colonel North asked whether the 2nd battalion of the
20th was to go to Hong-Kong upon the understanding that
General Guy was to have unlimited authority to incur expense to provide quarters for them; and also whe-
ther he had authority to employ native watchmen in order
that the European soldiers should have six or seven nights' continuous freedom from night duty.

The Marquis of Hartington replied that orders had
been given to diminish night duty by the employment of
native watchmen, so that the soldiers might have six or seven nights' continuous rest. Orders had not been
issued that General Guy might incur unlimited expense,
but there was no reason to suppose that there would be
any difficulty in finding accommodation for the troops.

In the Committee of Supply the following sums were
voted:—

£1183, for allowances granted to the public infirmaries in
Ireland.

£8345, for certain hospitals in Dublin under the central
board of superintendence.

MAY 15TH.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.

In answer to questions from Mr. Gregory, Lord Naas,
and other Irish members, Mr. C. Fortescue said there
was too much reason to believe that the cattle plague had
made its appearance near Belfast, and explained the stringent measures which had been taken to stamp it out.

The Vice-Chancellor, on the completion of the presentations, addressed the meeting, again regretting the absence of Earl Granville. He rejoiced at the liberal spirit which the Government had declared their intention at last to provide the University with an adequate and substantial building of their own, and a sum of £20,000 had been asked for by Mr. Cowper on account of the first expenses of the building which would cost in the aggregate £65,000. He rejoiced also that it was stated in the speech of Mr. Gladstone, in introducing the Reform Bill, that it was intended to erect the University of London into a parliamentary constituency, which was to return one member. These two important measures indicated that the University was approaching its period of maturity, after a somewhat inconvenient prolonged minority (hear, hear, and laughter). The proposed building was one of the most pressing wants of the University, and he fully approved of the site. The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of an eloquent speech, addressed words of encouragement to the unsuccessful competitors, and concluded by advising the successful candidates for honours not to be elated by their present success, because that very success had raised additional expectations of future achievements (cheers).

The proceedings then terminated.

MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL

DRAFT OF A BILL

TO AMEND THE ACTS RELATING TO PRACTITIONERS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES.

Sects.
1. Construction and Short Titles.
2. Amendment of Sect. 7 of Act of 1858.
3. Erasure by Order of Council.
4. Restoration of Name.
5. Repeal of Sect. 14 of Act of 1858.
6. Registers to be corrected.
7. Erasures on Death.
8. Alteration of Address, &c.
10. Erasures on certifying Practitioner.
11. Insertion of Foreign and Colonial Practitioners.
12. Privy Council may add to List of Qualifications.
14. Degree of Bachelor of Surgery to be a Qualification.
15. Repeal of Sect. 40 of Act of 1858.
16. Penalty for Use of Title of Doctor, &c, by unregistered Persons.

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PRELIMINARY.

1. The Acts described in the Schedule to this Act and this Act shall be construed together as One Act; and for that purpose the expression "this Act," when used in the Medical Act (of the Session of 1858), shall include the present Act; and the Acts described in the Schedule to this Act and this Act may he cited together as "the Medical Acts," and are comprised in that expression when hereafter used in this Act; and this Act may be cited separately as the Medical Acts Amendment Act, 1859.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

2. Section seven of the Medical Act (1858) shall be read and have effect as if the words "qualified to be" were omitted therefrom.

REGISTRATION.

3. Where, under the authority of the Medical Acts, the General Council or any Branch Council, in the administration of the marriage, divorce, and registration, the name of that person shall not be again registered in any register except by direction of the Co ncil which directed the erasure, or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

4. If the General Council think fit in any case they may direct any Registrar to restore to his Register any name erased by him therefore, and the Registrar shall restore the name accordingly.

5. Section fourteen of the Medical Act (1838) is hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the purport or operation of that section, or anything already done under it, or repeal any existing register, order, or regulation kept or made under it, or affect any proceeding or thing commenced under it, or the power of the General Council to make any order in relation thereto; but every proceeding or thing may be carried on and done as if the said section had not been repealed.

6. Each Registrar shall keep his Register correct in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Acts and the general regulations and special directions of the General Council (whether made or given before or after the passing of this Act).

7. Each Registrar shall erase from his register the name of any person deceased.

8. Each Registrar shall from time to time insert in his register any alteration in the address or qualification of any person registered.

9. In the execution of the aforesaid duties, each Registrar shall act on such evidence as in each case appears to him sufficient, and subject to any regulations of the General Council.

10. Each Registrar may erase from his register the name of any person who has ceased to practise; and in order to the better execution of that duty, each Registrar may send by post to any person registered in his register a registered letter addressed to that person according to his registered address, inquiring whether or not he has ceased to practise, and if the Registrar does not, within three months after sending such a letter, receive any answer thereto from the person to whom it is sent, he may, within fourteen days after the expiration of the said period, have it declared that such person another registered letter, addressed to him according to his registered address, referring to the first letter and stating that any answer thereto has not been received by the Registrar, and if the Registrar does not within three months after sending such second letter receive any answer thereto from the person to whom it is sent, that person shall, for the purpose of the present section, be deemed to have ceased to practise; and the name of any person shall not (without his consent) be removed from the register on the ground of his having ceased to practise, except in pursuance of the provisions of the present pre-section. Provided that a person whose name has been erased from the register, with his consent, on the ground of his having ceased to practise, shall be liable to be re-registered under the provisions of section, by reason of his being engaged gratuitously in the cure or treatment of any disease or injury.

11. Every person shall be entitled to be registered under the "Medical Act, 1859," who is qualified as follows:

First. If he is at the time at which he is to be registered legally possessed either of one of the qualifications described in Schedule (B.)* of this Act, or of some other foreign or colonial diploma obtained in the opinion of the General Council after such course of study and such examination that the Council shall think fit, guarantees to their satisfaction the possession by the applicant of sufficient knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine and surgery.

Secondly. Has resided in the United Kingdom for a period of not less than twelve months immediately previous to making his application to the General Council.

Thirdly. Has not been guilty of any offence which according to the laws of the country to which he belongs would disentitle him to practise medicine and surgery, or which would, according to the "Medical Act, 1858," preclude the General Council from striking his name off the Register.

12. If it appears to the Privy Council, on the representation of the General Council, that any qualification other than those described in Schedule (A.) to the "Medical Act, 1858," and in Schedule (B.) to this Act is granted by any University, College, or Body in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, after such a course of study and such examination as guarantees to the satisfaction of the General Council and Privy Council that any person to whom such qualification has been granted possesses the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine and surgery, it shall be

* Schedule B. includes the Diplomas of certain eminent Foreign and Colonial Schools of Medicine.
lawful for the Privy Council (in the case of any qualification granted by any University, College, or Body in the United Kingdom) to direct by order that every person holding such qualification shall be entitled to be registered under the "Medical Act, 1858," shall apply to have the same effect as if the qualification were described in the Schedule (A.) to the "Medical Act, 1858," and (in the case of any qualification granted by any university, college, or body elsewhere than in the United Kingdom) to direct by order that every person holding such qualification shall be entitled to be registered under the "Medical Act, 1858," in the same manner and with the like effect as if the qualification were described in the Schedule (B.) to this act.

15. The provisions contained in sections 20, 21, and 22 of the "Medical Act, 1858," shall apply to any qualification which in pursuance of this act entities persons to be registered under the "Medical Act, 1858."

16. The degree of Bachelor of Surgery conferred by the University of London shall, for the purpose of enabling any person to be registered under the "Medical Act, 1858," be deemed to be one of the qualifications described in Schedule (A.) of that Act.

15. Section forty of the Medical Act (1858) is hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not apply to or in respect of any offence committed before the passing of the Act, or affect any proceeding pending at the passing of this Act.

16. If any person practising Medicine or Surgery, or engaged in the cure or treatment of diseases or injuries, not being registered under the Medical Acts, takes or uses any of the designations enumerated in Schedule (C.) to the Medical Act (1858) as amended by Schedule (B.) to this Act, or by any other of the Medical Acts, or the designation of Physician, Surgeon, Doctor of Medicine, or Apothecary, or any other designation used by or used to distinguish duly qualified practitioners of medicine or surgery, or any class thereof, or the designation of professor of medicine or of professor of surgery, he shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £20.

SAVING.

17. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice any occupation, trade or business, rights, privileges, or employment, expressly saved from the operation of the Medical Act (1858), or affect the rights or interests of any person or class of persons expressly exempted or protected by any provision of any of the Acts described in the Schedule to this Act.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The prominent characteristics of the annual soirees of the Pharmaceutical Society have ever been a remarkable lack of incompetence and an abundance of eccentricity. The society's house in Bloomsbury-square is usually crowded on these occasions with objects of novelty, interest, and utility. The soirees on Tuesday was no exception in all these respects to the former conversations of this institution, and the company assembled over 400, and in fact a larger number were received by the President, G. W. Sandford, Esq., evinced their gratification with the provision made for their entertainment. The display of microscopes was large in number beyond precedent, nor were the objects shown by them uniform. The microscope was taken in its most popular and accented forms. Messrs. Ross, Smith and Beck, and Browning had some of their best, as well as selections of their objects. So also had the Mersrs. Horne and Thornthwaite, Murray and Heath, Ladd, Collins, Jabez, Wood, &c. Mr. Cailla of Hatton-garden, showed a very interesting cutaneous form sun-dial, and Mr. Saunders of Potter's Fields, some fine samples of ivory, while the walls of more than one of the apartments were literally covered with Mr. Jardine's admirable cabinets. Some of the most curious of the cabinets were also lent by Mr. Vokins. Mr. Morson also lent some valuable paintings. Mr. Tennant exhibited a valuable series of crystals and gems—namely, diamonds, corundum, spinel, ruby, garnet, topaz, tourmaline, rock crystal, beryl, &c. There were also amongst the ornamental part of the exhibition some noble vases by Messrs. Copeland and Phillips. The Stereoscopic Society contributed a full-length portrait of Chang the giant—the largest photograph that has yet been taken. Many of the remarkable objects which recent science and invention have brought forward found places in the various rooms; amongst these we observed Gisborne's pneumatic signal apparatus, Dr. Bence Jones's animal quinoline, Mr. Ansell's fire-damp detector, the grapho-scope of which we also made a trial. We also exhibited some new specimens from the brush of those famous artists John Gilbert and John Tennial. Dr. Thudichum also displayed by the light a series of tapeworms, cysts, and other parasites and the living trichina spiralis itself; and Mr. Larkin blinded for some seconds the eyes of the audience by one of the most marvellous flashes of light produced by the explosion of chloride of potash and magnesum—a flash that Mr. Debenham utilised most effectually, by taking a very successful instantaneous photograph of the scene.

The greatest novelty of the evening was Dr. Potwood's new process for preserving fresh meat. It is simply to dip the joint in molten paraffin; the hot liquid drives out the air from the tissue, and on the joint being withdrawn and put in colder paraffin an additional layer coats it, and a thick white envelope is completed. Specimens have been sent in ships to various foreign parts to test the process, but none of these examples have yet had time to return for that necessary examination which is requisite to stamp a permanent commercial value on the method. The refinements were on an abundant scale, and Mr. Shepherd successfully uses ad libitum to all comers from one of Carré's large artificial freezing machines. These machines excited much attention in the late International Exhibition, and there is now a large exportation of them to India, Mexico, Cuba, and other tropical countries.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers have issued their first Report, which relates to the Thames. They have examined this stream, and inquired about its condition and prospects of improvement at most of the important towns between Oxford and London; also at Croydon and South Norwood. The conclusions to which they have been led by these inquiries are, briefly, as follows:- That the works intended for the preservation of the Thames as a navigable stream are all completed in a prudent condition, some of the locks and weirs being absolutely dangerous; and that the water is polluted by sewage, the waste of paper mills and tanneries (which can reflect on the meaning of these simple words), to say nothing of what comes from floating carcasses of animals. In short that which everybody knew already is officially affirmed.—To wit, that the metropolitan river is now in a condition that can never be made navigable at any cost to that Londoners actually consume the sewage of the up-country towns, with all their vast population and innu- merable industries. By way of remedying this state of things, the Commissioners propose that the whole river be placed under the superintendence of the Conservancy Board; that this body have added to its number representatives of interests which derive from the upper parts of the stream; that after a period has elapsed sufficient for the alteration of present arrangements with regard to sewage, it shall be unlawful to discharge the same into the river, until it shall have been passed over land, so as to be purified; or for any injurious refuse to be cast into the stream from paper-mills, tanneries, and other works (with which should be included soap, soda, manure, chemical, gas, glue, &c.), the use of which the works shall like; and that the management of the metropolitan sewage system; that the water companies whose supplies come from the Thames, be compelled to pay a rental in proportion to their demands for the article in which they deal,—but, let us add, for which they pay nothing; that powers be given to the Con- servatory to embank throughout the valley of the Thames, existent or anticipated, ministerial works, and that the same be im- proved by the Conservators on property thus improved. The disgraceful failure of what is called " The Smoke Act,"—designed to prevent pollution of town atmosphere, failure due entirely to the neglect of those local authorities who should have put the law in force,—leads us to hope that an independent body may be intrusted with the ma- nagement of the Thames.
CASE OF BLACK DEATH.  

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—As I think it desirable that all cases of *Fecris Nigra* of recent occurrence in this city, and duly authenticated by medical observation, should be promptly reported, with a view to the adoption of precautionary measures, I beg to submit the following case, in the practice of Dr. Cahill of Dame-street, who has this day kindly communicated to me the details:—

A young married man, actively engaged in commercial pursuits, healthy and temperate, was, on the morning of last Tuesday week, 8th of May, in his usual good health, and whilst dressing on thursday morning booted to his wife of his then robust condition. On the evening of that day, after returning from his house of business in the city to his residence in the suburbs, he had a rigour, and passed a restless night. The following day, about two o'clock, he was seen by Dr. Cahill's assistant, and then complained of severe pains in the calves of his legs, was feverish, but quite conscious, and exhibited no indications of sinking; the hands and feet, however, were covered with dark livid blotsches, and on the face and neck was a rash, resembling very closely in tint and general appearance the eruption of measles.

At six o'clock the same evening Dr. Cahill called to see the patient, and found him dead. The body was quite black, not uniformly, but in blotches, and shortly afterwards, he has been since informed, it assumed a still darker hue.

I think, without going further into the details of this case, it is fairly entitled to be classed amongst those of "blac. death," recently reported in your journal.—Faithfully yours,

T. HAYDEN.


THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—May I ask for a prominent place in your journal for the annexed circular, which has been forwarded to every known subscriber to the "Griffith Testimonial Fund."—Yours obediently,

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.

145, Bishopsgate-road, May 12, 1866.

"GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL."

"DEAR SIR,—The design for the above being nearly completed, I am desirous to receive from every individual subscriber to the fund a written intimation, as to whether it would be consistent with his wishes and convenience to attend a banquet in London (say about three p.m. in the day), whereat to publicly present the Testimonial to Mr. Griffin.

I would also respectfully ask each subscriber to forward me, at his earliest convenience, his Carte de Visite, having his designation, professional title, and (if a Poor-law Medical Officer) the name of his Union plainly written on the back.

I have reason to believe that it would be most agreeable to Mr. Griffin to additionally receive an appropriate Album containing the photographs of his friends and admirers.

Prompt attention to the above will greatly oblige yours faithfully,

ROBERT FOWLER.

"Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, May, 1866."

TONSILLITIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—Referring to the remarks on tonsillitis in Dr. Lyon's clinic last week, I venture to say that if, after free sacrifice, he try the application of the caustic solution, or, still better thing, tincture of iodine, he will not be disappointed in obtaining good results. I have for many years used a tonsillotome, made by Mr. Millicent, formerly of St. Andrew-street, to my satisfaction. It is a miniature of the midwifery perforator close, and can be handled most freely in operations of the kind with the mouth.—I am, dear Sir, yours truly.

JAS. MARTIN.

Portlaw, May 3, 1866.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen having undergone the necessary examinations for the diplomas, were admitted Members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 10th inst.:

At the same meeting of the Court, Mr. Robert Atkinson of H.M.S. Prince Consort, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a Member of the College, his diploma bearing the date April 17th, 1851. It is remarkable, that of the 19 candidates who offered themselves for examination, 13 failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and were consequently referred back to their hospital studies for six months.

The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on the 14th inst.:

Bunceomo, Charles Hope, York-place, Bow-road; diploma of membership dated May 29th, 1849.

Dillon, Henry, townhouse, George-town, Deneras; diploma of membership dated Feb. 19th, 1841.

The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, on the 15th inst., and when eligible will be admitted to the pass examination:


Of the 33 candidates who offered themselves for examination no less than 14, it is stated, failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court, and were therefore referred back to their anatomical studies for three months.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.—The annual election of Council will take place on Monday week next, June 4th, from one to three o'clock. In addition to the present Councillors, Drs. Elliott and Mapother of Dublin, and Dr. Johnson of Kilkenny, have announced their intention of submitting their claims to the Fellows of the College.

APOTHECARY'S HALL.—The following gentlemen have passed their Examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practice, on the 10th inst.:—

Baron, Thomas, Uley, Lincolnshire.

Evans, Owen, Fandy Treffry, near Conway, N. Wales.

Hobart, Frederic, Alexander-road, Kilburn-park.

Leggett, Alfred John, William-street, Lowndes-square.

Mudd, Frerice Charles, West Pallant, Chichester.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Monday, May 28, eight p.m., Dr. Mapother—"Labourers' Dwelling, the Success and Failures of Efforts to Improve them by means of Inspection, Loans, and Public Companies, and the expediency of extending the voluntary and compulsory principle in their erection and maintenance."

The Prince of Wales is to lay the foundation stone of the Staffordshire Infirmary on Monday, June 25th.

A new disease has been described in the *Journal de Pharmacie*, to which Dr. Callani gives the name of "acetone." It is thought to be produced by the formation of a
The police of New York are taking means to detect the milkmen who put water into their milk, and are publishing their names in the newspapers.

Gounod's "Ulysses," which has never yet been heard in this country, will form the principal attraction of the concert to be given in aid of the Hospital for Consumption at St. James's Hall, on the 8th of next month.

The city engineer of Zurich has just published a book on the sewage of towns, "Ueber Anlage Stadtsicher Abzugskanale und Behandlung der Abfallstoffe aus Stadten," which is highly spoken of as exhausting the subject.

At a meeting of the governors of the London Fever Hospital, held on the 11th inst., Dr. Marchion and Dr. Buchanan were presented with very handsome silver vases in testimony of the unrewarded devotion and eminent skill with which they discharged their professional duties during an epidemic of unparalleled severity and duration.

**Cattle Plague Quarterly Returns.**—A few days ago a Parliamentary paper was issued containing returns of the number of farms, &c., affected, and of the animals attacked, killed, and removed, from the commencement of the disease to the 30th of September, 1865, and the 30th of December, 1865, respectively. According to this return the number of animals attacked in England, Wales, and Scotland in the period mentioned was 76,066; killed, 13,906; and recovered, 7,554. The number of farms, &c., affected was 9,054.

The cholera is disappearing from Guadaloupe, after killing 10,856 out of a population of 149,179.

**WEEKLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19TH, 1866.**

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**Notices to Correspondents.**

*The Royal Institution.*—The notice has been received.

*Amicus.*—We have no experience of the results of the treatment in question.

A. B.—The question is alluded to elsewhere.

E. P. (Liverpool).—If the youth is in other respects sufficiently well preserved, and does not devote about six months to study between leaving school and the period fixed for the examination, he should present himself for the Matriculation of the University of London. The examinations are held twice a year.

**Appointments.**

E. Byvan, M.R.C.S.E., Assistant House-Surgeon to the Public Hospital and Dispensary, Sheffield.

Dr. Byott, M.D., has been appointed one of the Consulting Physicians of the Brighton Medical and General Life Association, in the place of Dr. Babington, deceased.

R. S. F. Griffiths, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., House-Surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital.

F. J. Lilley, L.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S.E., Senior Medical Officer to the Life Insurance, Mortgage, and Assurance Company, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

T. P. Fick, M.R.C.S.E., Curator of the Anatomical Museum, St. George's Medical School, was presented, by Messrs. Nash and Nichol, M.R.C.S., to the appointment of Assistant-Physician to the Hospital.

Mr. W. Gibb, Dispenser to the General Infirmary, Sheffield.

G. E. Sandtfor, B.A., M.R.C.S.E., Medical Associate of King's College, London, Resident Medical Officer to the Kilburn, Maida-ヴァラーズ, and Middlesex Hospital.

C. Williamson, F.R.C.S., has been appointed an Assistant-Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Gray's-in-aid.

W. J. Coxall, M.D., one of the Medical Officers for the Royal Portland Hospital.

W. Hardin, L.C.P., Medical Officer of the Royal Portland Hospitai.

A. J. Pollock, M.D., Physician to the Foundling Hospital.

**Vacancies.**

**POOR-LAW MEDICAL VACANCIES.**

**Crewe Union.**—Fourth District; area 2130; population 13,000; salary £100 per annum.

**Hastings Union.**—Third District; area 814; population 15,500; salary £100 per annum.

**Knaresborough Union.**—Harrogate District; area 13,000; population 6000; salary £150 per annum.

**Warwick Union.**—Workhouse; salary £64 per annum.

**Births, Deaths, and Marriages.**

Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

**Births.**

**Deaths.**

**Marriages.**

Mr. Blighs.

**Deaths.**

Mr. Blighs.

**Deaths.**

Mr. Blighs.

**Deaths.**

Mr. Blighs.
Hospital Reports.

REMARCABLE CASE OF CEREBRO-SPINAL ARACHNITIS.

Under the care of Professor BANKS.

RALPH PECTOR, aged 14, a deaf-mute, was admitted into Sir P. Dun's Hospital, under the care of Dr. Banks, on May 21, 1866. From those who brought him the following particulars were obtained:—

He had formerly been an inmate of the Claremont Deaf and Dumb Institution; but for the last year had been bound as apprentice to a shoemaker residing in Stafford-street, and it appeared that while under this man's observation he was a most diligent and attentive lad, rapidly receiving instruction in matters concerning his trade, and in the possession of the most perfect health up to commencement of his illness—that is, the day before his admission to hospital. On that day (May 20th) he was observed about noon to suddenly throw himself down on his bed, and in a short time to vomit a thin watery-sort of substance in considerable quantity. He now lost all consciousness, nor did he afterwards take the slightest notice of anything about him. He was seen by those about him to clench his fists; he was heard to grind his teeth, and he writhed, as if in a fit, several times, during which he voided his urine involuntarily.

May 21st: On being brought into hospital we observed that he lay on his left side with the thighs flexed on the abdomen, and his head flexed on the thorax; and on attempting to turn him over on his back, and especially to turn his head towards the right shoulder, a certain amount of stiffness of the muscles had to be overcome before this could be accomplished. These movements seemed to cause him considerable pain. The same resistance was found in the eyelids on attempting to separate them. The pupils were equal, neither much contracted nor dilated, and only slightly responded to impressions of light. Both eyes were turned to the left, and could not be made to move by a light placed to the right side. His mouth was drawn to the left side; the filtrum being oblique and pointing also to the left side. When we pressed on his abdomen he suddenly doubled himself up, as if to arrest its further continuance. He moved his left arm and leg about with a certain amount of regularity, slowly flexing and then rapidly extending the extremity again, nor did he cease these motions until the last day of his life; pulse 120, and small; urine albuminous, and passed involuntarily.

22nd: Pulse thread-like and difficult to count. The same movements of the extremities continue, and the same semi-flexed position assumed.

23rd: The hands, patellae, and ankles and feet have assumed a deep violet tinge, somewhat patchy about the ankles, but in no part was there extravasation of blood. He now lies extended in bed, the right arm and leg being extended, the left arm and leg being flexed, the right foot being extended, the left foot flexed. On examination of his urine, it was found to be loaded with albumen, markedly acid, and not deficient in chlorides.

He died at three p.m., the duration of his disease being about three days. (The preceding record was kindly furnished by Mr. Moore, resident pupil.)

Autopsy six hours after death by Dr. Bennett, Surgeon to the Hospital and University Assistant.—The body retained but little of the livid marking, except on the lower extremities. In consequence of the diagnosis of cerebro-spinal arachnitis having been made by Dr. Banks, the brain and spinal cord were first examined. The skull being opened with the saw, the brain was found to be deeply congested, the congestion of a deep venous tint.

There was no adhesion between the surfaces of the arachnoid membrane anywhere in the cranium except at the anterior part of the lateral fissure, nor was there any accumulation of fluid in the lateral fissure. On raising the brain there was seen to be much semi-purulent lymph in the great subarachnoid space; this effusion was, however, confined entirely on the aspect of the membrane in contact with the pia mater, none being on the free surface. The greenish yellow colour could be traced outwards through each fissure of Sylvius, and so on the sides of the brain, principally along the distribution of the thalamo-cerebral arteries. On raising the posterior lobes of the brain the same deposit could be traced all around the fissure of Bichat, and it spread a short way over the cerebellum and forwards into the velum interpositum. The lateral ventricles contained a turbid and almost purulent serum, which was faintly acid in reaction. Their lining membrane was much doubled, and the congestion markedly venous in colour. The oval centres showed congestion throughout; there was no cerebral softening. The spinal canal was opened from above down; the membranes were intensely congested close to the skull, and as the bone was removed from the lower cervical region there was found an abundant coating of lymph on the external surface of the sheath; on the floor of the cranial cavity the sacrum the lymph entirely covered the posterior aspect of the spinal cord in greatest quantity about the very lowest part. So abundant was the lymph in the lower lumbar region that it was difficult to raise the nerves and cord out of the canal from their being almost completely concealed. The cord and sheath having been removed, the sheath was opened, and the same arrangement of the inflammatory effusion found internally as on the external surface of the subarachnoid cavity was filled with purulent fluid; the anterior face of the cord was intensely congested, but nearly free from deposit; the posterior face from the cervico-brachial enlargement down was covered with green lymph.

The viscera of the thorax were free from any disease, except some amount of serous effusion, mostly probably injected just previous to death. The abdomen was free from disease, except that the kidneys were congested; the Malpighian tufts could be distinctly seen.

Weight of brain, 3 lb. 74 oz.; cord, 2 oz.; kidneys, 8 oz.

Dr. Banks observed that this case presented the features with which he was familiar when cerebro-spinal arachnitis presented in epidemic form in Ireland in the year 1846. This terrible disease was first noticed in the Rathdown Workhouse by Dr. Darby of Bray.

There was one point of great interest in this case, and which did not exist to a like extent in any case observed by Dr. Banks, nor did he believe it had been previously—viz., the deep cyanotic hue of the skin.

He had never seen, except in pellaginous cholera, a similar appearance of the skin.

The boy had been up to the moment of his seizure in the most perfect health, and so it was in the cases in the epidemic of 1846.

The late Dr. Mayne, in his admirable paper on cerebro spinal arachnitis, published in the Dublin Quarterly Journal, says,—"In four of the cases at the South Dublin Union, the boys had been brought from a hearty dinner and retired to bed in apparent health, when the disease all at once declared itself. In many instances it commences with severe pain in the abdomen, followed by vomiting, and not unfrequently by purging. In the worst cases, these symptoms are accompanied by marked collapse, the extremities are cold and bluish, the pulse is at this time a mere thread, and altogether the disease assumes very much the aspect of cholera.

Dr. Banks said he could bear witness to the accuracy of this description, and to the resemblance of some cases of
this disease to cholera—a fact to which he wished to draw particular attention.

True it is, that the physician who is intimately ac-

quainted with both diseases, could not fall into the error of

mistaking cerebro-spinal arachnitis for cholera, but the

mistake is quite possible in a case like that now under

consideration, and particularly when an invasion of cholera

is threatened.

The arachnitis was established, and his symptoms, although there were symptoms which in some degree resembled cholera, there was absent the "facies cholerae," which, once seen, can never be

forgotten.

Even the extremities, although so closely resembling in

colour what is observed in cholera, nevertheless wanted

that peculiar wrinkled condition of the skin and the cold-

ness so characteristic of the disease.

In conclusion, Dr. Banks drew attention to the pecu-

liarities which rendered the case worthy of being placed

on record. It was unlike the cases of sporadic cerebro-

spinal arachnitis, which had from time to time come under

his observation, in its severity and rapidly fatal progress,

and resembled closely the disease as it appeared in the

epidemic form in France in the years 1840, 1841, and

1842, and subsequently in Ireland. The deep discolora-

tion of the skin was also a strange and peculiar feature.

Little need be said as to treatment. From the moment

the boy was admitted into hospital the lethal character of

the disease was obvious. Mercury, blistering, and stimu-

lants were the remedial agents which were directed.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKIE

HOSPITALS.

DR. LYONS'S CLINIQUE.

EMPLOYMENT OF A NEW FERRIFUGE—CHLORATE OF

QUINIA.

Scarlatica Anginosa; Use of Chlorate of Quinua; Rapid

Defervescence.—J. M., female, unmarried, aged 18, was

admitted into hospital with well-marked scarlatica an-

ginosa. The rash was very fully developed on the chest,

arms and legs, of uniform boiled-lobeater tint; the pulse

was 130 and very feeble, and the patient had a dull heavy

look of illness. On examination of the pharynx, both tonsils,

the velum palatii, arches of the palate and back of the

pharynx, were much engorged, of a deep claret colour, and much distress was experienced at any attempt to swallow. Both tonsils were enlarged and spongy, the crypts being filled with buff-coloured exuda-

tion, the right gland being specially engorged. The chlo-

rate of quinua was ordered for this patient in three-grain

doses every third hour; in addition to which the tonsils were washed with a 20-grain solution of nitrate of silver,

and a gargle composed of chlorate of potash, perchoric

acid, syrup and water, was directed to be used frequently

during the day. Wine and beef-tea were also liberally

allowed. On the following day a very marked improve-

ment in the patient's condition was observable; the pulse

had improved in volume and diminished considerably its

frequency; the engorgement of the throat had much de-

creased, and deglutition was performed with far greater

ease and freedom from pain. On the fourth day defer-

vescence was well established; the pulse had fallen to 80,

the throat was quite restored to a natural condition, and

the patient was in all respects convalescent. In two other cases of scarlatica, but of milder form, the chlorate was employed with very satisfactory results.

Protracted Typhus Fever; Supervention of Diptheria on

the 21st day; Use of Chlorate of Quinua; Recovery.—This

patient, aged 33, passed through almost all the possible

conditions and complications of protracted low typhus. The macule became transformed into petechiae, which

continued persistent till towards the close of the case. In-

voluntary passage of urine and faces, with diarrheal

discharges and much tympanitis, formed prominent fea-

tures of the case for many days; days and nights passed

without an hour's continuous sleep, or even rest; constant

muttering, attempts to get out of bed, general nervous

tremor with constant subcutis tendinum, and tossing of

the head from side to side next supervised; the pulse

became exceedingly rapid and feeble, and the heart's

action assumed the tic-tac character, the impulse being

imperfect and there was an imperceptible degree of

tremor. The most vigorous and well-maintained stimula-
tion by day and night seemed alone to keep the

feebly flickering flame of life from being at any moment

extinguished. Later on suffocative cafarh was threatened

and with difficulty averted, and the bronchial affection

overcome. Finally, in the interval of the 21st and 22nd
day of the disease, when some slight general ameliora-
tion had been established, it was found that an extensive diph-

theritic exudation of tough buff-coloured matter covered

the hard and soft palate, the pillars of the fauces, the tonsils, and all parts of the pharynx within view, extending likewise to the base of the tongue, and forward on the dorum of that organ near the tip.

Turning the patient to a strong play of sunlight, for-

tunately at the time available, Dr. Lyons introduced the

index finger of the right hand covered with an extem-

porized mop of old linen, and carefully swept off the pelicular exudation from all parts within reach; in some situations it was found so tough that the handle of a spoon had to be employed to detach it, as from the half arches of the palate and the base of the tongue. All parts within reach were thoroughly cleansed with the 

perchloric tincture of orthon by pieces of sponge of suitable dimensions tied on the end of a elastic strip of wood. Dr. Lyons states that for his part he is an advocate for the careful removal when practicable of the pelicular exudation before the use of any topical applications. As in the case under consideration, the exudation, he affirms, often constitutes so much detritus and so important a cogging at the mucous membrane, that it is, in his opinion, idle to expect beneficidal result or any action whatsoever from the strongest local applications, which under these circumstances, cannot possibly reach the mucous surface. In the case in question the pellicle was fully detached by the means employed, the mucous surface laid bare being exceedingly vascular and here and there shewing bloody dots of minute ruptured vessels. The detritus was now freely ap-
p lied directly upon the affected surface, besides which the throat was repeatedly gargled with a mixture containing chlorate of potash, perchloric acid and syrup, and with such decided results that no further exudation whatever took place. The patient was further directed to take the chlorate of quinua in about five-grain doses every third hour, according to the following formula:—

B. Chloratis quiniam, 3iis.

Acidi perchlorici, 3iis.

Syrupi auranti, 3iis.

Aqua destillata, ad 3viii. M.

Sumat. 3is. 3isibus horis.

The gargle employed in this and the previous case con-

sisted of two draehms of chlorate of potash, two draehms

of perchloric acid, three ounces of syrup and five ounces

of water. Under the influence of this treatment the patient rapidly improved, and about the 28th day from the first

invasion of the fever convalescence began to be fairly

established, and continued permanent.

From the powerful oxidising and general stimulating

agency of chloric acid, and the influence of quinua as a

nervine- tonic, Dr. Lyons has been led to the idea of com-

bining these two remedial agents with the view of obtain-

ing a febrifuge medicine of great potency. Each atom of

the chlorate will provide, it may be expected, five available

atoms of oxygen from the chloric acid, chl. O₂, while in the

perchloric acid, each atom contains seven of oxygen,

chl. O₇.

From some half-dozen cases in which he has as yet em-

ployed this drug, including Scarlatica, Typhus, the Dip-
theretic case above mentioned, and low forms of Pneumonia, Dr. Lyons has obtained results which so far satisfy him of its efficiency and utility, and he invites the co-operation of his professional brethren in testing the value of the salt of quinia in low pyrexial states.

To his friends Professor Aldridge, of Mearns, Bewley and Hamilton's, and to Mr. Tichborne, of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, he expresses his best acknowledgments for the care and trouble they have taken in the manufacture of this novel compound at his request.

MATER MISERICORDIÆ HOSPITAL.

CASE OF ASCITES WITH ANOMALOUS THORACIC SIGNS.

(Under the care of Dr. HAYDEN.)

(Continued from page 334.)

This following record gives the conclusion and post-mortem examination of a very remarkable case, to understand which clearly, reference must be made to p. 334.

April 6, 1866: Pulse 108, and feeble; copious night sweats; the patient was delirious last night, and now suffers from general weakness and other than hepatic feebleness.

The tenesmus was controlled by bismuth and opium. No change in the physical signs over the left side of the chest.

April 9: Pulse 108, and weak; respiration 48. There is great febric of the breath, and the diarrhoea continues notwithstanding the exhibition of gr. iii. of acetate of lead and gr. i. of powdered opium after each liquid motion.

Repetit tincture of opium and liquid bismuth.

April 18. The patient died at 4 p.m., worn out by suffering, which was partly due to bed sores, and by diarrhoea. Shortly before death she vomited up a large quantity of dark blood.

Autopsy eight hours after death.

The body was much emaciated, a large quantity of greenish opaque fluid with flakes of curdy lymph floating in it was found in the peritoneum. The abdominal viscera were all firmly agglutinated to one another and to the abdominal walls by thick layers of false membrane. The parietal peritoneum was throughout coated with a similar layer, as thick as shoe-leather. The liver, which was firmly adherent to the diaphragm by recently effused lymph, rather exceeded in volume the normal size of that organ, and afforded a good example of cirrhosis with granular fatty degeneration, being pale and granular on the surface, and in section devoid of vascularity, and deeply mottled with masses of yellow fat. The spleen was of a dark slate-colour, and at least twenty times its ordinary volume.

The mucous membrane of the large intestine was of a dark chocolate colour, and softened.

The pelvic organs were all in a healthy condition; the ovaries were not diseased. The pericardium did not contain any fluid. The heart, which was of the ordinary size, presented a good deal of superficial fat. Both pleural cavities contained fluid. On the right side this was small in quantity, and of a pale green colour, but clear; but on the left side it nearly filled the pleura, and was of the colour of whey. The right lung was slightly softened by a chronic pneumonia, and was thickly and mottledly coated posteriorly, but was otherwise in a normal condition. The left lung was adherent to the anterior wall of the chest superiorly, and to the cone of the pleura. This portion (the superior lobe) of the organ was of the ordinary volume; and was resonant or percussion; but the inferior lobe was compressed into the posterior inferior portion of the pleural cavity, where it was much generally covered by a thick layer of false membrane. It was much reduced in volume, solid, and dull on percussion. The tympanitic resonance occasionally present beneath the left clavicle during the patient's last illness, as previously noted, and which led to so much speculation in regard to its cause, was manifestly due (for there was no other cause to give rise to it) to the presence here of the superior lobe of the lung, where it was confined by adhesion and subjected to varying pressure, according to the amount of the pleural effusion, which occupied the lower portion of the cavity. When the liquid effusion increased, or the diaphragm was pressed upwards by the ascites, it caused partial stasis of air in the superior lobe of the lung, which then yielded, a tympanitic sound; but under opposite circumstances, and when it was allowed to expand by removal of pressure from below, it yielded resonance, and a respiratory sound, exaggerated only because of the attachment of this portion of the lung to the anterior wall of the chest. Under the microscope, and examined with a power of 222 L, the hepatic substance was devoid of blood, the hepatic cells were gorged with fat globules, which, in most instances, rendered the nuclei invisible. Larger fat globules were dispersed over the field. The colouring matter of bile was present in very minute quantity.

The disease of the liver, which was the primary affection in this case, consisted in cirrhosis with fatty degeneration.

Dr. Hayden exhibited the morbid specimens above described to the Pathological Society on the 21st April, 1866.

A CLINICAL LECTURE ON THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULAR PHthisis.

Delivered in the Theatre of the Cork County and South City Infirmary, on the 27th April, 1866.

By W. C. TOWNSEND, M.D.,
SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE INFIRMARY.

We proceed this morning to the consideration of the treatment of tubercular phthisis.

During the last four lectures we were occupied, I trust profitably, with the consideration of this fearful disease, which, unfortunately, owing to its great prevalence, our hospital affords you ample opportunities of investigating in its different phases. To you, some of you at least, I think I may say without reserve, that you are in a constant and frequent supply of unbreathed air; in exercise in the open air, I would almost say in all weathers, taking due care at the same time that your patient is warmly clad. In my opinion, this plan will do more to prevent the development or growth of tubercle than any or all the medicines of the Pharmacopoeia.

But you will not, I hope, misunderstand me or think for one moment that I undervalue medicines when judiciously used, but I wish, now at the close of our winter session, and after the careful consideration we have given this subject, that you should have correct notions as to the treatment of this terrible disease.

Doubtless you have often been surprised, as I pass from one to the other, at the very little variety in my treatment; and I can almost fancy I hear you say "always the same"—cod-liver oil, iron, opium—and you are to a great extent right, gentle-men. You have great advantages over your fathers in the profession. You are now in a position, if you will use it, to reap the great harvest of your experience; and I venture to assert that in no disease is that harvest more abundant. Great are the advantages that we have derived from the glorious discoveries of Lazzaro, they are as nothing when compared with those which an enlightened pathology has conferred within a very few years on the treatment of tubercular diseases. It is quite true we owe to him and others the knowledge of those physical signs whereby we are enabled to diagnose with such painful certainty the presence of tuberculosis disease of the lungs; but it is equally true that we are
deeply indebted to Bennett, Thompson, and a host of others who have based the treatment of this disease on true principles derived from an accurate knowledge of pathology. To the first class we owe the great debt of teaching us how to diagnose during life, and after death, the ravages of this fearful malady; from the latter, we learn that our efforts should be directed—first, to check the tendency to the disease, and next to arrest or cure it in its progress. It is truly deplorable that even at this present time such erroneous notions should be held as to the treatment of this disease. Forgetful or ignorant of the cause, it is too much the habit of many practitioners to devote all their energies to what is in reality not the disease but its result or effect; and the patient is urged to swat h out a vast amount of cough mixtures, to submit to any amount of blistering, with an occasional leeching—a plan of treatment which might be allowed if it did no harm, but which, tending as it most assuredly does, to the further development of the disease, cannot be too strongly deprecated.

Of all the constitutional maladies that I am acquainted with there is none that more can be done for than tubercular phthisis. It is now an admitted fact that in the very early stage, even where the constitutional tendency is largely inherited, a great deal may be done for the patient, even if he be not completely cured; and there is little doubt that even in the second and third stages of the disease, a judicious treatment will often prolong life for several years. It is well for you, then, to study carefully the principles that should guide you; and I may here take the liberty of directing your attention to the bedside, that every case of tubercular phthisis has its own natural history, and must be treated on its own peculiar merits. Unfortunately, in the great majority of cases of tubercular phthisis we do not see the patient until the disease is somewhat advanced; in such the chances of cure will be in the majority, in proportion to the amount of lung destroyed; not that I wish you to understand by any means, that where a portion of lung is engaged, that person must of necessity die. On the contrary, I have seen and known several, where there could be no reasonable doubt of a large amount of lung being engaged, recover perfectly. Pulmonary consumption is entirely a disease of debility, whether it be inherited or acquired; and the treatment of it, when a late stage of the disease is reached, is 'to give up all medi cines and adopt some of the simplest regimens of the 'patient himself.'

Now, there are two classes of patients which present themselves to us from time to time. Among the first we find those who are surrounded by every luxury that wealth can produce; the second includes those who are exposed to every privation, who are ill-fed, ill-clad, living in badly ventilated apartments, and eking out a miserable existence. The only wonder in such cases is that they so long resist the development of disease. I have already told you that it is a disease of debility, and it now becomes my duty to tell you from my own practical experience how you can best remedy that state of system which leads to the growth of tubercle.

First, and above all, I recommend that the patient should breathe a pure atmosphere, and within two years 184 cases admitted into the Workhouse Hospital of this (Cork) Union 184 males suffering from tubercular phthisis. I have paid some attention to this important subject, and I find that they are principally composed of tradesmen and indoor servants; while cab-drivers, and those whose occupations keep them constantly in the open air, seldom suffer. Again, I have observed that a large proportion of the patients who have been admitted into the hospital, where they are well fed and carefully preserved from changes of temperature, succumb to the disease more readily than those who after a short stay leave, often badly clad, to resume their ordinary avocations. I need say no more to prove to you how indispensable is a pure air for the consumptive patient.

The next point to be considered is the regulation of their diet. A consumptive patient should be well fed, and his food should be easy of assimilation; meat, eggs, porter, wine, butter-milk, should be used; and his diet should be so arranged that instead of giving him two or three meals daily, he should have five or six. I emphatically state that no consumptive patient should be allowed to remain longer than four, or at furthest five hours without food.

He should have food late at night and very early in the morning, and some mixture should be placed at his bedside for the night, should he wake.

I now pass to the medical treatment. If a consumptive patient has a fair appetite and digests his food, you had better take care you don't destroy his appetite by the use of what are commonly called expectorants, cough mixtures, sedatives, &c., &c., which instead of doing the unlucky patient good, do him an immense amount of mischief. If, on the other hand, his appetite be bad, take care you don't overload his stomach; give him bitter tonics, quinine, strychnine, and such medicines as will have the effect of bracing up his system, and gently stimulate the relaxed mucous membranes; above all, avoid, unless absolutely called for by bronchitic or pulmonary complications, blistering, leeching, application of iodine, &c. &c.—a system of practice which cannot be too warmly deprecated, as evidencing an unpardonable amount of ignorance of the pathology of the disease; for you should always have before your eyes that your treatment must be directed to remedy that state of system which leads to the further separation or growth of tubercle, taking little heed of that which is already formed.

Of all the medicines introduced to the profession for the improvement of the general health, and therefore for the treatment of pulmonary consumption, none are so conspicuous as cod-liver oil and iron. These, either separately or together, appear to exert a greater influence in arresting the state of system which leads to the growth of tubercule than any other known remedies. I have not time nor inclination to enter into different discussions as to how and in what manner of use they are best applied, but they so do is beyond all reasonable doubt. The use of cod-liver oil is indicated in all stages of the disease, and as there can be no doubt that the bronchitic, pleuritic, and pulmonic complications, which so frequently present themselves, are altogether dependent on the unhealthy condition of the blood, I see no reason why its use should be discontinued during their presence.

Abstracts of the Scientific Societies.


Geological.—May 9.—President, in the chair.—The Hon. J. A'bercromby, Messrs. E. Davis and E. St. John Falmouth were.—The following communications were read:—"On a new Species of Arachnides from the Coal-shales of Longton," by Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, Bart.—"A Sketch of the Gravels and Drift of the Fenland," by Mr. H. Scelley,—"Additional Observations on the Geology of the Lomond Hills," by Prof. Hall,—With a note on the Tributaries, by Mr. J. W. Salter.—"On the Lower Silurian Rocks of the Isle of Man," by Prof. R. Harkness.

Chemical.—May 3.—Dr. W. A. Miller in the chair.—The proposal of the Council relative to the admission of Foreign Members resulted in the election of Prof. Rumoldberg, Dr. W. Gibbs and Prof. Welzien.—Messrs. J. Lundy, J. Robinson and M. Hall were elected Fellows.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone read a paper, entitled "Notes on Pyrophosphoric Acid," which supplemented an account already presented to the Society by the late Mr. Holmes and the author.
CASE OF ANEURISM OF THE THORACIC AORTA.

Communicated by H. HIRSCHSCHRNG, M.D.

Translated from the Ugeskrift for Læger, Copenhagen, December 9, 1865, p. 425.

By WM. DANIEL MOORE, M.D.,Dub. et Cantab., M.R.I.A.,
HONORARY FELLOW OF THE SWEDISH SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS, OF THE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SWEDEN; MEDICAL SUPREME-PRECEDENCE IN THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

The descending thoracic aorta lies, as is well known, on the left side of the bodies of the vertebrae, but approaches, as it runs down towards the aortic opening in the diaphragm, more and more to the middle line. In this route it is crossed by the vena semi-azygos which runs behind it, while the left bronchus and the pericardium lie before it; to the left the vessel is contiguous to the corresponding pleura, and on the right side run the oesophagus, the thoracic duct, and the vena azygos. At the lower extremity, from the eighth thoracic vertebra, the aortic arch lies in front of the aorta, coming forward to pass through the oesophageal opening, and in this place it possesses a great degree of mobility, being accompanied, as it were, with a mesentery composed of laminae mediastini, with intervening, wide-meshed connective tissue, increasing in breadth downwards.

It is easy to foresee that an aneurismatic dilatation of the artery may eventually press dangerously, from the vicinity to the lungs which it has most affected, and experience has verified this. This is not the case for an opinion based upon statistics as to what organs are most exposed to pressure and destruction or perforation with subsequent, and usually fatal, hemorrhage. I shall state only that the left bronchus and the left pleura, perhaps rather as the result of preconceived opinion, are mentioned by most writers as the organs which most frequently come into collision with aneurism of the descending aorta, and into which the latter most frequently empties itself; that the aortagus and the right pleura do not seem to be much behind in this direction; that partial destruction of the dorsal vertebra is particularly frequent, and that we have sometimes seen the aneurism discharge itself into the spinal canal; that the result of obliteration of the vena azygos and semi-azygos has been with cases of aneurism of the thoracic aorta. The aorta, being developed in the embryo, and having a highly developed vein on the thoracic wall, and that Laennec (Ed. Andral 3.439) mentions, that he once saw an aneurism of the descending thoracic aorta, which had produced destruction of the ductus thoracicus, swelling of the lymphatic system, and probably death by inanition. That the aorticus, notwithstanding its situation, does not occur as a more prominent place in the series, must certainly be ascribed to its great mobility, by the aid of which it is capable of, to a certain extent, as it were, evading the danger.

But the termination, to which we have at present to direct our attention, is bursting of the aneurism with evacuation of its contents into the connective tissue. This mode of rupture seems to be, so far as the mediastinal is concerned, exceedingly rare. I shall mention what I have found stated by some authors upon this point. Grisolle (1850, t. ii., p. 230) says: "When the aneurism opens into the pleura, the pericardium, the pulmonary artery, the heart, the mediastinum posticum, death occurs instantaneously, or at least very soon. But the cause cannot be ascertained until the body is opened." Zehetmayer (Die Hernkrankheiten, 1845, p. 388) expresses himself as follows: "The aneurism connects itself to the left bronchus, and opens for the most part into this, into the pulmonary parenchyma, or into the left thoracic cavity, more rarely into the oesophagus or into the mediastinum, when it has developed itself on the right side of the aorta. Andral (Cours de pathologie interne, 1848, t. i., p. 384) communicates the following case:

"In another case the rupture took place into the mediastinum posticum in a woman who had presented symptoms only of a slightly advanced disease of the heart. She had oppression; the action of the heart was tumultuous and very quick, the pulse was intermitting, the face was livid. She had never suffered from dropy. Repeated bleedings and digitalis in powder had procured considerable relief. The evening before she was to leave the hospital, she suddenly uttered a dolorous cry, grasped her chest with her hands, and was dead. The mediastinum posticum was found on dissection filled with an immense quantity of blood, derived from the aorta; the walls of the left ventricle were hypertrophied."

That this mode of rupture occurs only rarely, appears also from statistical reports. In Schmidti's Jahrbiicher, 1861, p. 237, I. Niemeyer has collected a series of forty-nine cases of aneurism of internal arteries; twenty of these terminated in rupture, but rupture into the connective tissue of the mediastinum is not mentioned. In the volume of the year-books published this year, the author has drawn up a second series of not less than 100 fresh cases. Fifty-seven times fatal rupture ensued, and according to the table of the two of these took place into the mediastinum (Nos. 32 and 38). But if we examine these cases more closely, we find that death (taken from the Gazettes des Hopitaux, 1859, No. 96) was only incorrectly included. The second (Medical Times and Gazette, March, 1861, p. 251) is briefly as follows:—

"A powerfully-made man, aged 62, who had never been under medical treatment, had fallen suddenly in the street and died soon after. On dissection the descending aorta was found to be much dilated, and the transverse aorta was dilated into a large globular swelling, about the size of a large orange; the descending aorta was also atheromatous. The aneurism had burst into the mediastinum posticum through an opening as large as the tip of the finger. A sanguineous tumour had here formed, which had secondarily perforated the right pleura, in which was found more than two pounds of coagulated blood. The heart was displaced downwards and to the left side."

These few remarks are the result of research upon the subject in the writings of very many authors; but they of course lay no claim to any completeness. Thus much seems to be decided, that rupture into the connective tissue is an extremely rare termination to aneurism of the thoracic aorta. It is an interesting contrast to this, that such a result is very general in aneurism of the abdominal aorta. In a recently published work (Ueber das Aneurysma der Bauch-Aorta, Berlin, 1865, p. 48) Lebert shows, that the discharge of an aneurism into the retro-peritoneal connective tissue is very common, and that in sixty-nine cases with rupture it occurred not fewer than eleven times, but so rarely in mediastinal aneurism, and that such an aneurism may result from very slight and slowly fatal extravasation produced. In aneurism of external arteries the same process may occur, but as it seems, only rarely (Nélaton, Elémens de pathologie, t. i., p. 453). We then no longer feel any defined tumour, but a diffuse swelling of the limb and sometimes fluctuation, producing the greatest resemblance to an extensive and deep phlegmon, which with such a tumour has been confounded. Vailant and Broca (Des Aneurysmes, 1856, p. 67) speak of the same possibility, the first named (Traité de pathologie ext. 1, p. 647) adding as a favouring element, that the aneurism is only small.

Reserving to myself to revert to some points in what I have already quoted, I shall now report the case which has been the starting point of the present visitation. Dr. Fiald, and Broca (Des Aneurysmes, 1856, p. 67) speak of the same possibility, the first named (Traité de pathologie ext. 1, p. 647) adding as a favouring element, that the aneurism is only small.

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happy domestic circumstances, had been ill for more than six months, suffering constantly from oppression in the epigastrium, especially after meals, from pain between the scapulae and in the right side of the chest, symptoms which had been treated as hysterical. Latterly her state had become worse, vomiting having supervened, she therefore sought admission to hospital. Two hours before she came in, immediately after eating some porridge, she was seized with a feeling of weight in the stomach and nausea. To encourage vomiting she thrust her finger into her throat; retching came on and she felt a shock internally, as if something had burst. This sensation she referred to the lower end of the sternum, somewhat to the right of the bone. Visible were seen a sense of suffocation come on, and a physician who was called advised her immediate removal to hospital.

She was admitted shortly before three o'clock, after the symptoms had lasted about two hours. She had strength enough to walk with the aid of a couple of women from the visiting-room to ward No. 3, where she was located. When I had occasion to see her shortly after, she sat raised up in the bed and could not bear to lie down. She was thin and anemic, and the aorta appeared through her neck was bent slightly backward, the front of her throat was much swollen, especially at each side of the windpipe, which was itself pushed considerably forward, being convex from above downwards. To the touch the tumour was elastic and was without crepitation. The attendant in the visiting-room stated, without inquiry on my part, that she was able distinctly to notice a gradual increase of the tumour during the patient's short stay with her. The radial pulse was very small, particularly the right, and quick, the external jugular veins were swollen, the hands and feet were cool, and were slightly cyanotic. In the throat nothing morbid could be discovered. The examination of the thoracic organs exhibited nothing which was abnormal. The heart was not enlarged, its sounds were clear, and it was heard everywhere, both anteriorly and posteriorly, a clear sound on percussion; when the patient drew a deep breath the anterior parts were well filled, the posterior and inferior parts were less perfectly expanded. Behind the sternum and beneath the left clavicle inspiration was remarkably rough. One of the inferior dorsal vertebrae was tender on pressure. Swallowing was very feeble, as the attempt forthwith with produced violent dyspnoea.

So far the symptoms were constant; but otherwise they exhibited a very peculiar intermission, while for some minutes the patient sat quietly in the bed, only rocking a little forwards and backwards, and complaining of pain in the epigastrium, in the back and in the right side of the chest, but so that both her voice, although it had rather a strange sound, and her breathing, were almost perfectly free, she drew herself the next moment violently together, distorted her face spasmodically, grasped at whatever was within her reach, roared for want of air and with pain, finally, got retching with vomiting of colourless, frothy mucus, and when a short cessation of the vomiting occurred, called for help that she might not be suffocated. Her consciousness continued perfect until she was attacked with convulsions, with vomiting which she died. On examination soon after death in the horizontal position we thought we could feel considerable distention in the upper part of the abdomen; the posterior wall of the oesophagus was also felt strongly pushed forward.

Imperfect as the history of the foregoing case was, for the information above detailed was in part obtained after the death of the patient, it was sufficient to establish satisfactorily that the woman had long suffered from some morbid state, connected with pain, in the lower part of the thorax, and that the dangerous symptoms which had recently occurred were due to rupture of the affected part. That the lesion was situated neither in the lungs nor in the heart, we thought might be decidedly inferred from the examination which had been made, and from its completely negative result, and we were therefore compelled to assume that the affection had its seat either in the esophagus or in one of the larger bloodvessels. Rupture of the esophagus is an exceedingly rare case, which has, however, sometimes been witnessed after previous disease of the organ, especially during the exertion of vomiting. The earlier symptoms might easily have had the esophagus for their starting point, and if the tumour in the neck had exhibited any sign of containing air, this diagnosis would have had the greatest probability in its favour, as it is well known that no medium extends so rapidly in the connective tissue as air. But the absence of this one characteristic symptom destroyed the possibility of this assumption, and we were obliged to seek some other explanation. The idea of a hernia of the descending aorta would then most naturally occur to our mind. Although the preceding symptoms had not been very characteristic, they were not decidedly inconsistent with this diagnosis, bearing in mind the vague and obscure form, which this affection presents, on account of the deep situation of the vessel, before it has attained a considerable development. But I admit, that the intermission in the symptoms, and the retching and vomiting, were so violent that the increasing within a very short time, was a cause of no slight perplexity. It was, in fact, probable that the last-mentioned phenomenon might be due to extravasation of blood in the connective tissue, because, as we have just stated, we were obliged on account of the character of the swelling to exclude the assumption of air as the cause; but were we would have had much difficulty in explaining with a rupture, which evidently took place deep in the thorax? On this point dissection alone could inform us.

The dissection was performed by Lector Reisz, the day after the death of the patient. Cadaveric rigidity was present. There was no emaciation. The neck was rather swollen, especially towards the sides. The aorta was free from adhesions. The lung, which was small dark red, tolerably firm coagula were found by feeling in the anterior and posterior surfaces of the omentum. In the omentum itself slight effusions of blood were met with, and several vessels were seen very highly congested. The epicene was tolerably large, pale, firm. The liver was natural, the gall bladder contained a large amount of dark bile. The kidneys were pale. The left lung was not different from the right thoracic opening, and the right, the contrary the left lung was attacked by a couple of cord-like adhesions. The lung was highly congested; along its anterior margin, where the surface was of a strongly marked white colour, some dilatation of the air-cells was visible, in the lower lobe there was considerable serious infiltration (side infro). In the pericardium a moderate quantity of clear serum was found. In the pericardium was smooth. The heart contained a small quantity of fluid blood, the valves were sound, as was the muscular structure.

The thoracic aorta presented throughout arterio-sclerotic changes with thickening of its walls and numerous elevated white fibrous spots of firm consistence. The walls of the carotids were in their normal condition, except that the right was more constant. The aorta in the abdominal cavity, the iliacs, and the inferior vena cava were thickened, in others much attenuated; on the right half it was covered with a removable, thin layer of coagulum-like formation, and farrthest to the right, adjoining the connective tissue in the posterior mediastinum, close to the inferior margin of the right lung, which had been adherent to the aorta, was found a rupture of the oesophagus. This had produced extravasation of blood into the mediastinal connective tissue, and thence up the neck.

* A coin of about the value of a penny.—TRANSLATOR.
to its deeper layer of connective tissue. While the extra-
vasation of blood in the mediastinum itself formed only
a narrow tract, it was found to a considerable extent in
the connective tissue behind the gullet, where there
were coagula of several ounces weight.

The oesophagus was in its upper half perfectly natural
in all respects. All the way to the top of the tumour, it
was somewhat compressed by the thickness of the sur-
rounding extravasation of blood. In the stomach there
were found, in vertical continuation of the axis of the
oesophagus, a couple of ruptures of the mucous mem-
brane of about three inches in length, without surround-
ing ecchymosis. These ruptures must be assumed to have
proceeded from the fact, that the parts of its coat lying
beneath the mucous membrane in the fundus and on the
posterior surface of the stomach, were infiltrated with
a large mass of coagulated blood. This, which therefore
lay between the serous and the mucous membranes, was
so considerable that the posterior wall of the stomach
was rendered convex in its anterior aspect. A smaller
cosgulum was found between the layers of the lesser
omentum.

The extravasation of blood consequent extended from
the base of the skull down behind the stomach.

The abdominal aorta presented only in a slight degree
the arterio-sclerotic changes. The brain and its arteries
exhibited no abnormality. The vessels of the pia mater
and arachnoid were slightly congested. The walls of the
uterus were tolerably thick; the ovaries were shrivelled
nevertheless the right ovary contained a tolerably large
cyst.

The dissection explains the nature of what took place.
An aneurism of the lower part of the thoracic aorta sprang
from the anterior portion of the vessel, but in its devel-
opment followed the direction of the latter to the right side.
This accounts for the situation of the pain in opposition
to the general statement as to its occurrence in the left side
of the chest in accordance with the direction the artery
(Vaillax, Guia du medecin pr. t. iii., p. 370). The aneurism
had not attained any great size, and the organ with which,
from its situation, it might have been expected most readily
to come into collision, was able, by its great
mobility, to avoid the collision and its consequences.
The deposition of coagulum was only inconspicuous and im-
perfect, along with which the bursting of the tumour in an
eventual extravasation of blood. These extravasations that
in many points, while the effort at vomiting was sufficient
to determine the rupture. The rupture took place into the
lax and abundant connective tissue between the two layers
of pleura, and the blood was hence able, without meeting
any essential obstruction, to work its way onward through
the whole mediastinum, and in the neck to the retro-
pharyngeal connective tissue, and to both sides along the
carotids. The blood, too, sank downward; it probably
followed the oesophagus down to the posterior surface of
the stomach, possibly also it accompanied the aorta
through the diaphragm down to the celiac artery, and
afterwards the branch of this, the arteria coronaria ven-
triculi sinistra, whose course from the epigastrum along
the lesser curvature of the stomach, between the layers of
the peritoneum, will be remembered, while the latter of
the situation of the cosgulum behind the stomach and in
the omentum. Vidal's remark, already quoted, respecting
the small size of the aneurism being favourable to its dis-
fusion in the connective tissue, will here necessarily be
brought to mind. The cause of this probably lies in the
slight compression experienced by the meshes of the tissue,
which latter were consequently not in a condition to
any obstacle to the effusion of blood. Nor will the cor-
roboration of Zehetmayer's opinion as to the relation be-
tween the situation of the aneurism at the right side, and
the course above described, escape us.

The previous examples of rupture of aneurisms into the
mediastinal connective tissue quoted above, present only
very slight similarity to the foregoing case. The mass of
blood gushing out at once has been so considerable, and
death has occurred so instantaneously, that time has not
been left for the dispersion of the effusion of blood over a
great extent. But from aneurisms of the abdominal
aorta (Lebert, l. c., p. 47) we know, on the contrary, the
very great extent to which the effused blood may in many
cases spread.

If we next put the question, whether the post-mortem
examination has supplied us with a contribution towards
the explanation of the peculiar intermission in the symp-
toms, the answer must be undecided. We are not dis-
clinined to believe that the ordinary discharge of fresh
masses of blood through the rupture was the cause of the
constantly recurring exacerbations and finally of death;
nor would we quite exclude the possibility that the pres-
sure of the coagulum of blood on the wall of the aneurism
have been active in producing the attacks, which, as will be
remembered, constantly ended with retching and throwing
up mucus; but while we propose these modes of explan-
iation as possibilities we will add only, that remission is a
common character of a great number of diseases, and espe-
cially of many chronic afflictions of the chest, which are
attended with pain and dyspnoea, so that it is proper to
consider, not the actual rupture, but the flux transition and the
defined boundary between paroxysms and relaxation, which
give our case its peculiar character.

Proceedings of Societies.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—May 3.

Dr. WALKER (V.P.) in the Chair.

A paper was read by Mr. HAYNES WALTON on
DETACHMENT OF THE RETINA: ITS CAUSES AND
TREATMENT.

Detachment of the retina from the choroid might result
from an accident, such as a blow on the eyeball or about
the orbit. But for the most part it cannot be traced to
an injury. It was the physical effect of fluid effusions
of various natures, chiefly, however, aqueous, or of firm
deposits, or malignant disease. It was occasionally
encephailed only by the pouring out of serum, dropsey
under the retina, that he should consider. This was of common
occurrence, and one of the greatest mechanical changes
that occurred in the eye, and yet, withal, was one without
any external or objective symptoms. It was only by an
ophthalmoscopic examination that the true nature of the
case could be made out. These symptoms, as detailed by
him, are undulating folds of the retina, or bulging of the
retina in a tense form, the colour of the membrane varying
from a light bluish or greyish tint to a dead white,
which is characteristic of old detachment. The recogni-
tion of the retinal vessels removed doubt of the diagnosis;
that the detachment might be partial, destroying sight to
a limited degree, or general, totally annihilating vision;
that the tendency of the affection was always to get
worse, so that a worse class of cases could not occur.
There was no opportunity for the natural reparative
power. It was his conviction, however, that there was
scope for treatment, and opportunity for success, and that
this consisted in general and local measures; but the treat-
ment should be commenced early.

He proceeded to the idea that a mere operative
interference could be curative, dwelt on the pathology of
the affection, and showed that it was the result of morbid
action taking place within the eye of an inflammatory
nature, and mostly of an asthenic form. The retina and
the choroid being slightly connected, there was but
little or no resistance to extravasation, which quickly,

* On the other hand we are not without examples of col-
lections of pus in the mediastinum, proceeding from rupture
of empyemias into this layer of connective tissue, forming
depots in the neck, as occurred in our case. (Confl. l. Sala-
monsen's paper in the Hospitals-tidende for 1858.)
all those with whom he was accustomed to consult, as Mr. Bowman, Mr. Critchett, and Mr. Dixon, gave mercury in iritis.

Mr. Berkeley Hill asked whether the cases referred to by Mr. Walter were simple separation of the choroid, or had he seen them in cases of syphilis? He was glad to hear Mr. Walton say that mercury was useful in iritis, as it always was with syphilis.

Mr. Walton said he could not answer the question.

Dr. Stewart pointed out that this was a question especially interesting in its medico-legal aspects.

Dr. Cock said that the question of the administration of mercury in inflammations depended upon opinion and diagnosis a great deal. As a general rule, he thought it not useful in inflammation of the pericardium of the lungs; but there were few physicians, he thought, who would not give it in pleurisy. Why did we give remedies at all? Because we wished for results.

A paper was read by Mr. Berkeley Hill on a case of chronic emphyema, with fistulous openings, treated by repeated cuppings, drainage, and a regular evacuation of the pus.

A sailor, aged 29, of good natural constitution, was admitted into University College Hospital in August, 1864, with left pleurisy, with effusion, and great dyspnea. He was tapped, and some pints of pus were discharged, and the hole at first closed. This relieved him a great deal; the chest collapsed, but in a few weeks the pus again accumulated; the pus oozed from the puncture; he was tapped at intervals varying from four weeks to three months, and on the last occasion an india-rubber drainage-tube was passed through the chest-walls and maintained a constant evacuation. He was, however, quite well for a month to the sea-side, and returned so far convalescent as to be discharged. He worked as bargeman for two months, but the dyspnea returned, and he re-entered the hospital again July 28, 1866. A drainage-tube was then inserted, but the fluid could only be partly cleared out by this method. Attempts were made to cleanse out the cavity, which now contained very offensive pus, and in September the tube was withdrawn, as it caused great irritation. Dr. Jenner requested Mr. Hill to endeavour to devise some method by which the pleural cavity could be evacuated as rapidly as the matter was formed. At this time a stream of foul-stinking pus trickled from three sinuses in the fifth and sixth interspaces, gushing out when the patient coughed. He expectorated several ounces of pus daily. It was suggested that he should have his chest punctured and press the chest-wall by an external apparatus, and Mr. Coxeter fitted up an apparatus with a spring, which pushed forwards the inner ribs; but the patient could not bear this.

On the 30th of December a gum-elastic catheter was passed, and a few ounces of pus drawn off, and next day a straight pewter catheter was inserted for three and a half inches, through which thirty-four ounces of pus and mucus escaped. This catheter was left in four hours, and relieved him greatly. For the next three days 31 ounces, 21 ounces, and 21 ounces were withdrawn; on the 6th, 16 ounces were withdrawn, quite inodorous. The appetite was excellent, and the temperature fell from 100° to the normal heat. Until the 11th the tube, passed daily, drew off 12 to 16 ounces of pus. He was then able to rise. His chest measuring 16 inches, his breath 18 inches, and he could breathe 12 feet of water. The right side, 18 inches; the left side, 18 inches; and he could sit up comfortably. On the 18th on the sound side, having been 19 inches before vacating the pus. The concussive note on the diseased side was only partially resonant in the infra-clavicular regions, amphoric at the nipple. Finding it impossible to prevent air entering while the instrument was drawing off the fluid, a valve was constructed, which when submerged in water completely prevented the return either of air or pus into the thorax. The amphoric resonance was then removed.

January 15th: The daily evacuation was 6-7 ounces. 17th: He had gained seven pounds in weight; chest, right side, 18 inches; left, 16, on January 22nd.
February 4th: After evacuating some pus the left side measured 17 inches. The heart's apex was now 1½ inches left of the sternum, and respiration was heard distinctly over the whole of the left lung.

18th: The patient declared himself to be as well as he ever was in his life, and asked to be discharged. He went to Enfield for three weeks, and returned stout and well, still drawing off an ounce or so of pus every morning. Discharged with instructions to draw off the fluid daily.

April 29th: He called at the hospital to say that he was in excellent health, still drawing off 5½ daily. In purulent collection in the pleura, then, the man's condition of cure existed, Dr. Hill said, in the complete and regular evacuation of the pus contained.

Several authors also had shown that little permanent benefit could be expected, unless the opening were made permanent. The case of Dr. Wendelstadt was referred to, who, after an attack of empyema, for thirteen years withdrew daily by means of a catheter a small quantity of pus, and remained in excellent health. Jodine injections had been advised in like cases; but in this case the plan of letting well alone had been adopted. It is impossible to prevent air getting into the chest; but if in small quantities, it only does harm if the fluid be allowed to collect. The readiness with which expansion began in the lung showed that permanent collapse and consolidation took place very slowly, as the man was nearly two years with more or less fluid in his chest and the left lung compressed against his spine, yet it soon began to expand and had regained some of its natural volume when the man left hospital. He concluded, then, that when paracentesis was performed in empyema, means should be taken to drain the cavity continuously, and then the fluid should be drawn off as it was formed. Caustic injections might be employed.

Mr. Haynes Walton said that in several cases where he had performed paracentesis thoracis for Dr. Hamilton Rowe, he had made use of an apparatus resembling a stomach-pump inverted. This completely prevented the entrance of air into the pleural cavity. He had made use of the same apparatus in evacuating a hsemorrhage, without, however, succeeding so well, from some cause he could not account for.

Dr. Drysdale said it was clear, from the happy termination of Dr. Hill's case, that if empyema were tapped, the fluid should be daily evacuated. Much could be said for and against the practice of tapping the chest. In the first place, the great majority of cases of empyema proved fatal when they were tapped; but, then, if not tapped, the patient's life was often not worth having, and only a long struggle. M. Troussseau's work on "Clinical Medicine" had produced quite a revival of the operation of thoracentesis, both in empyema and in pleurisy with purulent effusion; indeed, some persons seemed always to perform tapping in pleurisy with effusion. He believed that in some cases of large effusion, especially if double, life might be saved or prolonged by the operation. Not long ago he had counselled the operation in the case of a gentleman with large pleuritic effusion into the right pleural cavity threatening imminent death. The suggestion was not adopted, the patient recovered; but the lung was so much affected that he gradually declined in health, and died of phthisis after considerable suffering. Most cases, however, of pleurisy with effusion did well, if let alone, and it was only the exceptional cases that led to such bad results. As a general rule, then, he thought thoracentesis should not be employed in empyema, and only in pleurisy with effusion when large lags and the threatening dissolution, or when the strength was much reduced by the loss of the lung's action. As to keeping out the air, this was indeed a difficult matter, as far as he had seen.

Dr. Cock said that effusion might take place so rapidly as to threaten death by suffocation, in which case thoracentesis was indicated. Effusions, however, in the last stages of phthisis should not, however, be meddled with in his opinion. In cases of chronic effusion, too, in the chest, it would be well to avoid operation. The chief indication for operation he conceived to lie in the presence of effusion in both lungs and the danger of rapid dissolution.

Dr. Morton said that an American physician had practiced the operation of paracentesis thoracis to a great extent. Dr. Miller, however, had published some cases which seemed to be unfavorable to the practice. Beyond a certain point there was difficulty in making the pus flow. He thought the operation ought not to be performed unless we feared imminent death unless the fluid were evacuated. Mr. Berkeley Hill was glad to hear that Mr. Walton had succeeded so well with the apparatus he had used for preventing the entering of air into the chest. As to the operation itself, he had adopted the simple one, and exempt from any danger in itself. The entrance of the air had always been the occurrence most dreaded. Patients with large effusion died of syncope in most cases, not from suffocation, he believed.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

EVENING SCIENTIFIC MEETING, MAY 28.

ON LABORERS' DWELLINGS:

SUCCESSES AND FAILURES OF EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THEM BY MEANS OF INSPECTION, LOANS, AND PUBLIC COMPANIES; AND THE EXPEDIENCY OF EXTENDING TO IRELAND THE COMPULSORY PRINCIPLE IN THEIR ERECTIOIN AND MAINTENANCE.

By E. D. Mapother, M.D.,

Professor of Hygiene, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Since I placed this paper on the Society's list many unexpected demands have been made on my time, and in this way I account for many imperfections which I fear you will perceive in its arrangements and fulness. The subject of the dwellings of the labouring classes presents itself in so many aspects, and there are so many professional gentlemen and landed proprietors present whom I am anxious to engage in the discussion, it will be best brought before you by my making my own observations as brief as possible.

The dwellings of the poor in cities, towns, and rural districts in Ireland, are ill-constructed, dilapidated, over-crowded, and unsanitary; and the description of one or two in each of these situations—Gill's Quay is a blind court opening by a narrow archway, under one of the houses in Cole Alley, Marsh-street, in this city. In it there are nine three-storey houses, built on three of the sides of a square of about fifty feet; the roofs are broken, the walls present a most unsafe and tumble-down aspect, the windows are boarded up for more than half their space. Every room is to the utmost overcrowded with beings whose dirty, ill-clad, and spiritless aspect it is saddening to behold. There is but one yard for all, and in this, till last year, there was a hovel about ten feet high and eight square, in which three adults were huddled. Here, however, time has wrought improvement, for now it remains but a heap of rubbish. If I had time, or if it were possible, I should depict the moral features of the denizens, they would appear of even a more degraded character than the buildings, and of no place could the words of Kingsley be more truly descriptive:—

"I turned into an alley 'neath the wall,

And stepped from earth to hell. The light of heaven,

There never was—naught but a hole and dust.

The tiles did drop from the saves; the unhinged doors

Topped in the gable, which creaked and creaked;

The eaves of a life: the gaunt-hamched swine

Growled at their dripping_pixelated o'er the scrape.

Shall not he cursed? wan children waited; sharp coughs

Rung thro' the crazy chambers; hungry eyes

Glared dumb reproaches."

In a neighbouring house in Cole Alley some years ago, twenty people were found lying in one room, of whom five

...
were ill with fever, and Mr. N. Robinson has ascertained that in the 171 rooms of this alley there exists an average of over five persons. In Bow-lane, West, I have described in a recent report to the corporation as follows:—“Hall and stairs covered with three inches of crusted filth; first floor so rickety as to be unsafe; second without a bannister; floor of second landing broken into two holes about a square foot each; dangerous to life and limb; ceilings of both top floors broken and let in rain; no lower sash in window of back room, so that it had to be covered with a petticoat nailed over it; such state would produce colds and rheumatism; filthy privy, and back yard without a sewer.—Prolix causes of diarrhoea.

Poverty of the owners is not the cause of the dilapidation of these abodes, for the persons who set them, like many of their class, have raised themselves to comparative affluence by profits thus gained from the poor.

There is much of this kind of property owned by respectable persons who never enter it, but leave it to be managed by the “deputy” or agent who is not usually of an improving spirit. In proportion to space such tenement houses are highly rented, far more so than the gentleman’s house.

In Cork things are no better, as we learn from recent reports of the Sanitary Committee. The overcrowding of these tenements in both cases cannot enjoy containing several families, ranging in the aggregate, in some instances, from thirty to sixty human beings, male and female, in each house, for which large rents are exacted by the landlords, who will not spend one penny in the cleansing or improvement of their houses, unless coerced by force of the law to do so. Your committee have learned that a practice amongst poor families occupying rooms in these houses to underlet a portion of their rooms to nightly lodgers—an evil which it appears to your committee might be met by the enforcement of the Lodging House Act." Such were the worst parts of London, undrained, dilapidated, and thinned by pestilence every few years before the fire of 1666, which therefore cannot be regarded from every this kind of property as a common evil.

The labourers’ cottages in such small towns as Chapelizod, Navan, Carrack-on-Suir, or Ennis, are usually built in lanes, and are often placed back to back, excluding all chance of thorough airing, or the provision of sanitary accommodation; they consist of a single room or a living room and a sleeping place of about twelve feet square and eight feet high, which offers for the breathing of the five infants and two children; the family is invariably accommodated with a night’s lodging, about 192 feet of space, 1000 being the average in public institutions. This would not be so hurtful if there were any means of renewing the air within it, but from the absence of a chimney in the sleeping room, which is usual, the small size and immovable state of the windows, no ventilation occurs. In such an overcrowded state there can be no decent separation of the sexes. When a death from contagious disease occurs in such an abode, the retention of the body within it is fraught with fearful evils, and since the abolition of the Vestry Act there were no funds for interment, and if the relatives were unable to provide them they had to beg the amount from the neighbours. Such evictions, however, obtained an Act this session which empowers poor-law guardians to bear the expenses of interment.

Neither in such a room can ablution of the whole body be accomplished, and I have frequently found persons (especially females) suffering from skin diseases and other maladies, who for many years had never washed any part of their bodies, and were frequently infected.

Evictions and the demolition of cabins in the rural districts have driven agricultural labourers into the small towns, and as new abodes in the place of those removed would be subject to taxation, they have not been erected. Besides the fearful overcrowding thus induced, the labourers have to expend their strength in walking long distances to their work. The remedy is that which followed in England last session, upon a masterly demonstration of its necessity by Dr. Hunter, of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, for which a Bill has been introduced by the Members for Danganvar and Limerick.

The mud hovel of the Southern and Western peasant is too well known by the sketches of English tourists to need any description here. Planted anywhere, regardless of situation or soil, the low walls, the black, half rotten roof, over the wattle walls, “the hole filled with an invaluable and partly glazed sash cannot be so regarded,” the clay floor, which becomes soaked with the pigs’ food or more dangerous filth, and the adjacent manure heap, are all highly promotive of disease. From the want of a back door, thorough airing can never be effected.

The admission of domestic animals, the pig especially, has done much to propagate measles and other parasitical diseases, which are afterwards injurious to man when their flesh is used.

Mr. Godwin of the Builder, has often quoted the description of the way in which the inmates are disposed, as observed by a medical friend of mine:—“Generally the pigs dwell beneath the beds, the human tenants in them, the poor, the poor, over the poor, people. The pig is the prospect of bacon and chickens, which, however, they never taste.”

If there be an inner room it is close and stifling, and so ill-lit that when the doctor pays his visit in the daytime a candle is required to permit him to see his patient.

There are in Ireland, according to the last census, 89,374 mud or sod roofs of one room only, and 48,708 mud houses with more than one room, giving an increase in Connaught of 5168 of the latter class since 1841. The average number of persons occupying each of these dwellings is in towns 4-53 and in the rural districts 5-24.

Now, the remedy for this deplorable state does not lie in the labourer’s hands, however great his willingness to pay for better accommodation, but with the landlord when he recognizes the duties which appertain to his property. Many diseases are produced, promoted, or rendered more fatal among the poor, and if contagious, spread to the rich by such conditions as I have sketched.

(2.) Fever.—The man who is depressed by the want of fresh air is more liable to catch contagious disease, and in an overcrowded ill- aired room it must spread to others when one is struck down. During the first quarter of this century the practice when fever seized a cottager was to build off the part of the room in which he lay, and to introduce through the window any food or medicine he required. A more disastrous consequence of the ignorance among the people of the laws of health perhaps never occurred. One and a half millions of cases were reported in the epidemic of 1815. The fever rate of Irish towns is constantly and fearfully higher than that of English towns, owing to defective house accommodation and the reception of vagrants who spread the contagion.

(6.) Diarrhoea must always prevail, and typhoid fever and cholera when introduced must spread, if there be no efficient means for the removal of refuse, and if it be allowed to soak around the dwellings and poison the wells and the atmosphere. Gastric fever is a usual pest of the cottager’s children and is produced in the same way.

(22.) Convulsions carry off so many infants in Irish towns as to greatly raise their mortality, and this disease is the effect of impure air acting on the susceptible nervous system of infancy.

Convulsions and other forms of serofa are, without doubt, produced by want of pure fresh air, and are becoming lamentably fatal in many of our northern towns.

(23.) Accidental deaths occur likewise by overcrowding; thus during the last ten years, in Liverpool, 828 deaths of infants have been caused by overlying.

The other physical and the moral evils which result from
the wretched condition of the habitations of our poor, I shall not now touch on, but they are subjects predominantly important for the philanthropist and the statesman. The evils which neglected dwellings impress on our countrymen are carried with them when they emigrate to British and American cities, in which the term "Irish" applied to a neighbourhood is the synonymy for "wretched and filthy," and nullifying to our national pride, as the expression is, no candid man can deny that there is some truth in it. It becomes the duty of every man to lead his aid in removing the causes which lead to such universally recognized degradation.

The means which legislation has heretofore provided for the improvement of the dwellings of the humbler classes have been inspection and the advancement of Government loans. Inspection in towns in Ireland is only allowed in nightly lodging-houses duly registered, and only when the population exceeds 3,000, and the town has been placed under Commissioners by the adoption of the Improvement Act of 1851. In England exaction is only granted for those below 500, and in Scotland below 700. Overcrowding is the great requisite, the inspection for, in that population, and in Parsonstown, Arklow, Kilkishen, Portlaw, Roscrea, Macroom, and Boyle, which, although above it, because they have not adopted any Improvement Act. As an example of a town which is overcrowded by the reception of vagrants at night, I may mention one very near us,—namely, Swords. As few of the towns which have adopted the Act of 1854 employ any inspector, it follows the inspection is not as at all well regulated in Ireland, except in a few of the larger cities.

Power to inspect the tenemented dwellings of the poor in the same way as common lodging-houses has been advocated by the ablest writers, and first and most forcibly by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, but Dublin is the only city in these kingdoms to which it has been granted.

Such powers were conferred last year under the Dublin Improvement Act, and are now anxiously sought for by London and other English cities, through their health officers and representatives. Under the Improvement Act of 1847, bye-laws were already in force regarding the following matters over nightly lodging-houses:—Registra-
tion; inspection; number of lodgers; separation of male and female lodgers; airing and cleansing; notice of infectious disease and disinfection; water supply and cleanliness; exclusion of swine and other animals; and the keeping of a copy of the regulations in each room.

Ninety-five such houses were registered and regularly inspected, and one single fact will prove with what advantage; an average of one case of fever yearly occurred in the whole of them, whereas nearly every tenement house produced a case.

Such considerations induced the Corporation to seek power over tenements set weekly at rents under 3s., and the Lord Lieutenant sanctioned bye-laws respecting the condition of roof, walls, windows, house-drain, and other sanitary requisites, and imposing penalties on the owner for neglect in these respects, and on the occupier for any offence in injuring or abusing such accommodations. The owners of some of these houses, which number about 9000 of the entire houses in the city, at once organized themselves into a body with the grandiloquent and scarcely intelligible title of "The Antipolitical Ratepayers Protective Association," whose object was to protect themselves from the outcry necessary to render the houses fit for human habitation. By representations that the dwellings of the poor were in excellent order, that the Corpora-
tion were about to apply the bye-laws for the regulation of furnished nightly lodging-houses to tenement dwellings, by memorializing that body, and threatening many of its members with opposition at the next election, and by appeals to the police magistrates, they have as yet to a certain degree impeded us, notwithstanding the deplora-
square and Bow-lane. On Wednesday last, however (the question having been argued by eminent counsel), the magistrates decided in favour of the Sanitary Committee, and fined the Secretary of the Tenement Owners Society for not having registered a house kept by him. So determined are their efforts to oppose us in carrying out the sanitary bye-laws that they have lodged an appeal to the Queen's Bench. They complain that the term "common lodging-house" is not sufficiently defined to apply to houses set in tenements. The difficulties of keeping a registry of 9000 houses with changing owners are so great, that I trust some future act may declare registration unnecessary for "tenement houses," as distinguished from "common lodging houses," in which such a system is required.

The bye-laws came into action on the 15th day of Sep-
tember, and the sanitary surgeons forthwith proceeded to enforce them. Those neighbours which from experience were known to be most filthy and unhealthy were first visited, a copy of the bye-laws was posted in each house, and a familiar explanation of their provisions was given to each occupier of a tenement in it. In many in-
stances the inspectors were not able to reach the houses, and the sanitary surgeons suggested were carried out; in others they were not to be found, and the owners were accordingly summoned. The police magistrates, however, adjudged that registration of each of these houses as a public lodging-house was necessary before conviction for any sanitary deficiency could be obtained. The registration of these houses, which number about 9000, has caused considerable delay; and occupied the time of the staff for the first four months of the year. It is to be remarked that the visits of the officers were always most gratefully received by the poor tenants, and the allegation of the house-owners as to their being intrusions on their privacy and liberty were quite unfounded. During the eight months the act has been in operation 8974 houses have been visited, 92,707 sanitary defects discovered, and the larger proportion of them corrected.

It is most gratifying to know that in the amended sanitary legislation which the Government have promised this session the power of regulating tenement houses will be extended to all other Irish towns as well as the power to prevent overcrowding as at present possessed by Eng-

lish acts. The act for the inspection and regulation of lodging-houses in England, obtained by Lord Shaftesbury, was followed in 1851 by the act for the improvement and estab-
lishment of lodging-houses for the labouring classes, which provided that in towns of 10,000 inhabitants the local authority might borrow money from the Loan Commis-
sioners for the purpose of building wholesome dwellings for the labouring classes. The desire to improve the condi-
tion of the operative classes in English towns is so general that I was surprised and disappointed to find that the act has been only taken advantage of in one instance during the fifteen years it has existed. In that instance (Huddersfield) the success has been remarkable. In 1864 it provided for 40,928 nightly inmates at a profit of £90 14s. 1d., and in thirty years the establishment will be the property of the Town Council, principal and interest paid at 5 per cent. The labourers, under the title "Labouring Classes Dwellings Act" (just passed through the efforts of Mr. Childers) extends the granting of loans for this purpose to public companies and to individuals, who can offer fit security at 4 per cent., and repayable for forty years. A similar bill for Ireland, introduced by Mr. Childers and the Attorney-General, has obtained a third reading, and it possesses a valuable additional clause, that buildings, ruinous or dilapidated because of defect of title, may be sold in the Landed Estates Court.

Such acts are perfect as permissive enactments, but for reasons I will just now mention I fear that, as in the case of the Act of 1851, the supineness of municipal bodies and landed proprietors will to a great extent render them nugatory.

In 1855 Sir W. Somerville and Mr. G. A. Hamilton ob-
tained an act which much facilitated the improvement of labourers' dwellings by granting the power to the landlord to recover possession under the Summary Jurisdiction Act of any tenement or cottage of a labourer, which, having been previously provided with every sanitary appliance, had fallen into dilapidation. The same member, after some unsuccessful efforts, procured the enactment of the statute sanctioning the granting of loans on most favourable terms to landed proprietors for the erection of agricultural labourers' dwellings, and the Commissioners of Public Works, to whom the management of the statute was entrusted, published regulations and specifications for the houses, and the numbers offered for building were in the same proportion to which, however, the proprietors were not bound to adhere. No loan was to be granted for repair of old houses, the sum was to range between £200 and £1000 for any one person, and no larger sum than £60 was granted for each cottage, one-fourth of such sum being added by the landlord, who was also obliged to provide for each dwelling a properly-drained privy, ashpit with pulldown walls, and yard. Most glowing anticipations were entertained as to its effects in improving the wretched habitations of our peasantry, but I regret to say that they have been realized to a very inconsiderable extent. More than half the time of the act has run (for it is to cease in 1870), yet, according to the last report of the Commissioners (1865) but nine loans, amounting to £4,900, have been sanctioned in connection with dwellings completed. If £60, the usual loan, be divided into this, it may be supposed that about 80 cottages have been erected. Considering that there were in 1861 at least 290,000 cottages requiring to be rebuilt, and that the overcrowded state of labourers' dwellings is so notorious, it is much to be deplored that landed proprietors have not taken advantage of this admirable enactment in a degree at all adequate to the wants of their tenants. For instance, in the report it appears that eighteen loans, amounting to £6,290 were sanctioned, but not proceeded with, and that sixteen, amounting to £8,800, had been about half completed.

A stroll over the Hill of Howth will practically convince any one of the advantages of the act; in few parts of Connaught could more wretched hovels be discovered than existed here some years ago. Now, their places are taken by several neat and wholesome dwellings for the labourers, which are set at highly remunerative rents. The cottages are kept in excellent order, and the same gratifying report may be made of many others of those erected under the act.

Many counties, for example, Galway, Mayo, Leitrim, and Roscommon, or nine-tenths of the western province, may be said to be sinewy dwellings, having had a loan granted, no application, I presume, having been made by the owners of the soil. In the working of the Act there is a serious difficulty, which, I trust, may be removed by future legislation. I can best explain it by an example. A landed proprietor in the south having a large tract of unimproved land, let it to good tenants in small holdings, and granted long leases to the tenants. All the tenants had been for years tenants aided in the safest way. Instead of being rewarded, however, by the benefits of this act, he is ineligible from receiving loans under it by the fact of having given leases, and further, the tenants are incapacitated by the smallness of their holdings from seeking the responsibility of a loan of £200, the least to be advanced under the Commissioners' regulations, and which has been largely taken advantage of by land owners there. Until Mr. Childer's Act of this Session landed proprietors in England had not similar privileges.

Throughout this country there are a few large landed proprietors who have interested themselves in the improvement of their labourers' dwellings before this Act had been passed for Ireland, and the pretty and healthful cottages at Loughcrew, Clounarmont-Park, Enniskerry, and Santy, occur to me in illustration. The Royal Agricultural Society has aided the good work by offering several gold and silver medals for the erection of the greatest number of newly-built labourers' cottages, or of improved cottages, in each province, or county, or district of its local branches. There is also the Leinster challenge cup for the person who, during the year, shall have erected the greatest number of improved labourers' cottages in any part of Ireland. Stimulated by these rewards some hundreds of cottages have been built and put in competition, as appears from the yearly reports of the Society.

With regard to the plans on which these dwellings should be constructed, I will not, of course, attempt to enter into details, but I exhibit these models from the Museum of Our Society representing some which have been erected, and these elevations and plans for a pair of labourers cottages have been drawn by my brother, Mr. Dillon Mapother, C.E., of Louisville, U.S. They are adaptable for a small or large family by extension of the partitions, and as all ornament is omitted, the expense would range between £200 and £75 each, every sanitary requisite being provided.

These other plans are being carried out on the premises of Messrs. Walpole and Webb, and at Bray under the direction of Mr. C. Geoghegan, architect, and are intended to accommodate four families in each building.

There are also on the table several valuable plans which have been kindly lent to me by Mr. Barry, Commissioner of Fisheries, who has laboured longer and more energetically on the subject than any one with whom I am acquainted. He has prepared plans for that cottages are made for a very small sum in France, by building in wooden shapes the scrappings from the streets, but I fear that, like the mud cabins, they would not allow permeation of air. In London and other great cities the greatest advantages with respect to health, prosperity, and morality, have followed the erection of improved lodging-houses and family dwellings for the working classes. They have been in fact innovations highly productive of good results, and on the outlay. In other cases where the noble benevolence of Mr. Peabody and others justified a greater expenditure than could be recouped in rents, the return has been as low as 3 per cent. Perhaps the Cromwell, Tower, Cobden, and Stanley buildings of the Industrial Tenement Company, which accommodate 200 families on the open staircase principle, may be taken as a medium. The profit from these has ranged from 6½ to 9 per cent.

Much has been done in London towards providing fit dwellings for the humble classes; but so great is the aggregation of people reared in the country, and so vast the demolition by railway and other works, that overcrowding is most excessive and typhus is yearly increasing. Mr. Thomas Huxley, the well-known jurist in moving this week on Committee on Railway Charges Bill the rotation should be given to tenement holders where more than fourteen houses in a parish have been removed, and that the company should provide wholesome dwellings in place of those removed, and should have compulsory power of taking sites for the purpose. He is favourable to the system of providing dwellings out of the city, the railways to provide cheap transport. This principle has been largely adopted in France, and, as far as it has been tried in London, it has succeeded. In Irish cities the condensation of population is not so great as to need this. In that most comprehensive and delightfully written book, "The Homes of the Working Classes," by Mr. Hall, there are most interesting descriptions of Saltairé, Akroydon, the familistery communities, and a new village called Ouvriers de Mulhouse, where most admirable villages have been constructed for manufacturers workmen.

In Edinburgh, 16 buildings accommodating 847 families have been erected, and they have all been pecuniarily successful.

In this city something in this direction is at last about to be done; the Industrial Tenements Company (limited) has just been established with a most influential directorate, who have entered into the movement in a spirit of commercial enterprise, which alone can make the project remunerative, and on a scale adequate to the wants of our
labouring population. From their prospectus I make the following extracts:—

"This Company has been formed for the purpose of remedying an evil that exists in the city of Dublin, and of providing for the poor and labouring classes tenements in every respect superior to their present unhealthy and miserable dwellings.

"The Company propose to acquire, by purchase or lease in the city of Dublin, old but substantial houses situated, owing to the decline of the locality in which they stand, can now be purchased or obtained on lease for long terms of years on advantageous terms, and by an economic outlay fit up these houses in tenements, providing each set with all sanitary convenience. The labouring man has at lessened rates the elements of health, cleanliness, and comfort.

"The Company also contemplate erecting improved dwellings on the principle adopted with such signal success in London, Edinburgh, and all the leading cities of Europe.

"There are at present 9000 houses let in tenements throughout the city of Dublin, in very few of which (if any) is the sanitary condition of the occupant cared for, and in nearly all of which the common decencies of life are lost sight of, whilst in most cases the rents paid for these tenements are exorbitant for the accommodation afforded.

"From the working of the improved dwelling companies in London, it has been found that the artisan and labouring classes are most punctual in the payment of their rents, and that every vacant tenement is eagerly sought after.

"The Company have ascertained that there are most suitable lots of houses in the city of Dublin that can be obtained on advantageous terms.

"The preliminary expenses are connected to the actual outlay incidental to the formation of the Company, no proportion money or any payment of a like nature being sanctioned by the articles of Association.

"The promoters have been induced to divide the capital into small sums, in the hope of inviting the classes to invest his savings in the undertaking, and thus give him an additional incentive to promote the prosperity of the Company."}

The financial success of improved dwellings erected in this city by Mr. Thomas Vance, Dr. Every Kennedy, and Mr. Lindsay, has been remarkable, and there are always many eager applicants for tenements when vacant, which facts augur well for the success of the company.

The most important measure in regard to the subject ever introduced is that of which Mr. Torrens, Mr. Locke, and Kinnaird brought in on the 20th of February. It is entitled, "a Bill to Provide better Dwellings for Artisans and Labourers," and applies to any borough or district in England to which the Public Health Act has been granted, or any place in the metropolis governed by a vestry. It provides that upon application of twenty rate-payers a clause which Mr. Torrens has undertaken to insert. I think some clause empowering the authorities in very condensed populations to convert the sites of the condemned houses into open spaces is very desirable, the displaced inmates to be provided for in suburban districts connected with a railway at pony fares.

The compulsory principle on the occurrence of a fearful death-rate is the peculiar and valuable feature of this Bill, and without it no considerable amount of improvement will be achieved in the dwellings of the industrial classes. This is conclusively shown by the facts I have before mentioned—namely, that the Loan Act in England has in fifteen years procured the building of one house, and the Irish Loan Act has in six years been instrumental in the building of some eighty cottages. As the former failure and the want of sanitary improvements in Irish towns is attributable to the small mistakes commonly of local authorities, I rejoice that in the present "Improving Clauses Dwellings Ireland Act," it is provided that loans and grants are to be given to public companies and estated individuals. So ill understood and so uncared for is the condition of the humbler classes in towns, that when that mild and permissive measure was passing through committee it was characterized as "a monstrous Bill" by an Irish county member. Mr. Torrens' bill has been referred to an admirably chosen Select Committee who have not as yet reported. Meanwhile thirty-seven bodies have petitioned in favour of it, and two against. The Dublin Corporation and the Irish Medical Association, have petitioned for its extension to Ireland.

A joint Committee of the Society of Arts and the Social Science Association has presented a bill entitled, "The Improvement of Dwellings for Labourers and Artisans, 1866," which Mr. Charles Buxton is to introduce. It gives compulsory powers to Corporations to take land and build dwellings, the Home Secretary sanctioning the steps and the advance of loans for the purpose. It contains the usual selfish clause, "This Act is not to be construed to prevent or discourage private building," but seems to me but to complicate attempts at legislation, for Mr. Torrens' Bill better provides for the same objects.

The metropolis, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large English towns possess local Acts for the complete regulation of their buildings, and the smaller towns are similarly provided for under the bye-laws of the Local Government Act, 1858. Under these powers no house can be built unless its thickness proportional to height, unless sufficient space be allowed for a yard, unless the lower storey be efficiently drained, unless the roofs and chimneys be properly and safely constructed, and unless every habitable room be of a certain height. These provisions are placed under the supervision of the District Surveyor. Such a Bill for Dublin, on a very comprehensive scale, was prepared in 1863 with the aid of Mr. Buxton's Birmingham model, but never produced. It required that, a single example out of hundreds of ill-constructed, unimprovable buildings will show.

In Stephen's-place, which leads from Upper to Lower Mount-street, the houses, are built back to back, without any thorough airing, yard, or privy. Filth must be therefore cast on the roadway. The clergymen and inhabitants of these boarding and lodging houses are always complained, but the remedy is not easy. The placing of a water-closet, which the poor would soon be used to, is not safe in an unaided house, and as the houses are owned by different persons, the Corporation can scarcely require that one shall be converted into a privy for the use of the occupiers of all the others, as we have done where one person owns a number of small cottages. In other houses without yards or accommodation, filth has been accumulated to a vast extent in the cellars or back kitchen.

The Local Government Act is most useful with regard to new buildings, but does not interfere with those already erected, no matter how unwholesome, so that this addition would be desirable if the Act is extended to Ireland.

In Glasgow many of the courts and houses are very ill constructed, and so overcrowded are they as to allow the average of three square yards to each person. A bill, however, for improvement, with compulsory power, has passed unopposed through Committee, by which the rate-
payers consent to tax themselves at 6d. in the £ for five years, and 3d. for the ensuing ten years. It is provided that the improvements shall not go on so fast as to render houseless the present occupants, but that reconstruction shall go on pari passu with demolition. In Liverpool, under the Sanitary Amendment Act, 226 houses in 189 one cell has been either razed or left standing. As many other great sanitary improvements have been achieved, the only circumstances which seem to account for the still excessive death-rate of that city is the extreme condensation of its population. There should be also some efficient controlling authority for the laying out of towns and streets. While the rectangular form, with due regard to meteorological conditions, is immensely healthful, the complication of the American cities, is most healthful, our towns, as will be seen from these index maps, consist of angular streets of such devious courses as to appear rather the result of chance than design, and blind courts, which are most insalubrious. As yet scarcely any town in Ireland can boast of a wide street planted with trees.

In France the dwellings of the operative classes, as well as all other sanitary matters, are directed by a special branch of the state, named "Commission de Salubrité Publique," and a most effective machinery is organized to see that all houses are built on proper plans, and are preserved in good order.

Some very conclusive arguments have been put forward that Public Health Committees of the Privy Councils of these kingdoms, is very doubtful with the control of town authorities, as the Poor-law Boards are with that of the local guardians. As precautions are often neglected during freedom from epidemics, inspection is then needed to a greater degree than even they are among us. But in many places it is only when the selfish fear of contagion creates a panic, or when the pestilence has already invaded, that active measures are taken, and in the latter case they are often too late.

I will sum up in a very few words what I hope for as necessary to improve the dwellings of the poor, and thereby raise immensely the standard of public health:

1st. The constitution of a central controlling authority for local government and sanitary improvement.

2nd. The enactment of a comprehensive building code, the building of streets, and their expansion as often as possible.

3rd. That our sanitary laws should be compulsory in cases of flagrant neglect; the permission to act is now very generally construed as permission not to act.

4th. A generally diffused desire on the part of employers and land owners to provide for the healthful wants of their dependents, and this will grow according as our nation prospers, and according as the masses are educated in the knowledge of the laws which regulate the well-being of their own bodies.

That the subject I have thus so imperfectly submitted to you is closely connected with our prosperity, cannot be more forcibly expounded than in the words of the Devon Commissioners, which are printed in large letters over the entrance of our Agricultural Museum: "While the dwellings of the country people are so unhealthy from the elements of disease, and are damp, cold, dirty, and comfortless within, so long will the country be destitute of even the semblance of general prosperity." 7

An interesting discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Dr. E. Kennedy, Mr. Daly of the Dublin Building Society, Mr. Jephson, Mr. Thomas Begg of London (who has been the ablest advocate of the subject in England), Mr. Dillon Mapother, and Dr. Steele took part.

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ICE IN CHOLERA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the (Calcutta) Englishman gives an account of the successful treatment of a case of cholera, apparently in an advanced stage, by the application of ice to the spine, as recommended by Dr. Chapman. The writer says:—"On Sunday, the 26th Feb., about 10:30 a.m., my servants requested me to go and see a man who, they said, was dying of cholera, and to give him some medicine. I proceeded to the place, where I found a man lying on the ground in the greatest agony, with the usual symptoms of cholera—vomiting, &c. He was much emaciated, and to me appeared rapidly sinking. I had no medicine in the house. I ordered one of my servants to go round among the neighbours and try to get some medicine; but in this I was unsuccessful. I collected, however, having read in the Times an article bearing the signature of John Chapman, M.D., 25, Somerset-street, Portman-square (of which I had taken a note), in which the writer advocated the use of a bag of ice down the spine. Feeling that if I did no good, I could, under the circumstances of the case, do no harm, I made up my mind to try whether ice would do any good. I now proceed to give you an account of what I did, and as to what the results were. 10:30 a.m.: The man, a Mussulman, a hackery-wallah, arrived with his own and other hackeries from Calcutta. He had been for two or more hours purging and vomiting violently; voice scarcely audible; pulse imperceptible; hands, arms, legs, and feet quite cold. He was throwing his legs about and twisting

RUPTURE OF UTERUS; GASTROTOMY SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.

DR. E. MILES WILLETTE relates a case of rupture of the uterus for which gastrotomy was successfully performed. The patient after having previously given birth to two stillborn children, was seized with labor pains on the 22nd March 1866. It showed nothing remarkable in its progress until twelve hours after its commencement, when Dr. Frayser, the attending physician, called in Dr. Willet to assist him. They then found the patient somewhat restless and disturbed in mind. She had vomited freely, and was throwing up bile when we entered the room, but had not had a labour pain for half an hour. The blood in the vagina, the recession of the head, the absence of labour pains, and the irregular surface of the abdomen, through the walls of which could be distinctly felt an elbow, made the diagnosis of rupture of the uterus absolutely certain, although the attendants did not think that she had suffered much, and could not remember any particular agonizing pain. After consultation, the performance of gastrotomy was decided on, but the operation could not be commenced, owing to a difficulty in obtaining the consent of the friends of the patient, until two hours and a half after the rupture occurred. Assisted by Drs. Frayser and Grant, he made an incision in the median line, through the skin and cellular tissue, from below the umbilicus to within an inch of the pubes; but as this would not give sufficient room, it was extended upwards and to the sides of the abdomen. The uterus was then opened, and with a probe-pointed bistoury, guided by the finger as a director, the incision was completed. It was found that the child and placenta had been expelled by the uterus into the cavity of the abdomen, the child's head rested on the rim of the pelvis, and the uterus had contracted sufficiently to prevent exhausting hemorrhage. After removing them, the blood and amniotic fluid were sponged out, as well as possible, the walls of the edges of the wound were drawn together with interrupted sutures and adhesive plaster, the body-bandage adjusted, and cold applications ordered. During all this time the patient was fully under the influence of chloroform. The pulse was 96, and sufficiently full before the operation; one hour afterwards it increased to 110. During the night she was restless, the following day she was quite calm. No untoward symptoms retarded the recovery. [M. Medical and Surgical Journal.]

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his body in great agony; he complained much of thirst. I gave him water with a little carbonate of soda in it. He appeared to be sinking fast. 11:00 I procured some ice from a neighbour. Having no gutta-percha bag, I took the leg of a pair of flannel trousers and made a long bag to reach from between the shoulder-blade to the bottom of the spine, of a width of three inches; into this I put broken ice, and applied it to the spine. After I had applied the ice, he got up and vomiting ceased, and by 11:30 the spasms were much diminished. 11:30: The patient was much easier. On questioning him he said in a very low voice that he felt easier. A little before twelve I found that his pulse was perceptibly stronger, and that his arms and legs, which were previously as cold as stones, began to be slightly warm. The flannel in which the ice was put was now saturated with water, and as Dr. Chapman said the cold was to be a dry not a wet cold, one of my natives suggested the use of a bottle, on which I got a preserved-fruit bottle into which I put the ice, and had the bottle held against the spine. 12:30 p.m.: No more vomiting, &c., the arms and legs getting warmer; no pain, very great thirst; I let the man drink as much as he liked. From this time till 1:00 I kept the bottle of ice on his back, removed it for an hour open, and body warmed becoming hot as if he had fever, I removed the bottle of ice, and as I was about to leave my house for tiffin with a neighbour I told my khamasam if fever came on to put in the place of the ice-bottle a bottle of hot water. 4:30: I returned to the man. He was fast asleep, and a more deadly object I never saw. At 5:30 he awoke and asked for food. I gave him some thick conjee with sugar and brandy. 7:30 a.m., Monday, 26th: The man is sitting up; convalescent, but weak. He wants to take his bullocks and hackery away. The above are the facts of the case."—Medical Times and Gazette, April 28, 1866, quoted from the Homoeard Mail.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF POUltICES.

In his lectures recently delivered at the College of Physicians, Dr. Richardson made the following remarks on the subject of poultices:—

The application of moist heat in the form of poultice to suppurring parts requires, I think, remodelling, in order that it may be placed on a true scientific basis. I am afraid that the common recommendation, "You must put on a poultice," is too often among us an easy way of doing something about which we are not too sure, and concerning which it is much too much trouble to think long. From what I have recently observed, I fear that mischief is often done by a poultice, which might well be avoided. The people have always a view, that a poultice is applied to "draw," as they say—a term in truth which, though very unsophisticated, is in a sense a good term, for it means what it says. The question for us is, whether it be sound practice to carry out as a general rule the "drawing" process, either by fomentation or by poultice.

When a part is disposed to suppuration, the first step in the series of changes is an increased flow of blood through the capillary surface, followed by obstruction, and thereupon by an excess of sensible heat derived from the friction that is set up. Then follows transudation of liquor sanguinis into the connective tissue, and its transformation, which is used to carry out as a general rule the "drawing" process, either by fomentation or by poultice.

When the suppurating surface is circumscribed, the rapid induction of the process may be attended with little injury; but when the surface is large and when the exuded fluid is thrown into loose structures where it can burrow readily, the practice, I think, cannot be good to extend the mischief. Hence, in the treatment of carbuncles and phlegmonous erysipelas it cannot, I opine, be sound practice in the early stage to apply moist heat. Experience also, not less than principle, warrants this conclusion. In cases of carbuncle especially, I have of late altogether avoided the application of moist heat in the early stages; and I feel assured, with good results.

But when, in the course of local disease, suppuration is actively established, and is naturally circumscribed; when the increased temperature of the part has fallen to or below the natural temperature, then the value of moist heat comes on with full force; then the tension which is exerted determines the escape of fluid at the weakest point of the surrounding tissue, and when the fluid escapes or is liberated by the knife, the escape for a long period is aided by the application of moist heat.

The continued application of moist heat for a long time after the escape of purulent fluid is again, I conceive, indifferent practice. It sustains discharge; it sets up unhealthy decomposition of fluids; it produces a thickened sodden condition of skin, most favourable to the production of sinuses; and it retards recovery. When a surface is forming a discharge and not in the process of the remedy is the remedy. We are in want in these cases of a simple invention; we require something which we can apply as readily as a poultice, which shall keep up the temperature of the part, and at the same time take up moisture, and gently desiccate, without injuring the tissues.

ARSENIC IN HEMORRHOIDS.

Last summer a friend suffering with "hay-asthma," called upon me for a prescription. He likewise was a sufferer from hemorrhoids, and had had for years, in vain, he had submitted to the ligature, to nitric acid, to incision and to excision—each of these relieved for a time, and then the trouble returned. Fowler's solution was prescribed for him, with reference solely to the asthma. At the expiration of a week, there was no improvement in the difficulty for which the arsenic was administered, but there was a remarkable change for the better in the hemmorhoids, and a further continuance of the remedy relieved him entirely. Since that time occasional relapses have occurred, but they yielded quite well in a few days to eight drops of Fowler's solution three times a day. It is now upwards of thirty years since Sir Charles Locock pointed out the value of arsenic in the treatment of atomic menorrhagia; and quite recently Dr. H. H. Jones (in "Malignant Disorders") explains the results by the influence arsenic exerts in producing contraction of the bloodvessels. Doubtless this is the way too in which it acts upon the enlarged hemmorhoidal vessels, although its application in the treatment of such diseased state is to me entirely novel, and the discovery purely accidental. That it does good I do not doubt for a moment; but that it should be resorted to in cases of hemorrhoids I am inclined to think is the remedy an important remedy.—Dr. T. Parvin, Cincinnati Journal of Medicine.

The Medical Congress of France for 1866 meets at Strasbourg. It opens August 27th, and will last six days. Foreign medical men will be admitted members (without subscription) on application to the Secretary, Dr. Hecht, 42, Rue des Grands-Augustins, Strasbourg. The following is a programme of subjects for discussion decided on by the Committee:—1. The Mode of Propagation of Cholera; 2. The Treatment of Constitutional Syphilis; 3. Ovariotomy and the Expiration of Fibrous Tumours of the Liver by the Resection of the Liver; 4. Anesthesia in Surgery. Whoever desires, by writing or verbally, to take part in the discussion of these special subjects, must give notice to the Secretary eight days at least before the opening of the Congress.

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ON THE USE OF THE SPHYGMOGRAPH IN THE INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE. By Balthazar W. Foster, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Queen's College, Birmingham.

Dr. Foster, in this brochure, read, in the first instance, as a communication to the Midland Medical Society, records an interesting and very valuable series of experiments on the characteristics of the pulse in various diseases, and has illustrated very forcibly the changes in amplitude, tension, and rapidity of the pulse observed by him under more reliable conditions than usually exist. We have been accustomed to depend altogether on the tactus eruditus for our diagnosis from the pulse, and to content ourselves with the observation of the two or three most manifest changes in the circulation; but Dr. Foster's observations show that there are many other elements in the pulse which are never noticed by the finger, and yet can be clearly shown by the sphygmograph. The instrument is not new to our readers, who may have seen an illustration and description of it in our columns some months ago, and who have had Dr. Anstie's essay on the subject before them; but it has been in some respect modified by Dr. Foster, and we, therefore, append his illustrations and his description of the instrument as employed by him:

"The accompanying woodcut (Fig. 1), copied from Marey,

shows us in the interior of the frame (q, n) the essential part of the instrument, which consists of a flexible steel spring (1), covered on its under surface at its free extremity with a convex plate of ivory (s). This ivory plate rests upon the artery to be examined, and, by virtue of the elasticity of the spring (1), exerts a certain pressure upon it. Each pulsation of the vessel raises the spring slightly at (x), and the multiplication of this movement is obtained by means of a very light lever (λ), which moves upon a pivot (c). The elevation of the spring is transmitted to the lever, very near to its centre of movement, by means of a bar of metal (n, x), which moves round the point (x); this bar terminates in a vertical plate (n, d), and is pierced by a screw (τ). When the screw acts upon the spring, the connexion is established between the spring and the bar, and the movements of the spring are transmitted to the bar, and through its vertical plate to the lever. In order to insure the transmission of the movement, the plate (n, x) must be in contact with the under surface of the lever; by means of the screw (τ) we can arrange this, and regulate the interval between the point of the plate (n, x) and the under surface of the lever. In order that the lever should not be projected too much upwards by sudden movement, and also that it should overcome any slight friction experienced in the paper at its terminal point (a), a small spring (v) rests upon its fixed extremity, and presides over its descent. The screw (v) enables us to regulate the amount of pressure exercised upon the artery by the spring (τ). The woodcut (Fig. 2), modified from Marey, shows the instrument placed upon the arm over the radial artery in the position for use. The lever (λ) is here seen to carry at its free extremity a little pen, which, filled with ink, registers its movements upon the paper which covers the plate (x z); this plate is moved at an uniform rate in the direction indicated by the arrows, by means of watchwork placed beneath in the case (s). Ten seconds are occupied by the passage of the plate. The button (v) enables us to wind up the watchwork; and the small regulator (a) starts the plate, or stops its motion, as desired. The application of the instrument I have found much facilitated by the use of elastic bands, instead of a silk lace, as recommended by Marey. These bands embrace the arm, and are hooked on to the small projecting points on the metal framework, as seen in the diagram. The addition of a pad* to the under surface of the arm renders the instrument more easy to the patient, and prevents any pressure from the bands.*

Dr. Foster illustrates, firstly, the natural pulse movement; then the changes from loss of arterial elasticity in old age; and, lastly, the effect of increased or diminished force and frequency in various diseases. In Dr. Foster's hands the instrument seems to have registered with uniform accuracy, and we believe it will be found a valuable aid to the careful observer, who cannot have a more useful introduction to its use than Dr. Foster's brochure.

* I am indebted to my clinical clerk, Mr. Waters, for the suggestion of the pad.

This pamphlet is devoted to an exposition of the advantages claimed for the liq. permanganates, better known as Condy's fluid. It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that this solution owes its special virtues as a disinfectant and as an internal medicine to the very remarkable instability of its combination with oxygen, which it evolves in the nascent state with the greatest readiness, and therefore effects every object which oxygen itself can serve. The value of its functions as a disinfectant is well known, and they are largely utilised in surgery for the neutralisation of effluvia and the correction of offensive breath. The permanganate of potash has been admitted into the British Pharmacopoeia as an internal medicine with the following claims to general use:—

1. They can be taken in doses of from half a grain to two grains (equal to from one to two drachms of the official liq. potass. permangan.), often repeated, and continued during a lengthened period, without inconvenience.

2. They diminish the frequency of the pulse, and to that extent the function of respiration. This effect is appa-

3. Acting chemically, they perform the part of purifiers of the blood, consuming morbid matters generated in the system itself, and communicating from without, and second the renovating action of respiration. They likewise

4. By reason of the facility with which they are decom-

5. As compounds of manganese, they produce the or-

6. Whatever cause assignable, the alkaline permang-

The qualities which are so much to be desired in the permangantes as oxidising agents make them incompatible with many forms of prescription, and Mr. MutE advises their exhibition as follows:—

Few compounds are so susceptible of decomposition by organic and certain other substances as the salts of permang-

All organic bodies, tinctures, extracts, decoctions, infusions, medicated waters, syrups, confections, wines, unmedicated as well as medicated, hydrochloric acid, tartaric, citric, benzoic, gallic, and other organic acids (acetic excepted) and the salts of mercury, the alkaloids and their combinations, iodine and iodides, arsenites and all metallic salts whose bases are capable of being converted into peroxides. The compatible substances are these:—Mineral acids (hydrochloric excepted), acetic acid, alkalis (including ammonia), clean alcohol, alkaline earths and their carbonates, almost all alkaline salts (borates and phosphates included), except tartrates and citrates, purified charcoal, and all metallic salts whose bases are not susceptible of peroxida-

In every instance in which the permangantes are prescribed in combination, it is important that the administration of the medicine should take place with as little delay as possible, since many substances which are compatible with them for prescription will, after a certain lapse of time, affect their decomposition. In this category stand alcohol, ammonia, acetate of ammonia," & c.
NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

May 30, 1866.

tinguish duly qualified practitioners of medicine or surgery, or any class thereof, or the designation of professor of medicine or of professor of surgery, be shall for every such offence be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.”

This is a great improvement on the former clause, which prohibited only the assumption of certain medical titles, but the new clause prohibits the assumption of medical titles by persons practising medicine, and not registered under the Medical Act. But still it will be seen that persons are only prohibited, under the penalty, from assuming certain titles, including Doctor of Medicine, but they are not prohibited from using the title of Doctor, and the Council, in its Report on the Bill, very properly objects that the substitution of the words Doctor of Medicine for Doctor (as proposed in the amended Bill of the Council), will very materially weaken the clause; because if this substitution be retained, many unqualified persons will continue to practise medicine as they do at present, calling themselves "Doctors," but not "Doctors of Medicine," and thus evading the penalties. The rejoinder to this objection that a person calling himself Doctor might assert that he was a Doctor of Divinity, or Philosophy, or Law, and ought not therefore to be liable to punishment, is readily met by the argument that only those will be liable to be fined, who, in the language of the Bill, are "practising medicine under the title of Doctor," and the Council is therefore advised to represent this matter very specially to the Home Office.

There is another point in the Government Bill which is calculated to excite some misgiving—namely, that there appears to be an unnecessary anxiety to open the Register to foreign degrees and diplomas. Now there can be no doubt that many foreign degrees are very creditable to their possessors, and ought to be registered, but on the other hand, there are many which are quite worthless, and it is a very difficult matter to decide upon their relative value. Again, it is possible, that if undue facilities for registration were offered in the British Register, many persons who had been compelled to quit their own land in consequence of their misconduct, would take refuge here in large numbers and thus bring discredit on the Medical Profession in this country.

BLACK DEATH—CHOLERA—CEREBRO-SPINAL ARACHNITIS.

If we depart from our ordinary practice, and specially call the attention of our readers to our Hospital Reports as we now beg to do, it is because of their unusual and pressing importance.

In a recent report the experience and views of Dr. Lyon were laid before the profession, with regard to what was termed “black death;” and it is because extracts or professed quotations from that report were introduced into some of the daily papers, that we think attention should be directed to the subject afresh.

There is no occasion for any popular panic in this matter; and our professional readers should, wherever necessary, use their influence with the public to dissipate any such idea. The facts, as they have come under the observation of Dr. Lyon and others, were of course sufficiently startling to cause a minute and immediate inquiry into them; but when the pathological researches of that gentleman and others (which we hope shortly to lay before the profession) are read as they should be, it will be seen that there is no ground whatever for expecting the whole community to turn black in the face and die almost suddenly; and our younger brethren should not be in any hurry to give a bad name to some of our common acute diseases which may, in some respects, present to them an aspect differing from the orthodox and wordy descriptions of book-makers.

So much for a panic on one question, yet another remains.

One of the most extraordinary cases on record occurred within the last few days under the care of Professor Banks, in Sir Patrick Dan’s Hospital. The particulars will be found in this day’s Hospital Reports, and we shall not here refer to them further than to draw the moral. An inexperienced physician might have mistaken this case for cholera, which, in some respects, it resembled; might have hastily expressed such opinion to others, and so set all the newspapers frightening the entire community. It fortunately happened, however, that the patient fell into the hands of a physician of experience who remembered the epidemic of cerebro-spinal arachnitis which visited Ireland in 1846; and who also remembered the epidemic cholera which more than once in the present generation visited this country. Nothing more strongly tends to show the value of educated experience than all this, applied as we see it in the case to which we refer; and when we add that the post-mortem examination was conducted by Dr. Bennett, an anatomist of high repute, and that his report confirmed the necessity of prudence and caution in pronouncing hastily on cases of the kind, we need no further argument to prove, that where a startling and fatal case of a very rare kind occurs, it is most desirable that direct pathological proof of an opinion which may carry with it grave public results should be given to the profession.

Notes on Current Topics.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION.

From a notice in another part of our columns it will be seen that the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have resolved to petition Parliament in favour of the allocation of two members, instead of one, to the Scottish Universities. This is but a reasonable request, whether we consider the numerical importance of the constituency to be represented (considerably above 4000), and exceeding in numbers the combined constituency of the University of London and the Queen’s University in Ireland, each of which are to have one representative), or the national character of the Universities to be represented. It is enough
to raise the ghost of the late Lord Eglinton, and make the Scottish Lion even more rampant than usual, to have all the Universities of Scotland shoved off with only one member, while the national Universities of England, Oxford, and Cambridge, and that of Ireland, the Dublin University, have each two. We understand that the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh are also to petition in this matter, and we hope that this good example shall be followed, and that speedily, by every body of learned men throughout the kingdom.

THE EDINBURGH VETERINARY SCHOOL.

The late Professor Dick, whose lamented decease we so recently chronicled, has evinced the great and abiding interest he took in that school which he founded, and of which he was for long the sole teacher, and always the principal ornament, by leaving in trust to the magistrates of the city of Edinburgh the buildings erected by himself to be employed in all time coming as a School of Veterinary Science. For this purpose he has also bequeathed to the same parties the valuable museum of Veterinary Pathology accumulated in the course of more than a century of an active professional life, and he has left the bulk of an ample fortune to endow this school, and thus secure its permanency for the instruction and benefit of future generations. By his own unaided energy, his indomitable perseverance, and his force of character, Professor Dick founded and made this School what it now is, one of the most famous seminaries of the Veterinary art in the world, whose pupils are scattered over the habitable globe, and who are everywhere received with that respect which is due to those who skilfully practise an honourable profession. We in our day can scarcely form an estimate of the enormous influence for good which Professor Dick has exercised upon the education and the status of the Veterinary profession, and those of us who, of late years, have perhaps been a little inclined to regard him as somewhat behind the age in scientific acquirements, might well hesitate to express that opinion when we thought of the vast change produced by the untiring energy of one man in the course of fifty years. Rome transformed from brick to marble at the bidding of an emperor, is nothing to the spectacle of an educated profession reared from the mire of quackish ignorance by the exertions of one humble unit of the people. It is true that the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, foreseeing the great benefit to be derived by the agricultural profession from a well-educated veterinary profession, at a very early period resolved to grant diplomas of ability to practise the Veterinary art to those of Professor Dick's pupils who were found qualified to possess them after an examination made by the most distinguished practitioners of the Veterinary art, aided in regard to the scientific departments by some of the ablest members of the Edinburgh Medical School; but had it not been for Professor Dick there would have been no pupils to examine, and it is perhaps not too much to say that we would possibly even yet be dependent on foreign sources for our supply of veterinary skill. How great the loss that would have thus accrued to Scotland may in some measure be guessed, when we see the advanced position she has taken in regard to the treatment of the cattle plague, and reflect on what that position would have been had Professor Dick and his school never existed. As yet we do not know, and can hardly estimate how much we owe to that one man; and yet, in the face of all this, in the face of the fact that the diploma of the Highland and Agricultural Society has been accepted as a legal qualification both by Government and by all other bodies requiring such a diploma, and in the face of the fact that the possessor of this diploma have never been found wanting when called upon, there is now before Parliament a Bill to restrict the legal title of Veterinary Surgeon to the possessors of the diploma of a London College. Why should we not also have a Bill to restrict the legal title of Surgeon or Physician to the possessors of a London diploma? But that will come by and by, and if we do not resist this commencement of centralization, we shall presently have one central college, with peripatetic deputations to examine our medical as well as our veterinary students. It is specially necessary, forsooth, "that an improved status be given to Veterinary Surgeons" at this present time. So it may be in England, when the fearful mortality from rinderpest betrays anything but exceptional scientific knowledge or skill; but in Forfar and Kincardine, in Aberdeen and Ayr, the pupils of Professor Dick have shown by their skill in the treatment and their success in the stamping out of rinderpest, that no London diploma is needed to increase their skill, nor could its possession improve their status.

We understand that the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, propose to take conjoint action, not to oppose this Bill, to which there is no objection, so far as England is concerned, but to secure that similar privileges be granted to diplomas issued by a Scottish College of Veterinary Surgeons yet to be constituted, whose diplomas shall take the place of those hitherto issued by the Highland and Agricultural Society. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and had our Medical Council evinced any capability of regulating the affairs of our own profession, we should have proposed that they should have also had the regulation of the curriculum of study, and of the examinations for the diploma of this subordinate but hardly less important branch of it. As it is William Dick has not lived in vain. His life was spent in founding a School of Veterinary Surgery, and his grave is but the trench in which to lay the first stone of that building destined to raise that School to a College.

THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS.

It is already known that the Medical Council, in accordance with powers vested in it by the Medical Act, has commenced a system of visitation of the examinations conducted by the qualifying bodies in medicine and surgery, and some of the results are now printed. The machinery by which this object has been carried out is at present very imperfect; but still the reports furnished by the visitors are very interesting, and we shall publish them as soon as our space will permit. Those who are acquainted with the personnel of the members of the Medical Council will perhaps in some instances be inclined to ask themselves why certain persons have been appointed to supervise certain examinations, and what their peculiar capacities were for the performance of such a duty; but on the whole we believe that the selection has been judicious, and certainly has always been fair. It has been very broadly hinted by a contemporary that some of the reports in reference to certain of the examining bodies in London contained such severe strictures on the proceedings that
the documents would be withheld; but such is undoubt-
edly not the case, for the reports are all printed and ap-
parently in full, and they speak generally in favour of the
mode in which the examinations are conducted. In some
cases, however, some very judicious suggestions are offered,
in which we entirely coincide, and to which we shall direct
attention at a very early period.

GREEK AS A NECESSARY ELEMENT IN
MEDICAL EDUCATION.

We rejoice to announce that, after very considerable op-
position, it has been determined in the Medical Council
that the Greek language shall form one of the compulsory
subjects in the preliminary examination in Arts of all
medical students after the year 1869. The resolution em-
bodying this important change was vehemently opposed
by most of the representatives in the Council of the Scotch
Universities and Colleges, in which institutions, as
is well known, not only has the Greek language never
been compulsory in the case of medical students, but pre-
liminary education has been enforced only in very late
years, and since the passing of the Medical Act. If the
introduction of the Greek language as a branch of pre-
liminary education for medical students had been a mere
modern innovation there might have been some reason for
the opposition manifested, but in fact many of the medical
examining bodies have long required it of medical candi-
dates, and a few who have lately made it optional instead
of compulsory have done so only in consequence of the laxity
of the Medical Council. It was very truly observed that
a youth who is unable, between this time and 1869,
to master the elements of the Greek language, is unfit to
enter the medical profession; and if this resolution on the
part of the Council should have the effect of making the
profession more select, the result will be a matter of con-
gratulation rather than of regret.

The length to which our special report of the proceed-
ings of the General Medical Council extends, and its
vast importance to the profession, must excuse us for
the postponement of many important communications
which stand ready for publication. For the same reason
we are obliged to postpone a part of our own comments on
the proceedings, and on other important questions,
which, we trust, will not be of less interest as a supple-
ment to the reports.

Correspondence.

We are not to be assumed to agree with the views of our Cor-
respondents whose communications we insert for the purposes
of affording opportunity for the enunciation of all shades of opinion
in things medical. Our revision of letters is, therefore, confined to
the removal of statements or expressions which we consider unsuit-
able or irrelevant to the subject in hand.

QUACKERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—It is not astonishing that medical practitioners are
complaining on account of the very extended and shameful
quackery which has invaded the greater towns of the united
kingdom. The principal cause of such a state of things is,
that the legislation of therapeutical and pharmaceutical
science has not yet reached the same point of severe control
which exists on the Continent. It is disgusting and disgrace-
ful for any person, more especially for scientific medical
men, to read the odious advertisements, scandalous pamph-
lets and bills, which are placarded and distributed on the
streets.

In conversing with a medical man I was told that this
was a free country, and nothing could be done for the pre-
sent to eradicate such an abuse. As a foreigner, I know
perfectly well how to appreciate the blessings of the liberty
of this country; and it is my conviction that in every thing
which concerns the health of the public there ought to be
a most strict control upon quacks and cheese-chechemists, who,
for the sake of money, sell poison.

When Jacob Bell instituted the Pharmaceutical Society
in England, he says, in one of his Repertories: "We have
many chemists, but too many cheese-chechemists."

These kind of shops, and the shops of quacks all filled
with coloured water bottles, are called by the ignorant
people "Doctors' Shops;" they are the destruction of many
a young man when he has fallen into their snare; money
and health are gone for ever. If the law of the country is
not able to root up such an abuse, the pen will be able at
least to initiate those that are ignorant that they may
understand what quackery signifies; every person will abhor
reading the malicious expressions of pamphlets and bills on
the streets.

There is one who, in a greater style takes up in his ad-
vertisements the name of an eminent medical man in Paris
with whom I have been acquainted for more than twenty-
years, a scientific and skillful man, who never would have
written such mean expressions which that high-styled quack
has the boldness to make use of in all the papers of this
town.

Considering their previous qualities, the reader will com-
prehend the boldness which these men profess in under-
taking to cure people of all dangerous diseases, or rather to
rob them of money and health.

Quacks are, in general, without any education; one has
been a servant in a disorderly house; one a traveller for sell-
ing needles; another a chevalier d'industrie; and another a
pupil of a quack with an anatomical museum, and many
other ruffians who are clever enough to make dupes and
victims.

Some of the quacks have a diploma as M.D. from an
University in the United States, which they obtain without
having been there from an American agent, who charges
them for such a document from £4 to £6, and such an M.D.
can scarcely write his name.

To clear the philosophical medical science from these
scandalous subjects, and to save the innocent and ignorant
from the snare of quacks, we will in a short time lay be-
fore the public a pamphlet which will contain all details
concerning quackery, for the purpose of entirely eradicat-
ing their odious machination.—Yours truly,

H. KOLZENSKY. 
Late Governmental Physician in Russia.
39 Upper-Dorsö-street.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM AND
VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your giving insertion to the
annexed letter, addressed to the Poor-law Board, but to
which I have not as yet received a reply. I have been in
correspondence with members of the Select Committee on
Vaccination, and have forwarded my opinion on the Govern-
ment Bill to the Committee. Mr. Bruce, the Chairman, has
written to a Member of Parliament as follows:—"Should
the Committee on the Vaccination Bill decide upon taking
evidence, I will not fail to bear in mind your desire that Mr.
Griffin should be examined."

Since the last list of subscriptions was published I have
received the following:—Eaton, F., Grantham, 10s.; Hulme, J. D., Blaby, 5s.; Garlick, F. S., Halifax, £1; Crowther, T., Halifax, 10s.; Nowell, W., Halifax, 10s.; Mackinder, D., Gainsborough, 5s.—I am, &c.,

Richard Griffin.

12, Royal terrace, Weymouth, 21st May, 1866.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—On the 3rd February last I forwarded to your honourable Board the draft of a proposed Bill "for the better Regulation of Medical Relief to the Poor Classes in England and Wales," which was acknowledged in these words:—I am to inform you that the provisions contained in the Bill shall receive the consideration of this Board." My object in now writing is to ask you to do the Poor-law Medical Officers the favour to peruse it, and to bear all reasons from them, in order that they may urge upon your honourable Board the desirability of adopting some, at least, of the propositions named by them in their proposed Bill, and that you will recommend them to Parliament for adoption, either as a distinct Bill, or as part of the intended Poor-law Continuance Bill. Any day after next Saturday week that the Board may fix to receive a deputation will give time for me to communicate the fact to the Poor-law Medical Officers through the medium of the medical journals, provided the reply be received on or before next Tuesday, otherwise I must ask for the postpone-ment of the deputation until the following week.—I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Richard Griffin, Chairman,

Poor-law Medical Reform Association.

The Poor-law Board.

UNDERCHARGING FOR MEDICAL SERVICES.

In a recent number of the Medical Press there was a letter from Sir John Nott, bringing before the public notice the practice of undercharging for medical services. The writer contends that the practice is prevalent in the medical profession, and is encouraged by the low salary paid to medical practitioners in the poorer districts. This has the effect of driving them to undercharge for their services, and thus drive away young men from the medical profession.

It is a lamentable state of things, and it is to be hoped that the profession will take steps to remedy it. The medical profession is a community, and the good of the community ought to be its first consideration. It cannot be a useful society if its members are acting in a manner which is detrimental to the public interest. The writer suggests that the Medical Council should take steps to prevent the practice, and that all medical practitioners should be required to charge a reasonable fee for their services.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

[Signature]

The Editor of the Medical Press.

THE EXAMINATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—There has been a little sense and a great deal of nonsense written lately about the examination for membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. It has been said that the examination is far too difficult, and that it is a bar to many qualified surgeons from entering the profession. However, this is not the case. The examination is designed to test the knowledge and skill of the candidates, and it is designed to exclude those who are not fit to practice. The examination is not a means of discriminating against any class of candidates, but rather a test of their qualifications.

I believe that the students pass far too much of their time in what Sir D. Corrigan, in his admirable introductory the other day, calls "sight-seeing." They hear of some grand surgical operation which is to take place at one of the hospitals; there they flock, and count the number of minutes that the operation lasts; but when the "show bizness," as Mr. Artemus Ward says, is over, how many wait to see the wounded dress, or how few return to see how the patient is going on? Yet this, as they will afterwards find, is a most important part of the case. Perhaps they hear of some interesting medical case; they go and take a look at it—but do they examine the patient for themselves, or read it up so as to know it again? The same way in midwifery; they run to see the forceps applied, or the caesarean forceps used. Could they make a decent attempt to do either for themselves—aye, even third year's men—if you place them in a country cabin, without any assistant but some old hag, who threatens to "wear again you?" No. They stroll into the dissecting-room, pity some poor "muff" who is dirtying his hands to pick information out of his subject, make noises suitable for the top gallery of the Queen's during lecture hours, talk of the "Head Centre," go to grind without any preparation, spend the evening in amusement, and fancy that they have done a hard day's work, when in reality they have learned nothing of the slightest practical use to them. It's all humbug for these men to say that the examination consists only of cures which they can learn no place but at grind, whereas they never attempted to learn anywhere else; and if they do manage to struggle through, they come out swearing that there is nothing like leather, especially if they have been "ribbled" into taking a private hour. Grindling is all very well, but practical knowledge is much better, and I assert that if the candidate keeps his senses about him, understanding each question before he rushes into it, and by his conduct and answers convinces the court that he is a practical man, he will pass like a blaze of whis, no matter if he is ignorant of all the cures ever invented. The examination is a fair one, and if it ever falls into disrepute, the students may thank themselves for it in a great degree. Bah! Let the students learn any way they like, but let them not present themselves for letters testimonial until

Mr. [Signature]
they know and understand the grand profession they have willfully engaged in; let them devote their days to work and their nights to sleep; let them avoid "the shades" to get a knowledge of midwifery; let them learn anatomy by using the scalpel; let them study disease while they can do so without being responsible for the treatment—and then when they do go on, they will find that grinders' tips contribute very little to a happy result.

I am now practising in the country, miles from any brother chip, and if I was depending on the cruxes I did learn at grind for any success I may have in practice, I would be as much mistaken as Doran was about the ass. Far be it from me to apply these remarks to all the students, as I conceive that there are many among them who, with industry and hard work, are yet to become the bright ornaments of our glorious profession, and there are the very men who neither grumble nor make out grievances.—Believe me to be, my dear Sir, your humble servant,

WHIPPER

THE MEMORIAL OF THE IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

My dear Sir,—As the letter I had the honour to address to the General Council of Education and Registration, inclosing, as Chairman of the medical meeting held on the 28th of December last at the Limerick Junction, a resolution passed unanimously by the meeting has been under discussion and commented on in the proceedings of the Medical Council. I inclose you a copy of the letter and request you will publish it in the next number of The Medical Press and Circular, in order that it may be in the hands of the members of the Medical Association and of the profession generally in Ireland prior to the annual meeting of the Association on the 4th of June, when I trust the proceedings of the Medical Council will be fairly, firmly, and moderately discussed.—I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D.,
President Irish Medical Association.

Saturday, May 26, 1866.

IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Feb. 12, 1866.

Sir,—As President of the Irish Medical Association and Chairman of a meeting of the Medical Profession in Ireland, I enclose a copy of a resolution passed unanimously. The meeting, called on a requisition signed by about 370 Physicians and Surgeons, was held at the Limerick Junction on 28th December last, and was numerous attended. Together with the resolution to which I wish to draw the attention of the Council, I beg to enclose a copy of my address on the occasion, and to request you will submit both papers to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

In a letter I have recently received from an influential member of the Medical Council, the writer, in referring to my address, says:—"You have fallen into a mistake on the first page in complaining that the Council had not drawn up and enforced on the different medical bodies empowered under their respective charters; &c. &c., uniform system, &c. &c. The Medical Council has no power to see any course of study or examination. They tried it with the University of Edinburgh, in the second year of their existence, and were beaten. The several Corporations may do as they like, and in the present state of free trade and under selling one another for the profits of diplomas, I see no hope of any amendment.

Under such circumstances, I trust the General Council will no longer delay in making application to Parliament for the privilege of returning two members to Parliament, full, granting to the Council full power to enforce a uniform system of preliminary and medical education on all medical bodies chartered and empowered to grant diplomas or licences in medicine and surgery. I believe the Council would be supported in this application by every medical practitioner in the United Kingdom who has at heart the true interest of the public and the honour of our profession, as the present state of free trade and under selling for the profit of diplomas is injurious to the com-

unity at large, and lowering to the status and character of medicine and surgery. Medical registration can be of no advantage if it does not guarantee that the legally registered physician and surgeon has been regularly educated and fully competent to discharge the responsible duties of his profession.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Chairman.

To Dr. F. Hawkins, Registrar.

THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—In common with other Fellows in my neighbourhood, I was rejoiced to see that Dr. Mapother was seeking a seat on the Council. While his exertions during his connexion with the educational department of the College for the last twelve years has rendered him one of the most popular teachers in this country, his writings have gained him even a larger reputation. His energy would render him a most useful member of the Council, and, if I mistake not, he will be one of its most punctual members.

The profession owes him much for his advocacy of public health matters and the comprehensive Act on the subject, which the Government has promised, was obtained by him showing them its pressing necessity throughout Ireland.

With regard to the admission of candidates for Fellowship without examination (a subject on which I have previously addressed you), I feel sure he would give it his most vigorous opposition. I was also gratified to learn that a provincial surgeon of eminence (Dr. Johnson of Kilkenny) was also a candidate for a seat, and if he has made arrangements so that he will be enabled to attend a fair proportion of its meetings, his presence in the governing body will be of signal advantage.

I will conclude by expressing an earnest hope that the system of voting by proxy will be soon adopted by the College, as so allow Fellows residing at a distance to take part in the elections.—I am, &c.,

H. R. HADDEN, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Conalshy, May 26, 1866.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH AND UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION.

At a meeting of this College, held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to forward the following petition to Mr. Mr. McLaren for presentation in the House of Commons:

"That your petitioners have learned with satisfaction that a bill has been introduced into Parliament whereby it is proposed to confer by parliamentary representation upon the Universities of Scotland.

"The Scottish Universities, which are four in number, have existed from very early times, and have always deservedly enjoyed the privileges of the public, which means of disseminating among them an education of the highest character. They possess a constituency considerably exceeding 4000, while the combined constituency of the University of London and the Queen's University in Ireland does not nearly reach that number; and to each of these Universities your petitioners rejoice to observe it is intended to give a representative.

"Your petitioners, in consideration of these circumstances, and that Oxford and Cambridge—the national Universities of England—and Dublin University, Ireland, and the privilege of returning two members to Parliament, would respectfully submit that the allocation of only one member for all the Scottish Universities is an inadequate representation for Scotland.

"Your petitioners believe that the allotment of two members instead of only one would be a much more equitable distribution, which would be hailed with greatly more satisfaction by the various Universities, and would also tend to enlarge the constituencies by the stimulus it would give to students taking honours in these Universities.

"For these and other reasons, your petitioners humbly beg that your Honourable House will take the premises into favourable consideration, and will be pleased to assign two representatives to the Scottish Universities, as being the only justice due to them.

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

"Signed, in name and by authority of the Royal College, by

JAMES DUNSMUIRE, M.D., President."
THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

May 30, 1886. 583

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION,

1866.

We publish last week a copy of the Draft Amended Medical Bill sent from the Home Office to the Medical Council. The following is the Report of the Committee on the Bill:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFT BILL OF THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE MEDICAL ACTS.

The Committee beg leave to bring up their Report as it was finally adjusted by the Committee of the whole Council at their meeting of yesterday.

The Committee having fully considered the Bill and compared it with that which was drafted during the last Session of the General Medical Council, beg leave to submit the following Report:

The Bill of the Home Office embraces substantially the Bill of the Council, with, however, some important additions and alterations which require specific notice.

The Preamble.—The Council's Draft Bill commenced with the following preamble:—Whereas the 'Medical Act, 1858,' has been found ineffectual to enable persons requiring medical aid to ascertain who are qualified practitioners,' &c. This preamble the Home Office Draft leaves out.

The Committee are of opinion, that if there be no valid reasons against its being retained, it would be desirable that it should be restored as part of the proposed Bill.

The object of the Clause as to Registration, proposed in the Council's Draft Bill, was to facilitate the duty of the Registrars in keeping their Registers correct; to enable persons who, having ceased to practise, may desire it, to have their names erased from the Register; to render it imperative on the Registrar to address to any registered medical practitioner (instead of one letter within six months, as in the 'Medical Act, 1858') letters within six weeks after the expiration of three months, inquiring as to his change of residence, before erasing his name from the Register, and to prevent any person whose name has been once erased from the Registrar from being re-registered without the instruction of the General or Branch Councils.

In the Home Office Bill this Clause has been substantially adopted; though the phraseology has been somewhat varied, and the clause has been subdivided for convenience into eight Clauses. The Home Office Bill contains, however, two additions requiring mention—viz.:

1. The Council's Draft Bill, provided, when the name of any person shall have been erased from the Register by the General Council or any Branch Council, it shall not again be registered in any Register, except by direction of the Council which directed the erasure. The Home Office Bill adds the words, 'or by order of a Court of competent jurisdiction.' The Committee see no objection to this addition.

2. The Council in their Clause, has provided that the Registrar should address to any registered medical practitioner two letters within six months, at intervals of three months, inquiring as to whether he has ceased to practise or had changed his residence, before erasing his name from the Register. The Home Office Clause diminishes still further the chance of any mistake, by providing that the letters to be addressed by the Registrar shall be registered letters; and that the second letter shall be addressed within fourteen days after the expiration of the first three months.

3. New Clauses as to Registration of Foreign and Colonial Practitioners.—The Home Office Bill embraces three new Clauses (XI., XII., XIII.), which provide for the registration of foreign and colonial practitioners, under certain conditions, these conditions being (1.) That only those foreign and colonial diplomas and degrees shall be registered which have received the sanction of the General Medical Council, and shall be included in a new Schedule entitled Schedule (B), which the General Council have been requested by the Home Office to prepare.

(2.) That the provisions contained in Section XX., XXI., XXII. of the "Medical Act, 1858," shall apply to all qualifications contained in the Schedules to the proposed Bill; that is to say, that the Council, if they do not consider the course of study and examinations to be gone through in order to obtain any such qualifications sufficient, may adopt, and if they see fit, alter, the Schedules of the Privy Council, who shall have power to suspend the right of registration.

(3.) That no qualification, whether British, Foreign or Colonial, other than those included in Schedules (A) and (B) in the proposed Bill, shall be entitled to registration unless by order of the Privy Council, on the representation of the General Medical Council.

The Council are aware, that though there was power in the Council to register, if they saw fit, persons holding only foreign or colonial diplomas and degrees—provided they had obtained them previously to the passing of the 'Medical Act, 1858,' the Committee directed the introduction of this Bill (4.) That no person shall be registered upon any Foreign or Colonial diploma or title which has not been registered in the United Kingdom for a period of not less than twelve months immediately previous to making his application for registration.

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practise Medicine, calling themselves ‘Doctors,’” but not “Doctors of Medicine,” and will thus evade the penalties. It might be said that by using the word “Doctor” only you include all Doctors, whether of Philosophy, Law, &c. The answer to the thing that it is only those who, not being registered, are ‘practising medicine under the title of Doctor,’ who are affected by the Clause. The Committee would advise the Council to represent this matter very specially to the Home Office.

The Committee believe that the Home Office Bill, with the amendments suggested by them to be adopted by the Council, would prove a desirable amendment of the Medical Act, one calculated to benefit the medical profession, and the public, for whose protection from unqualified practitioners it makes more efficient provision. They therefore trust that the Council will adopt it, and will, before the conclusion of the present Session, send a deputation to the Home Office to state the views of the Council regarding the Bill; and further, to urge on the Government the expediency of the Bill being introduced as a Government measure.”

Andrew Wood, Chairman.

The Committee have carefully gone over, with Mr. Ormery, each Draft Bill, with the alterations adopted by the Committee of the whole Council. They beg leave to make the following suggestions in reference to the Bill as it now stands:

1. The Committee recommend, that as Clause XI., as originally adopted by the Council, is inconsistent with Clauses XI. and XII., as subsequently agreed to by the Committee of the whole Council, the first mentioned Clause XI. should be struck out.

2. The Committee recommend, with a view of simplifying the language of the Clause adopted in place of Clause XI. by the Committee of the whole Council, that those words should be erased—viz.: ‘of such qualifications as shall from time to time appear to the General Medical Council as proper to be included in the list,’ and that the words ‘General Medical Council’ should be substituted for ‘such Council.’

3. The Committee recommend, that in lieu of the third division of Clause XI. of the Home Office Draft Bill, it be provided in Clause XIII. that Sections XXIX. and XXXIX. of the ‘Medical Act of 1858’ be added, so as to bring persons registered under foreign and colonial qualifications under the same liability of removal from the Register as those registered under Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.”

The Committee then submit for consideration of the Council a copy of the Bill with the Amendments above suggested.

The following are the reasons of the General Medical Council for suggested alterations in the Draft Bill to amend Acts relating to Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery:

Preamble.—In the Draft Bill prepared by the Home Office the Preamble suggested by the Council has been omitted. The Council would submit, that it is desirable to state the grounds on which fresh legislation is thought necessary, and, therefore, that the Preamble, either in the form suggested by the Council, or in any more apt words, should be adopted.

Clause X.—The Clause, as framed by the Home Office, is considered open to objection, inasmuch as it would give to the Registrar power to erase from the Register the names of gentlemen who have ceased to practise, although such gentlemen may wish to retain their names on the Register. This is not desired; and, therefore, the Council submit that the Registrar, or in any more apt words, should be adopted.

Clauses XI. & XII.—The Council have ventured to suggest a modification of these Clauses. The main feature of the alteration is the doing away with the proposed Schedule (B) to the Act. The Council has done its utmost to meet the wishes of the Government, in framing the Schedule, but they have found the difficulty of the task to be so great, that they have ventured to propose that the list of bodies, whose diplomas shall confer a qualification, shall be inserted in a list to be annually prepared by the General Medical Council and submitted to the Privy Council. By this the means the General Medical Council will have the opportunity, from time to time, of making inquiries as to the morals and qualifications of the several foreign and colonial bodies, the nature and extent of their studies, and the quality of their examination, so as to judge whether they are worthy of recognition in the proposed list.

It has appeared to the Council that the third proviso of Clause XI.; which authorises the Registrar to refuse to register any person who shall have been guilty of an offence which would prohibit him from practising in his own country, is open to objection on several grounds; 1st. It would cast a judicial responsibility on the Registrars, which, by the 29th Section of the ‘Medical Act, 1858,’ is given only to the General Council. 2nd. The terms of the Clauses might be considered to cover offences which, although they might disqualify the practitioner from practising in his own country, would not be considered as objection to registration in this country, offences, for instance, of a political nature, or otherwise, not involving moral guilt. On these grounds the Council considers it safer to leave foreign practitioners in the same position as the practitioners of the United Kingdom, by making them amenable to the Sections XXIX. and XXXIX., of the ‘Medical Act, 1858.’

Clause XIII.—The Council proposes to amend this Section, so as to bring Clauses XXIX. and XXXIX. of the ‘Medical Act, 1858,’ within its operation.

The Council is aware that the proposed addition to this Clause does not fully meet a difficulty which the Draft Bill prepared by the Home Office was intended to meet, inasmuch as there is no power to remove from the Register the name of any colonial or foreign practitioner who, in his own country, have been convicted of any crime or offence.

The Council has failed to receive any means in which this difficulty can be effectually met, owing partly to the difficulty of obtaining evidence of any such conviction, and the further difficulty of defining the class of offences which ought to exclude from the Register.

The Council would suggest, if the advisers of the Government could suggest a clause adapted to the case.

Clause XIV.—The Council considers it would be expedient not to limit this Clause to the London University, but to extend it to any University in the United Kingdom which now is, or hereafter shall be, legally entitled to confer the degree of Bachelor of Surgery.

Clause XV.—The Council proposes to amend this Clause by striking out the reference to the proposed Schedule (B) to the Act, and by striking out the words ‘of medicine’ after the word ‘Doctor.’ It is to be observed that the taking of the title of ‘Doctor of Medicine’ is prohibited by the earlier part of the Clause, inasmuch as it is one of the designations enumerated in Schedule (A) to the ‘Medical Act, 1858.’ Its subsequent use, therefore, is prohibited. It mainly unimportant is the introduction of the title ‘Doctor’ simply is all important to the effi- ciency of the operation of the Clause. The title ‘Doctor’ is the one most commonly assumed by unqualified persons practising medicine; and if such practice be allowed to continue, it is obvious that any unqualified person, by assuming that designation, might evade the penalty of the Clause. It is to be said, by using the words ‘Doctor’ only in the Clause, all doctors, whether of philosophy, law, &c., are included, the answer is that the Clause applies only to those who, not being registered, are practising medicine under the title of Doctor. The Council beg to submit a printed of the Bill amended in accordance with the above suggestions.”

Sir.—The Draft Bill framed by the Home Office for the
Amendment of the Medical Acts has been very carefully considered by the General Medical Council, and, at the request of the Council, I have the honour to transmit here-with a print of the Bill framed by the Home Office, with such amendments therein as appear to the Council advisable. I have also the honour to transmit a statement of the reasons which have induced the Council to suggest the amendments; and I am to ask that you will, at your earliest convenience, be pleased to receive a deputation from the Council, to consider the amendments in question.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., &c. &c.,
Home Office.

Thursday, May 24th.

Dr. Andrew Wood, as Chairman of the Committee on Medical Acts Amendment Bill, brought up the Report of that Committee, and suggested, that as several verbal alterations had been made, each Clause should, for the more effectual mode of placing it before the Council, be read and considered seriatim.

Dr. Storrs ruled that the Report must of necessity be read in its complete form.

With the exception of Clause XII. of the Amended Bill, Dr. Paget said it was a very serious matter they had in hand, their solicitor (Mr. Ovvy) had propounded the law to them in the case of registering applicants who had diplomas of foreign or colonial universities, colleges, or any licensing bodies. He conceived that if the Bill passed in its present form it would be a manifest injustice to British subjects; that they should be able in case of misdemeanour or misconduct in a professional sense, to bring this Act to bear upon, and to prosecute them for, it might be, a minor offence; whilst any man who, through a much greater one—political, social, or moral—was compelled to fly his country, might come over here, produce a foreign diploma, obtained we know not how, if he merely had resided in the United Kingdom twelve months, he dared not refuse to register him, because there was no clause in our Medical Act whereby we might first determine what the offence was with which in his own country he was charged—it might be of the vilest description—in which we might ground our refusal. This would, he repeated, be very unjust to the British subject, and would be lowering the standard of the profession by opening our doors to any foreign adventurer, telling him if he came over from England, he would be able to give him the licence to practise denied to our own brethren;—would, in fact, sanction men who ought to be scouted by every professedly respectable practitioner.

Mr. Caesar Hawkins then said, with the permission of the President, he would read a resolution he had framed, which he hoped would meet the requirements of the case. It was as follows:—

"That a new Clause be drawn up, or some words added by Mr. Ovy, to a Clause like Clause 29 of the Act of 1858, which shall apply to persons registered under Clause 12 of the Draft Act on Foreign or Colonial qualifications, for crimes and offences committed in their own countries, of the same nature as those referred to in Clause 29 of the Act (1858), when committed in England, Scotland, or Ireland, by persons registered under the Act of 1858."

This was seconded by Dr. Paget.

The motion was negatived.

Dr. Andrew Wood then proposed, seconded by Dr. Peakes, "That the Report as amended be adopted."

Amendment moved by Sir Dominick Corrigan, seconded by Mr. Rumsey:

"That the Secretary of State be requested to take the necessary steps to procure the issuing of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Medical Acts, and to examine the Members of the Medical Council, and such other persons as they may see fit, with the view of framing a report that may lay the ground for a Medical Bill that will ensure the better education of candidates for the practice of the medical profession, and better protection for the rights of qualified practitioners than the present Medical Acts afford."

Sir D. Corrigan observed that he was indebted to the President for the very clear and succinct view in which he explained the full scope of the proposed Bill—viz., that the whole value to be gained by the Bill was the hope that "Doctor" simply would be substituted by the Government for "Doctor of Medicine," and that the question was whether it would not be well to forego all opposition to the objectionable parts of the Bill to gain this great boon.

If anything had in the slightest degree misrepresented the President's view he would feel obliged for correction. If otherwise, he might assume that he had correctly interpreted the President's explanation of the proposed Bill. [The President assented.] He had now no hesitation in saying that it was a mischievous Bill, injurious to the profession and likely to be badly received by the public, and to lower both the name power to admit to the Council in the eyes of the public. It professed to be a Bill for the protection of the profession, yet it actually repealed the most important and protective clause of the Medical Act of 1858. In the Act of 1858, cl. 34, provides that "the words 'legally qualified Medical Practitioner' or 'duly qualified Medical Practitioner,' or any words importing, or person recognized as a medical practitioner, or as holding the medical profession, when used in any Act of Parliament, shall be construed to mean a person registered under this Act."

But Clause 10 of proposed Bill, enacts, that "a person whose name has been erased from the register with his consent, on the ground of his having ceased to practise, shall not be liable to any penalty under this section by reason of his being engaged gratuitously in the practice or medical profession, or in the duty of a public officer, or in the duties of any charitable institution, or in the practice of any infamous conduct in the language of the Act of 1858, and yet neither law nor General Council can interfere with him unless it can be proved that he has been paid for his attendance in the particular case in which an action may be attempted. Who is to be prosecutor in this action? Not the Medical Council, for it is perfectly evident that in the case of a practitioner who has ceased to be registered, and who may be guilty of 'infamous conduct' in the language of the Act of 1858, neither the General Council, nor either of the two constituent colleges can interfere with him unless it can be proved that he has been paid for his attendance in the particular case in which an action may be attempted. Is the practice of medicine to be regulated by the law of foreign countries? How is the payment to be proved? Only by the patient. Is that evidence likely to be had, or if the defendant deny the payment, which is to be believed? The ungrateful patient or the persecuted defendant as the counsel will put it. And this is called a Bill for the protection of 'duly qualified practitioners.' Again, it is proposed in the new Bill that the Council shall have the right to remove from the registries of all foreign Colleges and Universities they may see fit, publishing an annual list of such. Of the extent of abuse to which this might be carried we may readily judge. Much has been said of the great value of the Visitations of Examination, of its great necessity to insure that our licensing bodies conduct their examinations sufficiently; but this proposed Bill contemplates a right to expel foreign graduates from all parts of the world without having the power to visit their examinations, and without the means of carrying out a visitation, even if the laws of other countries permitted it. In fact, it would place the diplomas of foreign countries in character and in advantage over our own. The law of 1858 permitted, and perhaps properly, that foreign graduates, although living in the United Kingdom, should, if they wished to be recognized, be registered. That was a fair protection for vested rights; but the act properly provided that there should be no registry of foreign diplomas after that date, thus obliging any foreign graduate after that date to pass an examination before one of our nineteen licensing bodies before being entitled to register. The proposed repeal of this protective and salutary law called a Bill for the
THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

May 30, 1866.

protection of our own "duly qualified practitioners," and this is what the profession is now to get in return for £62,000 which they have paid into the funds of this Council. Were the Bill unobjectionable in every respect, it would be most injudicious to proceed with in the manner proposed. The Secretary of State has declined to take charge of the Bill to introduce it as a Government measure, and has told you in his letter on our minutes of 17th inst. that some one else is to be induced to propose the Council Act on that advice, as they seen disposed to do, in what a humiliating position it is placed, obliged to court the patronage of every member on one side, with homeopathics and quacks of all kinds on the other side, like competing jobbing companies, the Government standing by indifferent. Will our President, or any member of our Council, put himself in such a humiliating position in the lobby of the House of Commons, with his hand in hand, and "Bated breath and whispering humbleness," to solicit votes? Better never go in for a Bill, but be content with the present, bad as it is, than run the chances that may await us in the proposed amendment of the Act, and most probably would be worse than our present Act. The two great wants are, as mentioned in the resolutions of the Medical Association of Ireland, and in Dr. Mackey's letter, and embodied in the amendment now before us— "The better education of candidates for the practice of the medical profession, and better protection for the rights of qualified practitioners than the present Medical Acts afford. That a far better protection can be afforded to the proposed Bill has already been noticed. But suppose the Bill did ensure better protection or more stringent rules against unqualified practitioners, will the Legislature or the public for a moment countenance a Bill that asks for increased protection, for more stringent monopoly, as they would designate it, but takes no step whatever in this amended Bill for better education. They will naturally and not unreasonably say, "First show that you have improved education so as that all the candidates passed and if your several licensing bodies are fairly educated, then ask for increased protection, and you shall have it." Now suppose, as will be sure to happen, that some member stands up and reads this paragraph from the last report of the Scottish Route, and the House in the place of the proposed amendment of the Act, empowers the current, licentiate from our several licensing bodies who have come before them as candidates for medical service in the navy:—"The majority of those rejected were utterly ignorant of the Latin language, two failed altogether in anatomy and surgery, and two were so ignorant of materia medica that it would have been dangerous to have passed them as qualified." We are somewhat, have to confess that many of the members of the House have given evidence of such an ignorance of orthography and of the most ordinary rules of English grammar and composition as could hardly have been credited in members of a liberal profession." (Vide minutes of General Medical Council of Friday, May 18), and say to the House—"The men thus tested and pronounced as deficient in the knowledge and practice of medicine are at this moment practising, or are authorized to practise in private, and to take charge of our poor in public appointments, under the licenses of the Corporations whose representatives constitute the Medical Council, and with this evidence of their carelessness or corruption, they ask for increased protection. Those who are thus described by the Navy Board must have many like them throughout England, and as it now appears, unregistered practitioners cannot be worse than such registered men, it becomes a matter of indifference to us whether we are to be in the hands of registered or unregistered men. If the Council have not the power to enforce a better education and examination, then their first duty was to seek for it. If they have the power, then their fault is aggravated, and if the reports of 1865 from the Navy Board be referred to, it will be found that in place of improving the state of education in candidates passed by several of our licensing bodies is worse in 1866 than it was in 1865. Sir D. expressed his own belief that the Council had no power, and quoted the following extract from a communication of his to Dr. Mackey, Chairman of the Medical Association, quoted by Dr. Mackey in a letter to the Medical Association, which letter was refused insertion on the minutes:— "You have fallen into a mistake in the first page, in complaining that the Council had not drawn up and enforced on the different medical bodies empowered under their respective charters, &c., a uniform system, &c. &c. The Medical Council has no power to enforce any course of study or examination. They tried it with the University of Edinburgh in the second year of their existence, and were beaten. The several Corporations may do as they like, and in the present state of free trade and underselling one another for the profit of diplomas, I see no hope of any amendment."

Sir Dominic continued—And they continue to do as they like. In the proceedings of the Scottish Branch of the Council, in 1868, it was resolved that in the University of Scotland only sixty-eight students were entitled to registration, the whole of the medical students who, in November, 1865, had commenced their professional studies in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, and a number of the students in the Edinburgh University, having been permitted to commence their professional studies without passing or completing their preliminary examination. And as you follow a declaration from the University of Glasgow, that "it has been thought inexpedient to adopt the plan of registration recommended by the General Medical Council, as in that University medical students are permitted, in certain cases, to enter upon their professional studies without passing an examination in general education. This is the present state of medical education. The London University has distinctly and positively told the General Medical Council it will not be bound by its decisions. Other bodies have treated its directions with silence, signifying something akin to contempt."

Sir Dominic proceeded to summarize his reasons for proposing the Royal Commission. That the Council is in this dilemma: that it has the power, or it has not, to enforce a uniform system; and it has not exercised that power for ensuring it, and that for eight years after, the licensing bodies all represented on the Council are permitted to send out licentiates or graduates totally incompetent for the practice of their profession. That if it have not, it should, in a proposed Bill apply for the two joint objects required—viz., "better education for the sake of the public, and better protection for the members of the profession. That, by applying for a Royal Commission, the Council will place itself in the honourable position of desiring to conceal nothing; of explaining all the defects of the present acts; of showing that the Council is desirous of retaining the two objects desired; of freely acknowledging its own shortcomings, if any, and with the assistance of the knowledge of the case in the hands of the Royal Commission such an amount of information as will lay the foundation for a bill as perfect as it can be made, and which, with such a foundation, Government will not hesitate to adopt.

He concluded by observing:—But suppose the Government say we will neither take charge of the present bill nor accede to your request for a Royal Commission, then the Council carry out the amendment, then the Council come out blameless. Its duty will then be to do the best it can with its present Act, and to all future charges brought against it as to education or protection, it can reply.—We asked the Government to inquire and to assist us, and they refused.

Mr. RUSSELL, in seconding the amendment, said he had long had the subject of medical education under reflection, and although he supported the amendment he did not think
it met the requirements in many particulars; he, nevertheless, was favourably disposed to a Royal Commission being appointed; it was a step in the right direction, and might eventually be productive of much good. He quoted an extract from a letter written by a very great authority to the effect that he seriously learned in the profession what names he would not mention, "that he but shared in the common opinion—"with reference to the proceedings of the Council—that if the General Medical Council were to adjourn for very much longer periods than they do the loss to the profession would indeed be very small.

The President thought if Mr. Rumsey gave the names of the authorities from which he quoted it might give additional weight, in which suggestion Dr. Andrew Wood concurred, as such a slur upon the character of the Council ought not to be made unless substantiated by the authority of the writer.

Mr. Rumsey said he could not do that, but he was happy to say he did not endorse this opinion, but merely quoted the paragraph in question that the Council might know what opinion was formed outside their pale, and consequently he considered much good had been done by the Council, but there were points, and many of them so complicated, that no legislation could possibly remedy. The question was, whether the machinery in the Royal Commission so devised was adequate to the requirements of the profession. He thought not, but would express his satisfaction at the advance proposed to be made, though it was but a small measure.

Mr. Hargrave said he could not support Sir Dominic Corrigan and Mr. Rumsey for a Royal Commission, considering that he was either utterly inattentive to the working of the Medical Act or ignored its results. Two or three times during this meeting he alluded to the character of the Naval Surgeons in a most marked manner, specifying their ignorance of Latin, English, anatomy, surgery, and materia medica. The fact is, it is the dress of the medical students who now seek for admission into that service; no candidate well educated, of a good family and gentle blood, and two or three and twenty years of age, will enter it, or submit to the overbearing character of the captains; and the medical service in the navy is fast returning to the times of Roderick Random. Good medical candidates will not present themselves for the navy till the captains change their bearing and conduct to their medical officers. He further observed that the Council would grant a Royal Commission, as the Council failed in its duty in carrying out the provisions of the Medical Act, particularly Clauses XX. and XXI., which granted to the Council full powers of appeal to the Privy Council. The Medical Council was deficient in action and independence in not long since having availed itself of their valuable privilege to control re- cupant parties. He well recollected when first he had a seat in the Council there was a motion brought forward bearing on the College of Surgeons of England, which had declined to accede to some of the recommendations, to appeal to the Privy Council. The motion was lost by the casting vote of the then President, Sir Dominic voting with the party to which the President gave his two votes.

He (Mr. Hargrave) visited the examination of the Master in Surgery in the University of Dublin last December, and was much gratified to be able to judge for himself, as he had heard so many conflicting and contradictory opinions as to the manner in which it was conducted. His visitation afforded him no little satisfaction and experience. The report of his visitation is now before the Council, and will speak for itself. In conclusion, he believed no Royal Commission would be granted; the Medical Bill gives the Council full powers, by appeal to the Privy Council, to remedy any shortcomings, whether of Universities, Colleges, or individuals, and thus bring the profession into harmonious working order.

Dr. Acland said, when a member of the Council made such a proposition and enforced it with such a speech as they had heard from Sir Dominic Corrigan, he confessed that, considering the great length of time constantly given to discussions in that room, it would be most unseemly that they should hurry over this question. It was the last weapon he would put into the possession of Sir Dominic Corrigan of going out of the Council, and saying, that when he seriously brought forward a motion of this kind, they declined to entertain it, and finally shelved it altogether; and he would ask every member of the Council, whether they might not—had it not been for the course adopted by Sir Dominic in full right—he did not doubt the right, but the reason of—it whether the three days spent upon this Act might not have been spared if Sir Dominic had been straightforward to inform them beforehand that it was his intention to bring forward in that shape to pull them up to a dead stand by bringing forward his proposition. The Council would pardon him for frankly expressing his opinion, that the constitution of that body was extremely difficult to work, and as an executive almost impossible; but as they did not make the executive, the question was, whether they did each, according to his capacity, the utmost they could to make it work. He believed every individual member could honestly answer this question, that to the best of their abilities, they had consistently performed the parts assigned them; and with regard to the statement handed abroad, that they were each determined to put forward and defend his own particular interest, he would simply deny it (hear, hear). He could say in reference to the University, that he and Mr. Hargrave had the honour of representing, that nothing would sooner cause him to forfeit the confidence of his friends than if they believed he advocated their interests only to prejudice the public good. What was more insulting to their character as Englishmen, than that they should have it reported all over the country that the moving principle of the Bill was only that they would not be happy to see a Royal Commission appointed, although he did not consider it necessary or proper that the Council should ask for it. He would repeat that he had not the slightest objection to it, and if it could help them out of their difficulties, and enable them to do the duty imposed upon them any better, he for one should heartily welcome it. There were several things he considered prejudicial to the proper working of the Council. One thing was, and which he objected to in the first instance, that of the introduction of reporters by whose deliberations, being made public, were fettered. Another point was, that they had undertaken to settle the most delicate and intricate details of education in the short space of four or five days, amidst the pressure of other business. In his judgment it would be better to do it by a committee of three or four sitting during the interval between the sessions, who should bring up their report to the General Council. There was one thing he would like to remind Sir Dominic Corrigan of, and that was in regard to a statement he had been pleased to make, that the Council had done nothing. On the one hand, he told them they had no powers, and on the other, that the powers they had were not exercised. What had they done? A great deal. Had not the Pharmacopoeia been completed? Had not an immense deal been done for education? Did Sir Dominic imagine all was to be done in a moment, because he chose to pull the strings and agitate? He repeated that Sir Dominic Corrigan had advanced what members of the Council knew to be untrue, and it was now right to throw broadcast over the country such allegations. He should not be told what body had set itself determinedly to protect abuses and to keep them up? If such a body were represented there, let Sir Dominic say which it was, and let its representative answer whether or not it was the case. With regard to education, professional, and personal, it was his belief that there had been since the passing of the Medical Bill a sincere endeavour to pull up the education of the students, and to qualify every man according to what was practically possible. The Council had done as much as any body constituted in so heterogeneous a manner could have done in the same time.
Of course they would be chargeable if they did not take steps to make the wheels run smoothly, and this be considered would be accomplished by such important business being prepared during the interval of the sessions by standing Executive Committees. He greatly admired the ability of Sir D. Corrigan, who, if he failed in getting this Royal Commission, he hoped to find side by side with the rest of the Council, and with his great powers endeavouring harmony. He had often heard that there possessed in calm and judicious manner, not talking, as he had done, about coalition, and other violent measures; but with a feeling of trust and confidence in his colleagues, and in the good intentions of the several bodies they were called upon to represent, seriously and truly under great difficulties to work the machinery they possessed (loud cheers). Dr. Stokes stated that from an experience of forty years, first, that President of the Dublin University, and, latterly, in the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, he thought nothing was more remarkable than the great advancement in education in the Irish Colleges. Since the year the question was first mooted in the Council, great attention was paid to professional studies, and students of the present day were far in advance of what they were seven years ago. In his opinion, only the practising doctors and many who were in the best position to judge of the truth of his assertion. He could not, therefore, admit that medical education had retrograded.

Dr. Andrew Wood said—Dr. Acland, in his very able speech, remarked that he was opposed, in the first instance, to the admission of reporters at their deliberations. He (Dr. Wood), however, rejoiced that they were then present, and that the remarks made by that gentleman would go forth to the world as a type of that manliness of purpose and feeling, that straightforwardness to do their very utmost for the advancement of medical education, and the promotion of the interests of the profession, with which he was sure every Member in the Council was actuated, though they might not all be able to express it so elegantly as Dr. Acland did. He did not entertain one, or the other, often cast upon them by Sir Dominic Corrigan and other gentlemen, both in Council and out of it, were quite unfounded; and Sir Dominic never seemed to fancy he had done his duty until he pointed out a flaw in their proceedings, a wound, or a disease, as it were, and then sat down compleatly, leaving them to seek and apply the remedy. Was this helping forward the deliberations of the Council, did they contribute to the object of this, of which they were all cognizant, and promote the harmony of their meetings? Nay, it had the very reverse effect, and Sir Dominic appeared to rejoice in having created the difficulties and then refused to help them out.

The amendment of Sir Dominic Corrigan having been lost by 19 to 3, Mr. Wood's motion was then put and carried by 18 to 6.—The meeting then adjourned.

**Friday, May 25th.**

The minutes of the preceding day having been read by the Registrar (Dr. Hawkins), the adjourned consideration of the report of the Committee on the subjects of education was resumed. A long discussion arose, in which Dr. Acland, Professor Syme, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Dr. Paget, Dr. Stokes, Dr. Chrisinson, Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Dr. Sharpay, Dr. Apjohn, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Storrar, and Dr. Alderson took part, as to whether natural philosophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics, should not be transferred from the optional to the compulsory subjects; and it was finally moved by Dr. Stokes, seconded by Dr. Storrar, and agreed to:

"That Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, be adopted as one of the Optional Subjects."

After several minor clauses in the report had been considered and passed, it was moved by Dr. Stokes; and seconded by Dr. Storrar: "That the concluding paragraph of the Report be adopted—viz:"

"The Education Committee having considered the letter and resolution of the Irish Medical Association, forwarded by Dr. Mackey, and referred to them, recommend that the resolution be entered on the minutes. The Committee further recommend the forwarding this resolution of the Council to Dr. Mackey."

Amendment, moved by Dr. Embleton; and seconded by Dr. Alexander Wood.

That the concluding paragraph of the report be not adopted; but that the Registrar be requested to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. Mackey's letter, and the resolution of the Irish Medical Association, and to inform him that the subject of them has received the full consideration of the Council.

The amendment was carried, and having been put as a substantive motion, was agreed to.

The next subject on the programme for consideration was the report of the Pharmacopoeia Committee. Dr. Chrisiston moved the adoption of this report. Dr. Quain begged to second the same.

Dr. Aquilla Smith objected to one or two points in the report. It needed, in his opinion, some little modification.

Dr. Sharpey also concurred with Dr. Smith. The latter clause in the report, as follows:—"The Committee beg to inform the Council that they have not hitherto found it necessary to make use of any portion of the funds placed at their disposal by order of the Council" might be misconstrued, as they had quite sufficient funds in hand to pay to any of the gentlemen who had given their time and attention to this important matter they deemed to maintain that the old Pharmacopoeia was still considered preferable to the new, and added many facts to prove the assumption—that many of the most influential bodies in the United Kingdom still adhered to and dispensed from the old Pharmacopoeia. He moved the following resolution, seconded by Dr. Smith:

"That it be an instruction to the Pharmacopoeia Committee to give for both themes the same consideration occurring in the forthcoming edition of the Pharmacopoeia two formulae—the first being that in ordinary use at present; the second being the one constructed in accordance with the more recent views of what are called Unitary Systems."

Dr. Andrew Wood said on looking over the old Pharmacopoeia, he could not see how it was possible that either the student in chemistry or the chemist could adhere to the old Pharmacopoeia, the old notion was anything but satisfactory, and he would suggest that the student should have both the old and the new form put into his hands, he would then see what differences there existed between them and form his judgment accordingly. He hoped the Council would, with a view to the advancement of scientific purposes, adopt the combination of both systems.

Dr. Chrisiston said he was Chairman of the Pharmacopoeia Committee, and from what he had come under his notice in Scotland, the British Pharmacopoeia had been everywhere hailed with pleasure. In Ireland also, he conceived from what he had seen and heard, it was very satisfactorily looked upon. It was only in England where it had been otherwise received, he knew there had been a good deal of opposition to the measure, and he knew there was a growing inclination to think very small of the doings of the Pharmacopoeia Committee, but he maintained this opposition merely came from that body of practitioners who preferred the old system, because by these means, which the Committee deemed absolutely necessary for the perfection of the Pharmacopoeia, these practitioners would be losers in a pecuniary point of view. The Committee of course were sorry for this.
He, however, believed the new Pharmacopoeia would be generally acceptable. He was well aware the student did not base his knowledge in chemistry and pharmacy on the Pharmacopoeia only, but he was not aware any chemist or pharmacist ever used the Pharmacopoeia as a basis for his knowledge. It was, however, the case put forward by Dr. Apjohn; in fact he was almost certain they never used at all. How could the Pharmacopoeia Committee come to any other conclusion than the one they had? Why overload the Pharmacopoeia with superfluous results of scientific experiments, why this proposition to introduce into its pages matter which would never be of any use either to the student or the chemist? He (Dr. Christison) sincerely hoped the Union had come to but one view on the subject, and that it would encourage the Committee by supporting the adoption of the report of the Pharmacopoeia Committee.

The resolution of Dr. Apjohn having been put to the vote was carried by a large majority. Several objections were raised against the adoption of one or two clauses in the report, and the debate on this important subject was adjourned.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE NAVY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following are the communications from the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy were read, with returns of the examinations of candidates, at the Medical Council.

Admiralty, W.C., Feb. 21st, 1866.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 27th of May, 1864, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, a report from the Board of Examiners on the examinations of candidates for medical commissions in the Royal Navy during the year 1865.

1. I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
A. Bayson, Director-General.

Dr. F. Hawkins,
Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom,
38 Soho-square, W.

Admiralty, Somerset House, Feb. 14th, 1866.

Sir,—We have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, that—
1. During the year 1865 twenty-one candidates presented themselves for examination for commissions as assistant-surgeons in the Royal Navy.
2. Of these four had been previously examined and rejected; and one underwent two examinations during the twelve months, having been unsuccessful on the first occasion.
3. Of the total number of candidates who presented themselves, twelve were successful and were admitted into her Majesty’s service, and nine, having failed to satisfy us as to their professional knowledge, were rejected.
4. Of the twelve successful candidates, five passed good examinations, two moderately good examinations, and five indifferent examinations.
5. Of the five candidates who were twice examined, two passed good examinations on the second occasion, and three were again rejected.
6. The majority of those rejected were utterly ignorant of the Latin language, two failed altogether in anatomy and surgery over and above the ignorant of materia medica that it would have been dangerous to have passed them as qualified.
7. The accompanying table supplies the information requested by the Medical Council with reference to the qualifications of the candidates, and the points on which they were chiefly deficient.

9. In renewing our expressions of regret that so much ignorance of the Latin language should be displayed by a large proportion of the candidates who submit themselves for examination, we are sorry to have to add that many of the manuscripts sent in by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General have given evidence of such an ignorance of orthography and of the most ordinary rules of English grammar and composition as could hardly have been credited in members of a liberal profession.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
E. Hilditch, Inspector-General.
John Salmon, Deputy Inspector-General.
Chwix. R. St. John, Surgeon-General.
Alex. E. Mackay, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General.
Dr. Bryson, C.B., F.R.S., &c., Director-General, &c.

Statement of the Qualifications, according to Schedule A, of the different Candidates who were examined for Medical Commissions in the Royal Navy in 1865, with the Results of Examinations.


The Great Northern Hospital has recently received the patronage and support of Earl Russell, R. G., the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Zetland, the Duchess of Newcastle, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Charlotte Denison. Two legacies have just been paid—viz., £300 (the late George Wheelhouse, Esq.), and £50 (J. W. White, Esq.); also £24 per J. Carr Jackson, Esq., the proceeds of a ball at Willis’s Rooms; also £21 per J. W. Nevitt, Dramatic Club." A vigorous effort is being made to extend the benefits of the hospital, and to double the number of the beds, which are constantly filled.
TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK MEDICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH—

That your Memorialists look forward with deep interest to the measure which they understand is likely soon to be introduced into Parliament to amend the Medical Act of 1858.

That this Act must be looked upon as having, up to the present time, fallen short of what was expected from it, in its principal objects, to the detriment of the public, and a really improved system of medical education.

That with respect to the first of these objects, it appears to your Memorialists that Registration must continue to be all but nugatory, unless the new legislation render it imperative on the Council to order, through duly authorized officers, the prosecution of all persons incurring the penalty specified in Clause XL of the Medical Act, or that which may be substituted for it.

That the vast object of securing a sound and adequate education for all candidates for medical and surgical qualifications, is not, in the apprehension of your Memorialists, likely to be attained whilst the powers of the Council continue to be limited, as they are at present. To be enabled efficiently to provide for the country a body of properly qualified practitioners, it appears to Memorialists that the Council should be empowered to prescribe and enforce such educational regulations as may be found requisite for the attainment of that important object.

That in education, Memorialists respectfully submit, can be considered sound and adequate, which does not include, as preliminary to entering on medical studies, properly so-called, such a course both literary and scientific, as will enable the student effectually to master the varied subjects of professional study with which he will have to grapple, and "afterwards" to take such a position amongst men of general information, as will be calculated to maintain for medical science the estimation in which it is desirable, for the good of mankind, that it should be held.

That the course for a degree in medicine in the different Universities, should, in the opinion of your Memorialists, be essential preliminary to that for a degree in medicine, and that a course of education, embodying both classical studies and the various branches of physical science, should be includable before entrance on medical and surgical education of whatsoever character.

Wherefore, your Memorialists would respectfully suggest the expediency of the Council seeking for such a modification of Clause XL of The Medical Act, as will secure the provisions of officers against its provisions. But especially of seeking for the power to establish a uniform curriculum of studies, preliminary and professional, which shall be binding upon all the educational bodies of the country.

And your Memorialists, &c.

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GRiffin Testimonial Fund.

To the Editor of the Medical Press and Circular.

Sir,—The following subscriptions have been further received on behalf of the above fund:

Mr. W. B. Ingew, Esq., Newark (2nd). 60 1 0
Thomas Robinson, Esq., Alton (2nd). 0 5 0
Henry J. Mark, Esq., Horsham. 0 10 0
A. M. W. Onions, Esq., Millwall. 10 0 0
Received at Lancet Office. 13 11 6
Yours obediently,

Robert Fowler, M.D., Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

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Baratun.—In Dr. Morley's paper on "Paralysis," page 530, second column, line twenty from the top, for "really," read "recently."

“SALUS POPULI SUPREMA. LXX.”

Hospital Reports.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS.

DR. LYON'S CLINIQUE.

RHEUMATIC FEVER; ALKALINE TREATMENT; NO CARDIAC COMPLICATION.

Case 1.—J. L., a boy aged 12 years, was admitted into the Whitworth Hospital on the 25th of April, 1866. He had been a week ill before admission. When seen after admission he was in great pain, all the principal joints being engorged. He was ordered a combination of the three salts of potash—viz., bicarbonate of potash, 3i.; acetate of potash, 3i.; and 3i. of nitrate of potash in the infusion of gentian. The joints were assiduously poulticed with a mash of chamomile flowers and poppy heads. Small doses of opium were given at frequent intervals to allay pain and promote sleep. This boy progressed most favourably, and deliberence took place with unusual rapidity, the swellings and pains in the joints subsided, and on the fifth day after admission he was quite convalescent. The heart was carefully examined each day, but no lesion of any kind became developed in it, and the patient was soon after discharged well.

Case 2.—W. R., male, aged 25, was admitted into the Whitworth Hospital on the 22nd of April. He had been ill for about a month prior to admission. When seen on the 23rd he complained of severe pains in the shoulders and elbow joints, and in succession all the principal joints and several of the minor ones of both hands became affected. Much pain was complained of, and the patient was sleepless. He was placed on a combination of the salts of potash, in the proportion of 3iv. of the carbonate, and 3i. each of the nitrate and the acetate of potash in a bitter infusion. The joints were carefully poulticed with chamomile flowers and poppy heads, and quarter grain doses of opium were administered at intervals until sleep was procured. Severe suffering was complained of from time to time in the shoulders and elbows, for which a liniment composed of equal parts of lin, aconitum and lin, belladonna was employed with great advantage. This case progressed favourably, gradual amendment took place in all the symptoms, and he left hospital on the 11th of May, after a sojourn of nineteen days, perfectly well, and with the heart completely intact.

Case 3.—J. R. This patient, a male, aged 32, had been admitted to the Hardwicke Hospital on the 2nd of March, labouring under typhus fever of a severe and aggravated type. He was an inmate of that institution for seven weeks. On the 20th of April he was transferred to the Whitworth with well-marked symptoms of rheumatic fever. He now lies side by side with his namesake, the patient last named, and the two cases presented numerous points of similarity. They were treated on identically the same plan, the combination of the three salts of potash, poultices of chamomile flowers and poppy heads to the joints, opium at intervals to allay pain and procure sleep, and the occasional use of the combination of the aconite and belladonna liniments when pain of a severe degree was complained of. Convalescence was established in both about the same time, and both left hospital at the same period, and in both there was an entire freedom from cardiac complication.

Case 4.—J. G., aged 36, a man of powerful frame, of great muscular energy, and a very free liver, was admitted to hospital on the 16th April. He was found labouring under an unusually severe form of rheumatic fever. The knees, ankles, and the wrists especially were excessively painful, and he was restless and sleepless. Poultices of chamomile flowers and poppy heads were placed upon all the joints; he was put on the combination of 3i. of carbonate of potash, 3i. each of the nitrate and acetate of potash, in infusion of calumba, with opium in quarter-grain doses at intervals, to induce sleep and allay pain. Under this treatment he progressed favourably until the 21st, when relapses of symptoms of an unusual character developed themselves. There was much cerebral excitement, with tremor, illusions, attempts to get out of bed, and much violence threatened to those around. This condition lasted for five days and resisted all treatment, when, despairing of his recovery, his wife insisted on removing him from hospital, and he was brought home. In two days subsequently, however, he was again admitted to hospital, with persistence of the condition just described, and the rheumatic affection in statu quo.

Under the influence of a thirty-grain dose of capsicum, which, it may be mentioned, had proved ineffectual on two occasions previously, he was now rapidly restored to consciousness; all tremor, illusions, and violence subsided, and there remained the uncomplicated but very severe rheumatic condition to be dealt with. He was again placed on the combination of potash salts above mentioned, all joints were carefully poulticed as before, and he now began to exhibit signs of rapid amendment. The heart was carefully explored from day to day, but notwithstanding the excessive development of the rheumatic condition exhibited in his system, the frequent exposure, which was entailed by the condition of violence and delirium into which he had fallen, and further by his removal from hospital, this organ completely resisted all contamination, and he left hospital perfectly convalescent, and with a sound heart, about thirty-three days after his first admission.

In commenting on these cases, Dr. Lyon observed that they were too few in number to admit of any absolute deductions being drawn from them. Having, however, in many other instances employed like means with like results in the treatment of this disease, he confidently recommends it as one well worthy of consideration. The patients were in all cases carefully fed on farinaceous aliment with milk. Wine was occasionally allowed when the symptoms of the case demanded it. Much ease is experienced from the application of the poultices of chamomile and poppy heads to the affected joints, the great secret being that they require to be applied hot and hot about every third hour, any chill to the joints being very injurious. In the combination of the salts of potash referred to will be found the alkali requisite to neutralize any excess of uric or other acid in the system, and in the diuretic salts is provided a stimulus to free elimination through the kidneys. The entire freedom from cardiac complication in the four cases cited is worthy of note.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY DUBLIN INFIRMARY.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE MEATH HOSPITAL DURING THE MONTH OF MAY BY MR. COLLIS.

[Reported by Arthur Wynne F.R.C.S.]

May 1st: For femoral hernia, on the right side, in a woman, 60 years of age. The hernia appeared for the first time on the 28th ult., since which time, until the date of operation, it continued strangulated. Gay's modification of Petit's operation was performed.

2nd: For complete dislocation of both bones of the right forearm backwards at the elbow, in a boy aged 15. The dislocation had occurred a month previously, and having been, in the first instance, treated by a bone-setter,
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

June 6, 1866.

For observed injury.

3rd: For femoral hernia on the right side of four years' existence, strangulated for six hours, in a man 48 years of age. Gay's modification of Petit's operation performed. He left hospital quite recovered on the 14th with a truss to prevent recurrence.

9th: For double harelip in a boy six and a half years of age; the intermaxillary bone was saved and fastened in proper position by an iron wire. On the 6th of April this boy had been operated on for congenital fissure of the soft palate under chloroform; section of the muscles was performed, three points of horse-hair suture, one of fine silk, and one ligature of reserve of thread were used to approximate the vividified surfaces. All sutures were removed (except the anterior one of horse-hair) on the 28th, union being satisfactory. This case appears to be the first one of cleft palate operated upon at such an early age. The operation for harelip remains to be completed.

15th: For pannus of left eye in a man 31 years of age. Furnari's operation performed of circumcision and removal of circular ring of conjunctiva and enlarged vessels round cornea.

22nd: For depressed fracture of skull over the superior longitudinal sinus, much hemorrhage, in a man aged 35. Removal of a half circle of bone in order to elevate the depressed fragment.

23rd: For necrosis of lower end of right femur, in a patient aged 12; disease of eighteen months' standing, the result of a fall from a donkey. Removal of a large sequestrum through an opening on the inner side of the thigh close to the joint.

29th: For vesico-vaginal fistula, aperture the size of No. 12 calibre, the edges of the fistula split, four points of quilted suture and five of interrupted suture of horse-hair employed. Patient aged 31.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

TREATMENT OF LARGE ABSCESS BY DRAINAGE.

Dr. O'FERRALL'S WARDS.

R. K., aged 19, by occupation a labourer, residing at Chapeltown, was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital on the 17th April, 1866, under the care of Dr. O'Ferrall. It appeared that on the previous March 17, he fell on his hip, and at once went to an hospital where he was treated for the injury. Some days previous to leaving hospital he complained of severe pain in the left shoulder, to which was applied a liniment, and was discharged. Three days after leaving the Hospital referred to be sought admission into St. Vincent's Hospital. At the time of his admission he was observed to have a large tumour situated on the left scapula extending backwards beyond the vertebral border, and engaging both supra and infra-spinous fossa; the prominence of the spine being completely obliterated, and extending below and without as far as the lower margin of the latissimus dorsi. There was great increase in the breadth of the shoulder with an edematous hard swelling occupying the outer portion of the supra-clavicular fossa. At the time of my first visit (22nd April) it could be felt to fluctuate, and it appeared that the patient had rigors twice since his admission, and experienced pain of a more or less acute character.

On the 26th April Dr. O'Ferrall inserted a drainage tube at about the level of the spine of the scapula, carrying it downwards to a little below the angle, when it emerged, and through it a considerable quantity of healthy pus was discharged with great relief to the patient. The discharge gradually diminished.

The patient was treated with wine and bark, and when I last saw him on the 14th May, the tube had been withdrawn and the tumour had completely disappeared. At the same time it was noticed that the man's general health was much improved by his stay in the hospital. At no period was there an offensive odour from the pus. There was a slight movement of the tube made once each day to prevent the aperture becoming clogged, which necessarily gave him great pain when withdrawing the tube. Dr. O'Ferrall made use of a simple manoeuvre—viz., firmly fixing the elastic tube between the forefinger and thumb of one hand, while with the other hand the loose end, by this means the length of the tube is increased, while its calibre is diminished so as to enable the surgeon to draw it through its track without exciting the slightest pain; and if desirous of removing the tube, by suddenly letting go the end held between the finger and thumb, by its elasticity it passes with a sharp click through the track without giving the least pain.

Remarks.—Referring to the practice of drainage in large abscesses, Dr. O'Ferrall remarked that two facts of practical importance were illustrated by this case.

1st. That during the progress of treatment no offensive odour of any kind in the matter flowing through the tube could be detected. This he attributed to the perfect ventilation by the perforated tube and the constant escape of the pus as rapidly as it was formed, and before it would have time to undergo any change by decomposition.

2nd. The employment of a simple mode of withdrawing the tube without causing the pain which the least movement in the daily dressing of the part had previously occasioned. The tube is held at both extremities, and extended by traction so as to diminish its calibre to the smallest possible amount. One extremity is then suddenly let loose, and the tube is found to have escaped from the wound with a sharp click and without the production of pain.

NOTE ON THE REACTIONS OF PURE CHLORATE OF QUININE.

By CHARLES R. C. TICHBOURNE, F.C.S.L., &c.

Having been requested by Dr. Lyons to prepare him some pure chlorate of quinine, the author sends the following note with the impression that it may be of use to those medical men who wish to try its efficacy as a new febrifuge. The writer thought it also more desirable to do so from the fact that hitherto this curious quinine salt has not been an article of commerce, and from the circumstance that what would apparently be the most simple and efficacious method of procuring it, produces a product which contains only a trace of the chlorate.

The salt can, however, be made in a state approaching absolute purity from chlorate of baryum. The writer therefore gives the characters and tests by which the salt can be recognized.

Characters.—Chlorate of quinine presents the characteristics of the other chlorates, only in a less marked degree. When crystallized from a watery solution it forms small mushroom-shaped masses, which, on examination, are found to consist of filament snow-white crystals radiating from a centre. Crystallized from a spirituous solution, it resembles more the ordinary salts of quinine in appearance. Heated gently upon a spatula, it gradually melts, and after a little time goes off with a vivid combustion, which, if the salt is dry, sometimes amounts to an explosion. A carbonaceous residue is left. Treated with hydrochloric acid and gently warmed, it evolves chlorine copiously, which may be recognized by its smell. On adding ammonia in excess to this mixture an emerald green colour is developed. It is very soluble in boiling water, but rather insoluble in cold. When pure, it crystallizes with diffi-
culty from this solution, but much more readily if it con-
tains traces of any of the ordinary salts of quinine.

Test.—Chlorate of quinine when dissolved in water
and acidulated with diluted nitric acid, should give no pre-
cipitate with chlorid of barium, and none, or only a faint
opalescence, with nitrate of silver. It should give no pre-
cipitate with diluted sulphuric acid, and as regards the
quinine, should, on precipitation with ammonia, &c., cor-
respond to the requirements given under the head of
"Quinie Sulphas " in the British Pharmacopoeia.

ON THE TREATMENT, AND ABOVE ALL,
THE PROPHYLACTIC ARREST OF ASIATIC
CHOLERA.

By HENRY Mac Cormac, M.D.

I had the management of Asiatic cholera in the Belfast
Hospital for the treatment of that fell disease in 1832. I
also saw and treated, very many cases of the malady both
in 1848 and during 1854. I was singularly successful in
1832. By means of well-ordered arrangements, the cases
were constantly under my own observation or that of very
able and effective assistants. Opium and calomel were
freely resorted to. Artificial warmth was maintained when
required. Stomach, alcoholic and otherwise, were judi-
cially exhibited. Counter-irritation, by means of sina-
pic acid, was, in many instances, found of great value in
helping to expel the unformed portion of the stools
in cases as untractable as the use of any medicine could
be useful in checking vomiting. And cold water, only taking


in a few instances approaching collapse was ar-
rested by the stimulus of emetics of sulphate of zinc. But

generally speaking, collapse as well as secondary fever,
which latter only prevailed when the weather grew cool,
was incomparably intractable. It is worthy of remark that
although well-fed persons were found less liable to
contract cholera, yet when they did contract it, and espe-
cially when they sank into collapse, recovered less readily,
and were less amenable in respect of their disease to treat-
ment, than, comparatively speaking, were hard-working,
poor, ill-fed persons. Individuals of the latter stamp when
they rallied from collapse and the circulation returned,
almost always recovered. Whereas, well-fed persons, in
opulent circumstances, even when the pulse and circula-
tion, along with animal heat returned, very often died.
When diuresis in addition to these, however, was estab-
lished, very few perished. But similar facts in respect of
deaths and recoveries, comparing the rich and the poor
together, have been repeatedly observed, not only with
respect to cholera, but also typhus fever and plague. Many
more poor persons, to be sure, are carried off by these de-
vastating maladies. Nevertheless, as a general rule, man
for man, and with like treatment, the poor recover far more
readily than do the rich. Cholera, however, is a truly
precarious and disastrous malady, and it is almost infinitely
better to arrest it at the beginning than to have to combat
it afterwards. And, if there be a therapeutic fact more
certain than another, it is that our success in the treatment
of Asiatic cholera will, ceteris paribus, be in the exact
ratio of the recency of the treatment.

The truth of this statement was abundantly exemplified in
the results of house-to-house visitations. In Glasgow,
for example, after a system of house-to-house visitation,
during cholera periods, had been once fairly organised, the
mortality was surprisingly small. Cases of premonitory
diarrhoea, for example, that, if neglected, would have run
on to intractable and perhaps fatal cholera, were arrested
by means of an opium pill and an opiate draught, with a
mortality actually not exceeding one in 1,400. Nothing
could be more astonishing or more entirely satisfactory.

Nevertheless, numbers perished owing to neglect. The
preliminary purging was either not checked at all, or having
been partially checked recurred again, and not being again
checked, eventuated in the fully-formed and fatal disease.

I proved the fact myself in very, very many instances.
Going among the dying and the dead, I have asked those
about—Do you purge?—Yes. Very well, open your month;
whereupon I could throw into the month and command
them then and there to swallow a good grain or so of
opium mixed with a lump of opium, which I always carried
in my pocket for the express purpose. And, at the same
time, and from the same source, I would produce a
bottle of laudanum or Battley, and give 20 or 30 drops of
the solution in a little water, taking care to leave a little
bottle to be reused at bedtime or sooner upon an emergency.
I remember once being in a house where four poor women,
pitching to relate their suffering, were lying dead at one and
the same time. The mortality, in many instances, was greatly en-
hanced, too, by the homicidal practice, which I am sorry to
say was too much encouraged, of giving and even repeat-
ing draughts of castor oil. It was too bad.

During 1854, it was, that some alternations in the build-
ting taking place, and a communication subsisting with the
infected town, the Belfast District Asylum for the Insane,
to which I was and am visiting physician, was visited with
cholera. It broke out with startling suddenness, and forty-
of the inmates very rapidly perished. Many of the in-
mates were very unfavourable subjects for the disease, and
I began to fear for the whole establishment. Intimately
convinced, however, of the infinite value of prevention, it
occurred to me that if I could not only arrest, but anticip-
ate the premonitory diarrhoea, I might also arrest the
disease. I immediately had prepared some dilute sulphuric
acid, of whose general efficacy in the treatment of choleric
diarrhoea I had had ample experience; without wait-
ing for the preliminary diarrhoea, I say, I gave to every
inmate in the establishment a daily dose of about a drachm
of the dilute acid in peppermint water. The existing cases
of the disease having run their course to death or recovery,
no other instance of the malady occurred; and I had the
device of our treatment, confirmed by fact, as I became
finally convinced, to the prophylactic efficacy of the dilute acid,
of witnessing the utter disappearance of the disease.

I would strongly recommend, and as strongly urge upon
the attention of the profession, and indeed the general pub-
lic, the advisability, coupled, however, in every case with
every proper general sanitary precaution, of having re-
course, with respect to the entire community, and forty-
instances, of the representatives of the different schools
of Vedic interpretation on the subject under discussion, Dr.
Muir proceeded to show by a selection of instances from
Yaska's Nirkuta and from Sayana's commentary the un-
satisfactory character of the assistance which those works
afford for explaining many of the most difficult passages
of the hymns, and the consequent necessity which exists,
that all the other available resources of philology should be
called into requisition to supply their deficiencies. His
interpretation, particularly was founded, out of the inde-
ferent Sayana's and Yaska are at variance with one another in
regard to the sense of particular terms; or (2), that they
have each given one or more alternative explanations of
many words, and cannot therefore be supposed to have
had the real significations; or (3), as regards Sayana, that he
expounds numerous words differently in different places, and
must therefore, in some of those instances at least, be held to have interpreted
them wrongly. Though fully admitting that the Indian
commentators have been of the utmost service in facilitat-
ing the comprehension of the Veda, the author stated it as the conclusion at which he had arrived, that there is no word in the Vedas regarded as final, unless its support by probability, by the context, or by parallel passages.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—May 2.—The Rev. M. E. C. Walcott in the chair.—Major-Gen. Tremeneere read a notice of a visit paid by him to the ruins of Ephesus during the spring of 1864, and described at some length the position and circumstances of some of the most remarkable monuments on that celebrated site. General Tremeneere stated that the whole plain over which these ruins are scattered is about three miles wide, and that the ancient aqueducts built by Caius Pollio, on which an inscription remaining bears his name, and the theatre, built by the Romans, were both mentioned by Mr. Wood, our consul at Smyrna, was engaged on some excavations at Ephesus during the period of General Tremeneere’s visit.—Mr. Walcott read a curious paper on the derivation of numerous English words occurring in miscellaneous documents, in which it is shown that the forms of many of them are almost identical with the names of some of the ancient winds; e.g. the word ‘famine’ is identical with the name of one of the ancient winds, and ‘famine’ was used by the ancients to mark the commencement of a destructive wind, which, according to their authority should be received as final, unless it be supported by probability, by the context, or by parallel passages.

**EXPERIMENTS ON THE EFFECTS OF DIVISION OF THE OPTIC NERVES.**

By Dr. Basilius Rosow of St. Petersburg.

In Dr. Basilius Rosow’s “Experiments on the Effects of Division of the Optic Nerve,” the animals operated on were rabbits. The superior rectus was divided in the ordinary mode of operating for strabismus—the distal end of the tendon seized, and the eye rotated downwards. The retractor bulbi was then divided, and, finally, the optic nerve. The posterior ciliary vessels and nerves were uninjured. Scarcely any blood was lost. A few minutes after the operation the pupil was usually contracted and irregular; in few hours the pupil was slightly enlarged and the iris ceased to occlude the pupil. The animal made a rapid recovery and was able to eat in a few days after the operation.

Twenty-four hours after the operation the cases could be divided into two groups, according to the appearances presented. A. In a few cases panophthalmitis set in, with edema of lids, congestion of conjunctiva, and a characteristic diffuse, bluish-gray haziness of the cornea, completely obscuring the pupil and iris. Forty-eight hours after the operation the cloudiness of the cornea remained the same as before, but there was remarkable diminution of the tension of the globe. The epithelial layer of the cornea was undisturbed, but a discharge of pus began to take place from the conjunctiva. One rabbit was killed after three days, a second after five days, and a third after fifty-two. In the last case there was extreme atrophy of the eye.

On post-mortem examination the cornea in the first two cases was found to be greatly thickened, and this was attributed to some vascular changes, the surface being strongly convex, whilst the curvature of the anterior surface was scarcely altered. The projection was so great as to fill the anterior chamber, and to press the iris and even the lens backwards. In the third case the membranes of Descemet was attached to the front of the iris. In the second and third cases there was complete absorption of the vitreous humour, so that the posterior surface of the lens was in contact with the retina.

b. In the second class of cases there was no inflammatory reaction set up. Twenty-four hours after, there was slight edema of the upper lid; the pupil was much dilated; the papilla red, and not well defined. The retinal vessels normal, or the veins alone dilated. The brown discoloration when this was previously present, remained unchanged, and the circulation in the choroid and iris was usually five days. The cases were characterized by the absence of all signs of inflammation passed off, and the only difference between the sound eye and the one which had been operated on was the wider pupil of the latter. In six of these cases (one of which was examined as late as fifty-one days after), the ophthalmoscope showed indistinctness of outline in the reddened papilla, and in many cases dilatation of the veins.

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The retina of the rabbit in two instances (thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth days after the operation), showed that the retinas preserved their morphological elements unaltered to a surprising degree; many groups of nerve fibres appeared to have undergone healthy degeneration, whilst others only appear to be paler than natural.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

By Dr. John Storrar and Cesar Henry Hawkins, Esq.

Having visited the examinations held in the course of the present month at the Royal College of Physicians, where we were courteously received, we beg to submit the following Report to the Branch Council for England:

1. The College has altogether ceased to hold any preliminary examination of candidates for the licence, requiring proof of its having been undergone elsewhere.

2. Twelve candidates appeared for the primary examination for the licence, of whom nine were approved, and three rejected. They were required to write answers, within three hours, to six questions on anatomy and physiology; and, during a similar period, to five questions on chemistry, materia medica, and practical pharmacy; and were submitted to a vivid voce examination of one hour's duration, equally divided between these two classes of subjects.

3. Six candidates, hitherto unqualified for practice, were examined for the pass examination for the licence, all of whom were approved. They were required to write answers, within three hours, to six questions on the principles and practice of medicine; and, during a similar time, to four questions on the principles and practice of surgery; and four questions on midwifery and the diseases of women and children; they were examined clinically at a hospital on medical and surgical cases at different times; and they were examined vivid voce, during one hour and a half, equally divided between medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

Both of these examinations are conducted by special examiners on each subject, and in our opinion they afford a very fair and satisfactory test of the candidates' knowledge and fitness to practise.

4. They were examined at the same pass-examination for the College licence nine other candidates, who had been registered under some qualification before 1861, of whom two were rejected and seven succeeded. These candidates were exempted from every part of the primary examination, from all written examination, and from both clinical examinations, and were subjected solely to a vivid voce examination for an hour and a half divided equally between the three subjects of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

As, however, this class of candidates is obviously limited in number, and must hereafter have been at least five years registered, this practical examination may, in our opinion, be considered sufficient for its purpose.

5. Six candidates for the membership of the College were examined by the President and Censors, all of whom were approved. As, however, all these gentlemen were already legally qualified to practise, by holding university degrees, or by long standing as practitioners, we did not consider it consistent with our duty to attend their examination.

In the case of the very few candidates likely to claim the membership of the College as a first qualification for practising medicine, the greater age and more extended education required of them, and the more stringent examination in medicine to which they are subjected, as compared with that for the licence, render it no doubt ample sufficient.

The first, primary, or anatomical and physiological examination.

The second, pass, or surgical and pathological examination. In addition, there is an examination for a licence in Midwifery.

During the present month we have attended the primary and the pass examinations. We were received with great courtesy, and every facility was given us, in order that we might learn the whole system of examination, and thoroughly scrutinize the number in which it is carried out.

FIRST, OR ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL
EXAMINATION.

This examination is conducted in writing and orally.

On the 4th November we attended the written examination; there were seventeen candidates, seated at different tables, in the presence of the President, Mr. Wormald, and other officials. Every care was taken to prevent communication between the candidates. Six questions (annexed) were put, and three hours were allowed to answer them. The questions were selected by the President from a larger list, of which each member of the Court of Examiners furnished two. It will be seen that they go over a considerable range of anatomy, and are doubtless well adapted to test the candidates' knowledge of that subject. The subject of physiology is not embraced so fully in these questions, but we presume this subject is purposely made subsidiary to the anatomical part of the examination.

Each candidate was designated throughout the examination by a number assigned to him by the Secretary, and the papers of written answers, with the numbers but not the names attached, were sent round to the Examiners. Each paper was submitted to two Examiners, who then, irrespective of each other, reported the paper as good (G), moderate (M), or bad (B).

We were often the last to peruse the papers, but contented ourselves with three specimens, marked G, M, and B. Our own judgment upon these was in accordance with that of the Examiners. On 7th of November we attended the oral examination of the same candidates. On four tables were placed dissected portions of the fresh subject, and there were also dried and moist anatomical specimens, with an ample supply of bones and ligaments. Each candidate was shown the dissected portion of a subject, and was asked to name the parts shown to him, or to point out parts named to him, and questions based on his answers were rapidly put. He was then examined on prepared specimens, such as the brain, heart, liver, bladder.

The candidate, after examination at one table, carried the record of the next, so that there was no risk of his being unintentionally asked the same questions. We consider this part of the examination extremely well conducted, and calculated to well and fairly test practical anatomical knowledge. The method of deciding whether a candidate has passed is as follows:

As already stated, the written papers are marked good, moderate, or bad, by two Examiners. A similar judgment is given at each table in the oral examination. The judgments are now copied into a book, and there will be, of course, four letters against each candidate's number viz., the judgments of two Examiners on his written paper, and of the Examiners at the two tables in the oral examination.

If a candidate has four G's he passes, of course; he passes also if he has three G's and one M, provided the M is in the written examination. He may pass if he has two G's and two M's, provided both the M's are in the written examination. If he has one G and one B in the oral, and two G's in the written examination, he is further examined vivid voce; and if the result is satisfactory, the B is changed to M, and he is allowed to pass; if not, he is rejected.

If there are two G's, vivid voce, and B and M in the written examination, the paper is read over to the whole court; if the B stands, he is rejected; if it is
changed to M, he is passed. In all other cases the candidate is rejected.

It will be seen from this plan that the College attaches more value to the twenty minutes' oral, than to the three hours' written examination. Out of the seventeen candidates examined on the occasion when we were present, eight were rejected. As we believe that a distinct expression of opinion is required of us, we have to report that the examination appeared to us a fair and sufficient test of that degree of anatomical knowledge which may be reasonably exacted of candidates for a qualification to be registered as practitioners in surgery.

SECOND, OR PASS, OR PATHOLOGICAL AND SURGICAL EXAMINATION.

This examination, like the former, is conducted in writing and orally. The written examination occupies four hours, the oral thirty minutes.

One of our number, Mr. Cooper, attended the written examination on the 11th November, when twenty-four candidates were present. It was conducted as on the former occasion. The questions, prepared as before described, are annexed. It will be observed that these are all good practical questions on subjects with which every candidate is supposed to be familiar. The answers were submitted to two Examiners, who mark their independent opinions as in the primary examination. Three of these papers, marked G, M, and B, were handed to us for perusal, and we agree with the judgments passed upon them. On the 14th two of our number (Drs. Sharpay and Parkes), and on the 15th and 16th Mr. Cooper, attended the oral examination. A number of Tables were prepared, with preparations placed on them, and each table at least two Examiners sat. One made notes of the questions which another asked, and the candidate carried this paper from table to table for the information of the subsequent Examiners. In case a candidate belonged to a school with which an Examiner is connected, he was not examined by that Examiner; and in this, and in all other arrangements, great care was evidently taken to ensure perfect fairness.

The candidates were practically tested, as far as it could be done, by the preparations on the table; but there was no practical testing of manual skill and readiness in such operations as passing catheters, putting on bandages, applying splints, &c., nor were the candidates required to show that they could perform operations on the dead subject. The decision respecting the candidates is made according to the letters placed against his number in the book, on the same plan as in the primary examination. The method adopted in both cases is, as far as we were able to judge, sufficient to afford a fair criterion of the performance of the candidates.

It is for the Medical Council to judge what branches of professional and scientific knowledge it is expedient to include in an examination for a qualification in surgery. Our present duty, we believe, will be discharged by reporting on the examinations actually gone through. We have already expressed an opinion on the primary examination. Of the second, which is confined to surgery, strictly so-called, it appears, if we may be permitted to judge, very well conducted as far as it extends; but, as already hinted, it seems desirable and we feel assured it is quite practicable, to subject the candidate to practical exercises in bandaging and dressings, and operations on the dead subject, as far as the supply of subjects will permit.

W. SHARPEY,
GEO. COOPER,
E. A. PARKES.

To the Branch Council.
In the desirability of the last paragraph, I fully concur; but I must express my doubts as to its practicability.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT APOTHECAREYS' HALL, LONDON.

By Dr. EDMUND A. PARKES and Dr. R. QUAIN.

Before granting the licence to practise, the Society of Apothecaries of London consider it necessary to examine candidates in the following professional subjects:—

Anatomy and Physiology.
General and Practical Chemistry.
Botany and Materia Medica.
Practice of Medicine and Pathology.
Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children.

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.

Under the existing regulations, which are gradually being enforced in all cases, the examination on the three first-named subjects viz., anatomy, chemistry, materia medica and botany, is passed after the second winter session i.e., after the completion of two winter and one summer sessions. This is called

THE FIRST EXAMINATION.

Proficiency in anatomy and chemistry is tested by a written and an oral examination; the written examination usually occupies an hour and a half for the two subjects. In order to give the Branch Council an idea of the scope of this written examination we append the questions given in anatomy and physiology and in chemistry on September 28th, October 26th, and November 30, 1865. It will be observed that four questions are put in anatomy and physiology, and four in chemistry. The questions are prepared by two or three examiners in regular rotation, are read out at a full Court of Examiners, and are then sealed up until the day of examination. It may or may not happen that the Examiners who prepare the questions have to decide on the answers.

The questions in anatomy are especially directed to what may be termed medical anatomy, and are intended so far to differ from the class of questions given at the College of Surgeons. In physiology, also, questions likely to bear on practice, or at any rate dealing with practical matters, are chosen. In chemistry the questions appear to be purely chemical.

Considering the period when this first examination is undergone, these questions appear to us to be well suited for their purpose. If well answered they would show, we think, a fair knowledge of these subjects. Probably as the system is matured the number of questions will be increased, and more time will be given for the replies.

The answers to these questions are at once read over by the Examiners, who mark on the paper the words Bene, Satis, or Male, and communicate their decision to the Examiners, who are about to examine the candidate vivis voce.

We have been permitted to read some answers, and concur with the judgment of the Examiners thereupon.

After undergoing this written examination, the candidate on the same evening is examined orally in materia medica and botany, and possibly also in anatomy and physiology.

We attended the examination on the 9th and the 30th November. We found two and sometimes three Examiners seated at different tables, with anatomical preparations and specimens of drugs, chemical tests, botanical specimens (at certain times of the year), and microscopic preparations of medical subjects.

Each candidate is given an examination for a variable time from half an hour to an hour and a half. He is especially tested on materia medica, pharmacy, and botany, on which there is no written examination. He reads and explains the Pharmacopoeia, reads a written prescription, names drugs, describes their properties and uses, and may be called upon to use some simple chemical tests. If his answers are not satisfactory, other Examiners are summoned to the table, and the examination is prolonged. If he is rejected, the cause of the rejection is at once entered in a book.

Every candidate, whatever may have been his written examination, goes through this oral examination, and is virtually passed or rejected upon that.

At the same time the character of the written examination is taken into account.
THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

June 6, 1890.

With regard to the sufficiency of the examination on materia medica, if the object is merely to see if the candidate is familiar with the physical characters and properties of drugs, and knows the pharmacopoeial preparations, we think it sufficient. But we infer that the Examiners do not intend it to be an examination on therapeutics, which is, we presume, more properly deferred till the second examination, and is included in the examination on medicine.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

The subjects of this examination are practice of medicine, midwifery, and forensic medicine. The examination takes place at the end of the period of study, the five years’ pupilage being completed.

There is a written examination on medicine and toxicology, and an oral examination on all the subjects. The mode of examination is precisely the same as in the former case, except that the second examination lasting one hour, and the oral rather longer than the first examination—viz., from one hour to one hour and a half. The questions are framed in the same way; the answers are read through, marked Bene, Satis, or Male, and the oral examination is carried on in a similar method.

We append the questions put on the 26th October, the 28th September, and 30th November. We have also read the answers given on the last named occasion.

It will be observed that four written questions are given in medicine, and the same in toxicology. This appears to us to be hardly in proportion to the importance of the subjects. Probably, as the Society of Apothecaries follow their invariable rule of gradually improving their examinations, they will increase the number of questions in medicine, and prolong the time of answering them.

The questions appear to us to be good; they are sensible practical questions, well adapted for testing the candidates, and neither above nor below the standard which candidates for the licence ought to pass.

In midwifery there are no written questions, but we do not know the reason for this exception. We observe, however, that a certificate of attendance on no less than twenty labours is required, and therefore the Society may place reliance on the evidence of this previous experience.

There is no kind of practical examination in medicine, but we entertain little doubt that the Society will ultimately institute some test of this kind.

On the whole, considering the importance of this examination, we are inclined to think it should exceed in duration and severity the first examination, in a higher degree than is the case at present.

But in saying this we think it right to add that we are much impressed with the great care and attention given to every part of the examination, and with the evident desire to thoroughly test the candidates. We think, indeed, that the examination is really a good one. If we have ventured to indicate that a longer examination in medicine and therapeutics and in midwifery, and a practical examination of patients are desirable, we are certain that we are only anticipating the desire of the Society itself, for we cannot long in practice, or who can bring forward evidence which satisfies the Court of Examiners of the reasonableness of the request, are sometimes excused the written examinations. Such cases are transitory, and the decision regarding them is best left entirely to the Society.

We are assured, and we entirely credit the assurance, that the Court make it an irrevocable rule never to let a man pass who does not appear likely to make a safe and useful practitioner.

Another class of exceptions refers to gentlemen who have passed the examination at the College of Surgeons, the College of Physicians, or other licensing bodies. They are also excused the written examination, but we are not quite so well satisfied of the uniform propriety of this practice. No doubt it might seem unnecessary to examine in anatomy a candidate who has passed the College of Surgeons, but we see no reason why such a candidate should be excused the written examination in medicine, surgery, and pathology, or none of which subjects is he examined at the College of Surgeons. In the case of the College of Physicians it is different, as there he is examined in the very subjects which the Society of Apothecaries have to deal with.

In conclusion, we must express our thanks to the Chairman and to the Court of Examiners and the Secretary, for the courtesy with which we were received, and for the great pains taken to make us acquainted with the whole system of examination.

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

By Dr. Paget, M.D., and Dr. Richard Quain, M.D.

By appointment of the Branch Medical Council for England we attended the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine at Oxford during the present month. These examinations are held once a year, and always during the Michaelmas term. There are two examinations which must be passed by every candidate for the degree of B.M. The first in anatomy and physiology, and other elementary subjects. The second in pathology and practical subjects. The first examination is held in the week preceding the second, but on this occasion (with great consideration for our convenience, but not we fear without inconvenience to the Examiners), both examinations were conducted simultaneously.

THE FIRST EXAMINATION.

The following are the regulations under which candidates are eligible for admission to this examination:

"No candidate can offer himself for the first medical examination until two years have elapsed from his passing his final classical examination for the degree of B.A.

"To obtain the degree of B.M. he must have passed (besides the two medical examinations) all the examinations required for the degree of B.A., but he need not take the degree of B.A.

"These rules are the only rules affecting candidates in the present year, but in consequence of changes in the Statute of Examination in Arts, some of these rules will for the future be inapplicable, and some change in the Medical Statute is requisite, which has not yet been made.

"The general principle is that the students in medicine shall have had as good an arts education, prior to scientific and medical study, as ordinary art students.

"Various minor changes consistent with this principle are in contemplation for making as simple and complete as possible the arrangements for testing the scientific attainments of the medical candidates and other allied objects."

The examination extends over four days, and includes the following subjects:—physics, chemistry, anatomy and physiology, and botany.

The first three days are occupied by the three examinations in writing, and two practical examinations, one in anatomy, and the other in chemistry. The fourth day is devoted to a general viva voce examination on all the subjects, in which various specimens, including microscopic objects, are submitted to each candidate. Answers will be found a scheme showing the days and hours appropriate to this examination, together with the questions to which written answers were required.

The examinations were conducted by four examiners—viz.: Dr. Acland, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine. Dr. Rolleston, F.R.S., Linacre Professor of Physiology. Mr. Henry Smith, M.A., F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M.A., Lee’s Reader in Chemistry.
The Regius Professor of Medicine is the only permanent examiner, and presides ex officio. The other examiners, who must be members of Convocation, are appointed annually by the Vice-Chancellor.

There were five candidates under examination, and we observed that each candidate was examined at the \textit{vivid voce} examination by each examiner in turn, all the examiners being seated at the same table. We also observed that one examiner abstained from examining a candidate who happened to belong to his own College, in accordance with the practice at Oxford. The examination was public, and we observed that some of the undergraduates were present.

The printed papers annexed will show very clearly the extent and the nature of the character of the examinations.

With the exception of botany, the examination on which is confined to two questions contained in the papers on anatomy and physiology, we think that the questions are all that could possibly be desired. They are varied in character, eminently practical, and well calculated to test the knowledge of the candidates.

The efficiency of any system of examination must, however, be tested rather by the answers of the candidates than by the questions proposed. We have to acknowledge that information on this latter point was most freely given us. The written answers of all the candidates were placed in our hands. We examined those of one candidate, which were considered satisfactory, and of another candidate, which were considered not satisfactory. The former passed, the latter was rejected.

The opinion we formed was entirely in accordance with the decision of the examiners. We did not remain in Oxford until the final decision on this examination. We have been since informed that of the five candidates two were rejected.

The Second Examination.

Candidates are admitted to this examination after an interval of two years from the date of passing the first examination.

The examination extends over three days, and includes the following subjects:—

Pathology, therapeutics, diseases of women and children, principles of surgery, forensic medicine, and hygiene.

The two first days are devoted to written examinations, the third day to a practical examination of cases and of specimens in the Radcliffe Infirmary and to a public \textit{vivid voce} examination on the cases and written papers.

Annexed will be found a scheme showing the days and hours allotted to this examination, together with copies of the examination papers, including extracts from a Greek and a Latin author (Aretæus and Celsus), which the candidate was required to translate and criticise by the light of modern pathology and practice.

There were three examiners present—viz.:—Dr. Acland, F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine; Dr. Thomas King Chambers, Consulting Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, London; Dr. John William Ogle, Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital, London.

The Regius Professor is a permanent examiner, and presides ex officio. The other examiners, who must be Doctors of Medicine and Members of Convocation, are appointed annually by the Vice-Chancellor.

There were three candidates under examination, and the examination was conducted as the first examination already described. The printed papers annexed will enable the Branch Councils to form an opinion on the extent and character of the tests to which the candidates were submitted. They seem to us all that could be desired, with this exception, that the examination on the subject of materia medica is confined to two questions on pharmaceutical preparations, to be found in the therapeutic paper.

We were present throughout the \textit{vivid voce} examination, which occupied about an hour for each candidate, and we were also afforded an opportunity of reading all the written answers of the candidates. All the candidates were proved. The decision of the examiners was in accordance with the impression we had formed on the character of the answers.

On inquiry with reference to the examinations generally, we were informed that each examiner prepares his own questions, which are all forwarded to the Regius Professor of Medicine, who must be present at all the examinations.

In estimating the value of answers the examiners use numbers, or any other system at discretion. If a candidate fail to pass in any one subject he is rejected.

In concluding this report of our visitation of the medical examination of the University of Oxford, we have to express our warmest thanks to the authorities of the University for the desire which they exhibited to facilitate in every way the object of our visit, and to afford us the fullest information on every point into which we thought it necessary to inquire.

\textbf{REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.}

By Dr. Henry W. Acland and Dr. Dennis Embleton.

There were three candidates for the first M.B. examination, two for the second, one for the M.D. in Surgery. Of the six candidates one retired without answering questions, one was rejected. The other four passed.

The Examiners were:—

\textbf{FOR FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.}

Dr. Bond, Dr. Drosier for Dr. Clark, Mr. Living, ex officio.

Dr. Hare, Dr. Lathan, Dr. Humphry, appointed.

\textbf{FOR SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.}

Dr. Bond, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Drosier for Dr. Clark, ex officio.

Dr. Paget, appointed.

\textbf{FOR M.C. EXAMINATION.}

Dr. Drosier for Dr. Clark, ex officio.

Dr. Humphry, Mr. Holmes, appointed.

The annexed schedule shows the dates of, and the time occupied by, the examinations. (See No. 1.)

The Examiners meet before the time of examination, to settle the questions for the printed papers; these are then printed at the University Press, and sent to one of the Examiners under the University Seal.

The examinations are carried on in the rooms of the Anatomical Museum and in Addenbrooke's Hospital:—

1. By printed papers of questions (a copy of which, for Michaelmas term, 1853, is hereto appended, No. 2); during the answering of which Examiners are present.

2. \textit{Vivid voce} on all the subjects of examination.

3. Practically,

a. On microscopic specimens, \\
   On museum preparations \\
   (1st M.B.)

b. On fresh dissections in the Dissecting-room. (1st M.B. and M.C.)

c. In the Laboratory: analysis, determination, &c. (1st M.B.)

d. In the Hospital, on medical (2nd M.B.), and on surgical cases (M.C.)

The examinations are open to members of the Senate of the University,—i.e., to Doctors and Masters of Arts, &c. See Dr. Paget's letter annexed, and marked No. 3.

We wish to record that every courtesy was shown to the Members of the Council who attended on its behalf on the part of the University, and on that of the Medical Examiners, and every facility was freely offered for the discharge of their duty.

Notewere taken of the \textit{vivid voce} and of the practical examinations. The written answers to the printed questions were offered and sent to the visitors, and have been preserved by the Council. The visitation to the hospital patients, whether medical or surgical, had on the morning of the practical examination just been received, and had not before been examined by any students.

In conclusion, we confidently certify that the examina-
tions and course of study are "such as to secure the pos-
session," by persons obtaining the above-mentioned
medical and surgical qualifications of the University of
Cambridge, "of the requisite knowledge and skill for the
efficient practice of their profession."

REPORT ON THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

By Dr. George Burrows, M.D., and Dr. James
Alderson, M.D.

We have to report that we singly or together visited
several of the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of
Medicine of the London University, conducted at Bur-
lington House. That we have been most courteously
received, and that every opportunity has been afforded us
to witness the examination of the candidates and to judge
of their proficiency.

The visitation consisted in attendance at Burlington
House at the time of the examinations in general pathology
and medicine, and in medical jurisprudence. Also in
accompanying the candidates into the wards of King's
College Hospital and observing the methods of testing their
capabilities in clinical medicine.

The visitation also included the perusal of the papers of
the least proficient of those candidates who obtained their
diploma, consisting of their answers in general pathology
and medicine, as well as the written histories of the cases
taken in the wards of King's College Hospital by the two
least proficient candidates.

Three of the least proficient candidates gave evidence
of sufficient medical attainment for the degree of the
University, but were not so satisfactory as regards general
acquirement.

The examinations were well conducted, and a fair op-
portunity was afforded to the candidates, especially in the
later papers, to display the extent of their acquirements.

The practical examination in medical jurisprudence
struck us as especially want of limitation to other lic-
encing bodies.

Attended the practical medical jurisprudence examina-
tion, Dr. Olding.

Six candidates were examined.

Six small tables with sets of test-tubes, and a desk of
tests, spirit lamp, &c., complete.

Six specimens of the commoner class of poisons presented
each in small powder, three coloured, three white, to be
analyzed then and there; examine what they are. The
mode of examination; the tests; the results to be put
down on paper, for which pen and ink, &c., are provided.

One hour and a half is given for such analysis.

This seems a very efficient mode of examination, and to
be followed at the College of Physicians. Facilities are
now given at all the chemical classes in the schools of the
metropolis for due preparation for such an examination.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and con-
firmed.

REPORT ON THE REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

1. The Committee, having taken into consideration the
working of the system of registration of students of last
session, find that in each division of the kingdom there
have been a certain number of students unregistered, in
consequence of the difficulty of making the new regulations
sufficiently known to the students and their friends,
and by the authorities of the several Universities, Schools,
and Hospitals; but they believe that this difficulty is
likely to be materially lessened in future years, and they
recommend that the Council should leave the several
Branch Councils to make such exceptions in reference to
the year 1866 as may seem to them advisable, enforcing
the regulations strictly for the future.

2. The Committee have also considered "the cases of
students admitted to registration who have not passed the
Examination in Arts, or only a portion of such exami-
nation," and they find that in certain schools several stu-
dents have been allowed to commence their recognized
medical education before having passed a preliminary
Examination in Arts; but they do not find that any
student has actually been registered before having passed
the preliminary examination.

The Committee strongly disapprove of the above irregu-
larity on the part of schools, and recommend that in future
the whole of the preliminary examination should be re-
quired to be passed at one time, and that before either
registration be allowed or medical education be com-
menced; and this recommendation, from the assurances
they have received, they believe will now be literally com-
plied with.

With respect to the students concerned, the Committee
see no other course open to them than that of advising the
Council that, under the circumstances named, they should
be left to the favourable consideration of the Branch
Councils, for they consider that it would be hard that, in
the first year of a new system of registration, students
should suffer through the irregularities above referred to.

3. The Committee have also paid attention to the
"letter from Dr. Steele, Registrar of the Branch Council
for Ireland, with an application from a student to be re-
istered," and recommend that as the registration of
medical students has been placed under the charge of the
branch registrars, the decision in this case be left to the
Branch Council for Ireland.

4. The Committee have carefully gone over the whole
of the regulations respecting the registration of students,
as laid down by the Council during the last Session, have
remodelle them in accordance with existing circumstances,
and beg leave to submit them in the following form for
the approval of the Council, believing as they do that,
having been made more simple and clear, the new regu-
lations will be found well adapted to secure for the future
a correct register of medical students.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS, 1866.

The following regulations have been adopted by the
General Medical Council, in reference to the registration of
medical students:

1. Every medical student shall be registered in the man-
er prescribed by the General Medical Council.

2. No medical student shall be registered until he has
passed a preliminary examination, as required by the
General Medical Council.

3. The commencement of the course of professional
study recognized by any of the qualifying bodies, shall
not be reckoned as dating earlier than fifteen days before the
date of registration.

4. The registration of medical students shall be placed
under the charge of the Branch Registrars.

5. Each of the Branch Registrars shall keep a register
of medical students according to the subjoined form:

FORM FOR THE REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Registration</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Preliminary Examination and Date</th>
<th>Place of Medical Study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Every person desirous of being registered as a med-
cal student, shall apply to the Branch Registrar of the
division of the United Kingdom in which he is residing,
 according to the annexed form, which may be had on ap-
lication to the several qualifying bodies, medical schools,
and hospitals; and shall produce or forward to the Branch
Registrar, a certificate of his having passed a preliminary
examination, as required by the General Medical Council,
and a statement of his place of medical study.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION AS A MEDICAL
STUDENT.

I hereby apply to the registered as a student in medicine,
in conformity with the Regulations of the General Council
of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for which purpose I submit the following particulars.

**NAME OF APPLICANT**  
(To be written in words at length.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surname</th>
<th>Christian Name</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Preliminary Examination.**

**Date of Preliminary Examination.**

**Place of Medical Study.**

Applicant's Signature

Address

**Date of Application**

To the Registrar of the Branch Council for

N.B.—The above form of application, duly and legibly filled up, must be forwarded to the Registrar, post free, and be accompanied by a Certificate signed by the Applicant's having passed a Preliminary Examination, required by the General Medical Council; and a statement of his place of medical study.

Students who have commenced their professional studies more than fifteen days before the 2nd October, 1865, are not required to be registered by any Branch Registrar.

7. The Branch Registrar shall enter the applicant's name, and other particulars, in the Students' Register, and shall give him a certificate of such registration.

8. Each of the Branch Registrars shall supply to the several qualifying bodies, medical schools, and hospitals, in that part of the United Kingdom of which he is registrar, a sufficient number of blank forms of application for the registration of medical students.

9. The several Branch Councils shall have power to admit special exceptions to the foregoing regulations as to registration, for reasons which shall appear satisfactory.

10. A copy of the register of medical students, prepared by each of the Branch Registrars, shall be transmitted, on or before the 31st December in each year, to the Registrar of the General Council, who shall, as soon as possible thereafter, prepare and print, under the direction of the Executive Committee, and alphabetical list of all students registered during the year, and supply copies of such authorized list to each of the bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Acts, and through the Branch Registrars to the several medical schools and hospitals.

11. The several qualifying bodies are recommended not to admit, after October, 1870, to the final examination for a qualification under the Medical Acts, any candidate (not exempted from registration) whose name had not been entered in the medical students' register at least four years previously.

In the case of candidates from other than schools of the United Kingdom, the Branch Councils shall have power to admit exceptions to this recommendation.

**LETTER FROM THE METRIC COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**

To the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

"10, Farrar's Building, Temple, May, 1866.

"GENTLEMEN,—We are desired by the Metric Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to seek your aid in promoting the practical adoption of the Metric Weights and Measures Act, passed in 1864, being the 27 and 28 Vict., c. 117: An Act to render permissive the use of Metric Weights and Measures in the United Kingdom. Although this law is of a permissive character only, yet it allows ample scope for the extensive application of the new system, and we trust that every opportunity will be seized for resorting to it, with a view of putting an end to the manifold defects and inconveniences of the present practice. We understand, with pleasure, that such an opportunity now occurs for introducing the metric decimal system into medicine and pharmacy, since the British Pharmacopoeia, published in January, 1864, is about to appear in a second edition. The objection formerly urged to the introduction of the metric system side by side with the imperial, in all

Dr. Alexander Wood moved that this letter should be referred to the Pharmacopoeia Committee for their consideration.

Dr. Apjohn and Dr. Sharpkey objected to this course, the latter gentleman proposing in lieu thereof the following resolution, which, on the withdrawal by Dr. Wood of his motion, was agreed to:—That the General Medical Council were not prepared to adopt, in its full extent, the suggestion of the Metric Committee of the British Association, but the Council will direct that a complete comparative table of metric and imperial weights and measures, with the formula for the preparation of drugs and chemicals, that the metric weights and measures were not yet sanctioned by the legislature, is now removed by the passing of the Act; and we hope, therefore, that your Council will give its sanction to the proposed useful addition.

In submitting to you the desire of the Metric Committee of the British Association, that the knowledge of the metric system may be promoted in medicine and pharmacy, we would only add that, for international purposes, and especially for the use of foreign practitioners, and of British chemists in foreign countries, the ready comparison of the imperial with the metric weights and measures will be of great practical value; and, moreover, will tend to give effect to a reform expected to be highly useful to this country, and of extensive influence in social and international intercourse.—We crave the honour to be, your obedient servants, "John Baring, F.R.S., L.L.D., Chairman of the Committee," "James Yates, M.A., F.R.S., Member of the Committee."

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RETURNS OF EXAMINATIONS AND THEIR RESULTS FROM THE LICENSING BODIES, AND ON THE REGISTER OF MEDICAL STUDENTS FOR THE LAST YEAR.**

The Committee beg leave to lay before the Council:

1. A table, accurately compiled from the returns of examinations and their results, from the licensing bodies, according to Recommendation 6, section V., of the Recommendations of the General Medical Council of 1865; and have to remark that these returns have this year assumed a more complete and regular form than heretofore.

**FORM OF RETURN.**


| Licens.
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<tr>
<td>1st Exam.</td>
<td>2nd Exam.</td>
<td>1st Exam.</td>
<td>2nd Exam.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. P., Lond.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. S. Engl.</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soc. Apoth. L.</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Univ. of Oxford</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Cam.</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>R. C. P., Edin.</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C. S., Edin.</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eng. S. Glass.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Univ. of Aber.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edin.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>St. And.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sur. Exam. in Midwifery</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Q. C. P., Ire.</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Surgery</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Midwifery</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C. S., Ire.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apoth. Hall, Ire.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Univ. of Dublin</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*By the recommendation, University candidates are allowed, under certain conditions, to postpone their examination in physiology until the first M.B. examination of a subsequent year.

*In this return, those gentlemen having the letter D prefixed to their names in both columns, were candidates for the double qualification in medicine and surgery of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

*Final examination for M.D. under old regulations.
2. The Committee find, on examination of the students' register for last year, that it contains a list of all students registered by the Branch Councils, in compliance with the Recommendations in section XI. of the Report on Education, of April 15, 1865, and that the entries extend from October 1st, 1865 (when they were ordered by the Council to be commenced), to February 19th, 1866.

The numbers so registered are as follows:—viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these they find that eight students registered in England, and sixty in Scotland, belong to the year 1865, whilst the register for Ireland is strictly confined to 1866. They recommend that the names of these sixty-eight students, in order to keep their yearly registers distinct, shall be carried on to the register of 1866; this would leave for 1865 the following number of students registered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>England</th>
<th>Scotland</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This total, however, is very far from representing the actual number of students who have commenced their medical education in the United Kingdom during the year 1865, for the Committee have learnt that, for instance, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, forty students have been Classed who have not been registered by the Branch Registrar for England, as required by the General Medical Council. It is probable that other students in the three divisions of the kingdom are in the same case, but to what amount the Committee have no means of ascertaining.

This statement will be sufficient to enable the Council to form an opinion as to the present very imperfect state of the students' register; and though it is much to be regretted that this great imperfection exists, yet the Committee trust that when the revised and simplified recommendations of the present session become thoroughly known and understood, this imperfection, by the loyal and willing co-operation of the bodies in Schedule (A), will next year disappear.

D. EMBLETON, Chairman.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, ON THE SUBJECTS OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, OF REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL STUDENTS, AND OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION, 1866.

I. PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. That testimonials of proficiency granted by the National Educational Bodies according to the subjoined list, may be accepted, the Council reserving the right to add to, or take from, the list.

1. A Degree in Arts of any University of the United Kingdom or of the Colonies, or of such other Universities as may be specially recognized from time to time by the General Medical Council.

2. Oxford Examinations or Moderations.

3. Cambridge Previous Examinations.

4. Matriculation Examination of the University of London.

5. Oxford Middle Class Examinations (Senior).

6. Cambridge Middle Class Examinations (Senior).

7. Durham Middle Class Examinations (Senior).

8. Durham Examinations for Students in Arts in their Second and First Years.

9. Durham Registration Examination for Medical Students.

10. Dublin University Entrance Examination.

11. Queen's University, Ireland, two years' Arts Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts.


13. Middle Class Examinations.

14. Matriculation Examinations.

15. First Class Certificate of the College of Preceptors.


17. Degree of Associate of Arts granted by the Tasmanian Council of Education, with a certificate that the student has been examined in Latin and Mathematics.

2. That students who cannot produce any of the testimonials referred to in the first recommendation be required to pass an Examination in Arts, established by any of the bodies named in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act, and approved by the General Medical Council.

3. That the examination in general education be eventually left entirely to the examining boards of the national educational bodies recognized by the General Medical Council.

4. That no certificate of proficiency in general education, which does not affirm the proficiency of the candidate in Latin, be deemed a sufficient proof of preliminary education previous to the commencement of professional studies.

5. That the various educational and licensing bodies be requested to transmit to the Registrar of the General Council, returns, embodying any alterations which they may from time to time introduce into their courses of general study and examinations, which qualify for the registration of medical students; and that a copy of such returns be sent by the Registrar, as soon as convenient, to each Member of the General Council.

N.B. The following recommendations, printed in red, were passed by the General Medical Council, May 25th, 1866, but are not intended to come into operation till October 1st, 1868.

1. That the following subjects constitute a minimum to be required of candidates for preliminary examination, viz.:

Compulsory Subjects—

1. English Language, including Grammar and Composition.

2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Algebra, including Simple Equations.

3. Geometry; First Two Books of Euclid.

4. Latin, including Translation and Grammar.

and 5. One of the following

Optional Subjects—

1. Greek. After the year 1869 Greek shall be one of the compulsory subjects.

2. French.

3. German.

4. Natural Philosophy, including Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics.

2. That certificates of proficiency, to be received from all bodies legally authorized to examine in general education in Great Britain and Ireland, and from the several licensing bodies enumerated in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act in Great Britain and Ireland, shall bear evidence that the candidates have been examined and approved in at least the above subjects.

3. That in the case of certificates received from similar educational and licensing bodies in other parts of the empire and foreign countries, satisfactory evidence shall be given to the Medical Council (or Branch Councils) that such certificates are equivalent to those recognized in the United Kingdom.

4. That it shall be delegated to the Executive Committee to prepare annually and lay before the Council for recognition a list of examining bodies whose examinations shall fulfill the conditions of the Medical Council as regards preliminary education.

5. That the regulations of the General Medical Council as to preliminary education, adopted during the present Session, shall not come into operation till October 1st, 1868, and that in the meantime the previous regulations shall remain in force.

II. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

1. That the course of professional study required for a licence shall comprehend attendance during not less than
four winter sessions, or three winter and two summer sessions, at a school recognized by any of the licensing bodies mentioned in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.

2. That it be recommended to the several licensing bodies that the courses of instruction required by them be framed in manner sufficiently secure be the student's attainment, both to preparatory branches and to those more strictly connected with the practice of medicine and surgery; and that it be suggested accordingly to these bodies, that their regulations should be such as to prevent attendance upon lectures from interfering with hospital and clinical study.

3. That the Council will view with approbation any encouragement held out by the licensing bodies to students to prosecute the study of the natural sciences before they engage in studies of a strictly professional character.

III.—AGE FOR LICENCE TO PRACTISE.

1. That the age of twenty-one be the earliest age at which a candidate for any professional licence shall be admitted to his final examination; that the age shall, in all instances, be duly certified; and that a return of any exceptions to this recommendation allowed by the licensing bodies, together with the reasons for such exceptions, be transmitted to the Branch Council of that part of the United Kingdom in which they have been granted.

2. That no licence be obtained at an earlier period than after the expiration of forty-eight months subsequent to the registration of the candidate as a medical student.

IV. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

1. That those licensing bodies which have not already done so, be requested to furnish a statement of the dates of their examinations and of the modes in which such examinations are conducted, whether by written, oral, or practical examination, and of the length of time a candidate is under examination in each or all of these ways; and that the Registra transmit these reports to the Members of the Council, in order that they may be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the several Branch Councils.

2. That the professional examination for any licence be divided into two parts; the first embracing the primary or fundamental branches directly connected with the practice of medicine and surgery; that the former be undergone till after the close of the winter session of the second year of professional study; and the latter or final examination, not till after the close of the prescribed period of study for the professional qualification.

3. That the examination in physics, botany, and natural history be undergone at an earlier period than the first professional examination.

4. That the professional examinations be conducted both in writing and orally; and that they be practical in all branches in which they admit of being of so.

5. That the professional examinations be held by the several licensing bodies, except in special cases, at stated periods, to be publicly notified.

6. That returns from the licensing bodies in Schedule (A) be made annually, on the 1st of January, to the General Medical Council, stating the number and names of the candidates who have passed their first as well as their second examinations, and the number of those who have been rejected at the first and second examinations; and that the Registrar forward a sufficient number of forms, with a notice for their being returned in due time.

7. That it be recommended to all the examining boards that they should require from every candidate for examination before them, a statement, signed by himself, whether he has, or has not, been rejected within three months by any of the examining boards included in Schedule (A) to the Medical Act.

8. That it is not desirable that any University of the United Kingdom should confer any degree in medicine or surgery, whether that of Bachelor, Doctor, or Master, upon candidates who have not graduated in Arts, or passed all the examinations required for the Bachelorship in Arts, or the examinations equivalent to those required for a degree in Arts.

V.—SUPERVISION OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. That the visitsations of the examinations, preliminary as well as professional, of the qualifying bodies, by the Branch Councils, or such of their members as they may depute, be continued during the ensuing year.

2. That the reports of the visitors shall apply to every part of the examinations of each body, and shall include a statement of the facts observed and of the opinions of the visitors as to the efficiency of the examinations; as also such remarks and suggestions on defects in them as circumstances may indicate.

3. That the reports of the visitors be submitted in the first instance to the Branch Councils; and that thereafter the Branch Councils shall direct them to be printed and circulated confidentially amongst the members of the General Council, so that they may be in a condition, at the meeting of the General Council in 1867, to consider them maturely.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

To the President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

Burlington House, 18th March, 1866.

"SIR,—The President and Council of the Chemical Society venture to call the attention of the Medical Council to the system of Chemical Notation adopted in the British Pharmacopoeia; and as they are informed that a new edition of that Pharmacopoeia is in course of preparation, they entertain a hope that it may not be an inopportune moment to urge upon the Medical Council the desirableness of considering whether, in the forthcoming edition of the work, the use of chemical symbols could not be advantageously dispensed with altogether. In the few cases which may seem specially adapted for the use of such formulae, a percentage representation of the composition of the body would, it appears, supply all the necessary data.

"The grounds on which the President and Council of the Chemical Society have been induced to suggest this course are these:—

"The system of Notation at present adopted in the British Pharmacopoeia is constructed in conformity with views which are rapidly disappearing from chemical teaching in this country.

"The Pharmacopoeia is necessarily the text-book on which the examinations of students of medicine and pharmacy in pharmaceutical chemistry are based. It appears, therefore, extremely desirable that no works shall be put forth on official authority, such as that of the Medical Council, which shall be at variance with the views professed by many of the most active experimental leaders and principal teachers of chemical science; or which shall oblige the teacher to adopt a double numerical system in his exposition of the facts of chemical science to his pupils—a course which is always a source of embarrassment both to professor and learner.

"It is obvious that the adoption of a plan such as the one now suggested does not necessitate any expression of opinion on the part of the Medical Council upon a subject which is still under discussion. At the same time, it will relieve the Council from the inconvenience of appearing pledged to the maintenance of doctrines which are no longer believed to be correct by many of the most competent to form an opinion on the subject.

"The President and Council of the Chemical Society trust that the importance of the subject will sufficiently explain their anxiety to bring this matter under the consideration of the Medical Council.

"W. ALLEN MILLER, President of the Chemical Society.

"To Dr. Burrowes."

Moved by Dr. Quain, seconded by Dr. Storrar, and agreed to.—"That the letter was read by the President of the Chemical Society to the President of the Medical Council be entered on the minutes."

2. Moved by Dr. Storrar, seconded by Dr. Alderson, and agreed to,—"That as soon as the proof of the new edition of the Pharmacopoeia is ready, a copy of it be sent
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to each member of the Council, with instructions that he will, within one month, return it to the Secretary of the Pharmacopoeia Committee, with such observations as he shall see fit to make thereon, to be submitted to the Pharmacopoeia Committee; and that the Pharmacopoeia Committee shall, after due consideration of such observations, hand over the proof, when finally approved, to the Executive Committee for publication.

3. Moved by Dr. Apjohn, seconded by Dr. A. Smith, and agreed to:—"That it be an instruction to the Pharmacopoeia Committee to give for each therapeutic compound, of definite constitution, occurring in the forthcoming edition of the Pharmacopoeia, two formulae,—the first being that in ordinary use at present, the second being one constructed in accordance with the more recent views of what is called the 'unitary system.'"

Moved by Dr. Acland, seconded by Mr. Parget:—"That it be an instruction to the Pharmacopoeia Committee to take steps to ascertain whether any or what limits have been imposed by the Medical Act, on the reports and investigations which the General Council might see fit to obtain or direct, into the properties of the medicines and compounds of which the Council is required to furnish a list; and specially whether the Council is limited by the law to inquire as to the composition of articles of the materia medica, and the modes of preparing and compounding them.

The motion was not carried, there being nine votes for, and nine against it.

Dr. Acland required that the names and numbers of those who voted and those who declined to vote, be taken down.

Against 9.—Mr. Cooper, Drs. Embleton, Storrar, Andrew Wood, A. Smith, Hargrave, Sir D. J. Corrigan, Dr. Sharpney, and Dr. Quain.
Declined to vote.—The President, Dr. Alderson, Mr. Hawkins, and Dr. Fleming.

5. Moved by Dr. Christison, seconded by Dr. Quain, according to the proposal of the report of the Pharmacopoeia Committee (Minutes, General Council, for May 25, 1866, No. 90, p. 6) be adopted.

Monday, May 28th.

The first business of to-day was a consideration of the report of the Committee in reference to the letter received from the Secretary of State for War.

The Committee suggested that the following communication be forwarded in reply:—

Sir,—I am directed by the General Medical Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th, in which you informed me that Lord de la Beche has requested the Medical Council will favour him with their opinion as to the particular initials which should be used to designate the several medical qualifications described in the table appended to the Medical Act, and for which abbreviations are therein laid down. For example, Licentiates of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, in the table of abbreviations appended to the above-named Act, are thus described, "Lic. K. Q. Coll. Phys., Ireland." What initials should be used in this and similar cases?

To the above question, the General Medical Council submits, that it is only necessary to follow the precedent already existing in regard to the title "Surgeon" in the Army List. The title or qualification "Surgeon" (for it is both) does not mark the particular College or University which the individual holds the required qualification, but leaves that to be ascertained by the Medical Register, published under Act of Parliament.

In like manner, in regard to medical qualifications the initials "M.D." or "M.B." are inserted after Surgeons, names, indicating that they possess such qualifications without distinguishing the particular Universities from which those titles are obtained.

It appears to the General Medical Council that, following those precedents, it is only necessary in like manner to insert after the names of surgeons having medical qualifications of England, Ireland, Scotland, or from any University, or from any University giving a licence in medicine, the letters, "Ph.," signifying Physician, indicating that the qualification is that of Physicians, in like manner as in the initial letters, "M.D.," and "M.B.," not distinguishing the particular College or University from which the title "Physician" or "Surgeon" was received.

These observations apply equally to the other initial letters proposed in the case of Licentiates of Apothecaries' Colleges of England and Ireland, viz.: that the initial letters "Ap." should be inserted in like manner, indicating the qualification without distinguishing the particular company from which the qualification has proceeded.

With regard to the second question,—viz.:

"In the case also of a surgeon who possesses more than one medical qualification the Council is requested to specify which should be selected for a separate line in the Army List. Suppose, for illustration, a Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Dublin, is also a doctor of medicine of the University of Edinburgh, or a member of the London College of Physicians, or a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, which of these medical qualifications is to have precedence, and by whom is this to be decided?"

The General Medical Council does not apprehend any difficulty.

The case put of a surgeon having more than one medical qualification is, and will be, of frequent occurrence in the army. It is not uncommon for an army surgeon to have two medical qualifications, one of "M.D." or "M.B." of a University, and another "Ph." from a College of Physicians.

It is only necessary to signify that one medical qualification alone will be inserted, leaving it to the discretion of the surgeon himself as to which he would select, or whether he would select any. A surgeon who has two medical qualifications—for instance, one from a Royal College of Physicians, and another from a University, may desire to have "M.D.," the University qualification, after his name; while another similarly circumstanced, may desire to have "Ph.," after his name, designating that he is a physician.

It is also of ordinary occurrence, and is a practice very much encouraged, that army surgeons take advantage of opportunities from leave of absence, or from being stationed where there are celebrated medical schools, to acquire a medical qualification higher than that they had on entering the army, and such surgeons the General Medical Council apprehends would, of course, have the liberty of substituting from time to time the higher qualification for the original qualification inserted.

In conclusion, I am to observe that the additional initials proposed to be inserted in the Army List would be only two.—viz.:—

Ph.  Physician.

The total initials required as indicating medical qualifications would then be only four in number.

ALREADY ADMITTED.

M.D.  Signifying University Graduates.
M.B.  Signifying University Graduates without specifying particulars.

PROPOSED TO BE ADDED.

Ph.  Signifying Physician in like manner, without specifying particulars.

The General Medical Council hopes this simple proposal will meet with the approbation of the Secretary of State for War, as doing impartial justice to all parties, and removing the repeated complaints that have reached it on the subject, as explained in the former correspondence.


Sir D. J. Corrigan then formally proposed, seconded by Dr. Smith, the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Dr. Parkes considered there were several objections against the adoption of the report of the Committee. He did not think there was a single surgeon in the army who would care to put "apothecary" after his name; because the term "surgeon," as used in the army, always included a medical degree or licence. Whereas, under the proposal...
The surgeons' names, "Surgeon and Apothecary," "Surgeon and Physician," &c., leading people to suppose one qualification was superior to the other. He strongly objected to the introduction of the word "Apothecary" on the "Army List" on principle. The initials proposed for this word were Ar., making it appear at first sight as if they were allied to another similar quadruplet, only had forgotten the final A. Then, with regard to the initials PhN, instead of Phs., as now, he thought the substitution unwise. With the experience he had had with great questions of such an order as those now before them, of registration or education, he believed it would take at least eight years to settle, so that every member of the Council who was not of Carlyle's opinion that "silence is the first virtue of man," would have an opportunity of expressing his views upon the question of PhN. and Phs.—Fun and Phiz (laughter). And he should not be surprised if Sir Dominic Corrigan should one day set himself to write a comedy or a farce, bringing in as dramatia personae the members of the Council and the Under-Secretary of State for War. He hoped Sir Dominic would not press his motion, and with a view to obviate its difficulties, would consider, "That the Secretary of War acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Sir E. Lurgard's letter, and inform him that on further consideration the Medical Council has decided not to urge the matter referred to in Sir Edward's letter on the attention of the Secretary of State for War."

Mr. Syme seconded this amendment.

Dr. Smith thought there would be no more difficulty in adopting the initials proposed than such as K.G. or K.C. in the case of comedy.

Dr. Andrew Wood did not think any surgeons would look upon the proposal very favourably, and instead of its being considered a boom, he feared they would turn round and say to the Council, why have you exposed us to such a thing?

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hargrave would support the amendment, considering the statement of Dr. Parkes, who was so thoroughly conversant with the feelings of the medical officers of the army, entitled to great respect.

Sir Dominic Corrigan, in reply, observed that as the term surgeon included all denominations, so "Ph." would include, as a generic term, all other qualifications. He quite agreed with Mr. Syme that all medical qualifications should be abolished. This would at once place all medical officers in the army on an equality, and remove the existing jealousies. He did not at present intend, as Dr. Parkes suggested, to write either a comedy or a farce. He considered the Secretary of State for War and the Director-General entitled to too great respect to be thus ignominiously brought into print; but if, at any future time, he did think of writing one, he should probably introduce his friend Dr. Parkes as one of the principal characters (laughter). There was another part of Dr. Parkes's speech which he (Sir Dominic) considered the bitterest censure upon the Medical Department of the Army. The letters Ar., had said, would be distasteful to them, and that any letters signifying apothecary should be omitted. If the medical authorities of the army wished to conceal the appendage signifying apothecary, they need not use it; and if Dr. Parkes would take the trouble to refer to the report, he would see that it was left to the discretion of the surgeon to be his own apothecary, that he could sign himself "ape," or that Phs. was "Phiz." On the same principle they might say that M.D. was madman, or C.B. cabman (laughter). The simple question was, in what manner were medical qualifications to be inserted? To that question the Committee considered that parties should be treated with equal justice.

The amendment of Dr. Parkes was then put and carried. The resolution of Sir D. J. Corrigan was therefore lost.

Amendment, moved by Dr. Quain; and seconded by Mr. Hargrave:—That it be recommended to the Secretary of State, under the difficulties of adopting initials capable of indicating the qualifications possessed by all army surgeons, to omit all initials as indicating professional qualification."

This amendment was negatived.

The reports on "Visitations of Examinations" was next considered.

Mr. Cooper, speaking for Dr. Fox, Wood said, with the indulgence of the Council he wished, prior to bringing forward his motion, to make a few observations. He would first congratulate the Council on the good which their first attempt at legislation in this important matter had already done, and what it was capable of doing. The result of the visitations of examinations by the Council were so far very satisfactory, and he was convinced of the success which would eventually appear to them detective efforts in this direction. If he entertained the same opinion as Sir Dominic Corrigan, that it was useless for the Council to attempt to legislate in this matter, he should not vote for a Royal Commission, but for an act of Parliament, not to supercede the licensing bodies, which should possess the full powers they sought themselves. He hoped the Council would persevere in their exertions, as he was sure it would be the best refutation they could have against the report circulated as to their uselessness. It occurred to him that the Branch Councils should be requested to continue these visitations of examinations, as the reports of last year were highly satisfactory, although the Examiners had no tangible basis on which to work; and he suggested, as a more efficient mode of procedure in future, the Council should extract from these reports those parts in the examinations which might appear to them defective, and then to the various licensing bodies, not as an injunction, but as a friendly measure, suggesting what might be found to them as improvements, and what might be considered weak points in their examinations. He felt certain there was not a single body represented at that table who would not be anxious, as far as possible, to comply with any suggestions the Council might choose to give them (hear). There were certain defects which ought to be dealt with a to the various licensing bodies, not as an injunction, but as a friendly measure, suggesting what might be found to them as improvements, and if they declined in any case to make the examinations what they should be, he would suggest some special action should be resorted to in the matter; but, as he had said, he would first exercise the power of moral suasion, which had proved its efficacy at many a hard fought battle at that table. He moved, "That the reports of the visitations of examinations be received and entered on the minutes."

Mr. Syme seconded the resolution.

Dr. Andrew Wood said—Last year Sir D. Corrigan moved a resolution, at which he was surprised, the effect of which would be to cripple the efficiency of their visitations; but he was thankful the members of that Council had, with one or two exceptions, discharged their duty to the best of their ability; and he did think it hard that Sir Dominic should bring forward a motion refusing payment to those who had done their duty in the Council at the very time he refused to perform those duties himself.

Sir Dominic Corrigan objected on the point of order to these remarks.

Dr. Andrew Wood regretted Sir Dominic was so thin-skinned. He did not appear to think other people were, and he had always observed that when a body of men was absolutely convinced of their right, the Council should content to some determination as to what was to be done with these reports, and what was expected from the visiting bodies relative thereto. He did not know what difficulty was experienced in England and Ireland, but in Scotland he knew much existed, as to the exact knowledge of what was to be expected from them. He had no doubt that in offering any suggestions to these bodies, they should be severely criticized; some would probably be characterised as reports which had gone into the whole matter, while others would be thought bald and useless. He trusted the profession would judge from this year what would be done in future years on these visitations.
and he trusted they would be enabled, by instructions from this Council, as to what was to be expected of the visitors, to bring next year before the Council and the profession such reports as might redound to their credit. On a careful perusal of the printed reports, he was much satisfied with them in a general point, but on a more minute examination he perceived some of the bodies had taken every trouble to give the exact returns, whilst others, he was sorry to say, had not taken any trouble or interest in the matter. It was his wish that a complete report of the preliminary as well as the professional Examinations should have been furnished to the Council, for their satisfaction and decision, and also for the public, so they would then be in a better position to correct any errors or defects which might be represented to them. They would also, by looking into and examining each thoroughly, do away with the odium which was continually being cast upon some of these bodies, and by the furnishing of annual returns the manner some of the diplomas were granted would be seen into, and other defects remedied. Dr. Wood then alluded at length to some of the facts mentioned in the Scottish reports, and after a speech which occupied them for a portion of an hour (a full report of which our space forbids us to publish), he concluded by reading the following resolution:

Moved by Dr. Andrew Wood, and seconded by Dr. Thomson:—“That the visitations of the examinations, preliminary as well as professional, of the qualifying bodies are not given in the position, and their members as they may depute, be continued during the ensuing year. That the reports of the visitors shall apply to every part of the examinations of each body, and shall include a statement of the facts observed, and of the opinions of the visitors as to the efficiency of the examinations, as also such remarks and suggestions on defects in them as circumstances may indicate: That the reports of the visitors be submitted in the first instance to the Branch Councils; and that hereafter the Branch Councils shall direct them to be printed and circulated confidentially amongst the members of the General Council, so that they may be in condition at the meeting of the General Council in 1867 to consider them maturely.”

Mr. Caesar Hawkins said they could not yet form any comparison between the reports, because those reports were still dug up on different systems. Dr. Storrar and himself had some trouble to effect that no one obtained a diploma who had not been subjected to examination at the College of Surgeons in England. Of course the Council could not be expected to throw out suggestions to the College of Physicians or any other body in particular, or the discussion on the matter would be interminable. He thought, to expedite affairs, the reports should be circulated amongst the various licensing bodies. The visitations, he contended, should certainly be on one system, or no definite conclusion would ever be arrived at. In fact he doubted whether examinations conducted by the Branch Councils would ever be satisfactory.

After some further remarks from Dr. Alderson, Dr. Sharpay, Dr. Thomson, Mr. Cooper, and Dr. Paget, the motion for the insertion of the report on the minutes was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Croghan then rose and proposed the following amendment to the motion of Dr. Andrew Wood, which was seconded by Dr. A. Smith:—

“That visitation of examinations carried out by members of the General or Branch Medical Councils being a reciprocal visitation by the representatives of the several licensing bodies of one another’s examinations, is faulty in principle, and therefore can never command confidence. The practical objections would be insurmountable, which did not include every examination, inasmuch as partial visitation could only testify as to the actual examinations visited—necessarily a very small proportion—and be no evidence whatever of the character of the examinations not visited, the larger proportion; that visitation if every examination would be impracticable, inasmuch as, in addition to preliminary examinations, there are annually about three thousand five hundred professional examinations in the United Kingdom for degrees or licences.”

He observed that his reasons for objecting to the resolution and for proposing the amendment might be divided under lax heads—principle and practice—and that he would so consider them. His reasons for adhering to the course proposed of continuing a system of visitations by members of the Branch or General Council were these. It was universally admitted through the profession, and well known to the public, that our licensing bodies, nineteen in number, or some of them, permitted candidates to pass so examination, both in general and professional subjects, that they were quite unfitted for the practice of their profession. The army and navy authorities have had such experience of this that they will not now admit any graduate or licentiate of medicine or surgery to be placed in charge of the lives of our soldiers or sailors without first examining him in both branches of education, general and professional, and this disgraceful and discredit state of things arises, as I believe, and as I have over and over again stated, from the competition among the licensing bodies for the sale of diplomas, and this state of things of being amended, appears to be growing worse, for in the report of the Navy Board, received within the last few days and printed in our minutes, the navy authorities inform us that more than one-half of those rejected were utterly ignorant of Latin, of the simplest rules of English language, of every member of the army and navy, or ignorant of materia medica and the doses of medicine, that they dared to allow them to prescribe, and yet such persons have received their diplomas from one, and, in many instances, from two, in the Navy List, and in all in the Army List, from at least two of our licensing bodies (all of whom are represented here), and in this reproachful state of ignorance are let loose on the public, and are legally qualified to hold all civil appointments, prescribing for and operating upon our poor in workhouse hospitals and dispensaries. In this state of matters what is the remedy proposed? To institute a system of visitations. By whom? By the parties on their trial. The nineteen licensing bodies are all represented here. The representatives of those bodies acknowledge that the mode in which their examinations are conducted permits ignorance and insufficiency to pass them, that these examinations are before the public, that the sufficiency of education, that the important departments of the public service—the army and Navy Boards—have refused any longer to acknowledge their licences. They are accused parties, and it is proposed by their representatives here to institute and continue a system of visitations with a view to their own amendment—to justify themselves in public opinion. To judge from some of the reports of visitations already before us on this subject, it would appear there was nothing to be amended, for it is stated in one of the Branch Council reports for March, 1866:—

“In every case the visitors express themselves satisfied that no persons were improperly passed in the subjects, or parts of subjects, in which they were examined.”

Unfortunately the army and navy reports of examinations lately contradicted this, according to the bold unscrupulous House of Commons, when the whole people outside clamoured against its rotten and corrupt boards. Suppose the representatives of those boards were to meet in concave, as this Council is now met, and pass a resolution that they would inspect another, A inspecting B’s borough, and B inspecting A’s borough, and so on. Would such inspection and reciprocal confidence? Surely not, at any moment. If managers of ill-conducted lunatic asylums, boards of guardians of ill-treated poor, unpaid magistrates accused of partiality or unfair administration, captains of emigrant ships accused of endangering the lives of their passengers by employing ignorant subordinate in the management of their ships, or ill-treating their passengers, would not the whole world without receive with terror any reports of visitations made by themselves and to themselves in each respective case?
Sir D. proceeded to observe that the next objection to the course proposed in the resolution was the utter impossibility of carrying it out in practice. As returned on the minutes, there are in England, within the year, about 1700 examinations, in Scotland 1400, in Ireland 500; altogether about 3500. Suppose 500 visited, a number far beyond what could be visited, 3000 would still remain to be visited. The number of 500 would give no security whatever as to the character of the remaining 3000 unvisited.

To take a homely illustration from a basket of eggs: suppose 50 at the top were examined and reported, would that be any evidence of the state of soundness of the remaining 450? Surely not. Sir D. said he was once acting as a commissioner to inspect a lunatic asylum. At our visit the women were all arranged round the day-room with clean clothes, cleanings, washed up, and all clean clothes. He congratulated one of the most intelligent of them on their comfort and cleanliness. She looked at him from under her eyelids, and asked—"Are you a Royal Commissioner?"—"I am," he said. "Then don't you go to be a fool to think we're flogged out this way every day." Examinations can be flogged out too. Within the last few months, he observed to this board, whose representative sits at this table, and one not the least loud in lauding visitations, a candidate was examined for his diploma, and obtained it last November, there being only two persons present, the President and the Secretary of the licensing body, the Secretary being the sole Examiner on all the subjects of examination, the time occupied being only half an hour. The following is an extract from the memorandum of the examination:

"Examination at —— on Friday, 3rd Nov. 1865, commencing at eleven o'clock, a.m., and lasting half an hour, conducted entirely orally by the Secretary, in the presence of the President, no other person being present."

The candidate came back with the good news, and the next (a natural) result was that a batch of eleven candidates flew away from Ireland to get their diplomas on the same easy terms.

Some one called out "name," on which Sir Dominic Corrigan observed that if the President or Council desired him to give the name of the licensing body he would give it, but at present it appeared to him to be the better course to withhold the name of both college and candidate, as the candidate might not desire to have it stated at present that he had his diploma on such an examination, and on the other hand the licensing body, it was not impossible, might have some justification to offer in reply, and the course he would therefore suggest, with the concurrence of the Council, is that he would forward to the licensing body a copy of the memorandum, and submit the correspondence to the General Council at its next meeting.

The Council assented to this, and Sir Dominic continued—Suppose a visitation took place on one day in a month, what security does that afford for the examinations on the other days of the month? Every morning after a visitation there may be an eleven o'clock a.m. examination, considerably adapted to the convenience of candidates, and of such there can be no cognizance.

Sir Dominic continued—The third point to which he desired to draw the attention of the Council was the defect in the proposed visitations of examinations was in not applying the test where it ought to be applied—viz., to the students. They were generally too weak and could not be tested by results. They did not send out visitors to be present at some examinations and then accept such reports as applicable to all. They very properly say, "We will not visit your examinations, but when you turn out a graduate as sufficiently educated in your opinion, we will test him by actual examination—that is, we will test the result of the process of manufacture." This is the common-sense view. If the Council be right in its present course of procedure, then the Army and Navy Board are wrong, and the Council should address a remonstrance to these public boards to abandon their present system of examining candidates, and to adopt the alleged improvement of the mode of proceeding of the Council. Apply here again the test of common sense, supplied us by great public departments. Do the responsible authorities who desire to have efficient artillery, invulnerable armour plates, or fast ships, send inspectors to witness the process of manufacture, and then rely upon such council most upon reports from one or two representative of the firms that manufacture? 'The facts say: no; they test by results; they estimate as of no value all certificates as to care in manufacture. They bring the guns and armour plates to the range at Woolwich, and the ships to the measured mile. They test by results, and this result is the only one relied upon, whether the article to be tested is a gun, an armour plate, a ship, a sea captain, or a medical practitioner. The London University, an institution highly to be commended, and a proceeding model in this regard, holds this course; it tests by results—cares nothing as to where or how the education is acquired, but an efficient Board of Examiners, having no pecuniary interest in the payment for a diploma, tests by results, that is, by the competency of the candidates.

Here Dr. Quain interrupted to ask how this test was to be carried out by the Medical Council. Sir D. Corrigan observed in reply that he was much indebted to Dr. Quain for the interruption, and complimented by it, inasmuch as it showed that the great intellect of Dr. Quain ran in the same groove as his own, for his finger at the moment was on the next memorandum of his notes—viz., how testing by results was to be carried out.

The mode he proposed was this—to give up altogether the visitations of examinations, to take them away from the examination board, and substitute for it a Board of Examiners for each branch of the United Kingdom, open to all graduates who shall have obtained degrees or licences. It appeared to him that if it be allowable under Clause XVIII. to depute and pay persons for visitations of examinations with the object of testing their efficiency, it would be equally allowable, under its and Section 20, to appoint and pay Examiners for the purpose of examination to the Council as to the efficiency of examinations by testing results. It may be objected that such examination would not be compulsory, but neither are any of the rules or recommendations of the General Council on education or examinations, but it can scarcely be doubted that all well-educated graduates and licentiates would avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the "imprimatur" of such a Board, while those who might test the examination results on a Board of two, or no Board, or neither, or those who would not present themselves would labour under the disadvantage of not having a testimonium in addition to their licence or degree. The proposed plan would in no way interfere with the legal privileges attached to the diplomas of the several licensing bodies. The General Medical Council would also, under the proposed plan, gain the great advantage of substituting for visitation of examinations, subject to so many defects, the power of testing by results, which would be in accordance with the principles and practice in all similar instances outside this Council.

An amendment of Sir Dominic Corrigan having been put to the vote and negatived, the motion of Dr. Andrew Wood was agreed to.

It was then moved by Dr. Storrar, seconded by Dr. Andrew Wood, and agreed to—"That the General Council meet as soon as practicable, and very early in the month of January." Dr. Embleton presented the report of the Committee on Returns of Examinations and their results from the licensing bodies, and on the register of medical students for the last year.

The Returns of Examinations from the Medical Department of the Navy were next brought forward.

Dr. Andrew Wood wished to make a few observations before these reports were passed. He said the Council, with the profession, and the licensing bodies were much indebted to the Navy Department for granting these returns, which unquestionably tended to bring out the fact that students had been passed, and their diplomas given them,
by the several licensing bodies on very indifferent grounds, and then, on re-examination before the Navy Board, they had no qualifications to warrant their acceptance in that department. He had been told by the best men not to look at these returns as they stood, as the best men did not go there to be examined, but this was no excuse for the licensing bodies, though they might be aware such was the case. But it must be remembered that all those who had thus failed before the Navy Board had probably passed their examinations by the licensing bodies some four years since. He did not despair in the face of these returns, but believed they would be doing him justice by being returned by the Councils to be brought to bear upon the licensing bodies, and he hoped three or four years hence similar returns might be laid before them, that they might see what progress was being made, and he trusted then they would have the satisfaction of knowing they had done their duty. He begged leave to propose the following resolution:—"That the Director-General of the Navy Department be respectfully requested to furnish in future the Councils with copies of questions proposed to candidates for Navy Medical Commissions, in the same way as is done by the authorities of the Army Medical Department." 

Dr. Fleming seconded the resolution.

Dr. Alexander Wood had no objection to the proposal of Dr. Andrew Wood, but wished to make a few remarks, as he had noticed that last year after year they had been sliding into a very dangerous position with regard to the candidates passing the licensing bodies that were refused by the Navy Board. True, some examinations were more strenuous than others, and he thought, in many cases when Examiners got old, they were not so strict as before, but he considered great improvements were gradually and surely making headway in this important matter. At least he could answer for the body to which he belonged.

Dr. Parkes believed much good had been done by these returns being furnished. At the same time he felt bound to say that the Navy Board of the Navy Boards would hardly be justified in furnishing these returns in future to the Council, though they were of the greatest value, if they were to be made the means of attacking gentlemen who entered into the service.

Sir Dominic Corrigan had listened with pain to the discussion. As long back as May, 1864, these returns were unanimously asked for, but he was sorry to see, now the request had in some measure been complied with, certain members of the Council were disposed to throw cold water upon them and disparage their utility. If this discussion reached the ears of those gentlemen who had so kindly furnished these returns, he feared their issue would in future be stopped. He held these returns to be of the greatest possible value, and as they were meant as a test to the various licensing bodies, they should be so applied.

Mr. Caesar Hawkins reminded the Council that students who had their year abolished had never been before examined by any body, and therefore it was no fault of the Council. Allowance must also be made for the memories of candidates, and it was not at all unreasonable to suppose that sometimes men forget some of the things they had learned several years before. The returns were of very little value unless they had the examination papers.

Dr. Paget considered it would be a great mistake if the furnishing of these returns should be interrupted. Although it was not a crucial test, yet it was a test or thing produced, and he conceived it was much better to judge of quality than it was of the process by which it was produced.

After some remarks from Professor Syme and from Dr. Andrew Wood in furtherance of the resolution, the same was put and carried unanimously.

A similar motion to the authorities of the Army Medical Department was then proposed by Dr. Andrew Wood, and seconded by Dr. Parkes, which was also carried.

The following report of the Finance Committee was then agreed to:—

"The Finance Committee beg leave to present, in a tabular form, a statement of the estimated and actual income and expenditure of the year 1865; also an estimate of the income from ordinary sources, and of the expenditure, both as the Committee are able to judge, for the year 1866.

"From the figures in the table it will appear that the actual income of the past year fell somewhat short of the estimate, but as, on the other hand, the actual expenditure is less than what was estimated, there is a small balance in favour of the Council.

"In reference to these estimates, the Committee have to observe that it is scarcely possible to judge of the prospective expenditure with any near approach to accuracy, inasmuch as the amount is greatly dependent on the duration of the sessions of Council, which cannot, with certainty, be determined beforehand.

"A statement of the receipts and disbursements on account of the British Pharmacopoeia, since the date of the account presented last year, and of the balance in the Bank at the credit of the General Council, is given up to January, 1866."

"W. Sharpey, Chairman."

The report of the Committee on Returns from the Licensing Bodies was next considered and adopted; as were also some additions to the standing orders, proposed by Dr. Alexander Wood.

Dr. Fleming moved, in pursuance of notice:—"That the Executive Committee for the ensuing year consist of six members, exclusive of the President, instead of four, as at present; that of the six to be elected, four be chosen from the English, one from the Scotch, and one from the Irish Branch Councils."

A long discussion on this motion arose, in which Drs. Paget, Alexander Wood, Syme, Smith and Sharpey took a prominent part; but as this would not interest our readers, we merely quote the President's opinion on the subject in reply to the request of Dr. Fleming for same.

The President said:—"So long as the Executive Committee was composed of members of the English Branch Councils exclusively, the General Council ought to be jealous of delegating greater powers to it than it at present possessed. But if any means could be adopted by which they could get a fair representation on that Committee of the other Branch Councils, he thought further powers might be entrusted to it according to the Act of Parliament, and that such an Executive Committee might be able most materially to lighten the labours and shorten the sittings of the Council. If they asked his opinion as their President, he must say that he thought one of the great defects in their organization was that they had no means of carrying on business except through the large body sitting round that table. A great deal of the preparation of business which came before that Committee might be transacted by the Committee proposed, and, therefore, he thought it would certainly be a step in the right direction if such a Committee were appointed.

A ballot of the whole Council was then taken for the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, when the following members were declared to be elected:—

Mr. C. Hawkins, 17 votes. Dr. Andrew Wood, 12 votes.

Dr. Sharpey, 17. Dr. Acland, 8.

Dr. Paget, 13. Dr. A. Smith, 8.

Dr. Andrew Wood, in rising to propose a motion, said that he thought it would not be then opportune to make a few remarks relative to the new Medical Acts Bill, and what had been done to bring it before the Government. The Council had hoped ere this to have received some communication on the subject from the Government. Mr. Ouvry (their solicitor) had seen Sir G. Grey's
private Secretary, and impressed upon him the importance of receiving a deputation from this Council during the present session, but no communication had up to that time come to hand. It was quite clear the Council, having prepared the Bill, ought not to separate without taking the proper steps for seeing that it was pressed upon the Government, and therefore he begged to propose this resolution:— "That it be delegated to the Executive Committee to confer with the Government in regard to the proposed Bill for the amendment of the Medical Acts, to press on the Government the expediency of its being adopted as a Government measure, and to take all necessary steps for aiding the passing of the Bill through Parliament."

The desirability of its being introduced as a Government measure only, having been urged by Sir D. Corrigan, words to that effect were then embodied in Dr. Wood's motion, and the same was put and carried.

The remainder of the business on the programme having been disposed of, it was resolved:—"That the thanks of the Council are due, and are hereby tendered to the Treasurers, Dr. Quain and Dr. Sharpey, for their important services."

On the motion of Dr. Andrew Wood, seconded by Dr. Stoddart, it was agreed:—"That the thanks of this Council are eminently due, and are hereby offered to the Royal College of Physicians, London, for their obliging and courteous accommodation during the present session of the Medical Council."

A gratuity of twenty guineas was then voted to the resident officials of the College of Physicians for services rendered to the Council.

A gratuity of twenty guineas each to Mr. Bell and Mr. Roope, the clerks of the Council, in consideration of their extra services during the present session, and extra work consequent on the registration of medical students—a duty which was not contemplated at the time that Mr. Bell and Mr. Roope were appointed.

It was further resolved:—"That the cordial thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. Andrew Wood, for his unwearied exertions and invaluable services as Chairman of the Business Committee during the past and present sessions of the Council."

The last motion was then proposed by Dr. Andrew Wood, seconded by Mr. Harriague, and cordially agreed to:—"That the thanks of this Council are tendered to the President, for his kind, courteous, and efficient services during the present session of the General Medical Council."

This concluded the session of the Medical Council for 1866, and the meeting broke up about seven p.m., having sat this day six hours.

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The author of this brochure informs us in his preface, that his object is to lay before his medical brethren a résumé of the views of different writers on syphilis, upon the mooted question of whether the disease should be treated with or without mercury. He himself, he adds, is now from experience, having tried both methods, in favour of the latter or non-mercural method. An abstract of the paper was read at the Medical Society. After glancing at the opinions of Ambrose Paré, who mentioned that in his time, 1619, the advocates, of mercury were, as now, opposed by the partisans of guaiacum, &c., he shows how John Hunter considered that if there was such a thing as a specific, mercury was one for the venereal disease. He refers to the great crusade against mercury which ensued at the commencement of the nineteenth century, and how the non-mercural plan was advocated by the Royal Council of Health of Sweden, by Fricke, Duvergie, Kayser, Rapalei, Desruelles, Budd, Hennem, Ferguson, Guthrie, and others, and that the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* had stated that 80,000 cases had been tried from 1800 to 1855 inclusive without mercury, and that the treatment had succeeded better than the classical treatment. On the other hand, the mercural treatment of the disease had for advocates Carmichael, Wallace, Dupuytren, Brodie, Abernethy, and many other eminent surgeons. The report of the Army Board, dated April 2nd, 1819, gave 1940 cases of ulceration of the genitals treated without mercury; 60 cases of secondary symptoms; 60 ulcers treated by Dease without mercury, had 6 cases of secondary disease; 40 cases treated by Budd had 7 cases of secondary; 100 cases treated by Green gave 9 cases of secondary disease. Fricke discovered that the disease was cured more rapidly without mercury, and that relapses were less frequent and slighter. 407 cases of primary sore treated by Hennem had 46 cases of secondary symptoms. Boeck stated that 3123 persons were treated by mercury, 1030 had relapses; 260 without mercury, 82 only had return of the disease. Samuel Cooper, writing in 1835, describes the dreadful mutilations caused at Bartholomew's Hospital by the salivations employed there. Among mercuralists of the present time our author mentions the names of Ricord, Cazenave, Acton, Lee, Brodie, de Méric, Erichsen, Hamilton, and others. Sir B. Brodie said that there was no remedy capable of extinguishing the venereal poison like mercury. Mr. H. Lee says that mercury delays the appearance of secondary affections. Mr. Erichsen says he has seen the non-mercural plan extensively tried, and believes that secondary symptoms are not so frequent when mercury is used. He also says that some of the worst forms of the disease he has ever seen has occurred in persons who have not taken mercury; when given to healthy constitutions he says it will generally prevent secondary disease. Professor Miller says that although usually mercury is not required some cases cannot be well treated without it. Müller (of Vienna) and Cazenave hold similar opinions, as also Sir Charles Bell. He thinks that there is no senior in the profession who would be so unnatural as to treat a syphilitic sore without mercury. Mr. H. Lee says that popular and scaly disease are the most common form of disease after the treatment of the primary sore by local means, whilst pustular and tubercular forms are most common after mercury; the author considers this damaging to the advocates of mercury. Mr. Guthrie considers it proved that all ulcers of the genitals will get well without mercury. Mr. Green considered that every form of the disease except iritis could be better cured without mercury than with it. Our author informs us that Dr. Drysdale, himself, and others have successfully treated syphilitic iritis without mercury. Bannerman says that mercury deteriorates the constitution, and that the disease is far better treated without it. Diday accuses mercury with causing phagedena in some cases, stomatitis, dyspepsia, trembling of the extremities, apoplexy, and insanity, even when treated by Ricord and other masters of the mercural art.

Professor Syme advises abstaining altogether from mercury in secondary symptoms, and says that affections of the periosteum or bones never occur in a severe form except when the patient has suffered from mercural influence. Dr. Fricke says that affections of the bones and periosteum are frequent in syphilitic persons; but caries or destruction of the bone are seldom or ever observed except when mercury has been administered. Weedon Cooke says that once the secondary eruption has been gone through, it generally does not relapse when no mercury is given, except in persons who drink or smoke much. He likens the disease to an exanthem, and thinks that the eruption should not be kept back by the lowering influence of mercury. Dr. Drysdale
The author believes that mercury is never required internally in the treatment; and he recommends an analptic plan of treatment, with iodide of potassium in periostitis and nodes. He says that he has now treated upwards of forty cases of primary syphilis without mercury, and the secondary eruptions also without mercury, and none of these had relapsed. He states in common with Dr. Bennett that rupia scarcely ever occurs in persons who have been treated simply, whilst it is by no means uncommon when mercury is used. The same holds good for bone disease.

A few cases with the details of their treatment are added by the author, exemplifying the mode of mercurial and non-mercurial treatment used by him before and after he became aware of the superior efficacy of the latter method. One of the cases shows how indurated masses gradually heal up and become soft again under water-dressing alone. One of the most interesting portions of this work is the information given concerning the treatment of infantile and hereditary syphilis. M. Cutlerier says that syphilitic infant not treated by mercury always dies within a given period. Mr. Erichsen considers that mercury is a specific in such cases. The author mentions that Mr. Allingham, Dr. Drysdale, Dr. Bocck, Mr. Cooke, and himself, have found that, when hereditary or infantile syphilis is treated without mercury, the rate of mortality is much lower than when mercury is used. Mr. Allingham’s cases gave 48 cases treated, with 6 deaths, whereas the mercurial treatment appears to present 20 per cent. of deaths. The author concludes that primary sores can be healed without mercury; that mercury does not prevent secondary symptoms; and that when secondary symptoms appear in simple treatment, they are milder than when mercury is used—e.g., rupia and bone disease very rarely following the simple treatment; and that infantile syphilis is more treated without mercury than with it.

Whether the reader agrees or not with Mr. Dunn’s conclusions, he will not, we believe, find fault with that gentleman for not stating his adversary’s cases fairly. There is no attempt made by him to shirk the evidence of mercurialists, and we therefore recommend this brochure to the attention of the profession.

LIST OF ENTRIES IN THE LOCAL REGISTER BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL (IRELAND), FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1866.

Harvey, Charles Albert, Manchester, L.R.C.S.I. 1865, L.R.C.P.Edin. 1866.
Turner, J. Eaton, Tuam, L.R.C.P.Edin. 1866, L.R.C.S.Ed. 1866.
Kelly, John Belhew, Drogheda, L.R.C.S.I. 1865, L. 1866 and L. 1866, K.C.P.F.
Doyle, Bernard, county Down, L.R.C.S.Edin. 1865.
Evans, Joshua William, Dublin, M.B. Univ. Dub. 1864.
L.A.H.Dub. 1866.
Murray, William, county Westmeath, L.R.C.P.Edin. 1866, L.R.C.S.Edin. 1866.

The returns of the cattle plague show but a very small decrease.


THE VISITATION OF EXAMINATIONS BY THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

By the 18th Clause of the Medical Act of 1858, power is given to any member or members of the General Council, or any person or persons deputed by the Council, to attend and be present at the examinations held by the different Medical Licensing and Examining Bodies; the object, of course, being to keep the Council in possession of information as to the method of examination adopted, and the standard of knowledge required of the candidates. There has hitherto been very great difficulty in carrying out a system of supervision of examinations, and the causes of the difficulty are obvious enough; one is, that no funds are specifically provided for the purpose; and another is, that nearly all the members of the Council are themselves examiners or teachers, or are otherwise closely connected with the examining bodies.

From the want of funds it has been found impossible, we presume, to delegate this duty of supervision to persons out of the Council, and the second circumstance had made the task alluded to one of peculiar delicacy. Nevertheless, the Council at length determined that an effort should be made, and in April of last year it was resolved that members of the Council, deputed by the Council itself or one of its branches, should visit the examinations conducted by the qualifying bodies in the United Kingdom, and report the result of their observations to the General Council.

This resolution has been carried into effect, and the Branch Council representing each division of the United Kingdom, has divided among its members the duty delegated to it, and the reports have just been printed. As every member of the profession is interested more or less in the subject, inasmuch as nearly every one has passed one or more of the examinations himself, we make no apology for alluding to the subject in some detail, and publishing some portions of the reports themselves.

Although reports have been received from each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, we must limit ourselves at present to that which has emanated from the Branch Council for England. The examinations attended by the delegates of this Branch, include those of the Royal College of Physicians of London; the two examinations (first and second) for the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; the first and second examinations for the licentiate of the London Society of Apothecaries; the first and second examinations for the degree of M.B. at Oxford and Cambridge, and that which at Cambridge must be passed in addition for the degree of Master of Surgery; and the final examination for the degree of M.B. of the University of London.
Now, it will not excite much surprise when we state that the visitors express themselves generally as being satisfied with the manner in which the duties are performed at these various bodies, but they very properly suggest some points in which the examinations of some of them are capable of improvement.

Those who are practically acquainted with the subject of examinations must perceive at a glance that the six bodies just mentioned are placed, in respect to Medical Education and Examination, in the most different positions. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge for instance, are ancient and amply endowed foundations, in which, however, medicine, though most ably taught and cultivated, holds a comparatively insignificant place; the University of London has no school whatever, and being endowed by Parliamentary grants, is enabled to conduct its examinations with the most perfect independence, and, we may add, completeness. The College of Surgeons depends almost entirely for its revenues and the payment of its officials on the fees obtained by candidates for the diplomas—a most unfortunate arrangement, although we by no means assert that it leads to corrupt practices, and the examinations at Apothecaries' Hall, for which a very moderate sum is demanded, are conducted by examiners, who, like those of the College of Surgeons, are paid from the fees of the candidates who are passed. At the College of Surgeons, however, the fees being large, the revenues are considerable, and indeed support nearly the whole expenses of the College. At Apothecaries' Hall, the fees are small, and barely suffice to pay the necessary expenses of the examinations. Now it is at the outset unfair to institute a strict comparison between the proceedings of richly endowed and independent bodies like the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, and those of bodies which, like the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Hall, depend, entirely, so far as their examinations go, on the students' fees. We repeat that this is a very objectionable arrangement, but we must take matters as we find them. Again, the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London hold their medical examinations once a year, and can, of course, provide themselves amply with all necessary resources. The College of Physicians holds its examinations at monthly or trimestral intervals. The College of Surgeons holds its examinations at certain fixed periods during the year; and the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Society is compelled by Act of Parliament to sit once a week; whether there are any candidates or not.

Now it is perfectly preposterous to expect that twelve men, such as the Examiners of the Society of Apothecaries, being paid a very small sum, and compelled to sit once a week, can devote so much time and attention to the examination of the candidates as the Examiners of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, who are amply paid for attending to examine two or three times a year; and we may add, it is preposterous to imagine that a host of young men, such as are necessarily sent out every week to practise on board ship, or in country districts, or in poor neighbourhoods, or as Union Surgeons, can have or indeed require to have, the same amount of classical, general, and scientific, in addition to strictly medical education, as the Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, or London, in the two former of which Universities it is almost impossible for a candidate to take a degree till he is twenty-three or twenty-four years old, and in the last (the University of London) the examinations are so numerous and so stringent, that although a candidate may pass and obtain a degree at twenty-one years of age, such cases are very rare. But such are the exigencies of the public service, and such, we may add, are the pecuniary necessities of many of those who are entering the Medical Profession, that it is impossible for them to do more than obtain a respectable diploma at twenty-one years of age, and then to support themselves either as assistants or in practising among the poor, or in the army and navy.

We are not offering these remarks by way of apologising for the shortcomings of the London Society of Apothecaries, because in fact they require no apology on our part, and the Visitors of Examinations expressly state that this body has been steadily doing its best to raise the standard of education among the General Practitioners: and it is a well known fact (although the Visitors do not allude to it) that, in point of preliminary education, this Society instituted a compulsory examination in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, long before the Medical Council was appointed or even thought of.

The same considerations scarcely apply to the College of Surgeons of England. It cannot be said with truth that this body has advanced with the improvements of the present age; and although we hesitate to impute corrupt or unworthy motives, we may state as a fact that this College for a long time studiously ignored the necessity of preliminary education on the part of its candidates, and thus obstructed the efforts of other examining bodies which were striving in the opposite direction. Since the passing of the Medical Act, indeed, the College had been morally, if not legally, compelled to obey the regulations of the Medical Council in this and other respects; but with the great resources of this College and the high reputation which it holds in public estimation, we consider that it has fallen far short of the duties it owes to the Medical Profession.

THE GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

In the remarks we made at the commencement of the sittings of the Medical Council for the session, we believe that we were not very far wrong in our misgivings as to any efficient measure being passed for the benefit of the Profession in the present year. At the time when we are writing, the Government has given no pledge that it will introduce the amended Medical Reform Bill into Parliament, and the fate of the measure is left to the chance of its being adopted by some independent member of the Legislature. We are also left in uncertainty whether the Government will adopt the amendments.
proposed by the Medical Council. It will be recollected that the insidious introduction of the words "Doctor of Medicine" instead of "Doctor" in the 40th clause, on the part of the Government, is entirely subversive of the intentions of the framers of the amended Bill, and, if allowed to remain, will render the measure entirely nugatory as a protection to the public against quacks and impostors. The Pharmacopoeia also appears to make very slow progress, and it may be many months before the new edition sees the light. We are aware of the many difficulties with which the Medical Council has to contend, and we make the foregoing remarks without any wish to disparage its labours, but merely to put the matter in a true light before the Profession.

THE NEW CHEMICAL NOTATION.

A new, and somewhat unexpected, and rather formidable difficulty has just occurred in the preparation of the new Pharmacopoeia. It will be recollected that the Pharmacopoeia as it now exists, although not overloaded with chemical technicalities, contains a notation of chemical substances such as has been for many years taught in the schools of chemistry. Very lately, however, several distinguished chemists have come to the conclusion that the existing notation should be changed, owing to some very cogent theoretical considerations, connected with the relative size of the atoms of oxygen and hydrogen, and consequently of the other chemical elements. The practical effect of this change is very unfortunate, and is almost equivalent to a reform of the alphabet, which is allowed to remain in its present state, not because it is theoretically perfect, but because European nations have become accustomed to its use. People who have learned chemistry under the old notation are or will be obliged to adopt the new one, and although this is no great hardship to men of science, it will be found very inconvenient to those who are beginning the study, or have with some difficulty mastered the intricacies of the present system. After considerable discussion, it has been determined by the Medical Council that in the new Pharmacopoeia, both systems of notation shall be adopted, although it was the opinion of some practical persons that it would be better, under the circumstances, to omit all chemical symbols whatever.

QUANTITY VERSUS QUALITY.—THE CORK BOARD OF POOR-LAW GUARDIANS AND THEIR MEDICAL OFFICERS.

It has occasionally been our unpleasant duty to bring the conduct of the Cork Board of Poor-law Guardians, or of some obstinately ignorant members of that inglorious Corporation, under the notice of the profession; and we have reason to believe that our remarks have not been without effect on that pachydermatous body, which, according to the well known aphorism of Daniel O'Connell, "has no conscience." On the present occasion we have—with great regret—to parade that same board before the tribunal of educated public opinion, in the hope that the criticism to which they will be thus subjected may do them wholesome service and benefit suffering humanity, whether in the shape of a sick pauper, or of a careworn and worried workhouse physician.

In another column we give our readers the benefit of perusing a leading article on the subject from the Cork Examiner of the 28th ult., which has been forwarded to us probably by one of our subscribers. We heartily endorse every opinion therein expressed; and we affirm, that were leading articles in the daily papers on matters connected with our profession written in the fair and educated spirit which throughout marks this one, it would be well for our country and for its best interests. It is fair to add that the Cork Daily Reporter of the 31st ultimo has also taken the right side in a temperate article which we have read with great pleasure.

It seems that the Cork Workhouse is a very large institution; so large that there is hospital accommodation for about 1200 in it. Beside a Resident Surgeon, there are two Visiting-Physicians, to whom the medical affairs of the Workhouse are confided—Dr. Popham and Dr. W. C. Townsend. Both these gentlemen not only hold a high professional position in their own city, but are well and favourably known to the profession very far beyond the local limits of their practice. Under their management the popular opinion regarding workhouse hospital treatment has been completely reversed. Instead of avoiding the institution under their care as "that bourne from which no traveller has returned," the poor, and the sick artisans, rush to it with trustful eagerness; and, it is said, that the percentage of deaths is less there than in any other hospital of the kind in Ireland.

But it has become necessary to erect a Fever Hospital in addition to their previously existing medical institutions; and the Cork Board have actually had the barefaced and inhuman hardihood to require their two medical officers, not only to attend the present hospitals, but also the new Fever Hospital, when opened; and they prescribe that the physicians shall attend at least three hours a day, of which half an hour is to be at night.

From the Cork Examiner of the 30th ult. it appears that there are at least three members of this Board who claim to be members of our profession, and who play the P.I.G. or the M.D. just as it suits them. Of one of them it was stated at the Board meeting of last Wednesday that he had not been seen in an hospital for thirty years; and another is not favourably known to our readers in connection with subjects of this kind in days gone by. Not one of these gentlemen appears to have protested in any way against the vote of the majority. It appears, however, from the Cork Constitution of the 31st ult., that Dr. Morrogh, another guardian, did honourably protest against the decision of his fellows. With rare exceptions, these Medico-Guardians are a nuisance to the profession; and, because a little learning is a dangerous thing, they are a curse to the poor.
There is something so perfectly monstrous and so hopelessly ignorant in this Cork mandamus, that there is little or no use in arguing the question with men who are deficient in the first principles of reasoning, and who thus prove themselves to be utterly unfit for the position, which, unfortunately for the poor, the law allows them, of prescribing rules for men whose professional principles and modes of practice they know nothing at all about. John Locke may, or may not have been right, when he asserted the non-existence of an innate idea, urging that the human mind is like a piece of blank paper. The Cork Board of Guardians certainly have no idea innate, or acquired by experience, in this case; and the only dispute about them is as to the kind of paper to which their minds may be likened. Some may say it is coarse brown; others may affirm it to be blotting paper, whitened brown, or thick cream-laid note; but we do not see that any valid objection can be made to our opinion that it is foolscap. The leading article from the Cork Examiner, to which we have referred, very ably puts the question in a popular view, showing that what the Board want is to carry into effect the vulgar and ignorant notion of quantity versus quality. We hope that the Poor-law Commissioners will promptly refuse their sanction to this inhuman and impolitic ukase of the Cork Board. The son of Sirach wisely said, in olden time; "Honour a Physician with the honour due unto him for the uses which ye may have of him;" but here we are reminded of one of the saddest truths uttered by the wisest of Kings, "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."

The anniversary field day of the Profession in Ireland took place on last Monday. The first Monday in June is the day named in the charter for the election of the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and as that event usually attracts a large number of the provincial Fellows of the College, the opportunity is taken to hold the annual meetings of the Irish Medical Association and the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society of Ireland, and the day is celebrated by the banquet of the Medical Association, which is looked forward to with much interest as a reunion of provincial and metropolitan members of the Profession.

The election of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons has this year excited much interest, in consequence of the candidature for the first time of two claimants, who have energetically contested the position with the outgoing Council, who have presented themselves for re-election. The President, Mr. Wilmot, sought to be instated in the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Banon to the Vice-Presidency, and as this course has hitherto been almost always adopted, and as the remaining eighteen Councillors have solicited the suffrages of the Fellows, it will be perceived that the new candidates presented themselves without any actual vacancy, and contested the election with the entire of the ex-Council. This contest was, however, de facto confined to a few of the junior and less influential members and to the outgoing President, Mr. Wilmot, whose return was considered as almost certain. The new candidates who offered themselves were Dr. Denham, the Master of the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, and occupying the official leadership of the Obstetrical Profession in Ireland. Dr. Denham, as we understand, simply offered himself to the electors without pressing his claims on them, and had there been a vacancy he would, without doubt, have been accepted nem. dis., on consideration of his very paramount qualities, not less than his deservedly high official standing. The other candidate was Dr. Edward Dillon Mapother, Professor of Hygiene in the College, and Public Officer of Health for the City of Dublin. Dr. Mapother has gained for himself a very leading public position in connection with Sanitary Science, and is well and favourably known to our readers as a talented and laborious worker, more especially in this department of the Profession. Dr. Mapother's candidature was vigorously supported by a considerable number of the Fellows of a more junior standing, and would have probably been well received by the great majority of the electors had there been an opening for his election in the death or resignation of any of the existing Council. A large number of the Fellows, however, supported the ex-Council against all comers, and declined to substitute Dr. Mapother's name for that of any member, on the ground that the existing Council had worked for the College and the Profession well, truly, and harmoniously, and that it was inexpedient, without very strong reason, to break up so efficient a body. The contest has resulted in the election of Dr. Mapother to the Council, and the return of Mr. Wilmot, the ex-President, to the vacancy created by Mr. Banon's election to the Vice Chair.

A PERMANENT MASS FOR PILULA FERRI IODIDI. Iodide of iron being so unstable when exposed to air, Mr. Gross proposes the following form for a permanent pill-mass, which may be prepared extemporaneously:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iodine</td>
<td>40 grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced iron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered acacia, — m.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered sugar</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerine</td>
<td>15 drops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powdered althea</td>
<td>q. s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To be made into 50 pills. Triturate the iodine and the iron thoroughly together, dry, until they are reduced to a fine powder; then add the glycerine, and rub till the mixture is reduced to a pill mass to be given off, and the mixture assumes a greenish colour. Then add the acacia and sugar, and lastly, sufficient powdered althea to bring to a pillar consistence. The mass should be very stiff. When the pills are formed roll them in ferric pulv., and then coat them with toul.—

Year-Book of Pharmacy.

ANESTHESIA BY PULVERIZED ETHER.—An article has appeared in the Gazette Hebdomadaire of Paris (March 28), wherein M. Léon Le Fort tries to prove that this practice is borrowed from the French. He relies on a passage of the article "Anesthesia," by M. Giraldes, in the now publishing "Dictionnaire de Médecine et de Chirurgie Practique." M. Giraldes says:—"I think that ether or chloroform, pulverized by any of the numerous well-known instruments, especially by Luer's, may yield good results."
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

It is with great pleasure the Central Committee of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society present their Twenty-fourth Annual Report to the subscribers and friends of the institution.

Whilst the experience of another year demonstrates the increasing utility of the Fund, and adds to the number of those who have reason to thank God for its existence, still the report for the twenty-fourth months shows some losses and disappointments. Happily these are due to such a nature as to affect the stability of our Society. Having alluded to them, however, it may be as well to mention what they are before proceeding further. We have to lament the removal by death of two members of the Central Committee, Dr. Edward Hutton of this city, and Dr. Richard Corbett, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Cork Branch. The Committee feel that more than a passing mention of his name and office is due to the memory of this latter gentleman. They cannot but regard his death as a serious loss to the Society; for his attachment to it was deep and sincere, whilst his zeal and activity in its service were untiring. Even when confined to his dying bed, Dr. Corbett's solicitude for the welfare of the Society, and his watchful regard to its losses were unabated. One of the last letters he ever wrote was addressed to Dr. Harvey, the esteemed President of the Cork Branch, urging him to convene an early meeting of the Local Committee, to accept his "regretted resignation," and to appoint some one in his place, "that the Society might not suffer through any delay or neglect on his part." He concludes the letter by saying; "I hope my successor will be able to do much more than I have done for my pet Society."

None of us can refuse to join in this hope, though it may appear; at the same time we feel convinced that Dr. Gregg, who has undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of this important Branch, will prove himself, in every way, a worthy successor of Dr. Richard Corbett.

The Committee have further to report that the legacies of Mr. Carmichael and Dr. Colvan, the former of £4,500, and the latter of £500, are still unpaid. This immense sum will doubtless occasion disappointment, but the Committee are assured that the ultimate acquisition to the Society of the Carmichael bequest is certain; the delay in its payment arising merely from the administration of the will having been placed under the Court of Chancery. As regards the Colvan legacy, the case is different. Here the validity of the will is disputed by some of the testator's family, and till this point be decided we cannot know whether his benevolent intentions towards our Society will be carried into effect or not.

The Committee having learned that Dr. McDowell of Monaghan, had bequeathed a sum of £200 to the Society, they made the necessary inquiries respecting it. The personal estate, it seems, is insufficient to pay this and another charitable bequest (to the Protestant Orphan Society) and the case now was referred to the decision of the Master (Murphy) in Chancery, whether these legacies are chargeable upon and payable out of the testator's real property.

The Committee take this opportunity again to impress on all the friends of this Society the important fact, that its resources are mainly derived from the annual contributions of members.

All the Branch Societies continue in more or less active operation, except that of Galway city, which your Committee regret to say has ceased to exist. Our most distant auxiliary—that namely, of Bombay—is in a most prosperous condition. A short time ago Dr. Lord remitted £50 from this branch, which sum comes in to the present distribution. More recently Dr. Joynt, who has been acting as honorary secretary for the branch during the absence of Dr. Lord, has forwarded a bill for £50 more; but as this is not yet payable, it cannot appear in the accounts of the year now ending. Your Committee feel it a duty and a pleasure to express their appreciation of this generous and successful services which Drs. Lord and Joynt have rendered to the cause of the Society.

It is hoped that ere long a branch will be formed for the large and influential county of Westmeath. Dr. Williams of Killucan has evinced a warm interest in the matter, and expressed his willingness to do what he could in gaining friends and supporters for the Society in this quarter.

As regards the Funds of the Society, your Committee are most happy to be able to announce that the receipts for the past year show a small increase over those for the year preceding. This increase arises partly from an increase on the donations of last year, but chiefly—and this is the encouraging feature—from subscriptions. To enter into particulars or say more on this important subject would only be to anticipate the report of Dr. Duke, the honorary Treasurer.

The total number of Applications for relief on the present occasion is seventy, which is about the same as that for each of the last few years. Nine of the above are new applications.

It is worthy of being mentioned that of the recipients of the present distribution seven are medical men, all of whom had once occupied respectable positions, but have been reduced through age, sickness, and other unavoidable circumstances to such extreme destitution as to require the charity of the Society to prevent their living from day to day. One of these had been nine years, and the other seven years on the Fund, and they had respectively got from it, £69, and £140.

The tabular statement of applications made this year to the Society, with the sums awarded, is now submitted.

The following extracts from the reports of Local Honorary Secretaries are selected with a view to show the progress and working of the Society in the respective branches to which they relate:—

From Armagh, Dr. Lynn writes:—"This year our Subscription List will be rather less, as two of our Country Branches, residing in the County Tyrone, have intimated their intention of joining the branch in that county, to which we cannot object, especially as the charity will lose nothing, but rather gain, as Dr. Neville promises to double his subscription. By direction of our Annual Meeting, I have again sent a strong appeal, accompanied by the last report of the Parent Society, to all the non-subscribing medical practitioners in this county, twenty-four in number, and hope we shall have some response."

The following communication from Dr. Sharpkey, Honorary Secretary of the Ballinasloe Branch, cannot fail to excite much interest:—"In reply to your circular of the 19th inst., I have to state that I believe the subscriptions from this Branch of the Royal Medical Benevolent Society will be about the same as those of last year, but I have not the records of the past to refer to. Happily for him, too, an aged Christian patriarch, the Rev. Robert F. Collins, was the rector of the parish in which he had practised. He and his amiable family kindly looked after him, and advantageously laid out his little stipend, affording him also hospitable entertainment at the rectory, where he was a regular Sunday guest. Within the last
MEDICAL BENEFICENT FUND.

June 6, 1866.

Few months preceding his death his infirmities rapidly increased; he became almost blind from cataract, for which he underwent operation, but without relief. At last fatal illness seized him.'

The condition and prospects of the Belfast Branch are thus reported by Dr. Stewart:—"The operations of this branch must last year have been pretty similar to those immediately preceding it, the amount of contributions in subscriptions and donations being much alike.

"It is still a matter of just reproach that so few, comparatively, of the profession, embraced in this branch, feel it a duty incumbent upon them to afford the smallest amount of pecuniary aid in furtherance of the truly disinterested objects of the medical profession originally founded. But this very interestlessness, it cannot but be confessed—however humiliating to us as a body considered to be a paragon of all that is liberal and humane—operates against larger numbers being enrolled as subscribers. The question is so often asked, what am I to gain by becoming a member of the Society? Those who do not subscribe a farthing are just as eligible for relief as they who have not signed the roll. It is the most generous way. Why should I, therefore, subtract anything from my already limited means in support of a Society upon which I or my representatives have no claim as a right? And so it is that not a few thus satisfy themselves in withholding their aid and countenance, forgetful altogether of what is declared upon the highest authority, that 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.'" It has with great regret and concern to be stated that since last year two regular subscribers of this branch have been removed by death—Professor J. C. Ferguson, M.B., Queen's College, Belfast, and Dr. Samuel Hunter, M.D.—both highly accomplished and most worthy members of the profession. The permanent president, Dr. T. H. Purdon, continues to be a bright example to his brethren by his more than munificent support, and which has been always so freely afforded. He and Dr. Browne, the Local Treasurer, have been requested to be present, if possible, at the ensuing annual meeting in Dublin to represent this branch, and express its continued satisfaction with the Parent Committee's proceedings generally.

Of the Clare Branch, Dr. Molony writes:—"In sending the enclosed cheque, with a list of the subscribers to the Clare Branch of the Royal Medical Beneficent Fund Society, I feel much pleasure in pointing out that there is a slight increase beyond the amount subscribed last year, and a very considerable increase in the number of professional men who show an interest in the well-being of the Society by subscribing to its funds. There is one instance to which I shall briefly advert. On the list of subscribers you will see the name of the late Dr. H. O'Flanagan. I wrote to him, on seeing that he had been appointed to a dispensary in the west of the county, bringing under his notice the claims of the Beneficent Fund, and in some time after I received from him a kind letter, saying how happy he felt at being placed in a position to enable him to subscribe to a Society of whose usefulness he had heard so much. I replied, warmly thanking him on behalf of the Society, and in a few short weeks I heard that he had fallen a victim to that scourge of our profession named typhus fever.

From Cork we have the following:—"The Local Committee have to report since the last annual meeting of the subscribers to the Cork Branch of the Medical Fund Society, it has lost through death the valuable services of their late esteemed Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Corbett. A few days prior to his decease a meeting was held for the purpose of receiving his resignation, in consequence of his declining health, and appointing his successor, when the following resolution was passed:—

"That we have received with sincere grief the intimation from our valued Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Corbett, of the necessity of his resignation, and deeply do we deplore the cause which deprives us of a faithful colleague and this institution of a true friend and benefactor. We beg, for ourselves and the Society, to tender him our grateful acknowledgments for the estimable services which he has rendered to the Medical Benevolent Fund Society by the exercise of an interest, a zeal, and an efficiency seldom equalled. Dr. Gregg was appointed Local Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. Hamerton, Honorary Secretary of the Drogheda, Meath, and Louth Branch, writes to the following effect:—"We will be able to remit subscriptions equal, if not greater, than last year, a fact which we attribute to an arrangement entered into by our branch of the Society—namely, that ten shillings annually was to be the amount of subscription from each original member of the Meath, Louth, and Drogheda Branch. This year we have circulated a statement put forward by the Central Committee, dated September, 1864, in which five shillings subscription is solicited, so as to render the Society more useful and efficient in affording relief. We have received favourable replies to it. We receive the grateful thanks of those already receiving relief and trusting in a continuance of it. They speak of the assistance it has afforded them.

From Kilkenny, Dr. Z. Johnson reports:—"The Medical Benevolent Society does not meet at all the support it ought to do from the members of the profession hereabouts. Appeals to any, beyond those who are in the habit of subscribing, prove utterly useless. There are men holding medical appointments for many years in this district, to whom I have been in the habit of sending circulars annually for years past (sometimes three or four in the year), and from some of whom I have never been able to get even a reply yet.

"I believe an application will be made this June, on behalf of the widow of a medical man to whom I regularly sent two, three, or four circulars for years, and who never sent me a reply, much less a subscription!

"I have only got in two subscriptions yet in reply to a number of circulars, but expect to do better before the 8th, and think it likely my collection will be nearly the same as last year, minus one subscriber, since dead.

Dr. Erskine of Newry, says:—"I have little to report in relation to the Newry Branch of the Royal Medical Benevolent Society that can be regarded as anything but common place. In addition to circulating last year's report of the Society's proceedings, I have taken all other means in my power to bring the claims of this benevolent institution to the notice of the other branches of the profession and the public as well as of those belonging to our profession, and have succeeded in adding two new subscribers to our list.

"It is to be regretted that so much apathy and indifferency prevails, not only as regards the public, but also on the part of our professional friends. I think if some of the old supporters of this Society would increase their subscriptions (those of whom have not given donations), it would have a good effect in bringing in new blood. If I were present at the meeting I would move a second resolution to that effect.

Dr. Bradshaw, Honorary Secretary of the Tipperary Branch, writes:—"I regret very much being obliged to state, that notwithstanding the reports and circulars I distributed widely through the county, I had not that success I anticipated. It is very difficult to enlist the sympathy of so many old professional men for this cause, and whose duties ought to be foremost in supporting so valuable a charity and advance the interests of the Society, have turned a deaf ear to all entreaties; however, by steady perseverance, we may be able each year to forward some additional contributions.

From Wicklow, Dr. Andrew Nolan writes:—"I regret the death of Dr. Courthaw, of Skibbereen, who has deprived us of an annual contributor. Our old subscribers hold on, but I am sorry to say I have no new ones to report. I sometimes think that if we asked five shillings from every practitioner we might realize more money."
In conclusion, your Committee confidently entrust the case and claims of this Society to the benevolent consideration of the profession. They have endeavoured to discharge the trust committed to them to the best of their ability and judgment, ascertaining, so far as it was possible to do, the propriety and necessity for assistance in each instance, and bestowing it as liberally as the case required and the funds would allow. Too often has it happened that the largest grant they could give, consistently with other appeals, fell very far short of the necessities or merits of the case.

Their increasing experience of the working of the Society only convinces them more and more of its inestimable value, and induces them to commend its cause in the strongest manner to all their professional brethren, reminding them at the same time of the Divine commandment, "That he who loveth God loves his brother also."

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

Your Council are happy to be able to report that during the past year the strength and influence of your Association have greatly increased, new members have been added to the Parent Association, new Branch Associations have been formed, or old ones have revived, and a strong feeling of the usefulness and absolute necessity of some such bond of union as our Association affords has become much more universal, and appears to have taken firm hold on the profession. That this feeling may increase is your Council's most earnest desire and hope, for without it no great work can be achieved, and with it there is nothing we have sought for which may not be procured by perseverance in legitimate and respectful agitation.

The first meeting of your Council was held in June, immediately after the last annual meeting of the Association, the approaching dissolution of Parliament and consequent general elections affording good opportunities for bringing Members of the Profession throughout the country into personal intercourse with the candidates for seats in the House, your Council issued circulars calling on our brethren to avail themselves of this great occasion, and urging them to endeavour to procure promises from the members of the new Parliament to support the just claims and moderate demands of the profession. Your Council are happy to say that these suggestions were very generally followed, and would have been universally so had our country brethren given us their entire support in carrying out the organization and working of the Society to its full extent. As it was, however, much good resulted from these exertions, for wherever a branch of the Association existed, or even two or three individuals of it were to be found, interviews were had with the Parliamentary candidates—the grievances of the Medical Officers were explained, and, in many instances, pledges of support to our just claims were voluntarily given. Thus, we have obtained letters from highly influential members of the House. One says, "I have already had many opportunities of speaking with members of the Medical profession on the subject, and have long since been convinced of the justice of the claims referred to in your letter, and have never hesitated to promise my fullest attention and any support I may possess. Colonel has desired me to express his full concurrence with my opinion."

Another writes, "It is my full intention to support any measure for the superannuation allowance of Poor-law and Dispensary Medical Officers."

"You may rest assured that the various points shall have my full and favourable consideration."

Many others equally strong are in our possession most encouraging expressions of good will, valuable alike as promises of support and as proofs of the working of our Association in making our claims and grievances generally known.

At the next meeting the grievances of the Medical officers of the army in out stations in India were under consideration, and a memorial on the subject was prepared and forwarded to the Secretaries for India. At our October meeting the propriety of holding a meeting of the profession was duly considered, and it was resolved that if the country members of the profession were anxious that it should be held, every assistance should be given to them. A requisition, signed by 350 members, having been forwarded to our President, the meeting was convened for the 29th December, and was held at the Limerick Junction. A large number of very important resolutions were afterwards printed and circulated very generally throughout the country. The success of this meeting, for a most successful one it was, and the unanimity and good feeling which prevailed throughout the discussions at it, were entirely due to the energy and exertions of the members of the Committee of the Cork Protective Society and their untiring Secretary, Dr. Armstrong.

At our next meeting the position of the medical officers of the army and navy, in reference to the carrying out of the Royal Warrant of 1858, was under consideration.

The President of the Association, when forwarding to the Right Hon. the Secretary for War the resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Medical Association and of the medical practitioners of Ireland, held at the Limerick Junction on the 28th December last, to his lordship the subjoined letter, which, with the resolution, was referred to the committee then sitting on Army and Naval Medical officers, and it is gratifying to observe that the views then put forward have been (with one exception) considered by the committee in their valuable report, which, we trust, will be adopted by the military and naval authorities and fully carried out as due to the great British Medical officer and sailor in qualifying for him competent medical officers.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

"Medical Association,

"Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland,

"January 29th, 1869.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a resolution passed unanimously at a numerous meeting of the Medical Association and of the medical profession of Ireland, held at the Limerick Junction, on the 28th December last.

"I trust your lordship will deem it out of place for me, as President of the Irish Medical Association, to suggest any advantage that would be derived from the restoration of the Royal Warrant of 1858, in again imparting to the medical profession that confidence in the Military Medical Department, so shaken by the manner in which some of the provisions of that Warrant were evaded and subsequently withdrawn. I would further, with much respect, suggest to your lordship, that, from the increased duration of service in a tropical climate, caused by the large force of Queen's regiments now stationed in India, the optional retirement of the medical officer be reduced from twenty-five to twenty years' full-pay service. The duties of medical officers in a tropical climate being severe, and likely to break down health and energy at an early period of life, granting optional retirement to the medical officer on the permanent half-pay of the rank he may have attained, after nine or ten years' service, would be more conducive to their labours. I am etc."

"Thomas L. Mackesy, M.D.

"President Irish Medical Association."

FROM EARL DE GREY TO DR. MACKESY.

"War Office, 1st January, 1860.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst.,"
SURGERY OF THE WAR. [June 6, 1866

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE LATE AMERICAN WAR.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

So far, 13,397 amputations for gunshot injury have been examined and recorded, and the final results ascertained in 9705 cases. We omit the less important, and only give some of the most striking deductions. The returns corroborate the conclusions of Dupuytren, Malgaigne, and Legonset, who combat the disfavour into which this operation has fallen. It was done unfrequently during the late war, but 19 cases recorded, in all of which the ultimate results have been ascertained; all terminated favourably.

“The success,” says Surgeon Otis, “of Talleron and other French surgeons with this operation in the Crimea, is well known. Whenever, then, it is impracticable to amputate the forearm, disarticulation at the elbow should be preferred to amputation of the arm. The oval method answers the purpose best in this locality.”

Of 1849 amputations of the arm, of which the results are ascertained, 1535 recovered.

AMPUTATIONS AT THE SHOULDER-JOINT.

The number of cases of amputation of the shoulder-joint reported is less than the number of cases of excision of the head of the humerus, which latter operation was probably adopted in nearly all the cases in which it was admissible.

Of the 237 terminated cases, 98 died, a ratio of mortality of 39.2 — 67 per cent. greater than in excisions.

AMPUTATIONS OF THE LEG.

Results ascertained in 2348 cases. Mortality 26.02, probably to be augmented by further examination of the returns.

Amputation of the knee-joint has been frequently performed. The returns to October, 1864, give 132 cases, of which 52 recovered and 64 died. In 6 cases, amputation of the thigh was subsequently performed, with 3 recoveries and 3 deaths.

Of 49 cases of primary amputation at the knee-joint, 31 recovered and 16 died, while 2 underwent re-amputation, of whom 1 recovered and 1, a scrofulous subject, died. This gives a percentage of mortality in primary operations of the knee-joint of 54.0. The mortality in secondary amputation of the lower third of the thigh is much larger than this, and Hudson and other manufacturers declare that the stumps from the operation at the knee-joint give a far better base of support than can be gained in thigh stumps.

AMPUTATIONS OF THE THIGH.

In 1597 terminated cases, 568 recovered and 1029 died, or 64.43 per cent., which is within a fraction of the mortality after amputations of the thigh in the English army during the latter part of the Crimean war. In the French army in the Crimea, the whole number of amputations of the thigh for gunshot injuries was 1606, of which 1391, or 89 per cent., terminated fatally.

Of these 1597 amputations, the date of operation is ascertained with precision in 1061. Of these, 423 were primary, and 638 intermediate or secondary. The ratio of mortality was 64.13 in the former, and 74.76 in the latter.

AMPUTATIONS AT THE HIP-JOINT.

Of 31 cases reported, 3 recovered. The rest died, respectively, in twenty minutes, before removal to the ward, a few hours, less than an hour, an hour, less than two hours, ten hours, less than one day, one day, one day, two days, four days, five days, eight days, nine days, nineteen days.

One of the most remarkable cases of successful hip-joint amputation on record is E. Sherman’s case. Private E. K., Co. B, 115th N. Y. Vols., 28 years of age, wounded April 29, 1863, below Fredericksburg. A coxal musket-ball, fired at a distance of about 300 yards, shattered his left femur. On consultation, ex-articulation of the femur was decided upon and performed by the single flap method, with little loss of blood. The patient

forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Irish Medical Association, held at Limerick on the 28th ultimo. In reply, I am to acquaint you that Earl de Grey has caused these papers to be forwarded for the consideration of a committee now sitting on army and naval medical officers.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Edward Liguard,

"T. Mackesy, Eqg. M.D."

COPY OF RESOLUTION REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Moved by Dr. Chaplin, Surgeon, County Infirmary, Kildare; seconded by Dr. Martin, Portlaw, county of Waterford:

Resolved—That while professing our sympathy with the medical officers of the army and navy in the grievances under which they have so long suffered, we venture to express our strong hope that the Royal Commission now sitting will see, that in not disappointing the just expectations of our brethren who are engaged in these branches of the public service, they will best promote the interest of the service and country."

(Signed) Thomas L. Mackesy, Chairman.

Edward J. Quinan, M.D., 1 Hon.

Charles Armstrong, M.D., 3 Sces.

A letter was also addressed embodying the resolution to His Grace the Duke of Somerset, first Lord of the Admiralty, relative to naval medical officers. The attention of your Council having been directed to Bills for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Working Classes which were then before the House of Commons, a petition in favour of that (prepared and introduced by Mr. McCulloch Torrens) was drawn up and entrusted to Mr. Guiness, the member for this city, for presentation.

The Report of the Annual Meeting of the Cork Pro- tective Association was received at your Council’s last meeting. The resolutions passed at that meeting are of a most practical and useful character, having reference not only to the working of the Poor-law and Medical Charities Acts, but also to the improvement of the status, position, and character of the Medical Profession. The Derry, Kildare, Tipperary, and other Associations have also held their annual meetings, and have set examples of zeal and energy, &c., which, if followed by the profession more generally throughout the country, would render their exertions more effectual.

Your Council have been anxiously watching the proceedings of Parliament in the hope that Government would yield to the wishes of the many landed proprietors and gentry composing the Boards of Guardians, who have so frequently and strongly expressed their opinions in reference to the paupers of the County, and the expenses incurred under the Poor-law and Medical Charities Acts out of the Consolidated Fund, but hitherto no notice has been given of any such intention. In fact, no legislation in reference to medical affairs has been as yet proposed this session. The Bill for the amendment of the Medical Act has been spoken of as in preparation, but it has not as yet been printed. A resolution will be before the meeting in reference to this subject, which is one of such vital importance to the interests of the profession and the public.

TUMOUR RESEMBLING THE FEMALE MAMMA.—Dr. Peter Pinoe, late Medical Inspector U.S.A., being present at a recent meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Improve- ment, related the following case.—In April, 1865, a negro, forty years of age, presented himself for examination as a recruit in Charleston, S.C. On being stripped, his physical condition was found to be perfect, with the exception of a round flatish protuberance on the anterior aspect of the right hemivertebrae, just at the juncture of the upper and middle third. This protuberance was about four and a half inches in diameter, had a glancing feature, and an elevation in the middle like a nipple, with a depression at its point, and resembled strongly a female mamma. The negro said it had always been there, and from his account it seemed to have been congenital. The resemblance to a female mamma was so great that the examining surgeon called the attention of Dr. Pinoe to it. Dr. P. showed a drawing of the tumour.—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
progressed favourably in tent-hospital. By May 28th all ligatures had been removed. June 15th, the patient was captured by the enemy and removed to Libby Prison. Up to this date there had been no bad symptoms. July 14th, he was exchanged and sent to U.S.A. General Hospital at Annapolis, much exhausted by profuse diarrhoea. Internal portion of the wound had united, but external portion was gangrenous. This yielded on application of chlorinated soda solution. Dec. 22nd, wound had entirely healed, and the patient was discharged, January 19, 1865, he reports himself as in excellent health.

Another successful secondary case is given—Dr. Packard's—the details of which we have recently given in our periscope department. Another successful secondary case is not included in the tabular statement, as it resulted from diaphragm of the femur in consequence of amputation for injury by a shotgun wound of the knee-joint. The operation was performed by Surgeon Alexander B. Mott.

The total number of hip-joint amputations for gunshot injury, including primary, intermediate, and secondary cases, recorded up to the late war is 82, of which 74 died and 8 recovered, or nearly 10 per cent., while the recoveries in the 21 cases of this war are 14-9 per cent. Since the report was put in previous two additional secondary cases have been reported. In one case the patient died four months after the operation of pulmonary tuberculosis; in the other case the patient was in a satisfactory condition thirteen months after the operation. The experience of M. Jules Roux in the Italian war seems to prove conclusively that secondary amputations at the hip-joint are less dangerous than primary ones, and early amputations at the hip-joint seems admissible in military surgery only in these conditions: when nearly the entire thigh is carried away by a large projectile; when the totality of the femur is destroyed by osteomylitis, and possibly when, with commination of the upper extremity of the femur, the femoral vessels are wounded. The anterior single flap procedure has of late been generally preferred.

EXCISIONS.

Among the excisions there are 315 of the elbow, the results being ascertained in 286 cases. In 16 cases, amputation of the arm became necessary; 62 cases terminated fatally, or 21-67 per cent., which is a fraction greater than the amputation for gunshot injury, 17-67. The result will probably be modified favourably, when the statistics are completed.

Shoulder-joint.—A total of 575 cases, 252 primary, 323 secondary. The percentage of mortality is 23-5 in primary cases, 38-60 in secondary cases, or a mean ratio of 32-45. The ratio in amputations at the shoulder-joint is 39-24, a percentage of 6-76 in favour of excision. Of 36 cases of gunshot fracture of the head of the humerus selected as favourable cases for the expectant plan, and treated without excision or amputation, 16 died, or 44-4 per cent., a ratio in favour of excision of 11-96 per cent. The observation of Escharm, that resection of the left shoulder gives less favourable results than of the right, is not borne out in the statistics of the late war.

Knee-joint.—Formal incisions, it appears from the records, are rarely successful, but the judicious use of the gauge and bone forceps is admissible in gun-shot wounds of the ankle-joints.

Knee-joint.—Prior to the late war, there were but seven recorded examples of excision of the knee for gunshot injury, of which two were successful. During the late war, complete excision of the joint was performed eleven times, two recovered.

Heal of the Femur.—Prior to the late war, the number of recorded cases of excision of the head of the femur for gunshot injury was twelve, with one success. The number of tabulated cases in Surgeon Otis's report is thirty-two (32), with four (4) successes.

Regarding excisions in the continuity of the bones of the extremities, the evidence on the whole, as far as collected, is unfavourable.

The following exhibits the number of cases of ligations of the larger arteries, from the beginning of the war to March, 1864.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Recovered</th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Carotid</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Carotid</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subclavian</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brachial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radial</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulnar</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Iliac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Iliac</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Iliac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Femoral</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profunda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Popliteal</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anterior Tibial</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posterior Tibial</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peroneal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all of the 35 cases of ligation of the subclavian, the vessel was secured outside of the scaleni. In 13 cases it was performed for secondary hemorrhage after amputation of the shoulder-joint, with 4 recoveries. In two cases it was done for primary, and in 15 for secondary bleeding after gunshot wounds, with injury of the axial artery, with 2 recoveries. In 2 cases it was performed for axillary aneurism. In two cases, with 1 recovery, it was required by secondary bleeding after excisions of the humerus, and in one case by a secondary hemorrhage after gunshot wound, with injury to the subclavian.

Acupressure, as recommended by Professor Simpson, was adopted in a few cases, with favourable results.

ANESTHESIA.

Regarding the employment of anesthetics, the reports of 23,260 surgical operations performed on the field or in general hospitals, have been consulted. Chloroform was used in 60 per cent. of these operations, ether in 30 per cent., and a mixture of both in 10 per cent. In the field operations, chloroform was almost exclusively used. The returns indicate that it was administered in not less than 80,000 cases. In 7 instances fatal results have been a scrib with apparent safety to its use.

The report of Dr. Otis concludes with a brief sketch of the organisation of the medical staff in the field, the means of transportation of the wounded, various styles of ambulances, dressings, and equipments.

Interesting and important as are the surgical statistics given in the report of Surgeon Otis, and astonishing as are the large figures from which, when the history shall be completed, we will be enabled to draw, we have more accurate deductions than from any previous collection of statistics, the preliminary report of Surgeon Woodward on the materials available for the medical history of the war opens a field yet more extensive and numerically gigantic.

"The matter collected," says Dr. Woodward, "is partly statistical, partly pathological. The first category embraces the medical statistics of the several armies and general hospitals. The second consists of a number of memoirs and reports by medical officers on the causes, symptoms, and treatment of the more important camp diseases, of numerous histories of cases and autopsies, of the fine series of medical and microscopical specimens in the Army Medical Museum, and the results of the pathological studies conducted under my direction on the basis of these collections."

The medical branch of the duties of an army surgeon, although popularly considered secondary, and placed in the background by the more imposing spectacle of flourished knives, really forms the essential groundwork upon which the efficiency of an army depends, as far as the efficiency of troops is influenced by their sanitary condition. This need not be told to any medical officer who has been in the army. "Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter."
MANAGEMENT OF THE CORK WORKHOUSE HOSPITALS.

(From the Cork Examiner.)

The Board of Guardians has recently come to a decision in reference to the management of the workhouse hospitals which bears evidence of haste and want of due consideration, and which may have the effect of placing a heavy responsibility in the hope of preventing a serious error from being adhered to. A recommendation has been made by the house committee that the medical officers of the workhouse should not only attend the present hospitals but also the new fever hospital, and have been told that the physicians shall attend at least three hours a day, of which half an hour is to be at night. The board has sanctioned and adopted this report. Not very unnaturally the board usually adopts the recommendations made to it by its committee, and they have been given to the committee by the house without any detailed particulars of the board; and probably in accordance with this practice there was but very little question as to the adoption of a regulation the effect of which may be very unfortunate. As a matter of rule the board is quite right in confiding a good deal in the decisions of its committees respecting details. These committees are composed of gentlemen who are experienced, careful, and trustworthy. But when the matter involved is one of principle, then the board cannot divest itself of the responsibility, and ought not to suffer itself to be influenced by the judgment of the committee, but to ascertain how useful in general those members may be. Now those regulations to which we have referred do just involve a very important principle, and the board, if it persist in confirming them, must be prepared to sanction a practice towards people who appear to be destitute of kindness, and would not tolerate towards themselves or their families.

It will perhaps startle some of those who fancy they are working in the interest of the poor when we put their suggestions in this light, but the new rules propose to substitute qualified nurses for qualified and to deprive the patients of the services of able and experienced physicians. When people travel hundreds of miles to consult Dr. Corrigan, or Dr. Stokes, or Dr. Fergusson, or some of the other great luminaries of the profession, they often find themselves dispelled of the benefits of knowledge by the infirmity of the condition. They do not grumble because they are so peremptorily dismissed. They do not refuse the fee because it has taken so short a time in earning. They know very well that without travelling at all they could get a man who would for as little money be content to poke their ribs, or tap their chest, or punch them in the pit of the stomach for an hour, and yet that fact does not induce them to think all the expense they have been put to ill laid out. Why is this? Because they know that the distinguished surgeon or physician has given them an opinion and has attacked their infirmity, and they are satisfied that, though he will not waste time, he will not form his judgment until he has seen and known enough to justify him in its pronouncement. In more ordinary cases it is the physician not the patient who says how often he shall be in attendance. Just as in private practice, so in the management of a public hospital, if the medical officers are fit to be entrusted at all with the patients, they are the best judges of the amount of time they are to bestow and the number of visits they are to give to each particular case. If they are able men they will see as much in half an hour as the inexperienced eye in one hour, or two or three. If they are conscientious men, they will remain as long as their services are required; if they are not, no fixing of time will make them care for the welfare of the patient. It is one of the duties of the physicians to investigate the tendency of such courses as we have been referring to is to deprive the poor of the benefit of the highest skill and the widest experience, and to throw them over upon those whose necessities or inexperience will induce them to submit to their inferiority and the injustice of being so far as incapable of sustaining an undue strain. And it is rather dangerous to play with the lives of patients by compelling the medical men, in whose hands their fate often lies, to come to their cases with worn-out and overworked energies.

What we have written will doubtless at a hasty glance appear to be in the interest of the doctors. We respect the profession, and would willingly do aught to advance it; yet it is not for the sake of the individuals or the profession we write, but for the sake of the poor. We feel that the question of the right of the patient to the reasonable remuneration for the service he requires is one of general right and justice. Doubtless the house committee and the guardians mean well, but they are acting very injudiciously. They are combining with a very mistaken economy a system of arbitrary interference calculated to drive men from their work. There are no doubt many things upon which it may be wise to be sparing of expense, and to be careful in the enforcement of rules. But when lives hang in the balance men do not use to chaffer about a medical fee, nor are the regulations to maintain steady habits amongst ward doctors. There is no doubt that the large amount of the immense importance of the functions of the physician in the workhouse, we should think it the true economy as well as the soundest humanity to make the position one calculated to attack the highest intelligence of which the medical community could boast—not a place to be cut the moment a man can live without it.
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following members of the College, having undertaken the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Midwifery and a meeting of the Board on May 30th.

Anderson, David Hawley Burn, Edinburgh; diploma of membership dated April 24, 1866.
Bolton, Reuben, M.D. & M.C. Queen's University of Ireland, April 24, 1866.
Byles, James Cotton, Albert-terrace, Victoria-park-road; June 24, 1866.
Creed, John Mildred, Melbourne, Australia; April 24, 1866.
Ferguson, Hugh, Haverstock-hill; April 34, 1866.
Gibbs, J. Murray, M.B. & M.C.Aberd., Sidmouth, Devon; Nov. 10, 1865.
Johnston, David, Magherafelt, county Derry; May 22, 1866.
Riley, Joseph, Barnes; April 27, 1866.
Shannon, G., M.D. Queen's University of Ireland, Magherafelt, county Down.
Smith, Joseph William, Weaverham, Cheshire; April 29, 1866.
Stocks, Frederick, Wakefield; April 25, 1866.
Thistleton, William French, 36, Notting-hill; April 27, 1866.

It is stated that three of the fifteen candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Board.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed their first examination:

Hickman, Thos. Henry, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Salzmann, Frederick William, Guy's Hospital.
Smith, Frederick, Westminster Hospital.

The Registrar-General's April return for Scotland shows that there were registered in that month 3329 births, a number which was exceeded in April, 1864.

There is such a dearth of physicians and surgeons in the Austrian navy that the Government offers to engage young men who have not yet completed their medical studies.

The French Senate was to debate this week the question of laying a heavy tax on absinthe, suggested by statements made regarding the injurious results of the immense consumption of that liquor in Paris. These statements are contained in petitions drawn up by Dr. Decaisne and M. Agry.

COLLEGIATE ELECTION.—From a notice in the London Gazette it appears that the annual election of Fellows into the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England is appointed for Thursday, the 5th proximo, when two vacancies will be declared, by Mr. James Luke and Mr. John Hilton going out in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and who no doubt will again offer themselves. It should not be forgot that the names of candidates must be in on or before June 10th.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the tenth annual meeting of the East York and North Lincoln Branch, held at the Hull Infirmary on the 23rd of May, the following officers were elected:—President Elect:—H. M. Leppingham. Committee: Dr. Humphry Sandwich, Sir Henry Cooper, M.D., Dr. Owen Daly, Mr. Slight, Mr. R. M. Craven, and Mr. Henry Gibson. Secretary:—Mr. J. F. Holden. Treasurer: Mr. Joseph A. Locking.

EXPIRATION OF SCAPULA.—M. Michaux of Louvain has lately presented a memoir to the Academy of Medicine of Paris giving an account of the case of a boy, aged fifteen, from whom he successfully removed the right scapula, for an abscess which had burned and its muscles, in November, 1864. The shoulder-joint was disarticulated and the arm left, the scapula having been turned forwards from the ribs, and the disarticulation being effected with the serraeus. The boy recovered from the operation, but died in the following September of a cavernous tumour of the mediastinum.—Gas. Medicale.

DEATH FROM A SURFET OF MELBOURNE.—A man named George Rutland, who had lived for the last fortnight at the Crown and Thistle public-house, Frederick-street, has met with his death from a strange cause. On Sunday he gathered a quantity of mussels near Black Rock, which he brought home and had cooked. He ate a considerable number, a quart or more, and in a few minutes became seriously ill, and died before medical assistance could reach the house. At the inquest held on Monday, the jury returned a verdict that deceased "Died from eating mussels brought on by retching after having eaten mussels gathered by himself."—Brighton Guardian.

INFECTED CABS.—In Committee of supply, on Monday last, Mr. Crawford called attention to the great want of precaution in licensing drivers of cabs and other public vehicles. He also stated that they were being used to convey fever and other patients to the hospitals. He instanced the statement regarding the dangerous uses to which cabs were often applied, and said he had the authority of medical men connected with some of our hospitals for saying that many infectious diseases were propagated by this practice. Mr. Hankey said attempts had been made to fix vehicles set apart for carrying infected persons to hospitals, but the public would not subscribe. Dr. Brady said the Government ought to take the matter in hand and require every parish to provide cabs for this purpose. Mr. Candlish suggested that the Poor-law Board should enable unions throughout the country to provide cabs for persons suffering from such diseases. That course had been followed by the guardians in the borough where he represented; and, while it was inexpensive, he had no doubt it was most protective.

THE PUBLIC MEDICAL SERVICES.—From an interesting report of the committee on army and navy medical officers' affairs it appears that the total number of candidates examined for the Army Medical Service since 1856 is 922. Of these 715 were passed and 209 rejected. The total number of candidates examined for the Naval Medical Service since 1856 is 569, of whom only 284 were found qualified. During the past year there were only 17 candidates, of whom seven were rejected. There is no scarcity of medical men is evidenced from the returns of the Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, showing that these institutions respectively passed in the preceding year 402, 147, and 131, making a total of 680, and there is no doubt this number will be increased during the present year, as only on Saturday last no less than 105 gentlemen commenced their examinations in anatomy and physiology at the London College of Surgeons, and a like number will offer themselves on Saturday next. That the public medical service is distasteful to the profession is shown in the small number entering, and the large number of doctors, as shown by the fact, 1850 up to the present time no less than 137 medical officers have left the Royal Navy, and during the same period 117 have voluntarily left the Army, even after 17 years' service, the average age of army assistant-surgeons on promotion to the rank of full surgeon, for the last 11 years, has been 33 years, and the average length of service 94 years.

DEATH OF M. MICHON.—This eminent surgeon, so universally esteemed in Paris, has just died, after a short illness. By his especial wish no discourses were delivered at the funeral, and the body was conveyed to a village, the burial-place of the deceased. M. Michon had for some time retired from his hospital appointments, and was in much request as an operator in the cases of the practitioners of the capital. It was justly remarked that certain eminent surgical names sometimes force medical men to a selection insisted upon by patients; whilst M. Michon was always chosen when the medical attendant could not be sufficiently trusted. The deceased was particularly conspicuous for his medical practice, and for his most amiable disposition. The church where the funeral took place was too small to contain the assemblage of his friends.

WANT OF SMALL-POX HOSPITALS.—On Wednesday, Dr. Hillier, medical officer of health for St. Pancras, reported to the vestry that during the past month there has been only one fatal case of small-pox in the parish, but there were two cases under the care of the parochial surgeons, and he states the disease is very prevalent in some parts of the metropolis, and the Small-pox Hospital is quite full. One day last week a patient was sent from the new workhouse to the Small-pox Hospital, and was sent back because there was no room in the hospital. This is another
Medical Diary of the Week.

LONDON—Wednesday, June 6.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—4 p.m. Professor Hancock.

On the Anatomy and Surgery of the Foot.

SISTERS' HOSPITALS OF LONDON.—7 p.m. Meeting of Council.—8 p.m. Mr. R. Falconett Baty: "Examination of certain Uterine Affections in connexion with their relation to Theliotic Pelvismata, with Cases;" and other papers.

THURSDAY, June 7.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—8.30 p.m. Professor Huxley, "On Ethology."

FRIDAY, June 8.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—4 p.m. Professor Hancock.

On the Anatomy and Surgery of the Foot.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—8.30 p.m. Professor Frankland, "On the Source of Muscular Power."

SATURDAY, June 9.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—8.30 p.m. Professor Huxley, "On Ethology."

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

BIRTHS.

BOWMAN.—On May 25th, at St. Luke's, the wife of Henry O. Bowman, M.D., of a son.

BROWN.—On May 13th, at Bishop, Malta, the wife of John Page Burke, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital, of a daughter.

FOREST.—On May 20th, at Claremont-square, the wife of H. Forester, M.D., of a son.

LONGMORE.—On May 20th, at Hamble, near Netley, the wife of Deputy-Inspector-General T. Longmore, of a daughter.

MIDDLETON.—On May 23rd, at Brussels, the wife of J. W. Middleton, M.D., of a daughter.

PHILIPS.—On May 24th, at Cheshire, Cheshire, the wife of W. G. Mould, Esq., of a son.

PHELPS.—On May 19th, at Kilnoggy, county Kilkenny, the wife of William Bernard Phelps, of a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On May 22nd, at Manchester, the wife of Charles D. Phillips, M.D., of a son.

POTTER.—On May 24th, at Cullompton, Devon, the wife of S. Reginald Potter, M.D., of a son.

SIMPSON.—On May 22nd, at Finsbury Pavement, the wife of W. Abbiss Smith, M.D., of a daughter.

SPENCER.—On May 21st, at Bath, the wife of John K. Spencer, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ERICK, Thomas, Esq., of Leamington, to Amelia, elder daughter of Mr. C. J. Headcorn, M.A., retired Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., of Edmonton, on May 24.

HALL, Margaret, Esq., Surgeon, Sheffield, to Sarah, elder daughter of Mr. Mark Frith, Esq., of Oak Brook, Sheffield, on May 24.


OWEN, Henry, Esq., of Wardour-on-Try, to Mary Anne Burke, second daughter of J. J. Burke, M.D., of St. Nocs, on May 24.


WATSON, A.M., M.D., of Little Luthrieve, Sheffield, to Fanny Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr. E. Anscoc, of Ashton, Grantham, on May 24.

DEATHS.

BEATON.—On May 18th, at Castletown, Isle of Man, Mary Jane, the wife of W. E. Beatson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals in India.

BROOKHAM, Stephen, Esq., Surgeon, at Fulham, aged 72, on May 26.

CANNON, Ellen, M.D., at Cleithagen, aged 70, on May 15.

CULLUM, William L., M.D., at Hertford, aged 81, on May 21.

DENT, Francis A., Esq., of Wolverhampton, at Newbold, aged 34, on May 27.

NOYES.—On May 19th, at Lee, Kent, Louisa, the wife of Henry G. Noyes, M.D.

SANDS.—On February 21st., at Brisbane, Queensland, Cordelia Malinda, wife of Richard Simmons, Esq., Surgeon, late of Huddersfield.

TAYLOR.—On May 21st, at 3, George-street, Hanover-square, aged 50, Fanny Maria, wife of T. Talbot, Esq., Surgeon.

We do not, by the written notice which it is agreed to accept, to a member of the Select Committee on Vaccination, written in haste, in which it is stated, 'We have got through the Bill in Committee, have raised the fees, that is, we raised the minimum, the guardians cannot pay less, may pay more.' I need scarcely say this is so far satisfactory. As soon as the Bill has been reprinted I am to have a copy, and I shall advise you to urge before your readers further discussions the changes recommended by the Select Committee to Parliament for adoption. I am, etc.,

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal-terrace, Weymouth.

June 2, 1866.

Notice of Correspondents.

The Royal Institution of Great Britain.—The notices have been received.

Nose.—The name of the person mentioned do not appear in the Medical Directory.

Nose.—The examinations are held once a month.
Original Communications.
A COURSE OF LECTURES
ON ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

By HARRY LOMB, Esq.

INTRODUCTORY.

GENTLEMEN,—I appear before you with some diffidence to deliver the second series of lectures over attempted on this subject. Still, having made up my mind to the effort, I purpose to carry it through to the best of my ability; and I trust I may have your forbearance, should I be at a loss occasionally, as having had but one predecessor in this science as a lecturer—the late Dr. Golding Bird. I have not the advantage of the vast storehouses of learning which the lecturers on the practice of medicine, surgery, chemistry, drug-brew; these, withal, cast myself upon your indulgence, and hope to achieve the end I have in view—namely, the imparting elementary knowledge on electro-therapeutics in a clear manner, and in simple language.

The science of medical electricity has been studied for very many years by isolated observers at home and abroad; almost all who have become acquainted with electricity have been struck with the idea of its adaptability to the treatment of disease. Franklin, Humboldt, Davy, Aldini, Galvani, and Volta, and others too numerous to mention, have recorded their belief in its virtues as a remedial agent; few, however, have practised its use with any serious intention of persevering. Dr. Wilson Philip and Dr. Golding Bird doubtless entered into its study with vigour, and were only prevented from doing great things by the cold hand of death. They have, however, left their mark, and will be remembered with respect by all who follow in the same road.

A new era has dawned upon our science, the labours of Renak in Germany, of Duchenne of Lence, in France, have given the mark of legitimacy to that which was a foundling; it has been received to the bosom of Father Esacculian, and, although the youngest of his offspring, is a strong and lusty child, and likely to do credit to its parentage.

Electro-physiology, upon which electro-therapeutics must be based ever to hope to be a success, has of late made vast strides. Following in the first beaten by Galvani, Matteucci and Du Bois-Reymond have pursued their onward course, and now we find a crowd of experimenters eager in the race; Eckhard, Scutetten, and the most recent, Shuttle, gird their loins for the struggle. May success crown their efforts!

Dr. Badcliffe, as you are doubtless aware, has collected together the various experiments and based upon them a theory of muscular contraction, which, whether received or not eventually, is highly ingenious and worthy of commendation.

With this mass of information collected together, it would be indeed a disgrace to let it lie idle: but no; a school of practical electro-therapeutics is rising from this foundation. The present state of the science to medical electricity is then most encouraging, and I should recommend all entering the medical profession to well consider this agent, and not to omit its study; otherwise they will find themselves distanced by their competitors, and there will a day arrive when to be ignorant of the fundamental laws of electricity will stamp the student as neglectful, and will prevent anything like success in practice.

You must excuse me if I pass over the history of the science of electricity, as you will find all that I could say on this head much better expressed in many works you have access to, and I have too much to tell you which you cannot acquire elsewhere.

Electricity is the Soul of Matter—the indescribable energy bound up in all that is tangible to our senses. It may lie quiescent for myriad of ages, but it is still there, and can be always called forth at any moment by certain agencies. This force, which is found in all forms of matter, becomes still more evident in vitalized matter: in the organic kingdom it differs in its external characteristics from its prototype in the inorganic kingdom, and I shall have to show you the difference between the two.

STATIC ELECTRICITY.

Static electricity is a force manifesting itself through the agency of matter by attractions and repulsions, and these are its most important conditions in the inorganic kingdom; but when we come to study its vitalized bodies, we find that it undergoes a new series of changes differing in their characteristics from what we have been led to anticipate, by its phenomena in the inorganic kingdom.

I must, however, before passing on to the more important field of dynamic electricity, give you some idea of static electricity; but I shall not detain you long on this subject.

The theory, explaining the various electrical phenomena which is now most in favour, is that of Symmer. He assumes that all matter has associated with it a certain quantity of a subtle imponderable fluid, made up of two separate conditions of the same fluid, so that in combination they neutralize one another; but when, by the action of some force, they become separated, the one is termed positive or vitreous electricity, the other negative or resinous.

This is a pure hypothesis, and really means nothing, but affords a simple method of explaining many electrical phenomena.

Now we have the means of detecting the presence of one or other of these electrical "fluids" by an instrument termed an electroscope; here is one termed Volta's condensing electroscope. You will perceive that there are two pieces of gold-leaf hanging from the upper part of the electricity is in its neutral condition; and the gold leaves are consequently at rest; but we have the power of detecting very small quantities of free electricity with this apparatus. Suppose we wish to detect the presence of free negative electricity in a piece of sealing-wax; we place it after having rubbed it, in contact with the lower or collecting plate.

The upper or condensing-plate is connected with the earth, by touching with the finger, and the plate is electricity positively, in contradistinction to the lower plate, which is electrified negatively by means of the wax, but the leaves do not sensibly diverge, as the opposite electrical fluids attract one another, and thus become located almost exclusively on the two plates. If the upper plate be now removed, and with the source of the electricity, the negative electricity freely passes to the leaves; and being both negatively electrified, they repel one another and fly apart. Now, after a time, the leaves fall together again from the negative electricity on the leaves combining with the positive electricity in the air: if the air is very dry, this takes place slowly; if moist, rapidly.

This will give you some idea of static electricity, in reference to its combined or neutral state, and its decomposed or active condition.

The states of attraction and repulsion are the most important features of static electricity; but only secondary to these is the inductive state, which electricity has the power of setting up in other bodies at a distance. Our great Faraday considers this power of inducing an opposite state of electricity in matter in a neutral state by the ac-
tion of an electrified body in its neighbourhood, to take place through the surrounding medium, which must be, to a certain degree, non-conducting: thus, in air, the atom in juxtaposition to the electrified body by the inductive power of that body is polarized, the contrary electrical state is induced in the adjacent portion, and a like state is induced in the further portion of the atom; and in like manner from atom to atom, until the neighbouring body is reached, which is consequently in an opposite electrical condition to the inducing body. Now this induced state can only take place if the bodies are at a certain distance, and the quantity of electricity in the electrified bodies of a certain amount; for upon the bodies being made to approach each other, coming within a certain distance so that the attraction of the two electrical conditions overcomes the resistance of the medium, the electricity is brought together, and equilibrium is established; or again, if the quantity of electricity in the electrified body is increased, it will at length overcome the resistance of the medium, and again equilibrium will be re-established by combination.

This leads us naturally to the subject of tension, which may be defined as the desire of the accumulated electricity to combine, by overcoming the obstacles offered by the medium.

Static electricity is chiefly induced by friction; it accumulates on the surface of bodies, and manifests its presence by attractions and repulsions.

And here I shall dismiss static electricity, for we shall have very little further necessity to touch upon this agent, as I shall be able to prove to you that we have a much more valuable agent in dynamic electricity for the treatment of disease.

(To be continued)

CLINICAL RECORDS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

By G. STEVENSON SMITH, L.R.C.S.E.,
FELLOW OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, AND FORMERLY RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, ROYAL EDINBURGH HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

V. ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS.

The following cases are intended to illustrate the chief symptoms of Acute Hydrocephalus which is one of the most frequent and most fatal affections of early life. The insidious manner of its approach, the extremely painful nature of its course and termination, as well as the resistance it usually offers to all treatment, cause this disease to be regarded both by parents and practitioners with feelings of anxiety and alarm.

It is one of that class of ailments for which unfortunately medicine can do but little; for although in recent years, mainly through the researches of French pathologists, we have become acquainted with the structural changes and appearances which generally accompany an attack of hydrocephalus, we are still ignorant of any remedy on which we can rely as a cure. And consequently the annals of medicine record very few instances indeed of recovery having taken place, after any well-marked symptoms of water on the brain had manifested themselves. It is a uncommon thing for patients labouring under the chronic form of the disease to survive for many years, but in them the senses and the intellect are often impaired; in acute cases, however, a fatal result is almost invariable.

Case 1.—E. W., aged 6, had enjoyed tolerably good health up till the month of October, 1865; but about that time she began to fall off, her appetite was poor, and she had frequent headaches. On the 1st day of January, 1866, she was seized with a violent attack of vomiting and retching, which continued for several days. On the 6th she was so exhausted that she had to go to bed, and there was severe pain in the head and back of the neck. On the 21st she had what the friends described as nervous fits, during which the hands were spasmodically clenched, the eyes rolled wildly, and the teeth were ground together. The bowels had been all along confined, and when first seen by me on January 24th she was in the following condition.—

Face pale and dingy, eyes sunken and glassy, the pupil of the right eye widely dilated, left pupil natural, conjunctiva red and injected. She was greatly emaciated, skin dry, pulse feeble, rapid but regular; breathing was gurgling; tongue coated, small and sharp-pointed, fiery-looking at the tip. Though extremely exhausted she was quite sensible, and answered questions correctly. The belly was sunken but not wasted, the forearms were distended, and about forty ounces of urine were drawn off. It was of specific gravity 1007, faintly acid in its reaction, and free from albumen. At the patient was so feeble, ammonia, strong beef-tea, and wine were ordered. On the morning of the 26th the breathing was slow, pulse fluttering, and irregular. She kept constantly pushing the bedclothes down, clutching at imaginary objects, and grinding the teeth all day, and died without any convulsion at eight o'clock the same evening.

Section thirty hours after death.—Rigor mortis fobbi marked. Hypostatic congestion considerable. On examining the head some adhesions of the membranes to the brain posteriorly were found. Both ventricles were distended with clear fluid. Around the optic nerves the membranes were roughened, and on the fissure of Sylvius that appearance of the textures which has been described as resembling sago was found to exist.

The brain substance was not at all softened, but of a natural firmness.

In the abdomen the mesenteric glands were enlarged.

The left lung was firmly adherent to the thoracic wall anteriorly, but no trace of tubercle could be found in either of the lungs.

Result.—In this case the approach of the disease was heralded by symptoms which are extremely common, falling off in general health, retching and vomiting, and pain in the head and neck. The headache is generally confined to one side, and according to my experience, pain or stiffness in the neck is an almost constant symptom in cases of inflammatory affections of the head. The roughening of the membrane about the optic nerves was no doubt caused by the deposit of minute masses of tubercular matter.

Case 2.—T. J., aged 6, was first seen by me on the 28th of January, 1866. He had been ill for about a week with feverish symptoms. He was restless, cried aloud every now and again, and complained of pain in the forehead. The pulse was 60 and intermittent. Tongue red at the point; pupils natural. Body emaciated, belly sunken, skin dry and dingy. There were some purpuric-like spots on the arms and forehead. The urine was acid, slightly albuminous, and of specific gravity 1033. Under the microscope numerous amorphous masses of urate of ammonia were seen. The iodide of potassium, three grains every hour, was prescribed, and as there was some tenderness on pressure over the stomach, a mustard poultice was applied. Wine, beef-tea, and milk were also ordered to be given frequently.

On the 29th the pulse was 132, and irregular. The breathing was gasping and shallow, eyes sunken, but natural. He complained of pain over the spine in the dorsal region, when pressure was made there. He was quite sensible, but tossed about in bed, and coughed a good deal. As the bowels had not opened an enema was ordered, and a poultice was applied to the two feet and both ears.

On the 30th patient still continued conscious, but had some difficulty in speaking. The breathing was laboured, pulse 120-140, and very feeble and irregular; pupils unaffected.

On the day following—viz., the 31st January—the
bowels became very loose, the pulse fell to 96 beats in 30 minutes, and he vomited some black, bad-smelling matter. Towards evening his motions were very frequent, and passed involuntarily in bed. At midnight he was seized with violent convulsions, which affected chiefly the left side. During the attacks the pupils, which hitherto had remained unaltered, became dilated, and the arms were protracted forcibly. The pulse at this time could hardly be felt, and patient moaned much. He died on the 1st of February, having retained his consciousness till near the close. No examination of the body could be obtained.

Remarks.—In this, as in the preceding case, the patient retained possession of his faculties till the close; but it differs from Case 1, in being accompanied by convulsions. The boy was evidently of a strumous constitution, and had previously suffered from pneumonia.

The iodide of potassium has been greatly extolled, and late in the treatment of the head accidents of children, but like all other remedies, it is too generally found to be of little service. There is one case, however, recorded in the books of the Edinburgh Children's Hospital, in which, after the manifestation of the usual symptoms of hydrocephalus, including convulsions, recovery took place under frequent and full doses of this drug.

In Case 2 I made a daily observation of the state of the temperature, and discovered that in the axilla the mercury of the thermometer stood as follows:

January 29th, Morning, temp. 97 2-5th degrees.
" Evening, 98 3-5th:
50th, Morning, 98
" Evening, 98 2-5th:
31st, Morning, 90 4-5th:
" Evening, 97 4-5th:
During convulsions, 99 1-5th:
Feb. 1st, at the moment of death, 99 1-5th:
It will be noticed that during the convulsions there was a rise in the temperature, and just at the moment of dis-solution the thermometer stood at the same figure—namely, 99 1-5th degrees.

Had there been any doubt as to the nature of the case, any uncertainty as to whether it was hydrocephalus or typhoid fever, the state of the temperature would have been of invaluable service in aiding us to form a correct opinion.

Case 3.—J. M., aged 9, had never been a very healthy boy, and some time ago suffered from an attack of inflammation of the lung. He had been pretty well, however, and running about as usual, till one day in the end of the month of September, 1865, when, after eating a raw turnip, he was seized with a violent headache. Two days afterwards retching and vomiting came on, and continued for five days, when he fell into a state of stupor, and had a violent convolution. When seen by me he was partially insensible, screamed with pain in the head, tossed restlessly in bed, and had a good deal of gurgling in the throat. The skin was hot, and so was the head, pulse small and quick, tongue red and coated. There was also an occasional short cough. The iodide of potassium in frequent doses was prescribed, and patient was to have milk and beef-tea. Cold was also applied to the scalp. The following day, October 6th, he seemed to be rather more sensible, but still complained of pain in the forehead and face. A small fly blister was applied to the nape of the neck.

October 7th: Patient worse to-day. Eyes very much congested. At times he lies quietly in a semi-comatose state, and then gets restless again and cries out most piteously. An enema was administered, and the bowels were freely moved. The gurgling in the throat continued, and he seems to lack the power to cough up the mucus.

The urine is free from albumen.

October 8th: Patient died quietly, without any convolution, this afternoon.

Sectio-cadaveris twenty hours after death. — The veins of the head were quite full of dark clotted blood. The ventricles contained a small quantity of greenish-coloured fluid. The cerebellum was adherent to the membranes at several points. The substance of the brain appeared to be healthy.

An examination of the chest revealed an old pleurisy of the right side, which had resulted in extensive adhesions. The pericardium contained about two drachms of fluid. The mesenteric glands were slightly enlarged; liver large but healthy; spleen very dark and shrivelled.

All these cases were regarded as hopeless by the time they came under my care; but they may be looked upon as good illustrations of hydrocephalus in its acute form. It is worthy of remark that in all of them there was evident distinct evidence of previous inflammation of the chest; while in two of them the mesenteric glands were found to be enlarged. These facts lead us to infer that the patients were of a weakly constitution, and that in cases I. and III. at least, there was a tubercular diathesis. Paralysis was not observed in any of these cases; but it ought to be remembered that frequently loss of muscular power in the arm or leg is the first recognizable symptom of approaching disease of the head. Cases have come under my notice in which a slight dragging of one leg, or a failure in the prehensile power of the hand, was the precursor of a fatal termination of hydrocephalus, and this symptom occurring in a child who has been previously healthy should always be regarded with suspicion. Squinting is another sign of grave importance in all intracranial affections; but in the three cases recorded above it was not present, although in Case 1 the pupils were unequally dilated.

PAPERS ON DERMATOLOGY.

No. III.

HERPES.

By T. W. BELCHER, M.A., M.D.Dub.,
FELLOW, CRYSTAL, AND EXAMINER, KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND; PHYSICIAN TO THE DUBLIN DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES; AND EDITOR OF "NELIGAN ON DISEASES OF THE SKIN," 2ND EDITION. 1856.

(Continued from page 390.)

M. L, a female aged 9, residing in the neighbourhood of the Dispensary for Skin Diseases, was brought there to me on the 22nd August, 1865.

On examination I found her to be affected with herpes on the forehead, and, in small patches, on the back of the neck, and between the shoulders. A well-defined patch of herpes could be distinctly seen on the back of her neck. It was directed to take a small dose of castor-oil; and some mixture of iodine, made as described in one of my previous papers, was applied to the diseased surface. On the 25th the preceding treatment was directed to be continued, with the addition of a borax lotion, and this was persevered in until the 29th September, when she was discharged cured, and has not since returned.

This case leads me to make a few practical remarks on the general subject of herpes, and in doing so I shall not enter into the vexed question—whether or not ring-worm of the scalp be herpes at all; in other words, whether ring-worm be a vesicular or a parasitic disease. That it is the latter is maintained by most foreign and by some able home authorities. M. Cazenave did not agree in this view, nor did Dr. Neligan, whose opinion I follow, as stated on page 127 of my recent edition of his work on "Diseases of the Skin." I understand herpes, then, to mean an eruption of small globular vesicles clustered together, and often regularly grouped, on inflamed patches of the skin, usually of small extent, and distinctly separated. The eruption is preceded by heat, tingling, and some swelling in the parts on which it is about to appear. Sometimes, but rarely, there is antecedent or accompanying fever, and in one form the eruption is markedly contagious.

At first the vesicles are globular and transparent,
from annoyance. Some weeks afterwards she consulted me for some other ailment, and both then and subsequently I removed me of the entire disappearance of the nee.

This case deeply impressed me with the practical value of the laryngoscope as a means for assisting the surgeon in the extraction of foreign bodies from the pharynx. The only difficulty in its use was to educate the hand to bring the reflection of the forceps in contact with the reflection of the needle. The first effort naturally was to catch at the reflection of the needle with the real forceps; but with extreme patience and great forbearance on the part of the poor woman, after a few efforts I got the knack of ceasing to look at the forceps, and to push them steadily on until their image came into view in the mirror as they passed down into the pharynx. Without the laryngoscope, it is quite certain the needle could not have been got out short of great, and perhaps fatal, violence. I have, therefore, thought it right to put this case on record as a hint to those who may have to deal with similar accidents.

**CASE OF “BLACK DEATH.”**

By P. C. LITTLE, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., &c.

On the 27th May I was called in attendance upon P. F., a young man, aged 28, fresh, full-blooded, muscular, and apparently in health. In the afternoon symptoms, in which alarming symptoms, had suddenly appeared. For a day or two previously he had been complaining of lassitude and indigestion, but paid little attention to that condition. This morning, however, he became so uneasy and so oppressed in his respiration that he called for medical assistance. On my visiting him he complained of much difficulty of breathing, severe pain in the left side, thirst, and sickness of stomach. His face was a dusky hue, which was many shades deeper around the mouth and lips. He had a grinning expression of countenance; an unsteady imploring glance of the eye, which were blood-shot; a twitching of the muscles of the face; a faltering hurried speech, with slight delirium. The tongue was foul, brown, and dry in the centre. The surface of the head and thorax was unusually hot, and somewhat tautened; the hands and feet rather cool and clammy. The nails of both extremities had a cyanotic appearance. The action of the heart was labouring, irregular, and rapid, 112; the respirations were diaphramatric, and 22 per minute. There was clearness on percussion over the whole right lung and the superior half of left lung, but the inferior half of the latter was quite dull. The chest was hard, and accompanied by a bandage mucus riles; the vesicular murmur was scarcely audible in the right lung, not heard in the left. There was rusty expectation. The bowels were distended with faces and flatus; the urine was scanty and cloudy, and on examination it was found to be of specific gravity 1018, containing albumen, but no chloride of sodium.

I ordered tartar emetic to be constantly applied over the left lung; beef-tea and claret to be freely given and at bedtime an aperient of calomel and jalap.

28th: He appeared more composed; the breathing was a little easier; he rested pretty well during the night; the bowels had been freely moved; the skin was perspiring profusely; he was expectorating large quantities of red frothy mucus. The pulse was more regular, smaller, and quicker, I complained of pains in both side, oppression of breathing, and weakness.

I advised the tartar emetic to be kept over both lungs; tartar emetic punch to be administered every two hours, and an anodyne at bedtime.

29th: He is much worse, and is inclined to come; his breathing is more difficult and slower, 18; consciousness is lost, delirium has increased; his face has become livid. I ordered the hands, wrists, and more swollen, and of a deep purple colour; the feet are affected in the same manner, but in less degree; the legs and thighs have a large mottled appearance. I recom-

**CESAREAN SECTION COMPARATIVELY SUCCESSFUL: THE MOTHER LIVED TILL THE SIXTH DAY; CHILD ALIVE AND IN GOOD HEALTH.**

By SAMUEL K. CRAWFORD, M.D., Tandragee.

April 3, 1866, I was called to attend Mrs.—that, age 30 years, the mother of five children, her youngest living child being five years old. On examination I found so much contraction of the pelvis as I explained to her husband, the impossibility of her being delivered by the natural process. The certainty of death, if not delivered, and the chance of life to both mother and child afforded by the cesarean section, I intimated to both Mr. and Mrs.——, the propriety of calling in an assistant doctor; but they said if I would undertake the operation they were satisfied. I opened the abdomen in the line of the fibres of the external oblique muscles of the left side, and having secured some branches of vessels which had been cut, I proceeded to...
open the uterus. Enlarging this incision to the size of the external one (five and a half inches), I extracted a living male child by a foetid presentation, and having removed the placenta and examined that the incision in the uterus had contracted without including any of the intestines, I proceeded to stitch the external wound, which done, I dressed over with a pledget of lint wet with tepid water and covered with oiled silk, and supported the abdomen by a bandage. I then attended to the baby, which I had intrusted to a female attendant after having separated it. I then gave the mother a dose of opium, which, combined with a little hyd. e. creta, to prevent inflammation, I continued to administer. On the fourth day union by the first intention had taken place in the external incision and the patient going on well, but weak, and the pulse flagging. I supported her with proper food and stimulants; but her strength gradually gave way, and she sank on the evening of the sixth day from exhaustion, not from any inflammation which had ensued as the result of the operation. Eighteen months ago I attended her in labour, and delivered her with instruments with great difficulty, owing to the partly contracted state of the pelvis. She had been suffering from pains which commenced six months after the birth of her last living child, and remained with her for three years, during which time she had to be carried to and from bed. I at this time gave her medicine which cured the mollities osium, but not till the spine and pelvis had become so lamentably distorted as to call for this operation. The antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis at its widest part being less than an inch and a quarter, and opposite the promontory of the sacrum, not even permitting my two fingers when the index finger was placed on the back of the second to turn round. Having performed craniotomy four times, and knowing what space was necessary for that operation, I found it utterly impossible to extract even the base of the brain by any possible to the extent of the operation. This short report was kept back to the present day for want of time to put it in shape for publication.

Tirebarger, May 29, 1860.

Hospital Reports.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS.

DR. LYON'S CLINIQUE.

PEBUS NIGRA—"BLACK DEATH." In further commenting on this singular malady, which has so recently appeared in this city, and with such appalling fatal results, Dr. Lyons discussed the pathological affections ascertained by the post-mortem examination. It may be well to summarise the cases observed to the present date in the following table:—

Case 1—The first case was that of a young gentleman, aged 17, who had enjoyed excellent health until a short time previous to the illness which proved so alarmingly and rapidly fatal. A week prior to his death he appears to have suffered from indisposition, with very severe headache and darting pains in the eyeballs, and had to remain in bed all day on Monday, 12th March; but he appears to have partially convalesced from this condition by the afternoon of the next day; so much so, at all events, as to enable him to get up at half-past three p.m., and to report himself in writing to his parents on the same evening at eight p.m. as "nearly all right." Symptoms of cold, with sore throat and some epistaxis, were noticeable for the next few days. However, this young gentleman appears to have in this interval followed his ordinary avocations and remained in public until the last. Reviewing the history of this case by the light of those which followed, Dr. Lyons regards the slight illness just referred to as in no way connected with, and in no way influencing, that which ultimately supervened and proved fatal. On the 17th March he visited the theatre, and soon after rising on the following day he felt ill, was seized with severe and prolonged rigors, which remained a great part of the day. About midnight some dark purple patches began to be noticeable here and there on the surface. These rapidly increased in number and size, and by the forenoon of the next day large dark purple patches in great numbers covered the trunk and extremities. The pulse rose to 160, cold clammy sweat covered the surface, and in about thirty-six hours from the date of the supervention of the marked rigors of the preceding day, death supervened. In the last hours of life the dark purple patches on the arms and other parts could be seen to extend visibly under the eye.

Case 2.—The patient, a remarkably fine, robust, and healthy young man, aged 25, married, and of steady habits, had some rigors on the evening of the 6th of May, but got up on the morning following as well as usual, and was not unwell, but it was not deemed necessary to seek medical advice until about 1:30 p.m., when, in the absence of Mr. Cahill, he was seen by a very intelligent assistant from that gentleman's establishment. The patient was quite conscious, but the hands and feet were cold, and pains were complained of in the calves of the legs. The tongue appeared to be particularly clean, there was a titter about 915 p.m. when she was found to be perfectly conscious, voice full and strong, but there was a total absence of radial pulse, and the heart's action was exceedingly feeble, beating to the stethoscope 130 per minute. There was much sense of distress, aching of the back, pains in the calves of the legs and chilliness of the extremities. The surface was covered with dark purple spots in from one-fourth to one inch in diameter, and upwards in diameter. They were observable on the face, chest, back, upper and lower extremities, and on the backs of the hands down to the finger nails. A lancing for sleep was repeatedly expressed. Hot jets and stupes were at once employed, and the most powerful medicines and other stimulants were administered in quick succession, but without the least effect. The well borne by the bowels till through, although under the impression that the headache first complained of was due to confined...
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

June 13, 1836.

A composite image of a page from a medical journal article, discussing various medical phenomena and conditions, including yellow fever, cholera, typhus, and typhoid fever. The text is a mixture of clinical observations and descriptions, with references to medical conditions and their symptoms, such as fever, vomiting, and loss of consciousness. The article also notes the importance of public health measures and the role of medical professionals in managing these epidemics. The text is written in a formal style, typical of 19th-century medical literature, and includes technical medical terms and descriptions of medical conditions.
Dr. Lyons remarks on the importance of the indications furnished by the study of cases of such unusual character and such marked fatality. They clearly indicate, in his opinion, a singular and much depressed condition of the "Epidemic Constitution," to employ the language of Sydenham, and it will be fortunate if they do not prove the forerunners of an epidemic visitation. In recording observations of diseases which may be found to be complicated with purpuric staining of the skin, or hemorhagic effusion into other situations which have been of frequent occurrence of late, Dr. Lyons enforces the necessity of not being led away by superficial appearances and fallacious resemblances. Each case should be thoroughly investigated before its affinity to those under consideration is too hastily inferred.

MATER MISERICORDIE HOSPITAL.

TWO CASES OF ACUTE PNEUMONIA:

ONE TREATED BY TARTAR EMETIC, THE OTHER BY MODERATE STIMULANTS; RECOVERY, AND RAPID CONVALESCEENCE IN BOTH INSTANCES.

(Under the care of Dr. Hughes.)

Dr. Hughes holds the opinion, that no peculiar or specific treatment is applicable to all cases of acute pneumonia, but that the local inflammation in each case swamps the concomitants of the fever. He exemplifies his views by the following cases in point, in both of which the local mischief was pretty much the same, but the accompanying fever very different indeed, and requiring very dissimilar treatment.

The medical literature of the present day abounds in recommanadations from various authorities, as to the treatment of pneumonia, each succeeding one warning his readers against the mistakes of his predecessor and urging the adoption of his special plan.

Dr. Hughes sees in this difference of opinion an additional proof that if we are desirous of obtaining a sure guide to the successful treatment of pneumonia and other kindred states of the system, we must study the type of the accompanying fever, and adapt our treatment to it, viewing each case by the light of its own peculiar symptoms, instead of vainly endeavouring to make one plan of treatment fit all.

Dr. Hughes thinks that if the remedies applied in the two following cases were similar, there are good grounds for believing that the results would not have been so favourable to both.

Case 1.—Anthony Sutton, aged 15, residing at Dundrum, a driver of a laundry cart, and previously in good health, got a severe wetting on the 22nd of April, while driving his cart, and kept his wet clothes on him to ten p.m. the same day.

On the 23rd he had rigors, and on the 24th he was admitted to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, under the care of Dr. Hughes.

At the time of his admission he was found to have rigors, and also pleuropneumonia of the base of the right lung.

On the 25th he had scanty and rusty sputa, accompanied with high fever. His tongue was foul, white-furred, and thickly coated. He suffered from pain in the side, and constant harassing hard cough. The respiration was 40; pulse 118. It and the patient exhibited entire inability to lie on the affected side.

Physical Signs.—Slight dulness from the angle of the scapula downwards, with crepitus.

Treatment.—The patient was cupped on the back, then blistered on the side; and, after the bowels had been cleared out with calomel, he took small doses of tartar emetic, just enough to control the fever. His diet at the same time being what the French term absolue.

After four days, and not before, the fever abated; first by cleaning of the tongue; the cough became bronchitic, and the physical signs became correspondingly altered.

A linseed poultice was applied to the side, and he progressed favourably with the aid of farinaceous diet, until the tenth day, when the attention had almost disappeared. At the end of fourteen days the lung was found to be normally sound.

In the preceding case Dr. Hughes did not attach any importance to the cupping.

Case 2.—Thomas Reilly, aged 23, residing at Drumcondra, by occupation a labourer, previously in good health, but at this time aged 18, he became suddenly ill, as long as he can remember, was admitted into the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, on the 27th April, 1866, under the care of Dr. Hughes, being then, as he himself expressed it, "screwed." It appeared that on the 24th of April, he wheeled 50 tons (409 loads) of dung out of a canal boat at Lucan; he became greatly heated and drank two glasses of whisky with the pits of sister.

Next day (25th) he came into town in the canal boat; felt a pain in his right side; was not hungry; but being very thirsty, he took a large draught of cold water from a pump, and not feeling relieved, he drank so much as a pint of whisky during that day.

On the following morning (26th) he got up; drank a pint of porter, then a glass of whisky, after which he went to bed.

On the 27th, as before stated, he was admitted to hospital. On the 28th Dr. Hughes saw him for the first time, and heard complaints to the effect that the patient throughout the preceding night had moaned in his sleep, and shouted so as to disturb the other inmates of the ward. His face was now of a mahogany colour; he lay on the right side, and moaned with pain; his breathing was very short, and catching; he was covered with a clammy perspiration, the pulse was small, weak, and 80, beyond which number it never rose; the respiration was 30; the tongue was coated with a white blankety fur, and was red at the tip.

Physical Signs.—Dullness on percussion from the angle of the scapula to the base of the lung; bronchial respiration, and bronchophony over the same space, with crepitus a little higher up. Sputa pneumonitis (prune-juice) with troublesome cough.

Treatment.—For one day this man got calomel and opium, which, however, passed off by the bowels. Further, he took a stimulating mixture of rhubarb, camphor and ammonia; one ounce of wine every two hours; beef-tea at liberty; a blister on the affected side, followed by a large poultice, which was constantly repeated. He was convalescent on the sixth day after admission (1st May), and continued to gain strength from that time forward. The rapid convalescence in both these cases is particularly worthy of note.

Proceedings of Societies.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MAY 17TH, 1866.

Dr. TYLER SMITH, President.

DEBATE ON INFANTICIDE.

Mr. Corrigan, in opening the "Debate on Infanticide," desired to direct the attention of gentlemen present to the consideration of the crime as it presented itself to them in its social aspect, rather than to the pathological evidences to be found in the various modes of death. This latter would involve a lengthened discussion on a subject with which they as practitioners were tolerably familiar. The former was a subject worthy their most serious consideration. He was surrounded by many difficulties and presented many debatable points. He would call their attention to the reported increase of infanticide in this metropolis. In one district alone—Central Middlesex—the numbers were
reported to have increased from 84 in 1835 to 114 in 1865. He hoped and believed that some of these cases were the bodies of still-born infants, or of those that had lived but a short time, placed where they had been found by persons in order to save the expense of burial. He believed many bodies of infants were disposed of by being thrown into the river, the canal, or other places, by paupers who were unable to pay 7s. 6d. for burial. Some gentlemen present might possibly suggest means for checking the crime, which, from its very importance, he thought it expedient principally to the class of domestic servants. His opinion was, that, if through an alteration in the bastardy laws, the mother was led to feel that she could rely on the father being compelled to support his offspring, she would in many instances be spared the temptation, which rain and poverty brought upon her, of destroying the child which prevented her earning her livelihood. It was no use to shut their eyes to the fact that a great many illegitimate children were born of domestic servants; they could all call to mind numerous cases in their practice. No power could prevent their occurrence, but it was the duty of the Legislature to entitle on the man some of the consequences of his acts, while it provided for the safety of the woman and her child. How was it at present? Why, the most guilty party could not be brought to the bar unless he had persuaded more than one woman, and that for a trifle for a few weeks, out of his purse to place himself out of the reach of his victim. She, helpless, with an infant in her arms, forsaken by her relatives and former friends, was unable to bear up against her poverty and difficulties, and was tempted to destroy the innocent cause of her sufferings. Again, many children were destroyed during or soon after birth, the woman seeing, in the discovery of her situation, her future ruin, was tempted to conceal her shame by the destruction and secretion of the infant. Did she know that the father would be called upon to support her and her child, and that she would meet with some sympathy from those around her, she probably would not be tempted to commit the greater crime.

He would now direct their attention to a class of cases ten times more numerous than infanticide, but which he considered were but one degree removed from child-murder—he alluded to the numerous deaths of illegitimate children through neglect, he would say wilful neglect, on the part of those having the care of them. As medical men they were usually called in a few hours before the child was expected to die, that they might certify, that the child died of convulsions, croupish diarrhoea, or scarlatina, the most common forms of death of still-born infants; so that in the instances where the mother nursed or reared her illegitimate child; she was forced to get a situation, and work for its maintenance. The child was placed in the care of a woman who, perhaps, had several others, and she received a weekly sum, and undertook to rear the child. Should the remittances cease, which not uncommonly occurred, the child was neglected and did not long survive. They all knew how difficult it was to rear a child by hand with a mother always anxiously watching, and a medical man guiding the selection of its food and ministering to its ailments. How much more difficult, might he ask, was it to rear children by hand by paid or unpaid nurses, ignorant, and in many cases paupers, who had neither interest nor affection for the nursing. Some remedy must be sought for this state of things. It was a matter of great delicacy to change the compulsory registration of births and deaths. The residence of the mother or nurse of the illegitimate child should be registered, that she might be under the surveillance of the parish authorities or the police for at least twelve months; and no child, mature or otherwise, still-born or not, should be buried without a medical certificate of the cause of death. When that child came before them, they should consider, their earnest attention, and he hoped some suggestions of alterations in the laws would be offered that would be worthy the attention of the Legislature.

Dr. BALLARD said that the mortality of infants was closely connected with the question of infanticide. With regard to infanticide, he feared it was difficult to suggest any remedy for it, as society was now constituted; but with regard to the excessive mortality of infants under the age of twelve months, he entertained very strong opinions as to the causation of a vast amount of it. Thus he thought the paper of the much esteemed lady, Mrs. Baines, who had written on this subject, and addressed a letter this evening to the Society enclosing her paper, contained some sentiments rather an unphilosophical. He had often found that mothers, from a natural desire to suckle their own child, caused its death, on account of their being unfit to act as nurses. He believed that this was one of the great sources of infantile mortality. He had on several occasions urged this view of the matter on the profession, and had attempted to point out how many infantile maladies were caused by fruitless sucking of infants.

Dr. DYSVALK said the causes of infanticide were not difficult to be understood. In the first place, there was what medical men were least of all men apt to overlook—the intense appetite of sex, acting, like the force of gravitation, constantly to tempt to a union of the sexes. Then, again, there was the well-known evil of bringing new beings into the world without the means of securing their existence. In the care of the poor, who usually married early and began large families in their latter days, the infant was well known, died from the privations they had to undergo from the poverty of their parents. If it was difficult, then, for poor persons to maintain their offspring, even when they had the sanction of society for begetting them, of course it was enormously more difficult for a poor single woman, whose motherhood procured her only ruin and disgrace, to do so. Jat thus, infanticide, by which they destitute infants, rather than any other class of women, such as factory girls, committed infanticide, since with the former character was necessary for existence. Although he thought that possibly Dr. Lankester had a little exaggerated the frequency of infanticide in London, he could quite understand why this phenomenon was on the increase. In the first place, the number of marriages had of late years been decreasing in this country. Thus, the Registrar-General's reports showed that, from 1796 to 1805, there were 1716 marriages in 10,000 women; whilst from 1836 to 1845 there were only 1533 marriages to 10,000 women. Continental statistics told a similar tale. For example, Sir W. Wilde said that in Vienna one out of every two births was illegitimate; in Innsbruck, in 1853, there were 270 more illegitimate than legitimate children born; in Paris, 1842, it was shown that the mother nursed or reared her illegitimate child; she was forced to get a situation, and work for its maintenance. The child was placed in the care of a woman who, perhaps, had several others, and she received a weekly sum, and undertook to rear the child. Should the remittances cease, which often occurred, the child was neglected and did not long survive. They all knew how difficult it was to rear a child by hand with a mother always anxiously watching, and a medical man guiding the selection of its food and ministering to its ailments. How much more difficult, might he ask, was it to rear children by hand by paid or unpaid nurses, ignorant, and in many cases paupers, who had neither interest nor affection for the nursing. Some remedy must be sought for this state of things. It was a matter of great delicacy to change the compulsory registration of births and deaths. The residence of the mother or nurse of the illegitimate child should be registered, that she might be under the surveillance of the parish authorities or the police for at least twelve months; and no child, mature or otherwise, still-born or not, should be buried without a medical certificate of the cause of death. When that child came before them, they should consider, their earnest attention, and he hoped some suggestions of alterations in the laws would be offered that would be worthy the attention of the Legislature.

Mr. STUART MILL had pointed out very frequently, in his splendid work on "Political Economy" (without reading which work, the speaker said, no one could have an opinion on the subject), that the great social evils were caused by the mismanagement of the labour market (whether in social science or public hygiene), that the great hopes for the future of the labouring classes of both sexes lay in the prospect of their being led to perceive that the production of a large family was a grave social offence, nothing to be proud of, since it overcrowded the labour market in all trades and professions. The mortality of children in different countries was one of the great sources of society existing in the several states. Thus, in the long-lived country of Norway, where the condition of the peasantry was probably superior to that of any other European country, out of 100 children born 83 attained the age...
of 5; in England 74; in Russia, 62; and in Italy 61. Comparatively few children were wilfully killed by their parents; but there could be no doubt that the great distress caused by large families caused many mothers to neglect their children in a way which no less certainly caused death. The great dislike felt by many poor mothers to augmenting the numbers of their families was daily seen in hospital and dispensary practice, where mothers came so frequently with infants at the breast at the age of eighteen months. It was said that in Norway many suckled their children three years, in order to avoid another conception. He quite agreed with Mrs. Baines, that bringing up by hand was a most frequent cause of infantile mortality; three-fourths of all such children, it was well known, perished in this way. As comparatively lessening infanticide must be based on a knowledge of the facts he had stated. For example, with regard to foundling hospitals, as hitherto conducted, they were only a legalized state infanticide. Thus, in France the foundling hospitals received, according to M. Legoyt, 50,000 children annually, and the mortality in them was more than 50 per cent., whilst poor mothers only lost 20 per cent. of their children. In Great Britain the General Register Office for England and Wales, according to Sir W. Wilde, encouraged illegitimacy and discouraged marriage, because married women were known to have so many more children than single women, women, it appeared, received into public lying-in hospitals, without any questions being asked, and their children sent to the Foundling Hospital if they desired it. It might, then, be supposed that the practice in Vienna; but, then, the mortality in the state foundling hospitals was very great. Again, a proposal had been made by an eminent writer, Dr. Farre, in a recent essay on "The Mortality of Children in different States in Europe," that, as some families were childless, adoption of the children of those who were prolific and poor should be encouraged. Such a suggestion was not, he conceived, practicable; for, since no one but a few would think of such a device, and besides, it would encourage persons to begot offspring, and then thrust them on others, who were more prudent and self-denying. Summing up the question, he thought that infanticide might be diminished by making the marriage law less severe than it now was, and permitting divorce without any loss of character to either party desiring it. This would doubtless make marriage more common. At present, unless a man was interested in taking up any employment they pleased, by which means their wages would be increased, and they would not be obliged to take to prostitution or infanticide from the force of circumstances. The most important point was, that the stigma of society should not, as now, be so severe against the maiden-mother, who had one child, whilst it so lenten to the other woman who fulfilled, even in the married state, suffering and ignorance upon a numerous and guiltless progeny. Lastly, infanticide should not be punished by death, since this tended now to bring the law into contempt. Living-in charities should, in the true Christian spirit, be made available for all poor pregnant women, not alone for married women. But above all, this matter should be openly discussed, not ignored, as hitherto.

Dr. W. H. Tompkins said he had had much experience of cases of infanticide in his capacity as local magistrate in a country district. He could not agree with Dr. Drysdale that infanticide was in any great degree attributable to poverty, since he had not found this to be the case during a residence of twenty-three years in North Devon. He did not remember more than one case where poverty was the cause. His own idea was that the present law, regarding the maintenance of illegitimate children by their fathers, required much alteration. He did not, however, think that much more money compensation could be expected from them. "As the law now stood, 2s. 6d. was the sum required to be paid weekly. It was no use asking a large sum in most cases, because the fathers were, in country districts, totally unable to pay more than a small weekly sum out of their wages." He had, however, often wondered that no one had called attention to the fact that, in the case of a man marrying a woman with an illegitimate child, the whole expense of that child after this devolved on the step-father. He thought some alteration was needed in the law with regard to this point.

Dr. Hardwicke said he should not like the opportunity to pass without saying a few words, although he could add nothing further to the remarks of the Commission on this subject. In Middlesex (Dr. Lankester) in his third report of inquests for 1860, to which he would refer for full details of circumstances relating to infanticide. If Dr. Lankester had apparently exaggerated the extent of the crime of infanticide in this country, it was not that evidence of it could be found in the verdicts of coroners' courts, for they certainly did not take cognizance of half the cases, whilst many escaped observation by being buried as still-born children, there being no registration needed for the burial of this class of infants. An amendment of the bastardy law offered one chance of meeting the case of those unfortunate females who are so badly protected by the law in the maintenance of their illegitimate children. That change in the law also recommended by the Commission on this subject, and making it an offence punishable by imprisonment, or penal servitude, for a woman who maliciously or wilfully injures her child at or after birth, would bring many cases to justice, which now escape conviction under the present state of the law. Unfortunate and needy women, with a prospect of illegitimate offspring, required more protection than could be afforded by infanticide alone, and he was not inclined to endorse the opinion that foundling hospitals were sources of evil rather than good. Certainly industrial institutions, or houses, if maintained at the expense of the state or parish, would tend to avert much misery and disgrace to young women, and would save rather than increase the expense of crimes that sprung from the present way of dealing with mothers and their illegitimate offspring. (Dr. H.)

Mr. Benson Barlow had had large experience of infanticide and infantile mortality. He lived in a part of town where large nursery schools for children existed. It was by no means uncommon to see in one room, three, five, or seven children nursed by one woman. The mortality among such children was very great, and in no one instance in which inquests had been made had he ever seen the father appear. Public opinion was required in this matter. Industrial homes ought, he thought, to be established, where women might enter after their confinement was over, as it was, ten days after this took place they left their children and entered service.

The President said he had often heard the Coroner Mr. Walshe, speak of infanticide. That gentleman held that the best policy was to still the mother's action as much as possible about such cases, and he consequently avoided inquests in cases of suspected infanticide. He (the President) believed the contrary, and thought it was much better, as Dr. Lankester was doing, to bring these questions before the public, and into the light of open discussion. He was sure that a great deal of infanticide escaped unknown. Thus, he had been told, that women,佩e" into wastepaper boxes, where they were confused being made to assume the appearance as if washing were going on. There was, he regretted to say, no efficient foundling hospital in London. He did not agree with Dr. Drysdale that, because so many children died in foundling hospitals in France, an equal number would die in this country, if similar institutions were in existence. Mr. Stevenson, in his report of the observation of the President, that nothing had been done during the last hundred years to increase the provisions made for foundlings, remarked that, within the last two years, an institution, entitled St. Savin's Hospital and Refuge for Destitute Women and Children, had been established by private charity, with which he had the honour of being professionally associated. In object was to check the increasing sin of infanticide, by affording a shelter to outcast and
friendless women and children: It contained a nursery, in which children were received from the earliest age; a boys' and a girls' school, in which the children received a plain education, and were trained for service, suitable situations being obtained for them before they leave; and, lastly, a Refuge, distinct from the rest of the house, and fitted up for the reception of outcast females, to which is attached a lying-in ward. Mr. Sedgwick, in conclusion, remarked that Dr. Lancaster, as visitor, had cordially approved of the institution, and that Miss Willis Fleming of 33, Bryanston-street, who was its superintendent and chief agent, would willingly give any further information on the subject.

Dr. Cleveland said there was a remark he wished to make—namely, that it was deplorable with what facilities certificates of death were procurable in some cases. He instance the case of a girl who was delivered of twins, one of which died, and she obtained a certificate of its death; but on her coming again to demand a certificate for the second, it was refused until an examination was made. She immediately said it was of no consequence, as she knew a doctor at Islington who would give her the certificate without any trouble. He thought the Harveian Society would do well to bring such matters before the attention of the Legislature.

Mr. Curgenven, in reply, said he was glad that some practical suggestions had been offered for checking the crime of infanticide and the excessive mortality obtaining among illegitimate children. The medical profession had always led the van in social and sanitary reforms, and he considered that the Harveian Society, from the labours it had devoted to the social evils, could not perform a higher duty than to act on the debate of this evening, and bring some suggestions, supported by evidence and facts, before the Legislature and Poor-law Board that might lead to alterations in the laws which the evils might, in some degree, be checked. He would propose that a committee be formed, consisting of the following members:—Dr. Tyler Smith, the President; Mr. Curgenven and Dr. Chas. Drysdale, the Honorary Secretaries; Dr. Hardwicke, the Deputy Coroner; Mr. Ernest Hart; Dr. Sanderson, Medical Officer of Health for Paddington; Mr. Benson Baker and Mr. Sedgwick, with whom should be associated Dr. Lancaster, the Coroner for Central Middlesex, to draw up a report on Infanticide, with the object of suggesting the best means for checking the crime, and to report on the causes of death of young children, the best means for preventing excessive infantile mortality, and to suggest some plan for the care and rearing of illegitimate children other than the present workhouse system.

Dr. Hare seconded the motion. He considered that the labours of such a committee as proposed would be attended by many good results.

The proposition was put and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Communications on this subject were invited to be sent to Mr. Curgenven, 11, Craven Hill Gardens, W.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, IRELAND.

30th May, 1866.

EXTRA MEETING—SESSION, 1865-66.

Dr. HENRY KENNEDY in the Chair.

Dr. MARCUS EUSTACE read a paper entitled

CASES OF INSANITY OF DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS TENDING TO CRIME.

A number of cases were brought forward that had come under his observation, in which considerable difficulty of diagnosis had occurred in the earlier stages, but after a time, becoming more evident, it was ascertained that a tendency to crime had existed all through. He laid much stress on the fact that in the slighter forms of insanity the early symptoms are very obscure, and in relation to crime demand our serious consideration. The paper concluded with the following observations:—"We must not forget that, as one mind differs from another, to find the manifestations of mental disease to vary in the slighter and more obscure forms. As insanity becomes evident, our power of comparison with similar cases is easier, and there is not much difficulty in the diagnosis of confirmed cases.

In dealing with the more obscure, we have to take the most trifling changes from the normal standard into consideration, feeling the weight of responsibility that is attached to our opinion in pronouncing these apparently slight changes in temper or capacity to be the first symptoms of incipient derangement, symptoms which, if not recognized, will ere long clear up the terrible doubt and render it easy to place them under one of the heads of confirmed insanity.

It is therefore desirable to place on record as many of the slighter forms as we can that we may be able, by comparison of history and sequence, to derive assistance in similar cases.

How much crime and misery and impossibility of cure from duration would be avoided by early correct diagnosis!

In judging the question of criminal responsibility, it is essential to take into consideration the form of delusion, and what bearing it has on the crime committed. I hold that if the unsoundness of any particular faculty can be ascertained, the exercise of that faculty in all its bearings partakes of that unsoundness, and by its nature, if it bears upon other faculties, they will be also unsoundly influenced; but I consider grave doubts arise when a delusion or change of disposition manifests itself in such a way as to make it impossible to trace any connexion between it and the crime committed.

In the cases I have enumerated no sound decision can be arrived at without keeping this in view, and by its just application much of their difficulty is removed.

Homicidal and suicidal insanity are but varieties of the same morbid impulse, and in many cases alternate from one to the other occasionally; one form will maintain the predominance when unexpectedly it will be supplanted by the other, and an unforeseen tragedy be the result. I therefore lay much stress on suicidal impulse, believing it to be a symptom of insanity tending to similar crime, and that it should at all times claim our serious and anxious consideration.

The following gentlemen took part in the discussion:—Drs. Grattan, Duncan, Darby, Gordon, and the Chairman.

Dr. J. A. Byrne read the history of a case of Puerperal Femit Pulmonary Abscess, which occurred in private practice. The lady, a healthy primipara, aged 30, was ten hours in labour, the second stage having occupied five hours, and, with the exception of some post-partum haemorrhage, there was nothing to complicate it.

On the third day she had a slight rigor, followed by pyrexial symptoms and some pain and tenderness in the pubic and iliac regions. This yielded to treatment; the pulse, however, remained quick, 108, and there was insomia for several days and nights, for which opiates, &c., were employed. On the sixth day she complained of a stitch in the right side, and had some dyspnoea and cough, but there was no evidence of pulmonary or pleuritic affection. She was consulted by a small lady and an unwelcome expectorant; her pulse still retained its frequent character; she still passed the night without sleep; had no milk; had no care for food, &c.

On the seventh day she was attacked with maniacal symptoms of a most aggravated character, ushered in in the usual manner—viz., by excitement, sleeplessness, and then lost all control over herself; and there was decided...
mania for several days. During this period the pain in the side was not complained of, nor was there any cough, dyspnoea, &c., nor any manifestation of micturition. In fact, the case seemed to be one of decided pyrexial mania, and she went on thus for a few days. The symptoms at length yielded to treatment, and she became rational, began to take food and slept.

Simultaneously with the decline of the malarial symptoms, the pulse, which had been again developed, and her pulse retained its quick character, began to suffer from night perspirations, and complained of a peculiar offensive smell or factor coming into the mouth, and so great as to create a repugnance to food, when, on the twenty-sixth day after delivery, after a protracted fit of coughing, dyspnoea, &c., she expected a large bowl of a greenish-coloured purulent fluid, possessing the most intolerable gangrenous fetor. It was so strong that it seemed to pollute everything in the room, and caused herself the greatest disgust. There was no appearance of blood in it then nor at any subsequent period. The evacuation of this caused great temporary relief, but after some time the symptoms would return, and she then would cough up the same fluid with the same relief, and after this period, would be regularly in paroxysm. The fluid seemed to be a mixture of vomitus and perspirations.

Dr. Stokes saw her in consultation and agreed with the diagnosis. The treatment consisted in removal to the country, tonics, wine, &c. About this time a small abscess containing healthy pus was opened over the upper part of the spine. She for some time improved, and the cough, expectoration, &c., would diminish, but at length the symptoms would exactly recur from the period of her confinement worn out by hectic.

Dr. Byrne remarked upon this pulmonary affection to be rare always, but, as a pyrexial consequence, so rare that he was not aware of any case on record, nor had he himself ever seen a similar case whilst assistant in the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, although he had seen many other forms or varieties of primary and secondary pyrexial affections. He had seen only one that exceedingly rare form—viz., deposit of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye,—the most frequent site for pyrexial deposits being in some of the articulations. Rokitansky, however, states that rheumatism is by no means infrequent in the Vienna Lying-in Hospital. The transitory nature of the mania which ushered in the attack, too, was a feature in the case possessing some interest, it ceasing as soon as the pyrexial mischief developed. In all but two cases, he had heard on good authority that this case was once seen, at Bray, a case under the care of his friend, Dr. Darby, in which the patient, a primipara, manifested decided malarial symptoms, preceding decided abdominal mischief after her confinement. So suddenly did it set in that the patient was half way up a chimney before the nurse was aware; and in this case the patient had quick pulses, &c. &c. Authors have dwelt only in a very cursory manner on the subject, as it was almost, or as it seemed, a malarial mania. Dr. Byrne also drew attention to the obscure nature of the pulmonary signs both preceding and accompanying the purulent febrile expectation. At no period was there any evidence of pleuritic effusion, pulmonary compression, or solidification, or pneumo-thorax, or cavity, in the cases related in Dr. Stokes' celebrated work upon pulmonary diseases, and symptoms of city being diagnosed; but in this case, although Dr. Stokes said himself examined most carefully on two occasions, there was no sign except slight dulness at the lower part of the right lung posteriorly, and some laterally. However, it was possible that signs of a cavity became subsequently evident, as he did not see the case for five or six weeks preceding her death, as she had been removed to the country. Dr. Stokes lays particular stress upon the features to be as a sign of this disease, and states that it may always be recognized by it. Dr. Byrne thought that the explanation of the occurrence of the pulmonary attack was this—viz., there was first metritis-peritonitis, as evidenced by the pain, tenderness upon pressure, and rigors, &c. &c. Phlebitis then took place, and the site selected for the pus to form was the lung, and during the intermediate stage mania showed itself, subsequently disappearing. The case was remarkable. For presenting these three features of interest viz., 1. a patient dying in the pulmonary textures; 2. the walls of this abscess being gangrenous; 3. mania preceding, recruiting the secondary development, and then subsiding.

**SUMMARY OF SCIENCE.**


The Editor of this summary states it to be understood that he is not responsible for the ideas, theories, or the correctness of statements made in any of the papers quoted in the compilation.

**Disinfectants and the Cattle Plague.** The last report dictated by the Royal Commission, is from the pen of Mr. William Crookes, the well-known editor of "The Medical Press," the author of a number of important works, &c. Mr. Crookes remarks, it is necessary to form once a whole class of valuable agents which will not meet, the requirements of the case. It appears that these have been satisfactorily proved that the infectious matter passes off mainly from the lungs of diseased animals, and that the virus attacks healthy ones through the same channels. It is suspended in the air with fogs, vapour, and gaseous products of decomposition, settling in the furrows and crevices, whence mechanical purification would be unlikely to dislodge it. Partaking in this manner of the physical properties of a vapour or of dust, it is clearly hopeless to attempt to combat, the virus by non-volatile solid or liquid disinfectants, such as charcoal, chlorides of zinc, (Sir William Barrett's fluid), solutions of metallic salts, and similar substances.

What is wanted for this and all contagious diseases is a volatile and liquid disinfectant which, after first acting on the excreta, the floors, walls, &c., will, by its quality of gaseous diffusion rise into the air, enter the lungs of the animals, pervade the whole building, and attack the specific germ of infection which otherwise would escape. The disinfectants, generally employed, by Mr. Crookes are the sulphites and carbolic, and we would add chloroform.

**Local Anaesthesia by Firing.**—Rhinoclysis is the name used by Dr. Bigelow (Massachusetts Medical College) to designate the most volatile portion of petroleum naphtha. It boils at 76° F, and is the lightest of known liquids, having a specific gravity of 0.826. Kerol, as it will no doubt be remembered by the readers of Medical Press, was introduced by Dr. Bigelow some few years since as an antiseptic mixture. Kerolol was a petroleum product boiling at 80° F. After vapour, says Dr. Bigelow, reduces the temperature to 6° below zero F. The mercury is easily depressed by rhinoclysis to 10° below zero F.

**Sesquisulphide of Carbon.**—M. L. SCOWE describes a sesquisulphide of carbon C3 S, or as he formulates it, CS 4/3 S 4/3.

He says that it is constituted, similar to carbon acid, into which it is directly convertible. It is a brown soluble decomposition by heat, with carbon dioxide and a bulky carbonaceous residue. Additionally, the properties of the new substance and its physiological relations
have been carefully investigated by Bernard, Harley, McDowell, Pavy, Schiff, and others. It bears an extraordinary resemblance as regards its chemical and physical properties to vegetable starch, except that it is amorphous and destitute of organic structure. It is white, inodorous, and tastes like starch; it is coloured, brownish, or violet on the addition of iodine, the solution becoming decolorized on warming, but regaining its colour again on cooling. It is converted instantly into sugar by the action of saliva, and into dextrin by the action of heat.

Mr. Michael Foster has found glycogen in the tissues of enzootic animals. Although glycogen has been found by various observers in the tissues of many of the invertebrates, no one, as far as the author knew, had noticed the very remarkable amount which may be obtained from some of the enzootos.

The following remarks apply only to the round worm (ascaris lumbricoides) which dwells in the intestines of the common pig. By mincing and boiling in water, with a drop of diluted acetic acid, one of these animals, a section was obtained which resembled milky-looking and opalescent after several filtrations, and therefore at once suggests the idea of glycogen. This milky fluid strikes a deep port-wine red with iodine, the colour disappearing on the application of heat, and reappearing on cooling. It gave no reduction when boiled with the alkaline copper solution; but when treated with saliva at 59° C., the opacity disappeared, leaving a fluid which either on standing for a very few hours, or after a few minutes in a cold room, disappears, but of which the liquid remaining exhibits the properties of glycogen. Inasmuch as in the intestines of the pig, it contains much sugar, which was shown both by the copper and fermentation tests. In the ascaris little or no glycogen is to be found in the intestine, a small quantity in the generative apparatus, and a very considerable quantity in the spongy visceral tissue; but by the largest amount exists in the fluid which first appears after the animal is killed and permitted to detide with iodine any distinct histological localization. It seems singular that an animal living in the midst of a fluid, one of whose chief functions is to change starch into sugar should thus be found amazing glycogen within its own body. The possible use of this glycogen is a matter of interest. Intestinal worms, inasmuch as they are animals and live, must needs consume it. The amount of gas they find in the intestinal juices, however, is very small, and having a constant temperature secured to them by warmth external to themselves, they are the very last of creatures to need what has been called "respiratory or caloriferous material." Whatever be the use of sugar, starch, or glycogen in the mammalian body, no "respiratory" use can be safely suggested for the emergence of gas occurring. Its abundance in the muscular parietes might suggest that it was material on its way to become muscle. If so, since the animals the author studied were adults, and ova- producing, the analogy of their glycogen would be, not with the glycogen of the muscles of the early mammalian embryo, but with the glycogen, or dextrin, occurring in smaller quantities in the full grown muscles, unless one were to discard the idea and say that the tissues of the lower animals were chemically homologous with the embryonic tissues of the higher ones. Dr. R. McDowell has lately pointed out, in a paper read at the French Academy, the following facts in connexion with animal starch:—He says that, contrary to the opinions of some physiologists, there is no more starchy matter in the liver of animals fed on starch than in those fed on meat. Whatever the idea and say that the tissues of the lower animals were chemically homologous with the embryonic tissues of the higher ones.

On the Fermentation of Urine.—In the spontaneous fermentation of urine, M. Récham reports that, independently of carbonates of ammonium, alcohol, acetic acid, benzoic acid, and butyric acid are formed. The author has distinguished at least three forms of the gas which attend the improper fermentation. —Bulletin de la Société Chimique.

Preservation of Fruits, Vintages, &c.—M. Shafer proposes to employ dry carbonic anhydride (carbonic acid gas) for this purpose.—Bulletin de la Société Chimique.
Abstracts of the Scientific Societies.

Geological.—May 22.—Professor A. C. Ramsey, V.P., in the chair. The following communications were read:—Notes on the Geology of Mount Sinai, by the Rev. F. W. Holland.—On a New Genus of Phyllophous Crustacea from the Moffat Shales (Lower Silurian) Damrieffish.—On the oldest known British Crab (Protocarcinina longipes, Bell, M.S.), from the Forest Marble of Malnimesbury, Wilt.—On the Species of the Genus Neobatrachus, from the London Clay of England and Bavaria, by Mr. H. Woodward.—Notes relating to the Discovering of Prinordial Fossils in the Lingulodisc of the Neighbourhood of Tydyingwadis Silver-lead Mine, by Mr. J. Plant.

Linnean.—May 24.—Anniversary Meeting. G. Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair. The Treasurer, W. W. Saunders, Esq., read the financial statement, by which it appeared that there was a balance in favour of the Society on the year's account of £213 12s. 4d., derived principally from the increased sale of the Society's publications and a large influx of new members during the past year. This being the day appointed by the Charter for the election of council and officers, the following gentlemen were elected members of the Council in the room of others going out—viz., Messrs. J. W. Dunning, R. Hudson, J. G. Jeffreys, W. Carruthers, and Colonel Munroe. G. Bentham, Esq., was re-elected President; W. W. Saunders, Esq., Treasurer; and G. Buck and F. Currey, Secretaries, for the ensuing year.

Zoological.—May 22.—Mr. Selater made some remarks on a rare American Monkey from Demerara (Pithecia luteocephala), lately presented to the Society by Mr. W. H. Barton.—A communication was read from Mr. J. Y. Johnson, describing a new species of Berycoid Fishes from Madeira, proposed to be called Trachytus Darvii.—A paper was read by Mr. H. Adams, describing fifteen new species of shells from Formosa, collected by R. Swainson, Esq., H.M. Vice-Consul in that island.—Dr. E. J. Gray read some notes upon the specimens of Tortoises from South America in the collection of the British Museum.—Dr. Gray also made some remarks on the specimens of Porcupine (Hystrix) in the gardens of the Society and in the British Museum, and pointed out the characters of a supposed new species of this genus living in the Society's gardens, which he presented to the Academy. After dinner, Mr. Grote, by whom the specimen in question had been presented to the manegerie. A communication was read from Professor A. Newton, “On the Species of Birds of the Madagascan genius Berneria of Bonaparte.”—Mr. P. L. Selater exhibited and made remarks on six new passerine birds from America, belonging to the sub-order Oscines.—Mr. Flower exhibited some insects captured in the Thames on board the ship Hotspur, about 300 miles from land.

Society of Arts.—May 29.—W. Hawes, Esq., Chairman, in the chair. The paper read was, “On Granite Working,” by Mr. G. W. Muir.

Mathematical.—May 21.—Professor De Morgan, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Professor J. W. Adams, Messrs. O. J. Downes and A. W. Young.—Professor Smith read a paper “On a Formula for the Multiplication of Four Theta Functions.”


Professor Demreicher brought Schinzinger's new mode of reducing this dislocation under the notice of the Vienna Medical Society, having of late had several occasions of proving its efficacy. Its simplicity and the small amount of force required for its execution are its chief recommendations as compared with other methods. An assistant having fixed the shoulder by crossing his hands over it, the operator takes hold of the upper arm and rotates it outwards to such an extent that its inner surface is brought round in front, also pressing the elbow against the trunk as much as possible. A second assistant having placed his hands on the inner side of the head of the bone, pressing it somewhat backwards, the operator now presses the humerus against the acetabulum, rotating it slowly inwards, and the head of the bone slips into its cavity, with a loud jerk. In three cases which had recently occurred in his practice, Professor Demreicher, the reduction, performed without anaesthetics, was effected by the exertion of very little force and without inducing any pain. Professors losser and Bartheleben have objected to this operation, but Demreicher, that it is not by any means easy, in the case of adhesions existing, give rise to fracture of the humerus. There might certainly be some danger of such an occurrence if this rotation were performed in a very old dislocation, unless the adhesions had first been loosened by traction.

In the discussion which followed, Professor v. Pitha directed attention to Riecher's method, which is of easy accomplishment by the exertion of little force, providing the muscles can be kept in a relaxed condition, and the patient's attention so occupied that he does not offer any resistance. The hand is passed into the axilla and an endeavour is made to surround the dislocated head by the fingers, which can be easily done unless the patient offers resistance. Indeed, the wind of the fingers need not be exerted, for if the fingers can be planted into its larger circumference, no further traction be made on the head, the reduction may be accomplished. The force employed is so very slight that if the head is seized even by the left hand it may be reduced and neither precautions against or assistant are required. It is only necessary that the arm should be kept abducted in an easy position.

This method succeeds even in very muscular subjects. As to Schinzinger's method v. Pitha recommends that it should be confined to recent dislocations; for, employing external rotation in a head of old dislocation, which was recommended, a cracking was produced, not from fracture of the bone, but from rupture of the tendon of the triceps. Dr. Dunareicher quite agreed that this plan must be attended to or assistants are required. With respect to fractures occurring during reduction of old dislocations, he is of opinion that these are often the consequence of peristiotics, to which repeated attempts at reduction have given rise. Such cases have repeatedly occurred at his clinic. Professor v. Pitha added that what was especially indicated in cases in which fracture complicated the dislocation.—Allgem. Wiener. Med. Zeit. and Brit. and For. Med. Chr. Rev.

Two Cases of Group Successfully Treated by Fumigation of Sulphuric Ether.

The Montreal Gazette Medicine publishes from Abbéville, the report of two cases of diphtheritc angina, or false membraneous group, treated with success by inhalations of ether, under charge of Dr. M. Besson.

The first patient was a girl, six years of age, who presented the following symptoms: after a slight attack of inflammation of the tonsil, followed by a headache, and a little cough, which lasted nearly a minute, during which a false membrane, over six centimetres in length, and three millimetres in thickness, very dense, like a piece of parchment, was expelled. The effects of this paroxysm gradually subsided, and the patient soon began to recover. At this time the symptoms recurred, and again recourse was had to the ether fumigations, resulting in further expulsion of false membraneous exudation. Calm and sleep again supervened, the croupy symptoms yielded, and in a few days complete recovery had taken place.

The second patient was a little boy, five years of age, who
was attacked with diphtheritic angina. Vomits of sulphate of copper, &c., had been used, followed by the expulsion of some false membrane, but still the symptoms became aggravated. There was complete apnoea, pupils tumefied, and covered with whitish patches, cough insonorous and choking, excessive dyspnoea, convulsive movements of the expiratory muscles, quick, turbulent inspiration, face congested, eyes injected, joculars distended, extreme anxiety, convulsive agitation, and intense fever. In short, the patient was in the midst of these terrible paroxysms, and would not have delivered himself till it had been discovered by the literature that the terminal symptoms of apoplexy are heard at hand. In this condition the patient was made to inhale, in the space of several minutes, about five lancij of vaporized ether, and soon afterwards, in the midst of these efforts of a variable convulsation, he exclaimed, "I have inhaled in the interval, a false membrane seven to eight centimetres long, two centimetres in its greatest circumference, and very dense. In half an hour the symptoms of amelioration had become so decided, that the disease was thought to be broken, and during the forepart of the night the little patient rested quietly. Towards midnight the dyspnoea and the paroxysms became again urgent and violent, so that the patient himself cried for the use of the ether. This second fumigation produced the expansion of several pieces of false membrane, rolled upon themselves, but smaller than the previous one. Again, subsidence of the convulsing symptoms, and their occasional recurrence during the next two days, when the ether was again applied. The patient finally recovered.

In a second instance of the operation of those gases, was accomplished by very simple means—placing a bottle containing the ether, and terminating in an extemporized tube, into a bowl of water of 40° Cent., the ether fumes were thus carried from the tube with the air of inspiration into the lungs.


This little volume contains a number of details respecting the nature, preparation, and therapeutic properties of the well-known substance, generally called laughing gas, the physiological operation of which was first experimentally proved by Sir Humphry Davy. That eminent chemist, as will be remembered, commenced his brilliant career by an attempt to render different gases, only then beginning to be known to the scientific world, useful as medicinal agents, but the results were not very successful. Of late years, however, the nitrous oxide has been used as an anæsthetic in America, and Dr. Ziegler thinks that it will be found much more useful in therapeutics than has yet been supposed. But he gives no special cases in proof of his opinions, although he promises to communicate his experience at some future time.


Although the titles of these two little books appear to refer to the same subject, the scope and tendency of each is entirely different from the other. The object of Mr. Ellis is to show how pain may be most safely alleviated by anaesthetic vapours administered, to patients by means of a peculiar mechanical contrivance of his own invention; the author of the "Mystery of Pain" treats the subject altogether in a moral and religious light, and without any reference to the special exigencies of surgical or obstetrical practice. As the latter work therefore has little or no bearing upon medicine, we may dismiss it with a word of commendation for the principles it inculcates, and for the spirit of piety by which it is pervaded.

Mr. Ellis, after joining in the general commendation of the use of anaesthetics, and especially of chloroform in obstetric practice and in surgical operations, expresses his feeling of inaccuracy in the use of unmixed chloroform: The risk, although small, undoubtedly exists, and he thinks that by a judicious modification of the nature and quantity of the anaesthetics employed, and by the adoption of particular instruments in their administration, all danger may be avoided. He quotes from the Report of the Committee on Chloroform lately appointed by the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and from other documents, to prove the danger of tending the use of pure chloroform; and agreeing generally with those who recommend the conjoined use of alcohol, ether, and chloroform, he inculcates the necessity of great care in the selection of these fluids, which in commerce are often found either adulterated or of insufficient strength.

Mr. Ellis concludes, from the result of experiments, that the effect of chloroform is to lower the power of the heart; and in a sudden strong dose even to paralyse it at once, while ether, on the other hand, acts chiefly on the respiratory functions, and not upon these until after inhalation has been carried on to a very considerable extent. Thus it is fair to suppose that chloroform and ether in proper combination will neutralize each other, the latter furnishing to the heart the stimulus required to enable it to resist the action of the former. Mr. Ellis also attaches great importance to the amount of alcohol vapour administered, this agent being useful in stimulating and sustaining the action of the heart.

In the apparatus he has devised, he effects the vaporisation of a sufficient quantity of alcohol to produce a sensible effect in inhalation, by a fringed arrangement resembling the edges of a fan, by which means a very large extent of surface is exposed within a small compass. Another feature of Mr. Ellis's apparatus is, that the condition of the person who breathes the vapour may be controlled by the finger of the operator; thus he may be slightly excited in the first instance, and the sense of pain may be diminished or destroyed, and lastly full anaesthesia may be induced. Plates are given, showing the construction of the apparatus recommended by Mr. Ellis. He concludes his book by stating his conviction that chloroform ought not to be given alone, as a rule, but in combination with a stimulant, and that there is no method of accurately administering it, either separately or in combination, but by some mechanical contrivance, and we may add, that his instrument appears likely to attain the objects for which it is designed.


At a time when simple remedies are being tested as antagonists to disease, when the properties of air and water, and light, as preservers of health, are becoming more and more generally recognized, it is only right that carbon, of which in London, at least, we seem to have too much in the form of vapour, should receive a word of commendation as a medicinal agent. Even London smoke has its hygienic mission in destroying or neutralising principles far more noxious than itself, and when introduced into the stomach, as recommended by Mr. Bird, it possesses indubitable efficacy in relieving some of the disordered conditions of that viscus. Mr. Bird's pamphlet deserves to be extensively read, and the very small price at which it is sold, will make it accessible to all classes.
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Many of the shortcomings of the Medical Council, and many of the failures which it experiences, are due not so much to erroneous, or extravagant, or interested views on the part of its members as to the nature and the terms of the Medical Act from which the Council derives its origin, and the provisions of which the Council is appointed to carry into execution. That Act being a compromise among conflicting parties in the Medical Profession, and in some measure also a compromise between the profession and the homoeopathic and other quacks, the measure seemed to resemble the bed of Procrustes in levelling all distinctions, in drawing out short people into long ones, and cutting down the long people into short ones, so as to make them all fit into one mould by assuming certain uniform dimensions. Added to all this, instead of making the profession govern the corporations, it allowed the corporations to govern the profession, and much of the conflict of opinion in the discussions has arisen from the armour of contending parties in presenting the particular views advocated or adopted by the chartered bodies which send representatives to the Council.

Among some of the bodies which the Medical Act would have almost annihilated, if its provisions had been fully carried out, and if timely concessions had not averted the impending blow, was the Royal College of Physicians of London, and we confess to a feeling of something like mortification at the present altered condition of that ancient corporation, as compared with its former venerable, though somewhat frigid magnificence as the chief medical institution in the metropolis of the world. This College, although never rich, and disdaining for centuries to become a popular institution, was nevertheless in the very highest degree respectable, and even illustrious; and we are conservative, enough and perhaps old-fashioned enough to remember with reverence the time when Latin was cultivated within its walls, and when a real University education was required as a sine qua non in the candidates for its honours. It is true that time sweeps away many of our prejudices and demolishes some of our most cherished idols, and the literature and the science of our own country as well as those of France, Germany, and Italy, have supplanted the dicta of the sages of Greece and Rome, and have enshrined perhaps much more practical and useful medical knowledge than is to be found in the writings of the ancient world. Still we cannot but regret that the College of Physicians has been so pressed by necessity as to give up by degrees its former high standard of scholastic acquirements, and to float so readily with the stream of some modern opinions as almost to drop its classical pretensions altogether.

The College of Physicians instead of being what it once was, the facile princeps of all British Medical Institutions, is now obliged to take its chance with the rest, and join in the general scramble for medical candidates. Not that we assert that the College has made any unworthy concessions, or that its examinations are not conducted with fairness, impartiality, and completeness; but still we cannot help concluding that, if the Medical Act had not passed, and thus practically levelled the College of Physicians with all the other Medical Corporations, the College would have gone on in its ancient somewhat lofty style, and would have disdained to soil its fingers with receiving money from candidates for general practice. One proceeding on the part of the College was, we conceive, deserving of censure—namely, its admission, without examination, for a small sum of money in 1859, of a great number of members, whom it had formerly excluded from its walls; an act which was grossly and monstrously unfair to those who had, in former years paid large sums for the honour of the membership, and had besides submitted themselves to the very stringent and comprehensive examination which was then conducted. The only excuse for the College was no doubt the plea of necessity, and it must be admitted that it did not go the length of the sister institution in a northern city in actually selling its diplomas, for all the members admitted by the London College were already in possession of degrees, while in the other instance to which we allude, admission was granted on much easier terms.

Now the Medical Council is intrusted with the Herculean task of making all the Corporations fit into the Procrustean bed; so that if any one of the licensing and examining bodies endeavours to enforce a superior education, it finds itself tripped up by others which are not so particular, and the Council has no power to make any distinction. The College of Physicians of London, the University of London, the English College of Surgeons, the London Apothecaries' Society, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, are all the same in the eye of the law, so far as medical qualifications are concerned, although the mode of education and examination conducted by these bodies is and must remain, in many respects, essentially different.

But whatever the advocates of the so-called "one-faculty" scheme may think, we believe it quite unadvisable to insist that boys intended for the Medical Profession should proceed to Oxford or Cambridge at fourteen years old, in order that their curriculum of medical and general education should be completed at twenty-one, as may be done and must be done at Apothecaries' Hall, to suit the exigencies of the public; and on the other hand, we maintain that a person who has delayed his entrance into the Profession until he is twenty-two or twenty-three years old, because he has spent more
time, more money, and more labour on the acquisition of learning, deserves to hold a somewhat better position than his younger and less accomplished rival. Both perform, and perform well, their allotted tasks in society, but it is downright folly to level both together, and thus to discourage the scientific study of the Profession.

We conceive that this plan of general levelling is one of the greatest defects in the Medical Act, and that it practically obstructs all attempts to enforce a high class medical education.

**THE LONDON WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES AGAIN!**

"Why is it," writes the *Times*, in a recent sensation leader, "That with a department (the Poor-law Board) established to protect both ratepayers and paupers, especially charged with the duty of checking abuses, and provided with an ample staff of officers for no other object, we are left to learn from the voluntary information of a nurse the wholesale inhumanity that is being practised in some of our workhouses under the outraged name of charity?"

This spirited language addressed to the Poor-law Board is suggested by the details of an inquiry which has been held upon some proceedings in the Strand Union Workhouse, and presided over by Mr. R. B. Cane, one of the Inspectors of the Poor-law Board, who, by the way, has not long ago distinguished himself by opposing Mr. Griffin's conscientious and praiseworthy labours for Poor-law Medical Reform. The case against the Strand Union officials is a capital one, and is precisely what was wanted to bring the whole question of workhouse abuses in a prominent form before the public, for it happens here that there is no particular case of individual ill-treatment to be investigated, and we may add there is no underpaid and overworked Medical Officer to be brow-beaten, censured, and abused. It is the whole system of workhouse mismanagement which is called into question, and the principal witness is a nurse, who does not appear to be actuated by any other motive than a desire to speak the truth, and who, fortunately for herself, has nothing to fear from the vengeance of the local Guardians or from the tender mercies of the Poor-law Board. The Medical Officer of the Workhouse, too, has spoken out, although, as he tells us, under the fear that his scanty salary may suffer from his boldness; but although the Strand Guardians, and Mr. R. B. Cane, and his employers, the Poor-law Board, would, we have no doubt, readily connive at the dismissal of this gentleman if it could be done quietly, yet we give all of them credit for not daring to outrage public opinion by such a proceeding, now that the matter is ventilated in the newspapers and in the Houses of Parliament. We do not think it necessary to go through the details of mismanagement in the Strand Union Workhouse; the appointment of aged and drunken and thievish and ignorant pauper nurses; the habitual neglect and robbery of the sick patients; the ineffectual remonstrances of the Medical Officer and the threats of reduction of his salary; and his fear of dismissal if he did not hold his tongue; the subordinating together of the sick and the infirm in close and ill-ventilated rooms, and many other monstrosities. We knew it all already, and so does Mr. R. B. Cane, and so do his employers, the Poor-law Board; and we knew perfectly well that this well-paid official can keep his knowledge to himself when it suits him or them to bolster up the local Guardians. It is positively disgusting to witness the hypocritical and spasmodic zeal which the Poor-law Board and their Inspectors are now manifesting in behalf of the sick poor, and we have only to echo the sentiment expressed by the *Times*, as to the flagrant neglect of duty chargeable upon this Board, which we think is quite as blameable as the local Guardians, and even more so, for the latter are often ignorant and low persons, and are certainly unpaid for their services; while the officials of the Poor-law Board are educated men, some of them Members of Parliament or hangers on of the Government, some of them appointed to their places by patronage, and the subordinates by competitive examination and patronage combined, and they are all amply paid for the discharge of duties which it now turns out they have never hitherto properly performed.

As we are writing, the *Times* has come out again with the following denunciation of the Poor-law Board, in ever word of which we heartily concur, and we may add that when the inquiry as to the working of Poor-law Inspection takes place, Mr. R. B. Cane will have personality plenty to answer for.

"There is one plain question which the public is bound to press home, again and again, before the impression made by these disclosures has passed away. What is our Poor-law Board about if it fails to discover and remedy defects in the management of metropolitan workhouses, and what is it worth if, knowing them, it fails to enforce a remedy? The heartless indifference of parochial busybodies to the wants of the suffering poor may be more shocking to our feelings, but it is not so humiliating to our system of government as the default of the very department which is maintained for the sole purpose of controlling local administration. We have a staff of twelve Poor-law Inspectors, each provided with a clerk at the public expense, whose special business it is to find out and report the weak points in each workhouse and district, yet we are indebted to voluntary agency for the knowledge of horrors which it makes our blood boil to read. But for the Lancet Commission, and the Association that has grown out of it, we not yet have been aware that poor men and women, dependent on our national charity, are left to lie down and die almost unheeded, and with all the thousand needs of illness unsupplied, in institutions superintended by the Poor-law Board, and supposed to be under the immediate eye of independent Visiting Committees. It is not as if the evils now brought to light were recondite or easy to conceal; they would at once strike any competent person who should walk through the wards. We are told, on good authority, that where the most gross mismanagement and excessive abuses have been discovered by medical inspectors within a few hours the Visiting Committees have been most regular in their attendance and systematic in their reports. If this be true, it is time to institute such an inquiry into the working of Poor-law Inspection as may say more than what we already know does not remain behind."

A dispute has occurred between Drs. Bonney and Button, which has been referred to the Southwark Medical Association.
ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

THE VIS MEDICATRIX NATURES IN THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

In these days when the respective merits of different medicinal agents and methods of treatment are so keenly discussed, there is, we think, a tendency to ignore, or at least to undervalue the efforts which Nature herself puts forth to rectify morbid conditions and cure disease. When a few years ago the great bloodletting controversy shook the ranks of the profession and broke them up into contending companies, attention was aroused to the fact, that patients attacked by acute inflammation did not succumb although depletion was not had recourse to, but on the contrary made speedier recoveries than those who were bled, and the result was that there was an immediate revolution towards what has been called "the expectant plan" of treatment. The lancet, salivation by mercury, depurants, and all drugs of a violent, kind were given up, while their places were taken by tonics, stimulants, and a liberal diet. We are rather inclined to think, however, that there is anew a spirit growing up in many quarters which is striving to drive Nature again into the shade—a spirit which has taken its origin in that instable longing after new remedies and fashionable preparations, which characterises the age. Taken possession of by this desire for novelty, impatient and jealous perhaps of the "vis medicatrix naturae," and consecrated into doing something when it is only necessary to stand by and observe, the practitioner is too often left into prescribing remedies which only complicate and confuse the symptoms of disease. We know of nothing which illustrates more clearly the error and utter folly of such conduct, nothing which can demonstrate more forcibly how great the restorative powers of Nature are, than an attentive study of the diseases of early life. It is there more than in the afflictions of adults that one may learn how great the tendency is of almost all maladies to terminate in recovery and health.

To learn this important lesson aright, however, it must be studied at an hospital; in one of those institutions which in recent times the kindly benevolence of the public has opened for the reception of sick and suffering children. For anywhere else, even in the best regulated homes, the patients are never so thoroughly under our control; out of an hospital many little things are done by affectionate friends which would not be permitted there, and too frequently the doctor's orders are not carried out with that precision and regularity which are so indispensable to accurate observation.

The wonderful efforts made by Nature to overcome the disease which has seized upon the system, are perhaps most striking as witnessed in the fevers of childhood. To watch from day to day the struggle that is waged—how almost every organ in the body labours to throw off the morbid influences which are operating injuriously on the constitution—how gradually these efforts are attended by success, fill through the united and harmonious action of lung and liver, kidney and skin, the blood is once more purified, and the little sufferer, passes from the hot frenzy of fever into the cool calm happiness of health—is a study which is full of interest and instruction.

In simple uncomplicated cases of febrile disease we now know that very little in the way of treatment is required, and that, provided the child be placed in favourable sanitary and hygienic conditions, the fever will run its course to a favourable termination. There is no need to trouble the young patient with frequent and useless doses of physic, for milk and some simple cooling drink will, in such cases, be all that Nature requires to set things to right.

Then, again, how many of the nervous affections to which children are liable get better without the administration of drugs?

We know, for example, that chorea—a disease so generally regarded by parents with great alarm—often disappears entirely if the patient is removed from excitement and undergoes a little moral treatment. We have over and over again seen the spasm and twitchings removed and perfect steadiness regained under the use of the cold douche alone.

A pneumonia will generally terminate in recovery without blistering or bleeding; if the vital powers be sustained and some gentle stimulus given to the eliminating organs. The truth of this we are glad (to see admitted) by Dr West in the last edition of his valuable work on the "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," for in former editions bleeding and antimony were recommended.

Dr. Dickinson of London, has shown that albuminous dropsy frequently gets well under full doses of distilled water alone, which appears to act by washing out the kidneys; and we have ourselves pursued this plan in numerous cases of post-cardiacal dropsy with success.

We might go on enumerating many other affections which, as a rule, get better without the use of active medicinal agents, but we shall only give another illustration. Some time ago a pale, unhealthy looking boy came under our care, suffering from bronchitis. His breathing was rather hurried, and he had slight cough. Auscultation of the chest revealed large moist rales, and over the heart a distinct loud double friction murmur, so harsh as to resemble the rubbing together of two pieces of sand paper. The pulse was quick, but as the boy was not suffering at all quiet and rest in the recumbent posture were enjoined, and fomentations were applied to the chest. Under this treatment the friction sounds entirely vanished, and the patient in a short time got completely restored. Here were symptoms that were calculated to awate alarm, and would undoubtedly have led to very active treatment had the boy come under the care of most medical men. Yet with the simplest precautions the case terminated in health. What we contend for, therefore, is, that Nature should be more trusted and less interfered with, especially in the treatment of the diseases of early life. It is because of a lack of confidence in her recuperative powers, and a restless desire to be doing something, that practitioners will not become more skillful in their dealings with disease. We know that in this writing we may, draw down upon us the disdaim of those who will likely regard us as belonging to that class in the profession who would introduce into general practice a "do-nothing" system. But we hold that it is a very different thing for a medical man to stand by the bedside, an intelligent observer of Nature's operations, ready when she sees him hard pressed to come to his aid with the appropriate remedy, yet not rudely interfering with her efforts and to stand by listlessly and heedless, and doing nothing at all. For in the former case he may, by his well-timed help, turn the balance which trembles between death and recovery, while in the latter, the result, whatever it may be, is effected without aid in spite of anything that he has done.

What we desire to see is a simpler and more philosophic way of treating disease that is suited to the child, and that is not disfigured by the excesses of one or another school.
The Edinburgh Veterinary School.

In our last week's issue attention was directed to the leading columns to the present position of the veterinary school, and the serious damage to her interests that would result, should Mr. Holland succeed in carrying his bill through Parliament. We are glad to be able to announce that every exertion is now being made to secure to the Edinburgh College the right to grant, diplomas, and Mr. Stevenson, the able conductor of the N. B. Agricultural, is now in London, endeavouring to obtain this boon from Government.

It is seldom that any Medical Journal devotes its editorial pen to a notice of a Medical Work, and still more rare for our autocratic contemporary, the Lancet, to go out of its way to damn a book in large print. That task is usually confided to the reviewer, and any supplementary opinions are restricted to the limits of correspondence, real or imaginary, or to the small type of "Notices to Correspondents." It appears, however, that Dr. Foster of Birmingham, whose work on the "Spygmograph" we reviewed the week before last, has hit upon some "pet corn" of our contemporary with so acute a sting that a bitter cry comes out. Dr. Foster's book is reviled as "scarcely more than a collection of cuttings" from M. Marey's work, and its author is accused of having plagiarised the labours of Dr. Anstie, and represented himself as the first writer on the subject in Great Britain.

The reviewer of Dr. Foster's work for The Medical Press and Circular assures us that these charges are utterly groundless, that Dr. Foster in several parts of his brochure not only acknowledges Dr. Anstie's priority, but quotes his cases and opinions. Furthermore, that every line which was translated from M. Marey's book was acknowledged by Dr. Foster and published with inverted commas, and that everyone of the pulse traces, which form the most important portion of the book, are from Dr. Foster's own observations, and have never been anticipated by M. Marey, Dr. Anstie, or any one else. The injustice of the Lancet's accusation is shown by the fact that M. Marey himself has accepted the dedication of a forthcoming work on the subject from Dr. Foster, thanked him for his praise of his book and asked permission to quote in a forthcoming work the very observations which the Lancet says are "scarcely more than a collection of cuttings" from his own work.

We are certain the Lancet, having read its own condemnation and Dr. Foster's letter, will feel that the process of crushing out a young practitioner is little dignified even where there is a legitimate reason, and that in the absence of such causes it is not large-minded to permit personal attacks on an author who may be an unfortunate as to infringe a monopoly. There is no journalistic despotism so strong that it can afford to despise the common rules of justice, equity, and courtesy. We may add that the opinions of the Lancet were not solicited by Dr. Foster, and that it is not true, as stated in that journal, that a copy was sent to the office for review.

Our Weekly Retrospect of the Medical Journals.

June 9th, 1866.

The Lancet refers to the coming election at the College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr. Charles Hawkins and Mr. Spencer Smith are the two new candidates. Mr. Luke and Mr. Hillion propose themselves for re-election. Mr. Hawkins promises that, if elected to the Council, he will not seek to be appointed Examiner; consequently, our contemporary supports his candidate in opposition to Mr. Luke, who is said to have occupied his seat sufficiently long.

Dr. Lancaster has been unfortunate enough again to have awakened the ire of the medical profession in Dr. Sansom. The question of disputing an appointment in the custom of getting a receipt from the medical witness before he receives the fee, which latter is further curtailed by the abstraction of the shillings of the gynaeceum by the coroner's officer.

The report of the Colonial Surgeon of Hong-Kong, Dr. Murray, describes the health of that town in 1865. The disease which proved most destructive and that, too, among the native population, was a species of yellow fever, which is now as far as China is concerned.

Under the head of "Cacoethes Scribendi," the modern system of medical writing is contrasted with that adopted by our forefathers, very much to the disadvantage of the former.

An improver has turned up in Mr. Bocton, late head-waiter of the Strand Union Workhouse Infirmary, who has been examined with reference to the disgraceful administration of this and similar institutions.

Dr. Hassall writes to the effect that the bran biscuits made for the diabetic are perfectly useless, as they contain twenty-eight per cent. of starch. He proposes a "flour of bran," this, when mixed with his "flour of meat," is about the best diet for the diabetic.

The first of Professor Hancock's lectures "On the Anatomy and Surgery of the Foot," at the College of Surgeons, is announced. He adopts the arrangement of Bishop in describing the bones. He alludes to the round elastic ligament filling up the space between the os calcis and scaphoid bones. He also proved, by the dissection of the foot, that the sesamoid bones beneath the metatarsophalangeal articulation of the great toe, are not produced by pressure, but that they are developed in the tendons for a particular purpose. The whole lecture is well worth attention.

Dr. Philcher relates a very curious case of a lunatic lady who was in the habit of eating large quantities of nails, stones, and crockery. They were retained in the intestines and were only passed per anum without having caused much mischief.

From Guy's is related a case of croup in which trachotomy was performed. The child died on the fifth day from haemorrhage from the innominate artery, caused by pressure of the edge of the trachotomy tube.

The Medical Times and Gazette devotes a leader to the practice in cholera. It regrets that Dr. George Johnstone's theory is not reconcilable with the practical experience of the profession. A case of suspected rinderpest in man has been recorded. Dr. Spencer Wells relates his 82nd case of ovariotomy.
Correspondence.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—In these days of Congresses, Social Science gatherings, Council meetings, &c., one naturally looks for the results of the time and labour expended on them; and as there are many scribes who hurriedly scan the progress of each meeting, and the profit to be got from the long, and in most cases needless, debates on unimportant topics forms a theme for the scribe and a butt for the searching marksmen, whose aim is to scatter piteously to the winds the exalted imaginings of those who go up with enlarged ideas of their own individual mightiness and persuasive eloquence; to all of whom nevertheless we are bound to give the credit of intending to do something grand, even though it may afterwards turn out in "moonshine."

What, then, has been done in the last session of the General Medical Council? For the last three weeks I have read the reports of their proceedings in your excellent journal, and have arrived at this conclusion—which as far as I have been able to glean is very general among the profession—that very little has been done conducive to the welfare or the protection of medical men. I cannot say nothing has been done, because one or two insignificant measures have passed, to which significance has been given by their being inserted on the minutes, and several committees were also formed, each drawing up its own special report, which eventually turned up as a subject for a long and tedious debate. There were also some nice little speeches, interspersed with a few not very parliamentary expressions, almost tempting me to ask you, Mr. Editor, to what shall I liken this great Medical Council—"The Happy Family" one sometimes meets in the streets of London.

Comparisons are odious, but I trust you and the members of the Council will pardon me for this one.

Those who talk the loudest and indulge in all sorts of arrogant expressions are not generally the first to back up their remarks with proofs. Like the inhabitants of the cage of the "Happy Family," they will snarl and growl and bark at one another, each determined to have his own way at the smallest possible cost; they will appropriate each other’s food, and if it happens a savory piece is thrown in a general rush is made for supremacy. They all may and do snarl but few may fight, the dog may bark but must not bite; because it would be indecorous in a "happy family" to fight, besides there stands the superior whose basset might unluckily fall upon the head of the disturber of the peace. We are at no loss to perceive the millennium has not yet made its appearance, the lion does not lie down with ox, or the wolf with the lamb.

Turn, then, with me, Mr. Editor, for a peep into that assembly whose sitting are annually held in Trafalgar Square. Enter the noble hall, so kindly lent by the Royal College of Physicians, on the walls of which are hung the portraits of many of the great men of the past; cast your eyes downwards, and you will then see some of the great men of the present, sitting round the large table in the centre, with books and papers piled before them en masse; you ask yourselves the question—what measure will be the issue of all this? With the President’s kind assent you shall stay an hour or so and listen to the debate. It may be on the "New Medical Act," the "Visitations of Examinations," or the fitting in of some necessary spoke to make the wheels of the profession run more smoothly.

Now, you will see the point of my illustration as you hear the big dog bark, and bark loudly too, and the spaniel joins issue; there is a bone of contention. What a mighty chorus of voices, as they each nibble at this bone; even the little mouse has stolen his mite. Now they warm to their work, each seeming desirous to get a firmer hold of the bone than his neighbour. There is a pause, and you naturally imagine the one who has been making the most noise has got it all his own side; another fierce growl and he resumes his seat, being apparently satisfied within himself as to the results of his splendid attack.

Now, perhaps, you will hear something from the other side; one equally on good terms with himself will rise, and you may see the lion bearded in his den, his nose rubbed and scrubbed with his own vituperations by the tiger opposite, whilst poor Leo’s paws are tied; and then you hear the chuckling of some of the little one’s, and, hear, hear, will escape their lips, with perhaps a consolatory mew from the other side. Mr. President must stop this at once, and his authoritative voice is listened to with profound respect, the bantering and bickering must and does cease after a storm comes a calm.

Now, having quitted the scene, some such thoughts as these will probably suggest themselves, as they have done to me. These Councils may be all very well for the display of oratorical powers, a capital school for instruction for those of the big guns, who aspire to shoot for oratorical honours, first-rate chances for these things at the expense of the profession. But, as Punch said in a recent number, "business is business." Therefore, the business of the medical profession executed at as little cost as possible, in the least possible time, and in the best manner, should be the primary study of the Council.

What has been done for our protection from the imposition of quacks who infest the metropolis and the provinces robbing not only the pockets of the victim, but the registered practitioner of his legitimate claim? The major portion of the members of the Council are men with large practices, or with lucrative appointments at the universities; these, I maintain, are not the men who feel the grievances of the profession, they are above it. How, then, can we expect them to legislate upon questions they do not understand.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will kindly allow space for this letter which may, perhaps, induce others to express their opinions on matters of such vital importance to the medical profession at large.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

London, W.C., June, 1868.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

DEAR SIR,—As it appears from the proceedings of the Medical Council that the Home Secretary has in contemplation an Amendment of the Medical Act, and as the profession and the public have gained comparatively little from the deliberations of our medical parliament during the eight years of its existence, it may not be opportune to inquire whether the failure be owing to any defect in the Act itself, or to something wrong in the machinery by which it is worked. Now, while I admit that the Medical Act may be improved by the alteration of some clauses and the addition of others, I contend that the present constitution of the Council is radically defective, and I believe that defect to consist in its being a representative body, for as long as it possesses its present representative character it will never be an independent body.

The proceedings of the Council at all its meetings prove this, and show clearly that self-interest influences the representatives of most of our medical corporations; and, accordingly, any change in those which is calculated to diminish the number of candidates for examination at our Universities (such as the introduction of Greek into the preliminary education of students) is sure to be vigorously opposed by
those members whose emoluments are likely to be lessened by the adoption of a more stringent curriculum. The difficulty of reconciling conflicting interests was strikingly illustrated in the case of the Pharmacopoeia, the compilation of which occupied so much time, and which is now admitted to be anything but an improvement on its predecessors; if the compilation of this work had been intrusted to one or two competent men, it would have been prepared in a shorter time at less expense and with more satisfactory results. The recent passage-at-arms between Sir Dominie Corrigain and Dr. Alexander Wood furnishes additional proof of the hopelessness of expecting any harmonious action on the part of this strangely constituted body, and fully bears out your remarks in The Times of March 5th, whereby the very constitution of the Council is of such a heterogeneous nature and represents so many conflicting interests that uniform action in any one direction seems to be utterly impossible; and, indeed, the Council themselves appear to be of the same opinion, for Dr. Acland is reported to have said that the constitution of the Council was extremely difficult to work and, as an executive, almost impossible. No matter then, what amendments may be introduced into the Medical Act, it appears to me that any efforts at reform by a Council constituted like the present must be necessarily abortive, and I would, therefore, suggest, as the only effectual way of remedying existing abuses and securing to the profession an impartial administration of the law, to abolish the Council and appoint a medical board of three or four eminent men similar to the Poor-law Board. The expense attending this arrangement need not be greater than is incurred by the annual meeting of our present councillors in the metropolis, while a board so constituted could enforce rules for the general good of the profession regardless of the usages of any particular corporation. Such a board would have no personal interests to serve, and having no opportunity for ostentatious display, could devote its attention to practical details, instead of wasting its time in unseemly altercation and angry debates. Very truly yours,

D. B. O'Flynn, M.D.

Corrigian, June 9, 1866.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL FOR THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Str,—I do not address you to comment on the way in which you introduce me to your readers in the leader of your last issue, for they can judge of me by what I have written in your pages for the last few years, nor to refer to the active canvass which was made against me in the election-room of the College, for it proved unsuccessful; but I write in reply to a letter signed "B. Wills Richardson, F.R.C.S.I., Examiner in the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital." Its principle is contained in the following sentences:—that a Council of medical tutors must eventually lead to the destruction of the independence of the Examiners, because those gentlemen, being in the capacity of tutor and elector of Examiners, and, at the same time, having the common privilege of attending the examinations, must, in virtue of that triple capacity, unconsciously exercise a kind of influence over many Examiners which might cause a bias in favour of a candidate that the College should most jealously endeavour to prevent.

These words imply suspicion of the honesty and the regard for a solemn oath of the present Examiners, or those Fellows who may succeed them, which, I think, wholly unwarrantable, and which, with respect to every gentleman who has filled the office for the last twelve years, I could refute by numerous instances of independence and disinterestedness. As I can discover in Mr. Richardson's letter no direct reflection upon medical tutors, I do not submit a defence of that order, in the ranks of which I feel proud to say I have conducted myself in such a way as to gain its universal support at the election for Council.

In your leader you say, "Dr. Mapother's candidature was vigorously supported by a considerable number of the Fellows of a more junior standing, and would have probably been well received by the great majority of the electors, &c." I feel bound to test these assertions by the statistics of the ballot: 130 Fellows voted, but over 20 papers were cast, as the names of candidates for other offices were retained upon them. Several late Councillors, whose great claims for re-election were probably remembered by every elector, had 100 marks, while 71 were cast for me. Of those Fellows, who, having obtained their position by examination since 1843, may be distinguished as "juniors," but 42 voted, so that, even if I had the support of every one of them, I must have also enjoyed the confidence of a considerable number of "seniors" to make a total of 71. Feeling that the Charter contemplated an annual election— not re-election of Council—I did not wait for what you term "an opening in the death or resignation of any of the existing Council," firstly, because I would not calculate on the former deplorable or the latter unheard-of event; and, secondly, I am favourable to the practice of retirement by rotation, which is established in the London College of Surgeons, and nearly every public body.

The Council and Examiners count as thirty-two Fellows—a figure which approaches within two of what you call "a large number of Fellows," who, however, supported the ex-Council against all comers," if this quantity can be fairly obtained by the subtraction of my 71 votes from the 105 received by several of the ex-Councillors, who were quite received on their own merits. Your leader says, "The question was directed against the ex-President, Mr. Wilmot. This I deny on my own part and that of the other candidate for Council. Having in this letter replied to statements which I could not suffer to remain uncontradicted, I will enter the Council-room on Thursday without the slightest feeling of regret for any act by which I achieved my election, or of acrimony towards those who opposed it, but with the sole object of using any energy I may have in the interests of the College.—Yours faithfully,

E. D. MAPOTHER.

Monday, June 11, 1866.

ANALYSIS OF THE WATER OF THE RED SEA.

MM. Rodinot and Le Fort have lately analyzed a specimen of water taken from the Red Sea, with a view of discovering the cause of its peculiar tinge of colour. They found only very slight distinction between it and the water of other seas, except a larger proportion of the usual salts to the extent of 45-97 grammes per 1000, and a consequent increased density of 1-9306. The authors say:—

"This sea, which has been compared to a straight canal of 1000 miles long, is situated between banks of broiling sand in the middle of a country whose mean temperature is not less than 32° Cent., where neither river nor rain can compensate for the enormous and continued evaporation, and where the vapours which rise from the surface never return in any form. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that the water of the Red Sea should be more highly saturated than that of the Mediterranean."

A CHOLERA HOSPITAL SHIP FOR THE THAMES. — The Lords of the Admiralty have granted the ship Dreadnought for use in the Thames as a cholera hospital. It is to be under the charge of the Committee of the Seamen's Hospital Society, and will be moored in the neighborhood of the Dreadnought.

The post of head surgeon to the Emperor of the French has been assigned to the celebrated M. Nélaton.
Discussion on Public Vaccination.

An ordinary meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch was held at 37, Soho-square, on Friday, May 25th, at eight p.m. Twenty members and visitors were present.

Dr. B. W. Richardson commenced by pointing out that members of the professional in considering the subject of vaccination, ought first to place themselves in the position of the public at large, and to respect many of what might be called the prejudices of the people. These prejudices, even though the result of ignorance, should not be severely criticised, but rather removed by reason and by judicious instruction. In many points bearing upon vaccination, medical men themselves required more light; and amongst them there was the widest difference of opinion as to the measures that were required to ensure a perfect and general system of vaccination. In considering vaccination in its legal bearings, it was a primary question, what was the greatest force of motive to influence is really necessary? To ensure the success of compulsory vaccination, a purely despotic action must be sustained. In addition, there must be some test or standard by which the success may be proved. 1. Either a child must be forbidden communion with a church until vaccinated; 2. Or it must be forbidden registration; 3. Or it must be officially inspected at a given time after birth; 4. Or a public officer must be empowered to visit every child at some period, and, et alia, vaccinate it. Dr. Richardson contended that, in Great Britain and Ireland, not one of these methods could be carried out. This fact had been recognised by all our legislators; and, as a consequence, every legislative scheme became a half-and-half measure, sufficiently despotic to excite vehement opposition, and sufficiently ineffectual to be of no service whatever. Dr. Richardson next analysed Mr. Bruce's Bill, and maintained that it had all the faults of previous measures. The registration scheme would fail, because there was and could be no such thing as enforced registration. The machinery for carrying out the purposes of the Act was loose and feeble; the law was left entirely permissive; there was no attempt made to secure revaccination; and the means were not available for giving the Registrar or other appointed officer the power to inspect. On the medical side of the question, Dr. Richardson urged that vaccination could only be carried out efficiently by and through the moral influence and example of the medical body as a whole. He held that the plan proposed by Dr. Lilley, for making every medical man a public vaccinator, and for paying small fees (say of ls. 6d.) for every certificate of successful vaccination supplied to the registrar by the medical man, would be the most efficient plan that could be carried out. The payment of the certificate-fee would not interfere with the payment of the operation by the friends of the child; and it would be an inducement in every case to the practitioners to see every child under his care properly vaccinated. It was vain to say that every child, whose parents did not agree to allow their own children to be vaccinated by another medical man. On this point of selection of the operator, the poor, not less that the rich, had deep feeling; and that feeling in both classes, in one as much as in the other, must be respected. It was a correct feeling, and an Englishman who ignored it would not be worth legislating for at all. The only argument worthy of notice against the principle of making every medical man a public vaccinator was, that under such a system the supply of fresh lymphs could not be kept up. In reply to this, Dr. Richardson said that at present the supply from the vaccine stations was ineffective, and could never be regulated by law, inasmuch as the Act did not and could not give any vaccinator the right to take matter from the arm of any child without the consent of the parent. On this point he read a letter from Mr. H. T. Vrevy, of Northampton, in which the same fact was brought out. He then passed on to explain that, if every man were a public vaccinator, there would be more vaccination; and that it could not be a moment whether one man vaccinated one hundred children on a given day, or whether a hundred men did it. Mr. Richardson summed up by suggesting the formation of a Central Vaccination Committee, which should collect all facts respecting vaccination and small-pox throughout the country; which should receive the certificates of vaccination, and be a board of reference and general control. Such a board, supervising the whole kingdom, and having every qualified medical man who wished to become its officer, would be most efficient; it would secure by its uniform influence a thorough vaccination of the whole kingdom; and the people would soon learn, without coercion, the great blessing bestowed on them, by the great practical good that would follow.

The President, after some remarks on the importance of the subject brought forward, observed that there had been a great reduction of liability to small-pox in this country since the introduction of vaccination; but still the death-rate among the children was higher than in some parts of the Continent. With respect to the question against compulsory, the misfortune was that, by leaving vaccination in the hands of the public, and through its consequent neglect, the enlightened portion suffered as well as the unenlightened. It would not be right to introduce despotic means of enforcing vaccination; but still it would be a pity if some measures were not taken. He agreed with Dr. Richardson that it would not be impracticable to enforce vaccination through the Church. Nor could its universal performance be guaranteed by means of the registration of births; for a very large number of births—which he believed might be estimated at 500,000—were never reported. He feared that it would not be possible to make such new enactments as would thoroughly meet the demands of the case; but that much must be left to the march of intellect.

Mr. Hunt said that, ten or twelve years ago, he was a member of a Vaccination Committee of the Epidemiological Society. At that time Lord Lytton's Bill was under consideration, and the Committee waited on his lordship, and expressed their opinion that any plan for compulsory vaccination would never succeed. The result proved that this opinion was not based on argument, but an efficient system of public vaccination was as distant as ever. He agreed with Dr. Richardson that there was very little hope of success from compulsory vaccination; but, at the same time, it must be remembered that in many continental countries it has been successful. He (Mr. Hunt) had had occasion, as a member of the Committee he had mentioned, to examine returns on small-pox and vaccination sent from Bengal and Bombay. In Bengal vaccination could not be made general, on account of the religious prejudices of the natives, and hence there had been severe inroads of small-pox in Calcutta and other places. This evil state of matters extended over the whole of the Bengal presidency. In Bombay, on the other hand, compulsory vaccination was carried out very thoroughly; small-pox was of extremely rare occurrence in the entire presidency, scarcely any cases occurring but such as were imported by strangers. These facts taught two lessons: first, that vaccination was capable of abolishing small-pox; and, second, that compulsory vaccination could not be carried out where political or religious prejudices prevailed. The great thing, he held, was to convince them that the occurrence of small-pox could be prevented by vaccination. As an illustration of the efficiency of thorough vaccination, he mentioned that, from 1812 to 1820, he had been in practice in a district extending over sixty or seventy square miles, and during that time he heard of only two cases of small-pox. There was no reason why, in like manner, small-pox should not
be abolished over the entire country. He felt strongly that, if the whole population could be vaccinated, the country would be free from small-pox; but the great difficulty was, how to effect this universal vaccination.

Dr. FitzPatrick had been in charge of large districts in the Madras presidency, where attempts had been made to enforce vaccination, but had been defeated by religious prejudices, the native vaccinators being mostly men of low caste. Subsequently, vaccination had been more extensively carried out, and the amount of small-pox was much diminished; but still the disease was very frequent. The natives endeavoured to escape vaccination; and would often, when vaccinators were sent among them, retreat into the jungle. There was this difficulty attending the attempt to carry out vaccination in Madras, that it was an object with the vaccinators to report as many successful cases as possible for the sake of the pay, but there was no guarantee that the operations had been properly performed. It had been found on examination, indeed, that many of the vaccinators did not understand their duty; and that many thousands of those reported to be successfully vaccinated were not safe from small-pox. While this doubt existed, it was absolutely necessary to examine the cases reported to have been vaccinated. With regard to bad vaccination, he would observe that, even in this country, the operation was not always properly performed; the vaccine matter, as he had seen in cases which had come under his notice while attached to the dispensary in Bath, was sometimes taken from diseased children. The main point in carrying out vaccination was to take care that the lymph was good; and he saw no reason why vaccination should not be made compulsory.

Dr. Hillier differed greatly from the opinions expressed by Dr. Richardson. Much must, indeed, be done by educating the people—and this was a most important matter. But compulsory vaccination was not only possible, but advisable. He would not say that an absolute compulsory system could or should be introduced in a free and democratic form, it would be likely to prevent the omission of vaccination through pure negligence. It was for the children of parents who cared little about them, or who were constantly moving about, that an authoritative plan of vaccination was most required. In order that any plan of compulsory vaccination might be useful, it was indispensable that the vaccination should be efficiently performed. The vaccine lymph should be pure, i.e., free from syphilitic matters; imperfect or careless vaccination, and the employment of bad and useless lymph, furnished a reason for opposition. In order to ensure a supply of good lymph, there should be a reduction of the number of vaccinators; they should be appointed by Government, and the vaccine stations should be placed under careful inspection. So long as a multiplicity of vaccinators was kept up, they must be necessarily driven to employ all kinds of expedients for obtaining good lymph, unless they could keep up the supply of vaccinated children. If public vaccinators were appointed in the way he proposed, it might be that the English feeling would prevent many persons from employing them; but he believed that ultimately even those persons who could not bring the children to them, Mr. Bruce's Bill was not altogether unsatisfactory as a means of enforcing vaccination; but it was an improvement on previous measures, as the onus of non-compliance would rest with the parents or guardians of the child. He saw no reason why the registration of births should not be made compulsory. There was a way in which vaccination might be encouraged: every child, before entering a national school, or being entitled to Government aid of any kind, should be required to present proof of vaccination; and the large employers of labour should be recommended to enforce a similar rule.

Dr. T. Ballard expressed his want of belief in the occurrence of the disastrous consequences which were alleged to follow vaccination—except syphilis, the communication of which by vaccination was still sub judice, and was certainly very rare. So long as medical men recognised such consequences, the public would believe in their occurrence. The symptoms which were alleged to follow vaccination, he believed, were not due to this; but the subject required investigation.

Mr. Lilley (who was present as a visitor) said that the inefficiency of the Vaccination Act now in force had been made apparent to him by the increase of small-pox among adults in his practice. He attended a number of mechanics and persons in similar circumstances, whose children were not vaccinated because the parents would not take them to the public vaccinator. He would make the law even more compulsory, in one respect, by prohibiting those who were able to pay from avoiding vaccination. But he believed that the least objectionable objections was to recognise every medical man as a public vaccinator; so that, after attending a case of labour, he might vaccinate the child and furnish the necessary certificate, the payment for which should not interfere with his private fee.

Mr. Henry Lee objected to the principle that Government should be expected to pay for vaccination in cases where it could have been avoided. He admitted that, as unpaid medical men, they were under a temptation to make vaccination compulsory, because it was likely to increase the price; but he would not, at all events, admit that the Government should be expected to pay for vaccination. He believed that the great impediment to vaccination lay in the prejudices which prevailed among the people, especially in the midland districts. There was, without doubt, a notion extensively prevailing that various diseases were produced by vaccination; and, he believed, this notion was supported by the circumstance that many had died after so-called syphilitic inoculation. In England there was, beyond question, a great deal of careless vaccination; and even on the Continent the common use of the word "pustule" indicated a misconception. The pustular stage was not that in which lymph should be taken from the arm. But that vaccination produced all the diseases attributed to it he did not admit. It probably caused the development of latent diseases already existing; and it should be impressed on the public that the best way of compelling them to follow vaccination arose in this way, and not from actual introduction; and that it was probably better that they should thus appear than become developed, perhaps under more unfavorable circumstances, at a later period. Syphilis, he believed, might be introduced by vaccination; but the accident was of very rare occurrence. Mr. Lee concluded by stating his conviction that it was more important to make sure that the parents understood the subject of vaccination, and that the public should be taught to feel confidence in the operation.

Mr. William Martin asked how far the Government encouraged vaccination among public employees, except in the army, navy, and police. It might with advantage be enforced in the Post-office and other public departments. He suggested that the best means of promoting vaccination would be the formation of an association for the purpose.

Dr. Cormack said that the great diversity of opinion which had been expressed in the course of the debate upon some of the most vital questions connected with vaccination, showed that medical men ought to criticise very leniently recent legislation on this subject. If the members of such a meeting as the present were at variance upon the fundamental principles, under which Parliament had to derive its guidance? But was the diversity of medical opinion, which had cropped out in the debate, justifiable? He thought that it was at least very difficult to explain. Innumerable facts, and a constantly cumulating medical experience, showed that when there was an universally enforced system of efficient vaccination in a district, a total change was brought about in the inhabitants of that district. As this fact had been kept in view in all recent legislation upon vaccination—from Lord Lyttelton's Act to the Bill of Mr. Bruce now before the House of Commons—some praise at least was due to Parliament; and the results of recent legislation proved, likewise, that it had been altogether valueless. The appointment of public vaccinators had diminished the
prevalence of small-pox, and had almost banished it from some districts in which, up to the passing of Lord Lyttelton's Act, it had existed as a chronic disease. Nevertheless, the Vaccination Acts were still very faulty; but this had not arisen from ignorance by those who prepared them of what was required, but from the prejudices to which they had to yield, and the obstructions which they had to try to smooth down but dared not remove. The debates in Parliament were, in fact, little more than a statement of this fact. If the meeting proposed to take any action in this matter, by petition or otherwise, he (Dr. Cornack) would suggest that it gave chief prominence to the two points upon which Dr. Hillier had so well insisted—that provision must be made for efficient vaccination, and that the practice must be compulsorily enforced to the utmost possible extent consistent with public opinion. He (Dr. Cornack) thought that, if all medical men were recognised and paid as public vaccinators, according to Dr. Richardson's plan, it would be impossible to obtain security for efficiency: first, there would be an immense difficulty in keeping up over the kingdom an abundant supply and distribution of good vaccine matter; and, second, thorough inspection of the vaccinators would be impracticable. Now, unless the lymph were good and always forthcoming when required, this was the object he (Dr. Cornack) had sought for by national vaccination; and it would be equally vain to look for such a system unless there were a very thorough inspection of the vaccination of the people independent of local authority. Vaccination was in itself a simple affair; but, nevertheless, it had been shown that all medical men were not trustworthy vaccinators. To prevent the natural jealousy of public vaccinators which, by some doctors, their patients entertained, it might be necessary to debar public vaccinators from private practice, and to make their posts adequately remunerative by diminishing their number in large towns. This would facilitate vigilant inspection, without which no system could be trustworthy. The principle of compulsion was difficult to carry out, but in itself it was not unconstitutional. The law did not allow a man to set fire to his house, as by so doing, he endangered his neighbour's house. Why, then, should it allow a man to abstain from vaccinating his children? Was it less constitutional to restrain individual liberty, with a view to prevent a general conflagration, than for the purpose of preventing a general pestilence? Surely not. The principle of compulsion was in theory perfectly sound; the difficulty was how to carry it largely into practice, in such a way as not to yield to the objections it had been made to. Much of the fault of the present methods of compulsion than had yet been tried. All children before admission to public or private schools ought to show proof of having been properly vaccinated; and the same rule ought to be applied to all workers in factories and to all such as assemblages, just as it was carried out in the military and police services. The objections to vaccination were applicable only under certain exceptional circumstances, and in a few cases. The scanty credit which vaccination received in some quarters was chiefly due to the want of a system to apply it efficiently to the whole community. That was a great social truth, which physicians ought to proclaim whenever there was an opportunity. To attract public attention to controversial questions, and to matters of mere medical curiosity connected with the subjects, was by no means to be avoided. It was absolutely necessary to do so.

Dr. Duplex said that, in France, there was a law that no child should be admitted into a school before having been vaccinated; and that this regulation proved very effective.

Dr. Stewart said that the subject was one of increasing public importance. He differed to some extent from the views expressed by Dr. Richardson; and was strongly impressed with the importance of making vaccination in some sense compulsory. To hold out inducements might be a useful means of promoting vaccination; but that there was an effectual method was evident from a fact with which he had been much struck—that over nearly the whole of Northern Europe small-pox might be said to be extinct. The English Government had already partially adopted the continental system, by requiring that the men in the public services should be vaccinated; and he could not see why this experiment should not be carried out to a much greater extent. At present, instead of diminishing, the mortality from small-pox in this country was increasing. The prejudices which existed against vaccination in many parts of the country were greater than was commonly supposed, and he had heard correspondents from the midland counties, and he (Dr. Stewart) had been repeatedly informed, by his pupils of the prejudices which prevailed in the southwestern counties—Devonshire and Cornwall. He had been informed that, in a town in the former county, there had been repeated epidemics of variola arising from inoculation, to which the inhabitants were accustomed to have recourse whether there was any fear of small-pox. More recently, however, the prejudice against vaccination had been diminishing, principally in consequence of the action of the medical officers and public vaccinators. This fact showed that, by dealing with the people in the right way, their prejudices would be overcome. He agreed with the observation already made, that there were a large number of cases of imperfect vaccination; and he had found repeated evidence of this among the arms of his patients. Much of this imperfect vaccination, he believed, arose from the difficulty which private practitioners experienced in keeping up a supply of lymph. With regard to the proposed plan of appointing public vaccinators, he thought that it would be attended with much difficulty in country districts, where either the children must, with difficulty, if not with danger, to their lives, be brought to the vaccinator, or the vaccinator must be paid large fees in consideration of the distances over which he had to travel. In large and populous centres, on the other hand, this difficulty did not exist; and in these the appointment of public vaccinators would be advantageous.

Dr. Richardson had been much interested by the discussion, and hoped that the subject would not be dropped, but that the Branch would again meet and take some action in the matter. Even in the present meeting all phases of public opinion were represented; some of the members being in favour of compulsory vaccination, while others were opposed to it. Seeing that there was such a difference of opinion among medical men, it was right that, as Dr. Cornack had suggested, the public should have the power, if it should think fit, to reconcile their convictions with the impossibility of enforcing vaccination. There was a way of endeavouring to gain an object by always cajoling at it without success. This was the way in which it had been attempted to carry out vaccination; and to it he attributed the retrograde movement which had taken place in this direction. It was impossible to make vaccination compulsory; and the attempt only brought discredit on the proceeding. How could compulsory regulations be effective in the face of prejudices? Again, compulsory vaccination was opposed to the common law. He repeated, that Mr. Bruce's Bill showed the futility of attempts to enforce vaccination. The bill was permissive in some most important parts; the twenty-seventh case was of this character. The House spoke of a "Registering of all vaccinators appointed by the Guardians to enforce the provisions of this Act." Was it certain that the Guardians would appoint such an officer? Again, if such officer "had reason to believe that any child under the age of 13 years had not been vaccinated," etc. How was he to prove the grounds of his belief? Had he no power to do so? What, too, would happen in the case of non-vaccinated children above the age of 13? The clause furnishing the Justice receiving the information may summon before him the person having the custody of the child, and make an order for vaccination. Would this provision be carried out by the Justices? The neglect of the order rendered the offender liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings. This was likely to be a sufficient
penalty? Again, the bill was defective, inasmuch as it made no provision for revaccination, nor for the vaccination of unregistered persons. Gipsies, for instance, did not have their children registered, and were constantly moving from place to place; and he (Dr. Richardson) had known an epidemic of small-pox to have been introduced by them. It would be better to have no Act at all than one of which the provisions could be so extensively evaded. With regard to the enforcement of vaccination on children before being admitted to schools, he did not see how it could be carried out or how he could not think that the proceeding would be a right one. To imprison persons for not having their children vaccinated would do more than anything else to establish prejudices against vaccination. The plan of having independent vaccinators, proposed by Dr. Cormack, would lead to great expense. Supposing that only one vaccinator were appointed for every four union medical officers, an outlay of £72,000, not including travelling expenses, would be required. The plan would, he believed, be impracticable. The effect of the plan proposed by Dr. Lilley would be, that every medical man would feel an interest in vaccination, as it would be productive of addition to his income. It was objected that under this plan it would be difficult to keep up a supply of lymph; but in answer to that observation he said, that the same objection was met with at present in obtaining lymph from the vaccination stations, and that, if the vaccination were efficiently carried out, the supply must be the same, whether there be one vaccinator or twenty thousand.

THE LONDON COLLEGE FELLOWSHIP.

During the last few days the usual half-yearly examination of members for the Fellowship of the College has taken place; it is stated that there were six senior candidates, and only four juniors. The following were the questions on anatomy and physiology submitted on this occasion to both seniors and juniors—viz.:  

1. Describe the head and neck of the femur, and the trochanter major in the child. What are the bloodvessels and nerves which supply them? and enumerate the changes which take place in these parts until old age.

2. Describe the various means by which the urinary organs and their appendages are maintained in their position, and all the differences which exist between them in a male child and in a female child.

3. Describe accurately the course of the tendons at the inner and outer ankle and in the sole of the foot, their insertions and relations, and all the functions these tendons perform.

4. Give an account of the structure of the spinal cord. Enumerate the experiments which have been performed with the view of ascertaining its functions.

5. Describe the minute structure of the skin and its appendages, and the functions they perform.

6. By what means is the heat of the animal body produced, regulated, and maintained?

The following are the questions on surgery and pathology,—viz.:  

1. Describe the causes, the symptoms, and the progress of acute inflammation and necrosis of the femur, the several means adopted by nature to effect a cure, and the surgical means employed.

2. Describe the various fractures which may occur to the neck of the femur, the trochanter major, and the acetabulum, with the symptoms and the appropriate treatment in each case.

3. How are fractures of the base of the cranium caused? What symptoms usually accompany these injuries? What effects may they produce on the brain and cerebral nerves? What treatment would you adopt?

4. Under what circumstances would you consider it advisable to perform the operation of ovariotomy? Describe what would be the best manner of proceeding, the means by which you would secure the bleeding vessels, the difficulties and the dangers which attend this operation, the after-treatment, and the proportion of cases which prove fatal.

5. Under what circumstances is it necessary to remove the astragalus? Describe the difficulties which attend this operation, and the probable results.

Dr. Dawson was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was born in the year 1805. He served his apprenticeship to Mr. Thomas Elliott, a gentleman who conducted an extensive general practice at the time in Newcastle, and who was afterwards founder of the lying-in hospital there. He passed his examination at the College and the Hall at an early age, and commenced practice in a very populous district in his own town. Being a man of remarkable energy, fond of the work of his profession for its sake, he soon acquired a very extensive obstetric practice—not a lucrative one by any means, as he often himself remarked, but still valuable to him to any man like him who could profit by the opportunity it afforded, in improving his own abilities, and as yielding a rich mine of experience, to be turned to account at a future day. Year after year he toiled on, and at one period of his career it was doubtful if any of his competitors had attended half so many midwifery cases; but there was another thing which admitted of no doubt—namely, that there was no man who had attended so many cases, his work was so good, for little remuneration. In the year 1846 he received his degree of M.D. from St. Andrews, and removing to a more commodious residence, and a better locality in the town, his practice as a consulting accoucheur increased rapidly; and, indeed, few difficult cases occurred in the town or surrounding counties without his advice or aid being sought. Nor was his fame in its own department confined solely to the north, for late years he was accustomed to make very occasional journeys; and only a few weeks ago a lady came from China to place herself under his care. As a practitioner he was ready in diagnosis, his immense experience enabling him to apprehend the leading points of a case as if by instinct; fertile in resources as a prescriber, rarely giving a patient up, trying means after means, infusing by his presence and presence as it were, into the sick, a confidence and hope. By his natural gifts he was well adapted for the position which he occupied, and he achieved an amount of success rarely attained by a provincial practitioner—a success legitimate and well deserved, because it was founded upon years of hard work and rectitude of conduct. He was a lecturer on midwifery for many years, and held the office of physician accoucheur to the Lying-in Hospital, and was likewise President of the North of England Obstetrical Society, in the formation and progress of which he took a very great interest. As a teacher he was clear, forcible, and practical, quoting case after case, and leaving his pupils in no doubt as what was best to be done; others might, perhaps, talk and theorize with more effect, whilst he possessed the art, and to see him perform some difficult obstetrical operation was to receive a lesson of value never to be forgotten.

For some time past it was apparent to his friends that he was not in his usual state of health. About two years ago his only son, a surgeon, died; and soon after this he sustained an injury to his leg in a railway collision. These circumstances made an evident inroad on his constitution. On the 7th of May he went up to London for a little relaxation, and by the 15th he felt unwell. Next day he was suddenly seized with erysipelas of the face, followed by great tynanesthesia and cerebral symptoms. These continued to increase, and exhaustion soon setting in, he died on Sunday, May 20th, in the sixty-first year of his age.

He was attended by Dr. Learel, Mr. Wetherfield, and his townsman, Dr. Embleton. His remains were removed
to his native town, where they were followed to the last resting-place by most of the profession, the students of the Medical College, old friends, and patients, and many brethren as mourners from long distances. Kind-hearted, unselfish, and generous almost to a fault, a life like his gone from amongst us leaves a blank impossible to fill up; for of the many losses the profession in Newcastle has sustained by death of late, no one has been so generally missed, so universally esteemed and regretted, as Dr. William Dawson.

SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., M.R.C.S.

On the 16th of April, at his residence at Andres in the Pas-de-Calais, after a short illness, died, in his ninety-second year, Mr. Samuel Smith, one of the oldest members, if not the oldest member, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, having been a member upwards of seventy-two years. He was son of Samuel Smith, Esq. (ex officio), of Kilburn, Middlesex, and Shute, Devon, whose ancestors were freeholders in Devon and Cornwall before the Reformation. As affording an illustration of hereditary longevity, it may be stated that for the last 250 years several among the ancestors of Mr. Smith, who himself lived during six generations in the direct ascending and descending lines, had lived to be in the fourth generation in descent from themselves. Mr. Smith was born on the 8th of September, 1771, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, received his general education at the public grammar school of Lostwithiel, and was apprenticed to Mr. Kilburn, his first cousin, Dr. David, of Fowey. He afterwards studied at the University of Cambridge, attending the anatomical lectures of Sir Basick Harwood. Being desirous of entering the public service, he passed, in the year 1793, an examination before the Society of Apothecaries, a body which in those days examined in pharmacy, and was recommended by the Hall to the Admiralty, Somerset House, for appointment to the Naval Hospital, Haslar, where he was appointed visiting apothecary under Dr. Lind, many of whose clinical notes are in Mr. Smith's handwriting. Here, in 1793, he was nearly carried off by an attack of fever, caught while attending the crew of the Portuguese frigate. After his recovery, wishing to leave the medical for the surgical practice of the hospital, he presented himself to the members and some time afterwards in the Corporation of Surgeons of London, and passed his examination (as shown by the manuscript list preserved in the College) on the 2nd of January, 1794, although his diploma is dated the 17th of April, 1800, when he commenced practice in London. Mr. Smith was depated by the naval authorities to take the sole surgical charge at Forton of the French prisoners brought in by Lord Howe's fleet after the battle of June 1st, 1794. He continued in the naval service at Haslar until he joined as surgeon the Northumberland Fencibles, a regiment raised by Sir Francis Drake for suppressing the Irish rebellion of 1798. In April, 1800 (as before stated), Mr. Smith commenced private practice as successor to Mr. Farley, of Holborn-bards. Thence he removed to Bedford-row, and since his retirement, upwards of 15 years or more, he had his residence in France. He was twice married, and has left several sons, all of whom are members of his own profession. —Lancet.

MEDICINAL VIRTUES OF EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.

In answer to the query published by the American Pharm. Assoc.—"Does the aqueous extract, prepared from jalap that has been previously extracted by alcohol, possess any medicinal properties; or does the alcoholic extract of jalap fully represent its virtues?"—Mr. A. B. Taylor states that he prepared an extract, and submitted it to experiment. He took 30 grs. at 10 a.m., and 12 a.m. no action having been produced, he repeated the dose. This dose was repeated every hour; eight doses were taken—no apparent effect being produced from a total dose of 340 grains.

From this experiment it would appear that "Extractum Jalapæ," U.S.P., is an unscientific preparation.—Year-Book of Pharmacy.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND.—The following gentlemen passed the first half-examination, May 9th:—


The following gentlemen passed the final examination, May 16th:—

John O. Blunden, Thomas J. Holmes, Richard Morgan, Thomas O'Donell.

DR. RICHARD CROSS has been appointed one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Scarborough.

Reports addressed to the Italian Minister of War state that fever has broken out among the troops at Florence, and typhus is feared.

Mr. J. Bockett has just pointed out a serious defect in the "double objective holder" now used by microscopists. It consists in the want of correspondence between the principal focus and correct centering of any two objects placed in it. Mr. Bockett has contrived an ingenious apparatus for obviating the error.

One thousand and fifty-seven dogs were drowned in Belfast during the last month. This is the report of the sanitary inspector, who appears to have more trouble with dead dogs than with his legitimate duty. The hauling of these dogs out of the water and their interment cost £2 7s. 6d.—Northern Way.

Heartrending accounts continue to be received of the famine in Orissa, India; it is even said that cases of cannibalism have occurred.

Authentic advices received at Alexandria from Djedjeh report that cholera has broken out among the returning pilgrims from Mecca, and that there is great mortality among the Egyptian soldiers.

The Cattle Plague in Ireland.—The Mansion House Cattle Plague Committee met one day last week at the Mansion House, Dublin, when resolutions were passed requesting the Government to have reports published in the newspapers, and also than an experienced non-professional man be associated with a veterinary surgeon in each case of reported rinderpest.

On Saturday week, the usual dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland took place at Bray, and was attended by some of the leading medical men of Dublin. The dinner was given by the Council of the College to the President, Mr. Wilmott; Dr. Butcher occupying the chair, and Dr. J. S. Hughes the vice-chair.

In the week just ended the births in London were 1919, and the deaths, 1467.

A German physician is publishing a series of letters in the Augsburg Gazete, affirming that there exist at the present moment in Germany such germs of disease, that if war should break out, it would inevitably lead, in consequence of the congestion of large masses of men, to the most terrible epidemic of cholera ever witnessed.

The Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society held the tenth meeting of the forty-fifth session in their hall, 127 George Street, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at eight o'clock, p.m.—Dr. Moir in the chair. Dr. J. D. Gillespie read a Case of Removal of a Fibrous Tumour of the Uterus, weighing twenty-nine pounds; and Dr. Warburton kept his usual lecture on the case of "Addison's Disease," observed and described by Dr. Whiteford, Greencock.

There is such a dearth of physicians and surgeons in the Austrian navy that the Government offers to engage young men who have not yet completed their medical studies.

Mr. WILLIAM MACGILL has bequeathed to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary a property of the present value of
MEDICAL NEWS.  
June 13, 1866.

MEDICAL DiARY of the Week.

LONDON—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—4 p.m. Professor Hancock, "On the Anatomy and Surgery of the Foot." 

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—3 p.m. Mr. R. Beck, "On the Functions of some peculiar Vibrating Hairs on Spiders and Insects."

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF LONDON.—4 p.m. Professor Hancock, "On the Anatomy and Surgery of the Foot."

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—3 p.m. Prof. Tyndall: "Experiments on the Diffusion of Gases among Solids."

ROYAL GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—4 p.m. Dr. Charberry, "Metamorphic Rocks of County Down." Dr. Grey, "Metamorphic Rocks, Carried, Arran." Mr. Cole, "Cretaceous Footprints from the Kuppen; " Prof. Williamson, "Ivies or Thorns in Penhall; 

ROYAL ACADEMY.—9 p.m. Mr. Pinkerton: "Litterature, 80—Monsieurs de Mont Athos," Rev. J. Beaum., "Expedition to Palamute," Mr. Vaux: "Craies de Crayola, Gauthier de la Crueil." 

ROYAL SOCIETY.—4 p.m. Mr. Miers: "Cortical Cuneus and Rays," Dr. Siperson; "New Zealand Lichens," Dr. Lindsey; "Surface-Fauna of Mid-Ocean," Major Owen.


ROYAL INSTITUTE.—8 p.m. "Muscular Power," Professor Frankland.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—8 p.m.—"Ethnology," Professor Huxley.

Botanic, 31.

WEEKLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 9th, 1866


Deaths and Marriages.

BIRDS.

Birkenhead.—On June 8th, at 30, Finnsborough-square, the wife of W. Birkenhead, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

Salford.—On June 1st, at Allendale Town, Northumberland, the wife of J. A. S. Vacher, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

BOWSER.—On May 28th, at Windsor, the wife of E. Bowser, M.D., of a daughter.

BRAMLEY.—On June 1st, at Upper Clapton, the wife of Charles D. Bramley, M.D., of a daughter.

LYNN.—On June 2nd, at 8, Birchen-clay, Prince's Park, Liverpool, the wife of C. E. Lynn, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—On May 31st, at Invercargill-street, Cawdell's-square, the wife of Thomas H. Taylor, M.D., of a daughter.

TERRY.—On May 28th, at Newport Pagnell, the wife of Charles Terry, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELCHER.—William Douglas, Esq., of Kennington, to Ethel Amanda, daughter of William M. Bouc, M.D., of Plymouth, at Kennington, on May 1st.

CROWTHER.—Edward, Esq., son of Baker Crowther, Esq., Moor Ridings, Leeds, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of John Skeyving, Esq., of Ashbydon, on June 4th.

DAVIS.—Major Gravenor, V.C., Royal Artillery, to Anna Williamina, daughter of the late Mr. Cooper of the Esq., Surgeon-Major, at Chilton, on May 30th.

STOCKT.—James C., Esq., Surgeon R.N., to Emily Catharine, only surviving daughter of the late Thomas Stockton of the Grange, Mortimer Tyndall, at Bedwas, on May 2nd.


DEATHS.

BIRKENHEAD.—On June 5th, at Clwyd, near Liverpool, aged 72, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Henry Anderson, M.R.C.S., Edin.

COLT.—On May 27th, at Wrexham, aged 18, William Edmond, second son of the late James Colt, M.D.

HAYES.—Raymond Lewis, Esq., Surgeon, at Haringey Park, Crouch End, Hornsey, aged 57, on May 31st.

Advertisements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.
Original Communications.

ON MIXED TYPES OF FEVER;
IN RELATION TO THE QUESTION OF THE IDENTITY OR NON-IDENTITY OF THE TYPHUS AND TYPHOID POISONS.

By HENRY KENNEDY, A.B., M.B.,
FELLOW AND CENSOR OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ATTACHED TO ST. P. HOSPITAL; AND ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE COKE-STREET HOSPITAL.

(Read before the Association of the College, 9th May, 1855.)

Often as the subject of fever has been brought before the Association, there still remain a number of points to be cleared up. Few of them, however, have attracted a more general attention than the one to which I ask your notice this evening. It is the question of the identity or non-identity of the two types of fever known as typhus and typhoid. In other words, will the one poison produce the two? or are they due to separate and distinct poisons? In England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as on the Continent, and in America, these questions have been written about again and again, and yet the matter is not settled. It is quite true the London physicians speak of it as if it were, and I have been credibly informed that any student going before them for examination, and not answering according to their views, will be rejected. This, I must say, is going rather too far with the matter. Not that for a moment I question the truthfulness of what they have stated, and more particularly what has been advanced in such an elaborate way by Dr. Jenner, but that I have the strongest convictions they have not seen fever on so large a scale as others, and have not given that consideration to the statements of others to which they were fairly entitled, and have always been at a loss to understand why the work of Harvey was so utterly ignored. He saw fevers on a very large scale, and his work is an example in a calm and dispassionate spirit, and yet not an attempt has been made, as far as I know, to answer his arguments or overrule his facts. Surely, in such a widespread disease as fever, no one is justified in asserting that what they have seen is what must have been seen by others. We know that even in the type of fever familiar to us as typhus, very great differences exist, and may be constantly seen when the disease attacks several members of the same family. In one, the head symptoms are all in the ascendant; in a second, the chest will be the part attacked; whilst in a third, it will be the stomach in the form known as gastric fever. Or, again, as regards the spots, the rash will present them and the wife not, or the parents will have them and the children not; or it may be the converse of this. In a family named Bright, of whom eight were in hospital at the same time, and who were sent in by Dr. Carte of the Royal Hospital, the children were all spotted, whilst the mother had none; though she had a very severe attack of fever. Again, in three sisters, all adults, who were recently in hospital, only one had the red spots of the disease; in the other two anything of rash was most indistinct; one of these latter died whilst still, in the great epidemic of 1847-48, the fever was what is known, and had been described previously, as the relapsing fever; that is, it was made up of two parts. There was a sharp attack of fever running on for five or seven days; then a lull of one, two, or three days; and again an onset of fever, usually much severer than the first, and, in many cases, attended by spots. No one, I think, could have any doubt but that it was one and the same poison which caused the two attacks, and yet, in all the recent and standard works on fever, the relapsing type is described as if it were a totally different fever from typhus, and caused by a different poison. I cannot give in my adhesion to this opinion, for I have as strong a conviction as the nature of the subject admits that the poison of typhus operates not only the type of fever known as relapsing, but other types, such as enteric, gastric, cerebral, &c., as also fever, both without and with spots, and presenting all the variety which they are capable of exhibiting; and if this view of the typhus poison be not held, insuperable difficulties, as it appears to me, must arise when we come to consider analogous diseases to fever, as, for instance, scarlatina. Here every one must have seen the great variety—In the same family and at the same time. Yet no one ever thought of setting down these differences to different poisons; and why it should be necessary as regards fever it is not easy to understand. I must leave this point to others to settle.

From the perusal of those remarks it will be understood what are the views I hold on the type more immediately under discussion. I believe that the typhus poison is capable of engendering the type of fever known as typhoid or enteric, and that this particular type must be due to some other cause rather than a specific poison. On the other hand, I hold that the two types can, in the great majority of instances, be distinguished, the one from the other. We have brought the subject first before the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and now I wish to present my arguments consisted in the detail of a few cases which were directly opposed to the views of the London physicians. In a later paper, published in the Dublin Quarterly Journal, a still larger number of cases were given, and I cannot, I believe, do better now than by giving the briefest sketch of some which have come under my notice within the last two years. But, in truth, the difficulty now consists in selecting the cases, they have become so numerous. So I shall take such as bear most directly on the disputed point.

Case 1.—McKown, aged 17, having a fine skin, passed through a very severe attack of enteric fever. Every symptom was present, and during its progress the brain was much excited, and the patient was covered with sores. He made a good though slow recovery.

Case 2.—His brother, aged 12, from same room, was admitted under a severe attack of typhus. He had the well-marked and copious rash of the disease, and his face was quite characteristic. He had a sharp attack of diarrhoea, calling for a special treatment. My friend, Dr. Hudson, was kind enough to come and confirm my diagnosis of this case. It is but right to state there was an interval of a week between the admission of these two brothers.

These two cases have been given as affording an example of the two types of fever, each well marked, coming from the same room. Others, I know, have met similar examples, and Dr. Coly of Harcourt-street, has informed me of a very similar one.

Case 3.—McCready, aged 18, fine skin, was handed over to my care by my friend Dr. Moore. The patient laboured under fever, and had the spots of the enteric type very well marked on abdomen and sides of thorax, but there was no other sign whatever of this kind of fever. His illness ran on for many days, the chest becoming engaged, and when he left hospital there were signs about him as if phthisis might supervene.

Cases 4 and 5 were of a similar character to the one last just given—that is, with fever, the spots were those of the enteric type, but no other symptom of that kind of fever.
As they were published, however, in the Lancet for December, 1864, I shall say nothing more of them here.

Case 6.—Polesta, an Italian, 14 years of age, and of a very fine skin, admitted into hospital in September, 1865. In the course of his fever he presented a very good example of the spots said to mark enteric fever. They were few in number, and appeared on the sides of the chest and abdomen. Neither in this case was there any other sign whatever of the enteric type of the disease.

Case 7.—Woods, Keegan, a girl, 12, admitted into hospital during the present month, April, 1866. He had fever, but not of a severe kind, marked by the usual symptoms, and the tongue red and furred. When he was now six days ill the spots of enteric fever appeared on chest and abdomen, and in an unusually well-marked form. On the second day of their appearance this patient was seen by the Dr. Martin, from Berlin, who happened to be visiting the hospital. On the third day, however, the number of spots had greatly increased, and become more those of typhus, and finally the case, beginning with the spots of enteric fever, became one of regular typhus.*

Case 8.—Keegan, a man of 27, admitted March, 1865. He was labouring under heavy spotted fever. Some of the spots were large and dark, some were unusually well-defined, red, and disappeared on pressure; however, none of regular typhus, and the man made a good recovery.

Case 9.—Murphy, girl of 19, whilst passing through a severe attack of fever, with typhus spots, got a very sharp attack of diarrhcea, attended by tympany, and pain on pressing the ilio-cecal region. Nothing checked this diarrhcea till special treatment was adopted.

Case 10.—Hawker, girl, 24, sent into hospital from the South Union. She had bad fever, being all covered with a copious mealy rash, whilst the tongue, face, and eyes were those which mark typhus. In the progress of the attack she got severe diarrhcea, attended by tympany, and distinct pain when pressure was made on ilio-cecal region, and only here. This complication required specific treatment, and the patient got steadily better. The patient was discharged well, and the man made a good recovery.

Case 11.—Dixon, man of 25, of a very fine skin, and thin, admitted into the Cork-street Hospital, labouring under fever, and with a copious rash of typhus spots over him. His general aspect that of the same type of fever. As the disease went on he got severe diarrhcea, the discharges being a light yellow colour, and attended by distinct pain in right iliac region, and tympany. This most severe and complete, and the patient was one of unusual severity, marked by great distress and restlessness. His recovery, too, was much prolonged by the occurrence of several abscesses.

Case 12.—In February, 1865, Kelly, a man of 19, was admitted into hospital. He was evidently very ill; but the symptoms of typhus and enteric fever were so mixed up that I was quite unable to say to which type of the disease the case ought to be referred. He had a copious rash over the body, and his expression was that of a man in typhus. But he had also slight though marked tympany, distinct pain on pressure over the ilio-cecal region, and a very severe diarrhcea, the discharges being of a light yellow colour. He made a very slow recovery. This man's sister was in hospital at the same time. She had typhus.

Case 13.—Another case of typhus, in a girl of 10, a cousin to the last patient. She had a copious rash over the body, but with a kind of spurious fever on him. He then went out for some days, but returned in a week with every sign of enteric fever on him except the rash. He had, however, spots on him, which to my surprise turned out to be variola in the discrete form. Whilst still bed from this he seemed one day to get suddenly worse, and then typhus in a very severe form declared itself. During all this time he had copious diarrhcea, and the discharges were those I believe to be most characteristic of enteric fever, being of a light yellow colour. This patient's life was in the balance for many days, but he finally recovered.

* It was observed that as the typhus rash declined the typhoid spots became again quite visible, and at this period a slight attack of diarrhcea occurred.

Case 14.—Born, a girl of 16, admitted in July, 1865. She the labour under some attack of typhus, being well spotted. She was at a fair, and was admitted into the Convalescent House, when again sickened, complaining of her head, and this again followed by great raving and high fever. When now a week ill, the spots of enteric fever made their appearance. These were unusually well-marked, being few in number, and confined to the sides of the chest and abdomen; but there was no other symptom whatever of enteric fever. If these were looked for, I need scarcely say, with the greatest minuteness, nor did any such appear. At this stage of her illness the patient was seen by Dr. Murchison of London, who was visiting Dublin at the time, but who, I regret to say, I was not fortunate enough to meet.

Such is the series of cases which I wish to bring under the notice of the Association this evening. When added to those already given in the two former papers—and, did time permit, I could have given other similar cases—they appear to me to afford the strongest proof of the question is capable of eliciting, that we must consider the two types of fever known as typhus and enteric as the result of but one poison. If this be not the correct view to take of the matter, I confess myself quite unable to explain the cases of the mixed types detailed this evening; for it must have been observed, as each was given, how the symptoms of each type of fever were mixed up together. As there is time, however, to give a detailed account of the lapse in the history, I shall notice one, on which, if not all, who hold different views from my own, seemed to have placed the greatest weight of their argument. I mean the cases said to be characteristic of enteric fever. On this point, I think I may say with certainty that these lenticular red spots, and few in number, have not the value which has been given them. For if I have seen them now in many instances, and some have been given this evening where, while they existed, there was not another symptom of the ileum being engaged—at least I could make out no evidence of such a lesion, though looking specially for it. Here, then, were cases where the particular spots existed, but not the lesion of which they are said to be diagnostic. But, further still, I have given cases to-night where, with the enteric spots, there was also a typhus rash. As bearing on this particular point, I would just recall the case of the man Devlin, where the enteric spots first appeared, then the typhus rash, and as this latter disappeared the enteric spots were again visible. If this be not a case in point, I know not what it is; and I shall be glad to hear some explanation of this from any gentleman who differs from me. As regards the spots of typhus fever generally, I have got an impression that about a third of my cases in this respect have heard some speak of the bright and the dark spots, as if there were a difference between them. On this point I can state with certainty that it is very common to see the two on the same individual, and at the same time. This may be seen on the body itself, but it is more common to have the dark on the body and a bright red on the arms. Sometimes, the spots of enteric fever are described as being again and again, and this is quite true. But it does not seem to be so generally known that the same may be seen in typhus, for I have witnessed cases where a distinct second crop of eruption appeared; nor is the observation original, as I have read it in one of the olden authors, though I cannot at this moment give his name. So also of the statement that petechiae are never seen on the face. This is truly highly incorrect, as I have met with cases where they were quite distinct. But these points are only mentioned here as bearing indirectly on the point under discussion. Still I think they are enough to show that any positive statements about the rash in fever must be received with caution, as the variety is truly very great. I cannot, however, pursue the subject further here.

In the course of these observations it has been stated that the enteric type of fever must be due to a something else rather than a particular poison; and if asked what that is, I would state my impression that it only occurs in persons of a peculiar constitution, most probably closely
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connected, if not identical, with the strumous. This idea I have stated before; but every year is increasing my conviction on the point, and if it should turn out to be correct, I need scarcely say how important it would be. I know not whether the idea has struck any one else, but it is not stated in any of the works on the subject that I have seen. My reasons for holding this view are the following:—The enteric fever is very constantly indeed met in practice, and I have had the opportunity of being present in instances where scars, evidently strumous, exist in the neck of persons who had this type of fever. Again, it is much more common under 30 years of age—that is, when the tendency to struma is known to be strongest. I am aware that this remark may be objected to, inasmuch as every type of fever is more frequent under 30; but what I would convey is this, that whilst typhus is common after 30, 40, and 50, enteric fever is exceedingly rare. I myself have not met it in any instance above 35, though it has, I know, been seen later; but, further still, every one is aware that in the course of enteric fever the lungs are very apt to become engaged. But in place of this affection passing off with the fever, as it does in typhus, it is by no means uncommon to meet cases where signs like pleurisy are present. The fever is of shorter duration, the cough occurs, and the cough is very troublesome and hard to relieve. I have said that such is common after enteric fever, and I have been forced to send several out of hospital in this state with the hope that change of air would benefit them, and in some I know that I heard of subsequently it had proved successful. That the idea I would put forward is not without some surer foundation than mere impression, may give the following instance:—

Case 15.—C, a girl of 16, was admitted into the Corkstreet Hospital in January of the present year. She had a very fine skin, with light eyes and hair, and laboured under enteric fever in a very well-marked form. The diarrhoea proved most obstinate; but as the abdominal symptoms yielded the lungs got very much engaged from general bronchitis of the utmost tubercle. For several weeks the dyspepsia was of the worst of the worst, the lips being very livid and the distress very great. Though the urgency of this state lessened, the pulse still kept up, and the patient began to have regular sweats, and, finally, I was able to observe that the upper part of the right lung was becoming solidified. Nor did the disease stop here, for in a period of about seven weeks I was able to trace with certainty the passage of the air, for the lungs being practically cavity formed. In this state the patient left hospital, the physical signs in the top of the lung being those of a cavity, but the rest of the lungs being apparently quite sound, and as the patient's passage had been taken for America, it is just possible the predilection to tubercle, which seemed so strong in this girl, may be averted, and she might yet live to old age.

Lastly, on the question of the connexion, or supposed connexion, between enteric fever and the strumous disease, I would advert to the great similarity which obtains between the lesion found in the fever and that which so often exists in ordinary phthisis. For my own part, I must say I have seen many specimens where I could not distinguish them, and I shall be glad to hear any gentleman express his opinion on the point.*

The general question brought before the Association this evening is not, as some think, one of mere curiosity. It is of very importance that it should be settled. The diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, of the affection, are all greatly influenced by it, and as the case with us at the present day is one of uncertainty, it is quite possible that the treatment will differ from what it would do were the entire lesion present at the same time, and the danger of allowing such a lesion to pursue its course unchecked would indeed be very great. On the other hand, those who hold with myself that the two types of fever may arise from the same poison and coexist, will always be on the look-out for such a complication, and will act accordingly. For myself, I believe I have often had to deal with such cases, and to alter or modify the treatment as the case required, and that this is not a mere belief I have reserved for this part of my remarks the details of the following cases, which have, however, been written down as a formal record.

Case 16.—A girl of 20 years of age was attacked with fever of a severe kind. Having occurred and petechial very early, and these latter spread over the entire body. With these symptoms there was also severe diarrhoea and tympany. Matters went from bad to worse, and the patient died about the fourteenth day of the fever. On examination the lower portion of the ileum was found extensively ulcerated, Peyer's patches being the parts engaged.

Case 17.—A boy of 14, who had already learned to drink, was attacked with fever. He had much stupor and moaning, both night and day, and he presented a copious petechial rash over the body. With this state he had also tympany and diarrhoea, and, finally, involuntary stools and typhoid, lasting two days. On examination extensive ulceration in patches was found in the lower portion of the ileum. The brain presented the usual appearances found in cases of fever, but in a lesser degree than is common. I should say at the time this case occurred I was much surprised at the result of the post-mortem, for I then believed the enteric lesion could not exist with regular typhus, which is so very rare.

Case 18.—Hill, a girl of 18, fine skin, was admitted into hospital after being nine days' ill of fever, which presented all the signs of the enteric type, including the spots, which appeared the day after admission. These did not, however, go through the usual course of such spots. They gradually increased in numbers, spreading to the chest and abdomen, and, though they were much more localised, I could not distinguish them from the regular patches, being large, dark, and ill-defined. My colleague, as he was then, Dr. Aquilla Smith, saw the patient at this period. By the fourteenth day of the fever all the signs of enteric fever seemed to have subsided, but there was no corresponding change in the state of the patient. Her nights became restless, she was shortly lay by her back, sordes formed on the nostrils, lips, and tongue, and she got great tremor of the upper extremities—in fact, she presented all the signs of well-marked typhus, and died in the twenty-first day of her illness. Except in the lower portion of the ileum nothing abnormal was found, and here the signs of disease were slight, but well marked. Peyer's patches were much plainer than usual, and, as I was then very much approached, for here one of an inch in length and a third in breadth was prominent and brought out in strong relief, but it had not ulcerated. The impression given by the inspection was, that irritation had recently been going on in the part, but had somewhat subsided. The specimen was exhibited before the Pathological Society.

On the death of a boy, aged 18, of tall stature and thin, admitted in May, 1862, with all the signs of fever in a very severe form. He had to be supported into the hospital, and though only one week ill was already densely spotted; his tongue dry and brown; eyes very much injected and expression heavy. There was also severe diarrhoea, which seemed to cease suddenly within four days, and about the eighth day it was, by the patient him self, as genuine typhus as it is possible to describe. The spots became of the darkest.
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The mind very confused, with constant trembling and pass-
ing under him. There was difficulty in putting out the
tongue, and, late in the illness, hiccup. By the eighteenth
day the symptoms had materially improved. The spots
were gone, the tongue had expanded, and was put out
before, and he took support well. It was evident, how-
ever, the fever had not resolved itself. The pulse had not
fallen in proportion, nor the tongue cleaned, and he still
remained heavy and at times would ramble. In this state
he went on till the twenty-fifth day, when he died. There
was no effort at crisis at any time nor any tympany.
I was only able to examine the abdomen. The ileum had
not taken form of any sort, and, however, there was per-
haps, more so the nearer we got to the cæcum. In this last
organ the chief lesion was found, for it was ulcerated in
patches, one as large as a shilling. The ascending colon
had a number of small and distinct ulcers in it. The
glands of the mesentery were not enlarged. It is scarcely
necessary to observe that Louis' observations prove that
the colun is often engaged in enteric fever, similar to what
has been just described.

It appears to me these cases afford as strong a proof as
the nature of the subject admits that the enteric lesion
may coexist with a petechial rash, or, in other words, with
typhus fever. On my own mind there now exists not a
shadow of doubt of the fact, and if this be not the proper
view to take of the matter, I must ask those who differ
from me to point it out, for whereas it has been advanced
as facts, but where is the interpretation on which the
would the slightest difficulty, exist in giving other cases,
and some striking ones have occurred within the last
month; but I prefer now to glance at what others have
seen, for if no one else had met similar cases to my own
there would indeed be strong grounds for questioning my
powers of observation, and necessarily the correctness of
what I have stated. I have therefore continued to the lec-
tures of the late Dr. Todd, in which they will find some
cases exactly like those given this evening—that is, the
enteric type of fever attended by a copious measly rash.
Some of these, too, died, and the specific lesion of the
intestine was found. Again, in Chambers' "Clinical
Lectures" may be found cases of exactly the same kind,
and also examples of the two types of fever coming from
the same cases, which may be most instructive to the prac-
titioners who fully bear out what has been advanced this
evening, and I quote them the more readily, as they have managed
to see a class of cases, which, by some strange fatality,
never seem to have come under the notice of Dr. Jenner
and those who agree with him; but, further, I observe
that Dr. Lyons when in the Crimea met the two types of
fever in the combined forms. He states partially in his
work, that whilst the rash was genuine typhus the lesion
often found was ulceration of Peyer's patches. In a paper,
which has just appeared by Dr. Law on "Fever," one of
the cases given is described as a typhoid case, as I believe
it was, and yet the rash was a copious measly one.
Lastly, the Drs. Martin, from Berlin, whose names I
have already mentioned, told me the two types of fever
were combined, and that, whilst the enteric type was there called abdominal typhus. I have not the least doubt that had more time been given I could have got further evidence in the same direction; but

* My friend Dr. Grimshaw has directed my attention to lectures by Drs. Peacock, Barlow, and Gull. These all reside in London, and have detailed cases precisely similar to some of those given this evening—that is, the symptoms of typhus supervening on those of abdominal and petechial appearing, whilst lenticular spots were still out. The ex-
planation of all these, Gentlemen, is the same—that the
patients caught the typhus poison at the time its symptoms made their appearance. This may be the true interpreta-
tion, and partly to support well. It was evident, how-

ough, it appears to me, has been advanced for my pre-
sent purpose. I do not, for a moment, assert that the
question is settled on my side; but I do maintain that
enough has been stated this evening to show gentlemen
who differ from me the need of a cautious reserve on this
question, and in not allowing themselves to come to a
decided conclusion till all the facts of the case are clearly
before them.

Before concluding these remarks, I would advert for a
moment to one other symptom which some have thought
was characteristic of the enteric type of fever—I mean
hemorrhage, whether from the nose or the bowels. The
symptoms, I may say, are especially look on them in this
light, but it certainly is not difficult to account for.
With us typhus often exhibits epistaxis, both in its earlier
and more advanced stages. In the summer it is very common,
particularly when the temperature ranges high; but it is
much more frequent in some years than others. And,
again, as regards bleeding from the intestines, I myself
have put on record some thirty cases—most of them regular
in which bleedings, more or less severe, occurred, and
in some that proved fatal and were examined not a trace
of ulceration was found. So that bleedings cannot
in any way be considered as specially diagnostic of enteric
fever, and I do believe the same may be said of any other
symptom that might be chosen. I would repeat, how-
ever, that it is quite another matter distinguishing between
the several types of fever. This can very usually be done,
easily, of course, always, or at least nearly, but that the
types of fever will often be found united I cannot doubt,
and I think the time will come when the natural history
of fevers—for this is really the question at issue—will be
looked on in a very different light from what it is at present.

On the treatment of fever I have here little to say. As
a simple remedy, and in the ordinary typhus, I find barm
paper, as recommended by Dr. Lyon, is the best. To this
I have added, in my experience, vin. et. of alum, to fulfill the indications required better than any other
agent with which I am acquainted. I consider, too, that
to a certain extent, it supplies the place of wine; and this
is no little matter to be able to say of it. Under its use
the mortality, in spotted cases, has, I believe, been re-
duced to the lowest on record. But having spoken of
these several points on a former occasion, as likewise the
cure, in the course of my experience, I may terms of this treatise, I shall not enter upon them further now.

Of the treatment of the enteric type of fever, I have
only to repeat that, when seen early, it appears to me the
most amenable of the several forms of the disease. I men-
tion this because elsewhere, particularly in London, it
seems to be a very fatal disease. Like typhus, it appears
as if it were a more severe disease than with us in
Dublin. Though not easily accounted for, this matter
so. Still my conviction is, that treatment has a more
decided effect on it than any other type of fever. For
myself, I use astringents, and from an early stage of the
attack, and it is the dilute sulphuric acid on which I chiefly
rely. This is the medicine recommended by Huss, and in
the proportion of one, two, or three drachms to an eight-
ounce mixture in the fever, I find very satisfactory. Three
drops of Laudanum are added to each ounce of the
mixture, which is repeated according to the urgency of
the case. It is, however, to be observed that the diarrhoea
is only to be moderated, not directly checked; and this
rule is the more important the earlier the disease is
seen. If the diarrhoea be stopped too soon or too suddenly
chief elsewhere than in the intestines will arise. It may
be in the chest or the brain may be the organ in question.

Several such cases have come under my notice; but though
some of these were severe, none proved fatal. One, how-
ever, was so remarkable that I must give it here; for the
checking the diarrhoea had, or seemed to have, the effect
of altering the type of fever under my very eye.

Case 13.—Kelly, a man of 18, having a fine skin, was

* In Dr. Murchison's very able work I find the mortality of enteric fever is put down at from 15 to 17 per cent. In
my own experience, this has never been even approached.
admitted into hospital, labouring under the enteric type of fever in a well-marked form. He presented the characteristic diarrhoea, and also the pains and fever had been three days, and the diarrhoea suddenly ceased, and was at once succeeded by symptoms referred to the head. His eyes, which before had been quite clear, became deeply injected; he complained of headache, his face flushed, he began to rave, and in the course of two days he presented the countenance of a well-marked typhus case, his tongue and lips being then covered with sores. In this state, and when about twelve days ill, his nose began to bleed, and this was repeated daily three times, so that he bled in all on four occasions. The first of these the bleeding was much the most, and they were all so obviously beneficial that they were not interfered with. The patient made a good though very slow recovery. There was no recurrence of symptoms referable to the intestines. I have seen several instances like the one just given, but none so striking, and none which proved fatal. However, any similar instance occurs, it may be assumed that the case is quite within our control.

To enter any farther here into the treatment would be quite foreign to the object of this paper.

**RICHARDSON'S ETHER SPRAY PRODUCER.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—The adjourned memoranda which I extract from my case-book furnish, in my opinion, unquestionable proof of the value of Richardson's Ether Spray Producer as a local anaesthetic agent,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. J. DAVIES, A.B., M.D.

Swords, June 6th, 1866.

**Case 1.**—M. C., a stout and healthy young woman, applied to me at my dispensary in Swords on the 18th ultimo, expressing a desire to have a tumour removed from her arm. I recognized the patient at once, as having had two tumours of the fibro-cystic character removed at different periods within a few years from the same arm. Both tumours I had the honour of laying before the Surgical Society—the one in March, 1866; and the other in March, 1865; and the tumour which I removed within the past month formed near the cicatrices of the others, and had reached the size of a walnut, which was of the same character as the former tumours, the full description of which appears in your valuable journal in the report of the proceedings of the Surgical Society of the above dates. I was enabled to try, for the first time, the effects of the spray producer, and the patient being very desirous of having me to remove the tumour, I at once had a continuous stream of the spray directed towards it, and had the patient's head, by aid of an assistant, directed one side. As soon as the parts surrounding the tumour became blanched, I made one long free incision, extending to an inch above and below it, and I removed it without any trouble. I then allowed the patient to look at her arm. She expressed herself as marvelously surprised to know that she had been freed of the tumour so quickly and painlessly. She assured me she felt not the slightest pain during the operation, but in course of a few minutes afterwards she complained of pain when the circulation was returning to the parts. She described the pain to be such as she would feel if she put her hands when cold in frosty weather near a fire.

**Case 2.**—Mrs. W., the wife of a respectable farmer, a delicate and elderly woman, and of a nervous temperament, was suffering for several days from paronychia on thumb of her right hand. She would rather allow her hand to slough off before she would consent to have the thumb lanced. She was becoming daily more exhausted when it occurred to me to try the spray producer, and having applied for ten minutes the stream on the parts affected, till the thumb was perfectly blanched, and, as she then remarked, "It is now so dead with cold, I would scarcely feel anything that would touch it." At that moment I freely opened it without causing her scarcely any pain.

**MODIFICATION OF M. RICORD'S FORCEPS FOR THE OPERATION OF CIRCUMCISION.**

By B. WILLS RICHARDSON, F.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin.

Having found M. Ricord's forceps somewhat unsuitable in the operation of circumcision, for which it was invented, I suggested to Mr. Thompson of Henry-street, some modification in its construction that appeared to me would render it more useful, and thereby, the surgeon more independent of assistants.

Fig. 1 represents the real size of the modified forceps.
With this forceps the operation can be performed rapidly and easily, and at the same time the necessity of having an assistant is dispensed with, which, indeed, under some circumstances, the surgeon might not be able to procure. Thus, when the forceps is fixed on the prepuce by means of the sliding screw and nut, the operator is relieved of the awkwardness of having by pressure of one hand to keep the jaws of the ordinary forceps closed tightly, while with the other, he is passing the needles and ligatures and removing the superfluous foreskin—a part of the operation, in which with Ricord’s forceps an assistant is of much use.

FIG. 2.

* In order to avoid foreshortening, Mr. Oldham has represented the forceps somewhat oblique on the prepuce, which, of course, it should not be during the operation.

I have tried the above modification several times within the last few years, and found it so handy that I was tempted to have the illustrations made. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the forceps is also suitable for ordinary circumcision, which some surgeons prefer to the procedure for which Ricord’s instrument was designed.

Dublin, June 14, 1866.

ON MERCURIAL POISONING AND ITS PREVENTION.

By HENRY MACGORMAC, M.D.

In Dr. Mapother’s interesting lecture, Proc 23rd May, the doctor went into several most instructive details relative to the toxic results induced by the respiration of mercurial vapours among workmen engaged in the mirror silvering trade. The evils flowing from the respiration of mercurial vapour, in general, and in the case of mirror silvering, in particular, are well-known to the medical, and, indeed, to the general public. Without a doubt, these evils might be lessened by strict attention to cleanliness and other precautions. Still, it would be a great deal better to abandon the silvering of mirrors by means of mercury, altogether, the more so as procedures much superior, as well as entire in-no-cent, are now extant. Platinum can be precipitated in the metallic form on glass.

But as silver, I do not mean quick or live silver, is much cheaper as well as perfectly effective, it ought everywhere to be made to supersede the mercurial process.

Silver can be reduced to the metallic state on glass, first, by dissolving the metal in nitric acid. The solution is treated with ammonia and, then, in succession by solutions, severally, of oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves in alcohol, which solutions possess the remarkable property, in common with grape sugar, of reducing the oxide of silver to the metallic state. Petitjean’s process, however, is, I believe, the one actually in vogue in France for silvering glass mirrors.

I do wish and entreat that Dr. Mapother would introduce Petitjean’s procedure among the mirror silvering artisans of Dublin, and so spare the poor fellows many a qualm and care. And, with this object in view, I shall, with your kind permission, describe it briefly.

Petitjean’s procedure for silvering glass. Fifteen hundred and forty grains (1540) of the nitrate of silver are treated with 955 grains of the strong solution of ammonium, our aqua ammonii fortissima, then 7700 grains of distilled water. To this solution, when clear, add 170 grains of the tartrate of antimony dissolved in 650 grains of water, then 152 cubic inches of distilled water are to be added with agitation. When settled, the clear liquor is to be poured off. Then, to the solid residuum add other 152 cubic inches of distilled water. The clear liquors are, now, to be put together, and add 61 inches cube of distilled water. This is silvering solution No. I. Silvering solution No. II. is to be prepared, as before, only with twice the amount of tartaric acid. A planed cast iron table, levelled with a level, and containing water at a temperature of 140° F. gas heated, is the apparatus. The glass to be silvered is well cleaned with a soft cloth, then, with a plug of cotton dipped in the silvering fluid to which a little polishing powder is added, lastly, with a second plug of dry cotton. The glass laid flat on the table, is carefully covered with silver solution No. I, spread with a cylinder of India-rubber stretched on wood and cleaned with the solution. In from ten to twenty minutes the silver begins to be deposited. After a certain time, push the glass to the table edge, tilt so as to let the fluid run off, wash and examine. The next thing to do is pour on silvering solution No. II., after which wait, tilt, wash, and dry. Finally, cover the work with red or black varnish. These mirrors are said to cost but 1s. 8d. per square yard for silvering. They do not spot, and are otherwise very beautiful and durable.

It is our bounden duty, I conceive, not merely to remove, but to prevent disease. Workmen are to be con-
strained, if needful, in respect of the observance of proper precautions. Ignorant masters are to be instructed while the last chance is left to them, to act in this matter judiciously. The simple employment of head pieces, with glass tubing and a double current of air passed through tubes, a very gentle application of steam power would suffice, together with washing the hands before meals, would render the most unheathen callings, such as dry grinding and phosphorus match making, quite exempt from risk.

Hospital Reports.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS.

DR. LYON'S CLINIQUE.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

Capsicum in Delirium Tremens.—Since our last notice of the employment of this simple and efficacious plan of treatment, some well-marked cases have occurred in Dr. Lyons's practice. In one instance the patient, a tavern-waiter, of chronic intemperate habits, was admitted to the Whitworth Hospital in the first stage of this morbid condition. The patient exhibited tremor in almost all the muscles of the body, chilliness, debility, sleeplessness, foul tongue, severe and general uneasiness, but there was a total absence of delirium tremens, and the patient was under no degree of delirium. He got a single dose of capsicum, twenty grains in a bolus, after which he slept and fully convalesced, the disease having been thus peremptorily cut short. Dr. Lyons remarks on the great importance of this early phase of the disease being recognized and promptly treated. The patient is in that condition in which he may be but slight further indiscretion plunged suddenly into all the horrors and moral degradation of the state of fully developed delirium tremens, with all its consequent loss of character with others, and loss to the patient himself of that last barrier against utter abandonment, the sense of shame and remorse. For not alone does the first occurrence of delirium tremens brand the sufferer with the character of an all but irretrievable indiscretion, but the fact that he has passed this moral rubicon, in the vast majority of instances, places the patient out of all control over himself, and under the dehumanizing feeling that there is nothing further to be risked, his steps henceforward ever tend downwards and from bad lead on to worse.

As Dr. Lyons observes, a brief but variable period often precedes the fully developed attack of delirium tremens, especially in first cases, in which the patient presents anomalous symptoms unintelligible to himself, and not always read aright by his attendant. This stage is in some patients marked by the occurrence of tremor, sleeplessness, and general distress and anxiety, without a trace of delirium. In other instances slight illusions prevail without tremor, from which the patient can by an effort arouse himself, and under strong self-directed exertion of the will even command his faculties for a time, and pursue avocations of a less important nature. To this it may be, hopelessly, a few hours subsequently, if his condition is neglected, misunderstood, or mistreated. Under these circumstances the treatment by capsicum comes in very opportunely, and by its employment we may, as in the case just cited, cut short the disease, and so save the patient from the consequences of his imprudence, and possibly restore him to a reformed life. Another case well illustrates the success of this drug when opium had completely failed to allay the symptoms, and seemed on the contrary in many respects to aggravate the patient's condition. The case was that of an individual who had taken six grains of opium within a period of two or three days without sleep being procured, or any relief to the illusions, tremor, and distress under which the patient laboured. After a twenty-grain dose of capsicum in bolus, profound and refreshing sleep for two or three hours was induced, and the patient awoke conscious and restored. In another instance, a Dr. M., the patient, having taken the same period a thirty-grain dose of the drug had to be given a second time before full relief was procured. In one or two instances of individuals of confirmed and extremely intemperate habits it was found necessary to repeat the dose some three or four times.

As to the physiological action of the remedy, Dr. Lyons's explanation is that already given in a former communication,—namely, that it produces a powerful stimulant and sedative influence by its direct action on the gastric filaments of the vagi. Slight uneasiness in the stomach has been complained of in one instance only after its use, and in two instances somewhat smart purgation was noticed, but without any evidence of intestinal or other irritation. As at present employed, the drug is administered in bolus made up with honey of roses; but Dr. Lyons suggests the feasibility of its being conveyed to the stomach in the more agreeable form of a capsule.

As capsicum belongs to the great order of the Solanaceae, Dr. Lyons suggests the possibility of its containing a narcotic principle hitherto undiscovered. He has referred this question for further elucidation to his distinguished friend, Mons. Gages, curator of the Museum of Irish Industries, who promises to give the necessary information.

Christison observes, "Capsicum and cayenne pepper belong to the class of irritant poisons; and the latter preparation has been known to cause death. It is entirely destitute of narcotic properties, so far is it as known at present. In both respects it constitutes a singular anomaly in the natural order Solanacea, which are generally powerful narcotics, but devoid of irritant feeling."

Pepper (Piperaceae) probably black pepper, was not unknown to the ancients medicinally. Celsus, it may be mentioned, has a chapter headed: "Curatio horribis in febribus Si nec balnum quidem profect, ante accessionem arum edat aut ibat calidam aquam cum pipere, siquidem ea quoque assumpta calorem movent qui horrorem non admitterant. Dissociates also alludes distinctly to the use of pepper in curing the shiver of fever, and in later times Van Swieten and Louis Frank have employed it for a like purpose. Under the form of piperin the active principle of black pepper has been by many practitioners in the present century prescribed in the treatment of fevers, some vaunting its efficacy as not second to that of quinine.

Chlorate of Quinia.—This newly-discovered salt, which the profession owes to Dr. Lyons, continues to be employed in his Clinique and in his private practice, we are informed, with most satisfactory results. In cases of scarlatina and other simple, low febrile, or minor inflammations, &c., the use of this drug is indicated, and so far as opportunities have yet been afforded for testing its efficacy, the results are reported to be highly favourable. From its chemical constitution and the large amount of available oxygen which is thrown into the system when this medicine is ordered, according to the formula recently furnished*, in solution with perchloric acid, valuable therapeutic effects may be expected to be obtained, the toxic acid being conveyed into the economy at the same time is a very important substitute for the potash in the ordinary salt hitherto employed (chlorate of potash). Dr. Lyons awaits an opportunity of testing the value of the chlorate of quinia in that malady in which, above all others, chlorate of potash has attained, according to Traouseau and Pidoux, its most important and indisputable triumph—namely, gastro-enteritis, &c. May an operation of his professional brethren in testing the value of this hitherto unused salt.

Smurf of the Phosphates of Iron, Quina, and Strychnia.—Dr. Lyons has for some time past employed with, he conceives, very important therapeutic results, this powerful tonic combination, for which the profession is mainly indebted to the late Dr. Erasion of Glasgow, and Professor Aikin of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley.

* See Medical Press and Circular, May 30, 1836.
The concentrated syrup of the phosphates, when made by double decomposition, according to Professor Aitken's formula, contains per drachm two grains of the phosphate of iron, one grain of the phosphate of quinine, and one thirty-second of a grain of the phosphate of strychnia. It is perfectly clear and limpid fluid, slightly effusing light with the peculiar tint of the quinine solutions, and, viewed in mass, obliquely rhowing the bluish tint of the phosphate of iron held in solution. It is perfectly miscible with distilled water, has a strong stypic and distinctly chalybeate taste, and is an admirable general tonic; it appears to be a readily assimilable chalybeate, and is thus well adapted for certain chlorotic and anaemic states. In the morbid states of the nervous system which precede and accompany the development of the strumous diathesis, the influence of the strychnine salt appears to be exercised with great potency as a nervous tonic and stimulant, and it would seem to be an important agent in altering the morbid state of the nervous apparatus which presides over the function of nutrient assimilation. Physiologically, this influence may be supposed to be attributable to the well-known action of the strychnine salts on the spinal cord, as well as by direct stimulant influence of the great sympatheticplexuses distributed to the stomach and intestines. From the general tonic and invigorating effect of this drug, its influence on the stomach and the promotion of appetite, as well as by the improved assimilation of food which it induces, it is a very valuable medicine in cases of strumous children threatened with scrofulous degeneration and ultimately with locoal tuberculosis. As a preparation for the use of cod-liver oil, and in certain cases as a comcomitant to this food-substitute, the syrup of the three phosphates will be found a very important adjunct in the treatment of numerous forms of strumous disease.

But the employment of this admirable combination is not limited to the cases just mentioned. In depressed state of the system in the adult and aged, in several of the conditions of degeneration of importance, such as the heart and kidneys, the syrup of the phosphates will be found a serviceable and reliable remedy. Where it is desired to combine a tonic and styptic to aid in checking the drain of albumen from the system in chronic disease of the kidneys, this combination will be found of great use.

In many forms of cutaneous diseases where a tonic effect is desired, this combination will be employed with benefit.

For the use of strychnia in chorea and certain other of the maladies of children, the high authority of Trousseau and Pidoux may be cited. These distinguished authors give the following formula for the preparation of a syrup of strychnia. Five centigrammes of the sulphate of strychnia are dissolved in one hundred and twenty-five grains of syrup. One hundred grains contain about twenty-five "culüccres a café" or teaspoonful; each teaspoonful or drachm contains two milligrammes or one twenty-fifth of a grain of the sulphate of strychnia. Dr. Lyons is of opinion that a superior efficacy will be found to attach to the triple combination above described. His best thanks are tendered to the Army Medical authorities in this city, by whose kindness Surgeon Moss of the Army Medical Store, himself an experienced practical chemist, and who had learned the process under Dr. Aitken's supervision, has been allowed to prepare for him a specimen of the syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnia in exact accordance with Professor Aitken's directions.

A PREPARATION of paraffin devoid of smell or taste has been made, which, it is said, will preserve meat for an infinite time.
FOREIGN MEDICAL LITERATURE.

June 20, 1866.

FATTY TUMOUR ON THE BACK—EXCISION.

Case 18.—Christopher McKenna, 45 years of age, was admitted with a fatty tumour the size of a large coconut, situated between the base of the left scapula and the vertebral column, superficial to the rhomboid muscles. It was first noticed nine years ago, at which time it was the size of a bean. It was movable, painless, elastic without fluctuation, and its globulated shape could be recognized when the skin over it was made tense by compressing its base and borders. There was no account of any injury having been received in its neighbourhood, except a dislocation of the left shoulder in early youth. A single median incision was made over the tumour, which, along with its tough investing capsule, was pulled and scooped out of its bed; two vessels required ligature, the edges of the wound were brought together by three points of iron wire suture, and a thick pad of lint and bandage applied.

VENOUS ERECTILE TUMOUR ON THE FACE—TREATMENT BY FREQUENT PUNCTURE WITH RED-HOT NEEDLES.

Case 19.—The subject of this case, a little girl under twelve months of age, was born with a very small naevus on the right side of the nasal region. After birth rapid enlargement of the "mark" caused the mother of the child to apply for advice about it, when the child was six months old. A venous erectile tumour occupied then the greater part of the left cheek, encroaching upon the lower eyelid and side of the nose, swelling and getting deep purple in colour when the child cried. A glover's triangle and a wooden pad were used for redness in the face, a spirit lamp, and plunged three times into the tumour in different directions; a pad of lint was then tightly secured over the part. This plan of treatment has been followed for some months at intervals of a week between each operation, with the result of very much diminishing the size and the vascularity of the tumour, which is also becoming consolidated. No marks remain on the left side from puncture occasionally a drop of blood followed the withdrawal of the needle.

Case 20.—Christopher T., aged 11 years, fell from the step of an outside car on the 23rd May, 1866. Received Colles' fracture of the left radius. Deformity most marked at once. He suffered great pain all that night, and was brought to the Meath Hospital on May 24. Mr. Porter applied Gordon's splint. Much relief afforded by this position. June 12th, the fracture felt strongly, and the fracture firmly united. This case exemplifies, in a remarkable manner, the advantages of treating this particular fracture—the freedom from pain in the prone position, the ease from allowing the fingers a certain amount of motion, and the straight recovery, from the wooden pad of the splint filling up the natural concavity of the bone.

[Note.—We have on hand some important cases of Aphasia with Hemiplegia, which occurred under the care of Dr. Moore at Meere's Hospital, and we hope to publish them in our next.—Ed.]

The Commons Committee has reported with regard to the City of Cork Bill that its principle is now approved. The construction of works at a distance from the denser parts of the metropolis, which was one of the most important elements of the corporation scheme will, therefore, in this instance at least, be deferred. The result seems to have taken everybody by surprise, but is not wholly to be regretted, because it will surely tend to the accumulation of forces on the subject of gas manufacture in London, and produce some comprehensive and irresistible measure. This will, we trust, ensure the expulsion of gas-factories from this metropolis, as was done some years since in Paris with the best results. The city scheme aimed only at the construction of works at West Ham, so as to supply the city itself. West Ham, however, convenient in other respects, is not remote enough, and, whatever it may be a few years hence, is by far too thickly peopled a district, even now, to admit gas-factories with security to health in general and safety in explosions.

TWO CASES OF TUMOUR OF THE BRAIN, WITH REMARKS ON THE CONNEXION BETWEEN CEREBRAL TUMOURS AND AFFECTION OF THE RETINA AND OF THE OPTIC NERVE.

By W. KOSTER.

Translated from the Nederlandsch Archief voor Genees- en Natuurkunde, 1e Deel, 4e Aflevering, Utrecht, 1865.

By WM. DANIEL MOORE, M.D.Dub. et Cantab., M.R.I.A.,
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It is only within the last few years that, with the aid of ophthalmoscopic investigation, a peculiar morbid change of the retina and of the optic disc has been assigned a place among the causes of amaurosis. It was A. von Graefe, who in 1860 first demonstrated the connexion of this change: inflammation of the papilla of the optic nerve and its surroundings, with tumours within the cranium.*

I had by chance the opportunity of examining, within a short space of time, two cases of cerebral tumour, which had, during life, given rise to the optical changes in question. I shall relate the brief histories and the description of the post-mortem examination of these two cases, appending to each the pathological and clinical remarks suggested by them. In conclusion, I shall add a few words upon the connexion between cerebral tumours and affection of the eye.†


Cornelia de Liefde, aged 7, a native of Nieuwegein, was admitted on the 8th December, 1864, into the Netherlands Hospital for Affections of the Eye. As to her history, it was ascertained that both her parents enjoyed good health, and that her four brothers and sisters were likewise healthy. Her mother suffers from a slight degree of cypiosis, contracted in youth.

The patient herself was healthy until her fifth year; but from that period she complained of repeated attacks of headache, occasionally combined with restlessness and opthalmological details, while the former she in great part supplied the materials for the pathologic-histological description of the eyes.

† From the essay itself it will appear that I am indebted to Professor Donders and Dr. Snellen for the clinical and opthalmological details, while the former I in great part supplied the materials for the pathologic-histological description of the eyes.
little movable; there is no indication whatever of the perception of light. With the ophthalmoscope no abnormality is discovered except whiteness of the papilla, with somewhat constricted vessels. The eyes have a normal degree of tension, perhaps somewhat inclining to too great firmness. The diagnosis is: amaurosis et causa cerebral: prognosis infaustissima. At the solicitation of the father and especially at the request of the child herself, who had at home probably very insufficient care, she was taken in for observation. All the other organs are normal, the bowels, at first confined, have become quite regular under the use of tannin, and now move once a day. Sometimes she feels excessive hunger, so that immediately after a good dinner she will devour a large piece of bread with unnatural eagerness; slight convulsive movements, especially of the arms, still continue.

The poor patient has frequent attacks of violent headache and then especially exhibits abnormal movements of the arms and legs resembling chorea, which are seldom entirely absent. The nights are almost always sleepless, and are spent in constant gentlemoaning. By day she is quiet and contented, but she has, although she is quite conscious and perfectly understands all questions put to her, often great difficulty in finding the words she wants; it evidently troubles her to look for them. We have seen her spend quarter of an hour in the endeavour to utter the word "mother" (little cup), which she managed to say only after a day's constant effort.

In the night of the 22nd December she was very restless, with attacks of oppression and anxiety. It was evident that she was annoyed by apparitions, which she endeavoured to escape from by hiding herself under the clothes, exclaiming: "I must go away," "there they come," etc. In the morning at six o'clock she became quiet; at eight she was dead, without having presented any further symptoms.

On the following day I examined the body. In the thoracic and abdominal cavities no abnormality was met with, so that the contents of the cranium alone require an accurate description.

The bones of the skull were properly developed, but were thin, in the situations of the future sutures they were very finely connected, but without the existence of synostoses. The dura mater was only loosely attached to the inner surface of the bones, its sinuses contained much fluid blood. On removing the dura mater it was seen that the brain was unusually strongly compressed. There was scarcely any appearance of convolutions and sulci, the surface being smooth and flat. Notwithstanding the vessels of the pia mater contained a large quantity of blood. The cerebro-spinal fluid was very soft and pappy, the cortical substance was reddish, the white was very pale, exhibiting on section only a few points of blood. The left hemisphere was, moreover, much larger than the right, and had pushed the latter aside.

In the middle of the white substance of the posterior lobe of the left hemisphere was found a tumour of oval form, and about as large as a small lemon. It was loosely surrounded by the pia mater, and gave off a greyish-white substance, was contained anteriorly into the lateral ventricle, lying against the posterior part of the thalamus of the optic nerve of the same side, still covered, however, by a layer of white substance. Posteriorly the white substance, on which the tumour bordered, was edematous, infiltrated and softened, and on incision literally flowed from the tumour. The surface of the latter was not quite smooth, but was slightly nodulated, and was of a greyish-white colour.

On cutting into the tumour it seemed to have internally a greyer tint than on the surface, and to contain much fluid and blood, its consistence was nearly that of medullary cancer. On the outer and under side was a tolerably fresh conglom of blood, and the tumour was infiltrated with blood.

The right lateral ventricle of the brain was distended with a great quantity of clear pale serum (about two ounces). Serum was present also in the middle and left lateral ventricles, but in the latter there was comparatively little in consequence of the proximity of the tumour.

The parts at the base of the skull were very much compressed, especially the much flattened optic nerve, and the vessels contained but little blood. There was scarcely any subarachnoid fluid.

The eyes were taken out with the whole of the optic nerve, and were preserved for more accurate examination. At once struck the eye that the sheath of the part of the optic nerves which lies in the socket, was swollen and as if distended with fluid.

Microscopic examination of the moist surface of the divided tumour at once exhibited a great number of elegant fusiform cells, with long processes, others being multipolar and connected by their processes with neighbouring cells. At the same time many round regular little cells with a small nucleus were seen in the field of vision; together with blood-corpuscles. The first impression, therefore, was that the tumour should be regarded as a new growth with many bloodvessels (fungus hamartodes). Closer investigation, however, soon showed, and especially after inspection of sections both of the fresh tumour and of hardened portions, that its structure agreed not with that of cancer, but of some sarcomatous tumours.

The fusiform cells connected with one another by outgrowths in a reticulated manner, did not, however, as at first appeared, form the basis of the connective tissue of a regular stroma, but the tumour consisted in great part simply of bi- or multipolar elongated cells lying close to one another. Between them occurred spots, containing little round cells all of similar size, which were situated in a very fine fibrous stroma present only in small quantity.

The tumour, therefore, agreed in structure chiefly with the fibro-vascular tumours of the fibro-vascular cell sarcoma of Virchow.* The spots with finely fibrous stroma and round cells bore a close resemblance to the so-called gliosarcoma;† the hemorrhage in the tumour was evidently of fresh origin. The extravasated blood had as yet undergone but little change.

The examination of the eyes, partly in the fresh, partly in the dry, gave not to be mistaken: with ordinary means or hardened in H. Mueller's fluid, brought little of changes to light. In the yellow spot of the fresh preparation there was no trace of change, but Donders and I obtained a view of the cone of the fovea centralis, more beautiful than is usually seen. The most important change was perceptible microscopically in the optic nerves. The outer sheath of the part lying within the globe was distended with edematous infiltration of the connective tissue uniting with the inner sheath. In that connective tissue we found elliptical clear non-nucleated cells in the separate fascicul into which the connective tissue is so characteristically divided.

Sections of the optic nerve gave but little information. A somewhat atrophic condition of the nerve-bundles was, however, not to be mistaken; moreover, a slight granular change of the nervous medulla was here and there demonstrable. Especially susceptible to the effect of the slice the nerve-fibres undergone a granular alteration, and free fat was observable between them. In the chronic acid preparations the axis-cylinders in the course of the optic nerves still distinctly struck the eye. The interstitial connective tissue had undergone no perceptible change.

The fibrous layer around the papilla of the optic nerve was thickened, the demarcations were sharp, contained no new formations, but was dark and opaque.

The retina around the macula lutea exhibited no striking abnormalities. On the addition of a weak solution of sodium fatty d e p o s i t e was visible.

It is not necessary to add much commentary upon the above case. That the neuroglia of the white substance of the left hemisphere of the brain was in this instance the starting point of a process of new formation, that this

new formation began about two years before the death of the patient, proceeding at first slowly, latterly more rapidly, and that all the morbid phenomena, including the blindness, depended partly on the irritation, partly on the pressure, caused by the tumour formed, is evident without further proof.

It may be considered remarkable that in this instance, notwithstanding the existence of such an extensive tumour, a not inconsiderable degree of drop of the ventricles of the brain existed; and we can scarcely imagine how the brain, with such a degree of pressure, could still perform its functions tolerably well. It is, no doubt, most probable that the drowsy effusion did not take place until the very last days of life (perhaps in the last severe attack of oppression with death), and the pneumocephalus, with which likewise the fresh effusion of blood into the tumour may be brought into connexion. Up to this time the slow increase in the size of tumour may, if not wholly explained, at least on the ground of analogy, make the comparatively slight symptoms of pressure on the brain more comprehensible. A further consideration of the seat of the tumour, and of the nature of the deviations caused by it, in connexion with the morbid symptoms, is (even if it were possible), as little part of our plan, as a detailed essay on the structure of the tumour from a pathologic-histological point of view, or in particular on the difficult theory of the sarcomata. I think I have described the nature of the tumour with sufficient accuracy, and in the third part of this paper, I shall revert to some peculiarities respecting the local influence of the same.

(To be continued.)

ACTION OF OXYGEN ON THE BLOOD.

By M. SCHÖENBEIN.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BASEL.

Translated by THOMAS WHITSEIDE HIME.

From numerous experiments I am convinced that ordinary oxygen cannot produce any oxydation unless it has previously undergone an allotropic alteration. I have proved that there exist two distinct modifications of oxygen, antozone and ozone, or, as the author once called it, "Schöenbein's smell," which are produced in ordinary oxygen under favourable circumstances. From experiments we know that ozone oxydizes at a low temperature, and directly, a great number of simple and compound bodies. Antozone, on the contrary, is chemically indifferent to substances readily oxydizable—e.g., phosphorus, pyrogallic acid, hematoxilin, &c., but it combines readily with water HO to form peroxide of hydrogen HO₂. Ozone does not combine with HO.

One means of decomposing neutral oxygen into antozone and ozone—that is, of chemically polarizing it—is to bring it into contact with a substance which can be readily oxydized by ozone and with water.

The slow combustion of phosphorus in moist atmospheric air, I consider a type of all slow oxydations in air. We must look for the cause of all the slow oxydations which appear to arise from the influence of oxygen in the chemical polarization of the neutral oxygen.

In all these oxydations oxygenated water HO-antozone is produced, without, however, the necessary liberation of free ozone. The formation of free ozone by the side of HO-antozone, during the slow combustion of phosphorus is due, as I have proved, to the volatility of the latter. In fact, it has been proved that no substance can give out free ozone during slow oxydation, unless it be volatile at the ordinary temperature of boiling water. When at the ordinary temperature, or at a temperature slightly elevated, an amalgam of lead is agitated with oxygen and water acidulated with SO₄, a large quantity of peroxide of hydrogen is immediately formed, without the least trace of free ozone being perceptible. This depends on the fact that the ozone which is developed on the lead serves to oxydise the metal, as is shown by the formation of P₄O, SO₄, which accompanies this reaction. The absence of ozone can be shown in other phenomena of oxydation when oxygenated water is produced—e.g., when pyrogallic acid is treated with a solution of potash in presence of oxygen. In the solid state this acid oxydizes under the influence of neutral oxygen nor of antozone, whether free or in combination with water. Ozone, on the contrary, and its combinations, the ozonides, seize it with avidity and convert it into brown substances termed ulmic.

Pyrogallic acid, when brought into contact with ordinary oxygen in presence of water, undergoes an analogous decomposition; it is for this reason a solution of pyrogallic acid being greatly brown on exposure to the air. The addition of an alkaline oxide hastens the decomposition.

I have proved that this oxydation is always accompanied by the formation of oxygenated water HO-antozone, which water exerts no oxydising action on pyrogallic acid. From whence I conclude that neutral oxygen is chemically polarized in presence of pyrogallic acid and water, similarly as in the slow oxydation of phosphorus in moist air. The ozone which is produced oxydizes the pyrogallic acid, while the antozone unites with the water to form HO-antozone.

Spirits of turpentine also exhibits curious reactions. According to my observations it decomposes ordinary oxygen into antozone and ozone; the ozone converts part of the spirits of turpentine into resin, while the antozone acts on the other part, with which it forms a combination which can in turn give it up to other substances—e.g., to SO₃.

In a great number of oxydations there is formed neither ozone nor oxygenated water in a free state. This would seem to prove that neutral oxygen can produce direct oxydation, which would be contrary to my theory; but I proceed to show that there are circumstances in which I believe that these oxydations are always preceded by the chemical polarization of the neutral oxygen. Oxygenated water being produced in the oxydation of a large number of substances, and its presence being sufficient to show the chemical polarization of the oxygen, I have searched for oxygenated water and ozone in the blood of animals.

The examinations which I have made for this end have not shown me the least trace of either one or the other, in spite of the precautions I have used, and the extreme sensibility of the reagents employed.

This negative result, far from appearing to me a contradiction of my theory, leads me to suppose some accessory circumstances must impede the formation of oxygenated water, as well as ozone. I proceed to examine these circumstances more minutely.

In my previous researches on the action of ozone on organic bodies it was shown that blood absorbs it very rapidly; that albumen, fibrin, and the blood-globules produce individually the same action on it. These substances under these circumstances undergo a remarkable change in their chemical composition, as my experiments and the interesting researches of MM. Hiss and Gorup prove.

With regard to the action of oxygenated water on albumen in solution, I find from experiment that the albumens may remain a long time in contact at the ordinary temperature without sensibly acting on each other. A mixture of these two substances, preserved during several months, still contained oxygenated water, and the amount of albumen remaining unaltered.
Thenard discovered the curious property which the fibrine of coagulated blood possesses of decomposing $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ into water and neutral oxygen, without itself becoming oxygenated. In an appreciable degree. Does the fibrine in solution in the blood possess the same power? This cannot be asserted with certainty, for no one that I know of has hitherto succeeded in obtaining fibrine in a liquid state out of the body.

I have found that fresh blood, carefully deprived of its fibrine, possesses in a very high degree the power of decomposing oxygenated water into neutral oxygen and water, the abundant gas and neutral water, the former produced immediately on the two liquids being mixed, renders this visible. If this gas be collected and analyzed, it will be found to possess all the properties of ordinary oxygen. Thus we see that fibrinated blood decomposes peroxide of hydrogen $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ in the same manner as platinum—that is, into $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and oxygen. If to a certain quantity of this blood be added a relatively small quantity of oxygenated water, after some seconds no trace of it will be perceptible, and the resultant liquid possesses the quality of decomposing a fresh quantity of oxygenated water with disengagement of oxygen.

After waiting till this new quantity of oxygenated water has been decomposed, which can be readily proved by the use of iodide of starch and sulphate of iron, an additional quantity of the oxygenating substance is added, and the whole is found to disappear after a little time. This cannot, however, be indefinitely continued. The blood loses by degrees its property of decomposing oxygenated water, the liquid becomes clearer and clearer, and at length becomes quite colourless, at the same time having become incapable of decomposing a fresh quantity of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.

The organic substances contained in fibrinated blood afford, as the brown albumen and the blood-globules. As albumen exerts no action on peroxide of hydrogen, we must conclude it is the globules which impart to fibrinated blood the decomposing properties above mentioned. What confirms this view is that the globules, when cleared as much as possible from albumen, and even dried, decompose oxygenated water, with an active disengagement of neutral water, after some seconds no trace of it will be perceptible, and the resultant liquid possesses the quality of decomposing a fresh quantity of oxygenated water with disengagement of oxygen.

Further, the blood-globules are being destroyed while the oxygenated water is being decomposed; and when the blood has lost the property of decomposing $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, it has been completely decomposed. An additional proof is that the decomposed blood no longer turns tincture of guaiacum blue in presence of peroxide of hydrogen. Blood-globules on addition of tincture of guaiacum and oxygenated water preserve their property of being changed into blue, but so slight a trace of the globules can be recognised in this manner. Water coloured with fibrinated blood, so as to be but slightly red, turns a mixture of tincture of guaiacum and oxygenated water blue, markedly and quickly. I recommend this reagent, the most delicate I am acquainted with, to the notice of physiologists and of those who interest themselves in the application of chemistry to medical jurisprudence.

The following fact will give some idea of the large quantity of oxygenated water which can be decomposed by blood-globules:—One gramme of fresh fibrinated blood will decompose, at a temperature of 70°, in twelve to fifteen minutes, the oxygenated water produced by the decomposition of a gramme of $\text{Ba}_2\text{O}_2$ contained in one hundred grammes of water. The resultant liquid will not have entirely lost its power of decomposing $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, nor will the globules contained in it be all destroyed. The colour of the liquid will still continue red, proving its presence, which can be further proved by the use of the tincture of a mixture of guaiacum and oxygenated water, which will become blue if a certain quantity of this fluid be added to it. To deprive it entirely of the power of decomposing $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, or turning tincture of guaiacum blue, a fresh quantity of oxygenated water, equal to what was first employed, must be added. It is almost unnecessary to add that this last supply of oxygenated water will be decomposed much more slowly than the first.

In conclusion, we find that the globules contained in one gramme of fibrinated blood will decompose two grammes of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ in proportion to the amount of organic matter which has produced the decomposition.

The following is another very curious fact:—During the reaction of the oxygenated water on the fibrinated blood, a white flocculent substance is formed, which possesses all the properties of an albuminoid, besides that of decomposing oxygenated water, without itself undergoing any appreciable modification. This last circumstance supports the supposition that this substance is nearly allied to the coagulated fibrin of blood, if it be not identical with it, and that it arises from the blood-globules destroyed by $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$. It devolves on physiologists to make us better acquainted with this substance. The presence of this substance gives to blood which has been completely decolourised by $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ the property of still decomposing sensibly oxygenated water. The liquid can no longer decompose $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ if this white matter be eliminated in filtering. If, however, the filtered liquid, although clear, be seen that it is decolourised, if it have a very slight brown or yellow tinge, it will decompose a further quantity of peroxide of hydrogen, and become sensibly cloudy. It must be added, however, that this substance, so analogous to fibrin, loses by degrees its property of decomposing oxygenated water, and becomes modified in such a manner as to be able to retain its property of decomposing oxygenated water, and decomposing an appreciable amount of it. In this state it exhibits the same inactivity in presence of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, as the white of egg, liquid or coagulated. According to my experience, fibrin, too, loses at length its property of decomposing $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.

There occurs in the blood a continuous series of oxidations analogous to that which a number of organic and inorganic bodies undergo under the influence of atmospheric oxygen at the ordinary temperature, and in the presence of water. If we find in the blood neither ozone nor antiozone combined with water ($\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$) in appreciable quantities, we can explain their absence by the aid of the preceding facts. Albumen, fibrin, and blood-globules, placed separately in contact with ozone, unite with it with greater or less facility. Thus we see that if the ozone separates in the blood into antiozone and ozone, this ozone immediately produces oxidations, and disappears according as it is formed, without its presence in the blood in a free state being demonstrable. With regard to the corresponding antiozone, it is decomposed by the blood-globules at the moment it unites with water to form $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$. If the fibrin in solution in the blood acts in presence of oxygenated water like globules, the same action hastens the decomposition of the peroxide of hydrogen.

It is then as impossible to find oxygenated water as free ozone in the blood, supposing both are continually produced by the inspiration of neutral oxygen.

The property which the blood-globules possess of decomposing peroxide of hydrogen, and thus transforming themselves into a fibrinaceous substance, is well deserving of the attention of physiologists, who have for a long time attributed an important action in respiration to these globules, though still not accurately determined.

If we consider, further, that of all known animal substances, the blood-globules and coagulated fibrin alone possess the property of decomposing oxygenated water, without undergoing decomposition, and are able to coagulate with $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$, with albumen, form the sum of the organic constituents in the blood, it is hard to consider this decomposing property of the globules as accidental, and without any reference to the physiological action they are destined to perform in the organism. (To be continued.)

As the system pursued at the lunatic asylum at York has not been productive of satisfactory results, the Duke of Somerset, on the recommendation of Dr. Blyson, C.B., has appointed Dr. William Macleod to the charge of the e-tablissement.
PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MAY 8th.

Dr. Alderson, F.R.S., President.

PATHOLOGICAL AND SURGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISEASES OF THE EAR.

(Eighth Series.)

ON DISCONNECTION OF THE INCUS AND STAPES; ITS EFFECT ON THE FUNCTION OF HEARING, AND ITS TREATMENT.

By Joseph Toynbee, F.R.S.,

CONSULTING AURAL SURGEON TO ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, ETC.

The author begins by some observations on the anatomy and physiology of the chain of bones. He gives an account of the tensor tympani ligament, whereby the membra tympani and the chain of bones are kept in a naturally resilient state. And he then shows that the function of the chain of bones is twofold: (1) to transmit sonorous vibrations from the drum to the expansions of the auditory nerve; (2) to act as the analogue of the iris in the eye by adapting the labyrinth for the reception of sonorous vibrations having varying degrees of intensity. In proof of the first-named function, the experiments of MM. Sissieux and Dessins are cited, by which faint undulating lines were produced by a slender style attached to the base of the stapes during the vibration of the drum by sonorous undulations. In proof of the second function of the drum, the fact was cited that during the act of listening the stapedius muscle relaxes the membra tympani and the membrane of the fenestra rotunda; on the contrary, when a loud sound is produced, the tensor tympani muscle draws tense the membra tympani and the membrane of the fenestra rotunda.

The pathological conditions alluded to in the paper are: (1) simple disconnexion of the incus and stapes; (2) disconnexion of the incus and stapes, the long process of the incus being absent.

1. The author shows that simple disconnexion of the stapes and incus, if attended with no other lesion, is not productive of any appreciable deafness, inasmuch as the tensor tympani ligament is able to keep the two bones in contact, and the action of the tympanic muscles is not interfered with. But if the membra tympani or its ligament is relaxed, in addition to the disconnexion of the stapes and incus, then the function of hearing is interfered with, and often only to this extent, that the patient can hear only when the voluntary act of listening is performed— that is to say, when by voluntary muscular effort the incus is held in contact with the stapes. In this class of cases, gentle pressure on the outer surface of the drum by any resilient body restores the natural power of hearing, and the distress produced by the necessity of constant listening is quite overcome.

2. But if the membra tympani or its ligament is much relaxed, then no voluntary effort can bring the stapes and incus into contact, and great deafness is the result. This deafness is also remedied by the application of an artificial membra tympani, which, gently pressing upon the outer part of the chain of bones, keeps the incus and stapes in contact.

3. This disconnexion of the incus and stapes also occurs in conjunction with partial or complete loss of the long process of the incus, the membra tympani being entire. The treatment in this class of cases consists in pressing inwards the membra tympani so as to place its inner surface in contact with the head of the stapes, and to retain the two structures in contact.

The lesions above referred to also take place when the membra tympani is perforate. When there is disconnexion of the incus and stapes, together with a thickening of the mucous membrane or the ligaments of the articulation, the treatment consists in keeping up gentle pressure upon the inner surface of the long process of the incus: when the long process of the incus is absent, then such pressure must be upon the head of the stapes. In order to exercise gentle pressure upon the ossicles and still to allow the muscles to move the ossicles, the author has recently suggested a new kind of artificial drum, in the shape of a small globe of india-rubber containing air.

Mr. Harvey said he considered the paper of much importance and interest, inasmuch as it would show the auricular surgeon the reasons of producing much of the mischief this part of the organ was subjected to after long-continued and neglected catarrhal disease. He (Mr. Harvey) had paid some attention to the subject before the Society; and from the experience thus derived he was not surprised to find the incus so often the seat of mischief, and so often displaced, owing to the anatomical connexion of this bone with the mastoid cells. His own examinations had been more especially directed to the ossicles and their capular attachments, when attacked by rheumatism, gout, and certain forms of syphilis affecting the auditory functions as a consequence, which they often seriously impair, and it not unfrequently happens that anchylosis supervenes. These lesions cannot be very accurately diagnosed at all times during life; yet he thought a sufficiently correct opinion might in many cases be made from which a rational judgment of treatment might be derived, and which would be a source of gratification to the surgeon, and enable him to give much relief, and, in some cases, make a complete cure of the deafness. As regards the treatment of the cases brought forward by the author of the paper, where the incus was supposed to have been displaced, or, as suggested, dislocated from its attachments, he should like to be informed whether pressure alone had been adopted, or whether it had been combined with constitutional treatment. He thought two of the cases described by the author pointed to such an amount of debility or relaxation of the structures as would have yielded to constitutional treatment—namely, that of giving an increased vitality to the system by tonics. The duration of time required for the cure was also a point of importance. There was another point of very grave consideration, and on which he would like to be more informed—whether the author had ever known epilepsy to have been brought into action by long-continued pressure on the ossicula; if so, he thought it would be preferable to pause rather than adopt such expedients as the author had suggested. He regretted that no history had been given of the preparations on the table by which more practical instruction would have been gained. Some useful suggestions thrown out by Mr. Toynbee would also be of great importance in the subject-matter, and might also have been cleared up.

Mr. Brook said there was some advantage in the membra tympani which had not been alluded to. Supposing the power of hearing to be feeble, it was possible, the membra tympani being entire, to make the external auditory canal a reciprocating cavity by closing the external meatus. If the meatus be closed, and it is found that the mind is calmed, the pressure will be well heard by the closed one. Hence the importance of its collecting and communicating vibrations, independently of the pressure it exerts on the tympanum.

Mr. Hinton said that some cases which had come under his observation tended to support what might appear to be the weakest point of Mr. Toynbee's paper—namely, the evidence of relaxation or disconnexion of the ossicula when the membra tympani was not perforated. In the cases which had been closed, it had been proved that the membra tympani was so thin and relaxed, either altogether or in its posterior portion, and consequently had fallen inwards to such a degree that the head of the stapes projected beneath it. In some of these cases he had found that a stream of air passed into the tympanum, filling the cavity and raising up the membrane, considerably increasing the hearing power. But in others the opposite effect was produced; inflation
of the tympanum diminished the hearing, which was restored either by sudden strong inspiration through the nose, or by pressing in a peculiar manner upon the meatus, both of which actions had the effect of placing the membrane visibly in contact with the stapes. In some instances in which an apparently similar collapse of the membrane existed on each side, the opposite effects were produced by inflation, showing that the condition of the parts contained without the tympanic cavity was different. When drawing or forcing the membrane inwards, in the mode above described, improved the hearing, the use of the artificial membrane had frequently been beneficial.

Mr. Savory said the author had brought forward so much in his paper that it seemed almost ungracious to ask for more. He (Mr. Savory), however, failed to find a cause for the conditions the author described. It had occurred to him that some of the cases might have had a traumatic origin, and he asked Mr. Tynbee if this view might not throw some light on the particular way in which the disconnection was brought about.

Mr. Tynbee, in reply, said that it was quite possible for the incus to be separated from the stapes as the result of a blow—indeed, one of the specimens indicated to him the manner in which a blow could produce the disconnection, but, as a rule, the incus and stapes were disconnected by one of the following causes:

1. Relaxation of the tensor tympani ligament or of the membrana tympani itself.
2. Thickening of the tympanic mucous membrane with cataract.
3. A loss of substance of the long process of the incus.
4. Desirous of not encumbering the paper with pathological researches, he had deferred entering upon a consideration of the question in which chemical changes were effected, leaving the subject for a future paper. In reference to the difficulty of ascertaining the fact of the disconnection of the incus and stapes when the membrana tympani is entire, Mr. Tynbee said that the affirmative could only be decided when the history, appearances, and symptoms concurred to favour the conclusion. In no case had any brain symptoms been produced by the use of the artificial membrane. Indeed, it was highly improbable that the presence of the drum would produce such a result, as, undue pressure on the chain of ossicles, and thence upon the vestibule, produces immediate increase of deafness. In many cases the artificial drum is dispensed with after a short time, as the chain of bones by its use appears to regain its normal resiliency; in no case does the artificial drum require its use at intervals. Considerable experience during many years had shown that the use of the artificial drum is attended with permanent advantage. Mr. Tynbee also said, in reply to Mr. Brook, that in the early study of the subject he had reason to believe that the artificial drum acted beneficially by constituting the tympanum a closed cavity; and he was strengthened in this opinion by the beneficial effect following the use of a bubble of air for the purpose of closing the aperture. Recent researches in pathology and in operative practice had, however, induced him to adopt the conclusions cited in the paper; and he was disposed to believe that even the beneficial effect of the mucilage was due to the gentle pressure it exerted upon the chain of bones, thus conducing to render it continuous and resilient.

The President thought that much more would be gained by a study of the physiology as introductory to pathological investigation. He said that whilst we were fully acquainted with the mode in which light was impressed upon the retina and so communicated to the brain, notwithstanding that doubt still existed as to the true theory of the nature of light, yet, on the other hand, whilst the vibrations of the air were fully understood, very little that was possessed had been ascertained as to the mode in which those vibrations were communicated to the brain.

Mr. Tynbee asked permission to say a few words in reply to the remarks of the President. In the first place, it was a mistake to suppose that all the ossicles could be lost without the production of deafness—the presence of a second place it was only recently that the true action of the stapedius muscle upon the stapes was made out, and the analogy of the base of the stapes to a piston and the inner surface of the fenestra ovalis to a cylinder clearly shown. And thirdly, experiments and dissections had clearly demonstrated that the action of the tensor tympani muscle was to render tense the membrane of the fenestra rotundula by exercising traction on this muscle when the scala vestibuli of the cochlea was exposed, when the fluid in the scala was seen to move outwards; and, on the contrary, when the tendon of the stapedius muscle was pressed upon, the fluid was seen to recede again.

A CASE IN WHICH A NEW OPERATION FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA WAS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.

By Arthur E. Durham, F.R.C.S., Assistant-Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, Guy's Hospital.

Stephen H., a sailor, 26 years of age, sought admission to Guy's Hospital for the purpose of being radically cured of an easily-reducible but very troublesome inguino-scrotal hernia on the right side. The hernia had been first noticed six years previously. It had gradually increased in size and extended to the scrotum. Lately, however, it had given rise to such constant inconvenience and so much occasional pain that the patient had been quite unable to follow his occupation. He could not wear a truss, although he had repeatedly attempted to do so. At the period of admission to the hospital the scrotal portion of the hernia was about as large as a hen's egg, or rather larger. The bowel, of which it was evident the hernial囊 was composed, was protruded, but a slight fulness of the inguinal canal permanently remained.

On Jan. 19th, chloroform having been fully administered, and the hernia reduced as completely as possible, Mr. Durham proceeded to operate in the following manner:

An incision about two inches and a half in length was made through the skin and superficial fascia, in a direction at right angles to the spermatic cord, and just over the inner border of the internal or deep abdominal ring. The tendon of the external abdominal oblique muscle was next divided in a similar direction, but to a somewhat less extent, and in a situation slightly further from the median line of the body. The lower fibres of the internal abdominal oblique or cremaster were then separated longitudinally, and the internal spermatic fascia, containing the propria of the hernia, was exposed. A slight incision having been made in the lower and deeper part of this fascia, an aneurism needle was carefully insinuated through the areolar tissue, and by its means a ligature was placed between the sac of the hernia and the important structures of the spermatic cord, and carried through the upper and deeper part of the fascia. The fascia and sac were then drawn down downwards and towards the median line of the body, and the ligature was tied tightly as high up and as far outwards as possible; in fact, as nearly as could be judged, exactly at the internal or deep ring. The ligature thus included the greater part of the circumference of the fascia propria or internal spermatic fascia just where it becomes continuous with the fascia transversalis, the whole circumference of the sac just at its junction with the peritoneum, and the general peritoneal parietes, and within the sac a small plug-like portion of omentum. In passing the aneurism needle, a slight puncture was unintentionally made into the sac. This puncture, however, when subsequently dilated, furnished the opportunity of ascertaining that the sac did not communicate with the tunica vaginalis testes, but that it contained a small piece of irreducible omentum drawn out and cut off below the ligature. Finally the wound was closed above and below by sutures, which were passed through the sac. The ends of the ligature were left coming out through the middle of the wound.

The after progress of the case was most satisfactory, Mr. Durham said, the patient being able to discharge himself from hospital in a little over a week, and the wound being completely healed. The patient was able to carry on his occupation without inconvenience. He was able to wear a truss of the ordinary kind, and the size of the hernial sac was much less than before the operation; but the patient was told that a small umbilical hernia existed, which would eventually disappear. He had a scrotum that was nearly twice as large as it was before the operation. The hernial sac was entirely removed, and the patient was felt to have recovered his health. He was a very healthy man, and, apart from the case, there was nothing to be said against the operation that had been performed.
Mr. Christopher Heath, without wishing to detract from the credit of a successful case, could not but regard the good result in Mr. Durham's operation as in great measure due to the accidental presence of a piece of omentum within the sac, and which, therefore, served to plug the canal. This occurrence could not be looked for in every case, and even if the sac were opened, as was unintentionally done by the operator in his case, it would be almost impossible to do so safely.

Mr. Heath thought three months too short a time to show the ultimate success of the operation, and was not surprised to hear that after the inflammation excited and the formation of an abscess there was reported to be considerable thickening of the parts. He knew from his own experience and that of others in Wood's operation that very considerable induration disappeared after a time, and he thought that there was every probability of cure with safety. Mr. Heath thought three months too short a time to show the ultimate success of the operation, and was not surprised to hear that after the inflammation excited and the formation of an abscess there was reported to be considerable thickening of the parts. He knew from his own experience and that of others in Wood's operation that very considerable induration disappeared after a time, and he thought that there was every probability of cure with safety. Mr. Heath thought three months too short a time to show the ultimate success of the operation, and was not surprised to hear that after the inflammation excited and the formation of an abscess there was reported to be considerable thickening of the parts. He knew from his own experience and that of others in Wood's operation that very considerable induration disappeared after a time, and he thought that there was every probability of cure with safety. Mr. Heath thought three months too short a time to show the ultimate success of the operation, and was not surprised to hear that after the inflammation excited and the formation of an abscess there was reported to be considerable thickening of the parts. He knew from his own experience and that of others in Wood's operation that very considerable induration disappeared after a time, and he thought that there was every probability of cure with safety. Mr. Heath thought three months too short a time to show the ultimate success of the operation, and was not surprised to hear that after the inflammation excited and the formation of an abscess there was reported to be considerable thickening of the parts. He knew from his own experience and that of others in Wood's operation that very considerable induration disappeared after a time, and he thought that there was every probability of cure with safety.

Mr. Hulke asked if the omentum was included intentionally?

Mr. Heath thought that it was not the fatality of former operations which had led to its disuse, as Mr. Wells had just remarked, but their inefficiency. The former, as well as the present, operations were based upon a false assumption—viz., that there was power in the adhesions thereby instituted permanently to prevent a recurrence of hernia. There was not the slightest evidence in favour of such an assumption, but the recorded evidence of Dupuytren and Scarpa was against it. Sooner or later, as Mr. Heath had stated, the adhesions were sure to yield.

Mr. Durham, in reply, said that although he had searched diligently he had failed to find on record the details of any such operation as was described in his paper just read. He therefore ventured to consider his method a new one. With regard to the ancient operations referred to by Mr. Spencer Wells, the descriptions given were for the most part so vague and indefinite as to afford no exact information as to the precise particulars of the methods adopted. In those instances in which the descriptions were more exact, the operations were manifestly coarse and clumsy, and necessarily involved the very sources of danger (such as sloughing of the hernial sac, wasting of the testicle, &c. &c.) which he (Mr. Durham) had most carefully to avoid. The operations most similar to his own were those of Langenbeck and Wutzer. These were, however, based upon the use of a fascial plug in the external, not at the internal ring. The most that could have been accomplished by such a proceeding, even if successful so far, must have been the conversion of a scrotal hernia into a bubonoccele. No very great gain this. Mr. Durham had tried a new method in this case simply because it did not appear to him worth while to try either of the methods at the present time cl recently in vogue—viz., Wutzer's and Wood's. Mr. Wutzer's operation had been amply proved by experience to be unsuccessful—nay, worse than unsuccessful. And, indeed, it was so unsatisfactory in principle that the wonder was it should ever have been adopted to any extent. Mr. Wood's method was certainly very ingenious, but his own account of the results of his numerous operations did not seem to him (Mr. Durham) very encouraging. Of the sixty pa-
probable risks of his method, Mr. Durham believed that
the danger of muddling with the peritoneum, particularly
with such portion as forms the hernial sac, had been very
greatly exaggerated. He certainly should hardly have
expected Mr. Spencer Wells, of all men, to be so very
fustidious and fearful about touching a little extension
from that general abdominal lining which he (Mr. Spencer
Wells) was in the habit of cutting into and mopping out
so freely, fearlessly, and with so much impunity. The
argument derived from the statistics of operations for
strangulated hernias was very bad. That a large propor-
tion of cases in which the sac was opened proved fatal
was indisputably true; but the explanation was obvious.
Those cases in which it was necessary to open the sac
were the most dangerous, for they were those in which
the strangulation was most severe or had continued longest,
and, therefore, those most likely to prove fatal. There
was no evidence to show that the mere opening of
the sac increased the danger of the operation; in
deed, in a great many cases of recovery if the sac
had not been opened the hernia could not have been
returned, and the patients must have died. In the present
case there never was the slightest indication of any dan-
gerous symptom whatever. There was some of the "se-
vere inflammation," and nothing of the "extensive ab-
scess" which Mr. Heath had suggested. In conclusion, it
should be noted to Mr. Durham that he had done intentionally
what Mr. Wood only did accidentally—viz., close the
hernial sac at the internal ring. On the other hand, Mr.
Wood attempted to accomplish intentionally what he (Mr.
Durham) allowed in this case to become accomplished as
it might—viz., constriction of the inguinal canal and ex-
ternal abdominal ring. In certain cases the association
of the two methods would probably be much more success-
ful than either by itself, and such association he should
without hesitation adopt.

THE RESTORATIVE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA. By John Hughes Bennett, M.D.,

Dr. Bennett has issued this memoir with the object of
inducing hospital physicians, and others who may have
the opportunity, to assist him in collecting carefully-taken
cases of acute pneumonia, tabulated—and we may add, for
we suppose he means so—treated like his own, so as to ob-
tain a sufficiently large body of facts to settle conclusively
the proper mode of treating pneumonia. It is somewhat
amusing to find that the treatment which Dr. Bennett
complacently calls "Restorative" comprises a little—and
sometimes not a little—of almost all those various reme-
dies which from time immemorial have been generally
employed in the treatment of pneumonia. Of the 129
cases comprised in his statistical table, nine were beer,
one of them twice (5xviii. each time); five were cupped
and eleven leched; while among the pharmaceutical
remedies employed we find antimony, opium, colchicum,
mercury, acetate of ammonia, sweet spirits of nitre, and
tincture of digitalis, either singly in separate cases, or in
various combinations. It is true that nutrients were sup-
plied in all cases according to the patients' requirements;
but that has always been done—though perhaps not quite
so freely—even by the greatest sticklers for the anti-
phlogistic regimen; it is also true that four or five out of
the whole number were treated by beef-tea and wine
alone; but four or five cases are far too few to found a
system upon, and if the mere administration of beef-tea
and wine in fitting cases and at fitting times constitutes
as it no doubt does—a restorative treatment, wholly
irrespective of what other system of medication has been
previously pursued, then there was no reason for making
such a work about it; for the "Restorative treatment" of
pneumonia thus explained has been that practised by
the best physicians in all ages.

For this treatment, this curious jumble of bloodletting
and beef-tea, of wine and antimony, Dr. Bennett claims
the remarkable success of only one death in: 32 for all the
acute pneumonias, complicated and uncomplicated, which
have been treated by him in the clinical wards, adding that
of the uncomplicated pneumonias—104 in number—not
one has died. To obtain these favourable results, how-
ever, Dr. Bennett has found it necessary to discard not
only those four complicated cases which had the misfor-
tune to prove fatal, but also thirteen others, which, not-
withstanding the case with which he states that pneumonia
can be detected and recognized, yet passed unrecognized
through his wards, and were only detected in the patho-
logical theatre (p. 22). We can hardly believe that thir-
teen cases of pneumonia could pass undetected through
the wards of so accomplished a stethoscopist as Dr.
Bennett; but it is, perhaps, better to believe such a failure
diagnosis than to suppose that a man of honour would
omit recording thirteen cases of fatal pneumonia simply
because they happened to militate against a favourite
theory. Be that as it may, however, if we add these
thirteen cases to the former four, we have a mortality of
seventeen out of 142—that is 1 in 8, or about twelve per
cent.—almost precisely what he states to be the result of
the last nine years' experience of the treatment of pneu-
monia in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh—viz, 1 death
in 72 cases (p. 41). Thus we see that the results of the
restorative treatment, when applied by Dr. Bennett him-
self, far from reducing the mortality from pneumonia to
nil, are hardly even a shade better than the mere average
results of the general treatment of the hospital to which
he belongs. But as these average results include of course
every case of pneumonia occurring in or brought to the
hospital, we must, to make the comparison at all fair,
include all Dr. Bennett's cases when investigating the ratio
of mortality. Dr. Bennett, however, states (p. 29) that
he has "not inserted" two or three cases brought into the
house by the police in an exhausted condition, and who
died before he saw them. Two or three is an indefinite
number, but we may be sure they are not overstated, and
if we add three to the seventeen already recorded, we have
twenty deaths occurring in his wards from pneumonia
alone—twenty deaths out of 145 cases, being one out of
74, that is a trifle above the average general mortality
from pneumonia in the Edinburgh Infirmary; so that
the curious jumble of treatment which he designates by
the pretentious name of "The Restorative," so far from
proving more favourable, is actually more fatal than we
may consider as the ordinary treatment of the present
day.

Dr. Bennett's brochure is praiseworthy in so far as it is
an attempt to enlist hospital physicians, and physicians
generally, in the endeavour to trace out statistically the
true ratio of the mortality of pneumonia to those attacked
as modified by treatment. It is, however, worthy of all
condemnation as a practical example of how this is to be
done. To collect together a large number of cases of one
disease, and, after setting aside, under one pretext or
another, all the fatal cases, to claim all the recoveries as

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEG." 

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

As time rolls on, and each successive year brings round the anniversary when the Fellows of the College of Surgeons of England are called upon to exercise their privilege of electing Councillors, the constitution of the College is brought more and more prominently under the notice of the profession, its defects are presented in a broader light, and its improvement is more palpably suggested and more imperatively demanded. Under the system of government which prevailed in the College at the commencement of the present century no beneficial change could have been reasonably anticipated, but under the recent charters the constituency has gained so much power, that with judicious management such a lever might be applied as would effectually remove many of the obstructions which now impede the liberal members of the Council in their efforts at reform. Unfortunately the College has fallen into a vicious career, from which it can be diverted only by the combined operation of time and of extraneous influences. From persons in possession of power and place, it is almost hopeless to expect any change in a system by which they themselves live and thrive, and it can only be by the application of external pressure that new ideas can be introduced or new blood infused.

The constitution of the Court of Examiners, as it at present exists, is essentially faulty, and while the self-election of the same Examiners is entirely indefensible upon any grounds of fairness or expediency, their constant re-election by the Council is hardly less to be reprobated: yet we find that year after year the same Examiners are elected, although in the majority of cases the Council has the power of appointing new ones at annual or quinquennial periods. The result of the present system is, as every body knows, to perpetuate in a very important and responsible office a set of men who, however able and competent they may have been in former years, are now for the most part past the age when their functions can be exercised with credit to themselves or advantage to the College. Another patent defect in the constitution of this body is that while the Examiners are nominally elected by the Council, they themselves constitute a very considerable part of that Council, and therefore in a certain sense they elect themselves. The non-election of Mr. Cesar Hawkins some year or two since, to the Council, has broken in to a limited extent upon the old and faulty system, and that gentleman, although still holding his seat at the Board of Examiners, has no longer a vote for his own election. In the forthcoming election in July, if it should happen that Mr. Luxe is not re-elected, then two members of the Court of Examiners will be no longer members of the Council, and eventually the desirable consummation may be brought about of separating altogether the Council from the Court of Examiners.

There can be no doubt of the necessity and propriety of such a movement, for the Council can never exercise an independent choice in the election of Examiners so long as the latter hold seats at the Council Board. It is also in every way expedient and desirable that the position of Examiners should not be held by persons of an advanced age, but by persons in the prime of life, well acquainted with all the recent views in pathology and surgery, and well able to devote a sufficient time to the careful scrutiny of the claims of the candidates for the diploma.

We are told in the reports on the Visitation of Examinations presented to the Medical Council at its last meeting, that the examination of candidates for the diploma of the College of Surgeons of England is a moderately good one, so far as it goes, but this last sentence modifies very much the previous commendation, for a testimonial granted by the College, and qualifying a man to practise surgery, and being moreover the only qualification possessed by hundreds of the profession, ought to be a thoroughly trustworthy document indicating that the possessor has not only received a competent professional education but has passed through an efficient
examination. Now the ordeal can hardly be called efficient when its range comprises only anatomy and surgery, virtually if not actually excluding physiology, and actually excluding all such collateral subjects as chemistry and materia medica. Nor can the examination be very searching when we are told that the oral part of it in the anatomical subjects lasts only twenty minutes, and we believe that in the surgical part the oral examination lasts only about an hour at the utmost.

Now we cannot help thinking that without unduly trenching upon the domain of other examining bodies, the College of Surgeons might demand from its candidates some knowledge of at least the elements of chemistry and materia medica, and we are disposed to agree with the visitors in their suggestion that some means might be taken to test the candidates practically in the duties of surgery, such as in the application of bandages, splints, &c., and in Passing the catheter and in performing other operations. We fear that there is too much truth in the impression which generally prevails, that of all the examining bodies, the College of Surgeons of England (if not the most lenient) is one of the most lenient to its candidates, and that even in the restricted field to which its examinations are limited, the requirements are not of a very high order. Thus it happens that candidates who would have no chance of passing at other examining Boards, often find but little difficulty at the College, and many, when they have once secured its diploma, enter immediately into practice, without even aspiring at the acquisition of any other qualification.

We cannot but believe that these defects in the system of examination at the College are in great measure due to the circumstances that the Examiners are elected over and again almost as a mere matter of routine, that they are handsomely, too handsomely remunerated, and that they are in general too much advanced in years, and some of them too much engrossed with practice, to devote adequate time and attention to the examinations. We see very little chance of reform until the Council is altogether independent of the Examiners, the Examiners are paid a fixed salary, are really removed from office from time to time, and are ineligible after a certain age.

The observations which we thought it necessary to make respecting the accusations of plagiarism of the Lancet against Dr. Foster of Birmingham, in respect of his pamphlet on the sphygmograph, have not elicited any editorial explanation from that journal. In its columns appear a note from Dr. Anstis, whose name we quoted in connexion with the matter, in which that gentleman very temperately disclaims any of the merit due to its introduction into English medical practice. In our observations we stated that Dr. Foster’s pulse-traces “have never been anticipated,” and as this is not strictly accurate, we take the earliest opportunity of correcting it. The fact is, that all the pulse-traces in Dr. Foster’s paper were taken from cases under his own observation, but they confirm what M. Marry has himself observed, and the results which he obtained by artificially reproducing the conditions characteristic of the various valvular diseases of the heart. This misconception, however, cannot in any respect, affect our unqualified condemnation of the course taken by the Lancet, which, being a simple statement of facts, admits of nothing but simple retraction or refutation. As our contemporary is unable to supply the latter, and unwilling to concede the former, it rests with the profession to assess the damages.

THE AUSTRIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following information reached us on the authority of “An Old Subscriber” too late for us to verify its accuracy:

The Austrian Government are in urgent need of Medical Officers. Assistant-Surgeons are paid on entry seven florins (fourteen shillings) per day, with the rank of Lieutenant, and after probation of Captain, full Surgeon ranks as Major.

After the war the medical officer may either retire on a bonus or accept a permanent appointment as vacancies occur.

In addition to this pay all rations are found.

The pay and rank of the Naval Service is the same as the Army.

THE MEDICAL ACT.

THE following petition was presented by Colonel North, M.P., for Oxfordshire, on the 7th inst—

To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled.

We, the undersigned legally qualified practitioners residing and practising in the town of Banbury and its neighbourhood, were by an Act, 2nd August, 1858, required to register under such Act; and upon producing our certificates we, upon a payment of money, were registered accordingly.

Now we complain that by an informality of this Act it is totally inoperative, inasmuch as, by a legal difficulty in the clause No. 40, an unregistered person practising here is allowed to assume a title to which we hold he has no right, inasmuch as the Medical Council under your Act have totally ignored and refused to register it.

Also, seeing that your honourable House is about to pass an Act to prevent unlicensed veterinary surgeons—that is, those who treat the complaints and, as now, preside over the lives of the brute creation—from practising their art without due examination and proper licence, and supposing that the lives of her Majesty’s subjects may be equally protected, we, in our humble capacity, can but urge it as a fair supposition that, in your legislative wisdom, you will so amend the present Medical Act of 2nd August, 1858, as to afford to those practitioners qualified under it that protection which they have expected by a registration under its requirements, which it was no doubt intended to supply, but which from its imperfect construction it has hitherto so signally failed to effect.

And your petitioners will ever pray. (Signed)


The Birkenhead Commissioners have agreed to advertise for plans for the erection of public baths and the necessary amount of land, at a cost of £8000.
PETITION FROM THE COW-KEEPERS OF LONDON ON DISINFECTANTS.

We publish below a petition which has been presented to Parliament by Mr. Ayron from the cow-keepers of the metropolis and others, praying for a scientific inquiry on disinfectants in connexion with the cattle plague. It will be seen that the allegations made in the petition reveal a state of things in respect to the way in which the subject has hitherto been treated by the Royal Commission which appears to be anything but satisfactory. It seems remarkable that with so great an array to choose from of eminent chemists, many of whom are possessed of medical qualifications and practical knowledge of epidemics, the Cattle Plague Commission should have employed to report on disinfectants—a medico-chemical question—a non-medic gentleman, and that they should have made choice of one who is the inventor and co-patentee of a disinfecting compound. If the Commission had from the first made up their minds to recommend carbolic acid and sulphur fumes as the best disinfectants, they could hardly have taken a more effectual way of securing such a consummation than by handing over the inquiry to one who holds a patent for a disinfecting powder, the only active ingredients of which are carbolic and sulphurous acids. Any one in the chemical world on learning that Dr. R. Angus Smith had been charged with the duty of reporting on disinfectants, must have perceived that those two substances would be recommended. It is true that the last report in their favour was drawn up by Mr. W. Crookes, but that gentleman was named at the suggestion of Dr. R. Angus Smith.

An admirable opportunity of elucidating by extensive experiments the nature of infection and the practical operation of disinfectants, we fear, has been lost. To judge from the reports on disinfectant which have been issued, we should say that few or no experiments, except laboratory, ones have been made, either by Dr. Smith or Mr. Crookes. In the last report an ingenious theory of the nature of the rinderpest virus has been set up by the latter gentleman—namely, that it consists of "vital organised septic cells or germs" (of which vaccine lymph is the type), "which feed on some of the elements of the blood, and at the same time secrete a poison to which the symptoms of the disease may be immediately due." But not a single fact is given as the basis of this somewhat complex theory. Yet it is in virtue of these speculations that Mr. Crookes apparently distracts the efficacy of oxidising disinfectants, and relies instead on the antiseptics of the ancient's sulphur fumes and the tar acids.

"THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED COW-KEEPERS OF THE METROPOLIS, AND OTHERS,

"SHEWETH—That your petitioners have with the utmost regret and apprehension observed that the inquiry of the Royal Commission which was appointed to inquire into the nature of, and the best way of combating, the cattle plague at present raging in this country, while fully recognizing the highly infectious character of the pestilence, have adopted very inadequate measures for the discovery of the most efficient means of disinfection.

"That your petitioners have been surprised to see that instead of advising on the subject of the choice of disinfectants with chemists of the first rank, to whom no improper bias could possibly be imputed, the Cattle Plague Commission devoted that part of their duty to Robert Angus Smith, Esq., of Manchester, Doctor of Philosophy, who is co-patentee with one Mc Dougall of a disinfecting article known and sold under the name of Mc Dougall's powder.

"That your petitioners have noticed with pain to have taken place, that which they think right now—namely, that the advice of the gentleman in question to the Royal Commission in the report which they published on the 15th of February last, recommended the very article of which Messrs. Smith and Mc Dougall are patentees, in the following words—viz. "The experiments of Dr. Angus Smith show that the best disinfectant is the carbolic acid, or Mc Dougall's powder, and chloride of lime." That, besides having reason to deplore the suspicion which has thus been cast on the recommendation of the Commission, relative to disinfectants, independently of the merits or otherwise of the substance or substances recommended, your petitioners consider their cause of complaint is much increased by the circumstance that the substance put forward as the best disinfectant in their report—namely, Carbolic Acid, or Mc Dougall's Powder, is one which all standard works on chemistry (except 'Ure's Dictionary,' to which article on disinfectants contained in which was written by the said Dr. Angus Smith), and all the most competent chemical authorities have classed among antiseptic, or preserving agents, as distinguished from true disinfectants.

"That your petitioners have reason to believe that the experiments stated in the Report of the Cattle Plague Commission to have been made on the subject of disinfectants by the said Angus Smith, who has been shown to be the patentee of Mc Dougall's powder, were conducted in private on a totally inadequate scale, and under the influence of a spirit unfavourable to the use of the said disinfectant.

"That your petitioners having from the first outbreak of the cattle plague made use of a system of disinfection not recommended, nor even alluded to, by the Cattle Plague Commission in their above-mentioned report, by means of which the loss of cows in their district having been very limited in number, they are firmly convinced that the system in question, and adopted by them, is well calculated to combat and arrest the pestilence.

"That your petitioners would here take leave to quote the report of Mr. Barclay, Medical Officer of Health of the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, at the last meeting of the vestry upon the subject of disinfectants, as evidence of a scientific and important character, in support of the article known as Condy's Fluid, and the one which your petitioners have had reason to refer to as the best substitute for Mc Dougall's powder.

"A suggestion which has been made by your Inspector seems to me well worthy of your consideration. In the course of examining cowsheds which have been attacked by the cattle plague, he has been instructed to urge on the cowsheds the importance of antiseptics and agents, and has found that Condy's disinfectant fluid has more effectually than any other removed any noisome smells arising from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. He has consequently been led to test its effect on public places, and believes that it might be economically well and usefully employed. I can of my own knowledge well bear out his testimony to its special powers in arresting certain forms of chemical decomposition.

"That your petitioners being of opinion, from a consideration of the above circumstances, that the Cattle Plague Commission have treated in an inadequate and unsatisfactory manner that part of the trust confided to them relative to disinfectants, and being at the same time deeply impressed with the vast importance of proper disinfecting measures, which in fact constitute the complement to all other preventive actions against the spread of the cattle plague, humbly pray that your honourable House would in your wisdom order a full and impartial inquiry by chemists of the first rank, and other competent but unprejudiced persons, on the subject of disinfectants, with a view to arriving at such conclusions as may be saved the loss and disappointment which cannot fail to result from agents which are inefficient, illu- sory, and dangerous.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

"ELIAS ALLEN.
"THOMAS CROSS.
"CHARLES MAY.
"&c. &c. &c."
### Statement of the Degrees, Diplomas, and Licences of the Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Army,

who during the year 1865 have presented themselves for Examination, showing the number that passed, and did not pass, distinguishing the Qualifications, both Medical and Surgical, under the heads of the several Licensing Bodies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Licensing Bodies</th>
<th>Total Qualifications</th>
<th>Number Passed</th>
<th>Failed</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>Royal College of Physicians, London</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>Master of Surgery, ditto</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>65</td>
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**Diplomas and Degrees.**

- **Candidates.**
  - Successful | 66
  - Failed | 33
  - **Total.** | 99

- **Diplomas and Degrees.**
  - Successful* | 118
  - Failed | 62
  - **Total.** | 180

*4 candidates held three qualifications each.

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**REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

The following Report of the Finance Committee was received, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes:

The Finance Committee beg leave to present, in the table subjoined, a statement of the estimated and actual income and expenditure of the year 1865; also an estimate of the income from ordinary sources, and of the expenditure, as far as the Committee are able to judge, for the year 1866.

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<th>Fees received by—</th>
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<td>d.</td>
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<td>&quot; Scotland</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Ireland</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<th>d.</th>
<th>£</th>
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<th>d.</th>
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<td><strong>0</strong></td>
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<td>720</td>
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<td><strong>Balance in favour of Medical Council</strong></td>
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Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 11TH.

STRAIND UNION WORKHOUSE.

Sir J. Simeon asked the President of the Poor-law Board whether the inquiry into the treatment of the sick poor in the Strand Union Workhouse was completed, and whether he would lay a copy of the evidence and the report founded thereon upon the table of the House.

Layard said that the inquiry had been completed, and that he expected to be able to lay the evidence on the table in the course of a few days.

The Cattle Plague.

In answer to a question by Sir J. C. Jervoise as to the prevalence of plague amongst cattle, as stated in the Cattle Plague Commissioners' Report, Mr. Gladstone said that the powers were founded on the 11th Victoria, as amended by the Act of this session, and these powers had been hitherto held to apply to the sudden outbreak of cattle plague, and not to chronic disease. It might be doubted whether under the power of these Acts, however, the council had the power to order the killing of animals suffering from the disease to which he supposed the question referred.

The Cholera Conference.

Sir J. C. Jervoise asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what progress towards a settlement of the question had been made since the objection was taken by the English, Russian, Turkish, and Persian representatives at the Cholera Conference, Constantinople, to the proposals of the French representative for the stoppage of all sea-communication between Arabia and Egypt, and for the presence of several vessels of war in the Red Sea in case of another epidemic.

Mr. Layard replied that a conference proposed by the representatives of nearly all the European nations had assembled at Constantinople to take into consideration the spread of cholera from the East. The conference had come to certain resolutions, and when they were reduced to a convention, her Majesty's Government would consider them, and see how far they could adopt the recommendations of the conference, and what steps could be taken to carry them out.

JUNE 14TH.

METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES.

Colonel Hogg asked the President of the Poor-law Board whether he would lay the report of Mr. Farnall and Dr. Smith on the state of the metropolitan workhouses, when complete, upon the table of the House.

Lord Enfield said that one of the reports, that of Mr. Farnall, was already completed; as soon as the other was completed and read they should both be laid on the table of the House.

Army and Navy Medical Officers.

Colonel North asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the recommendations of the committee presided over by Admiral Sir Alex. Milne, relative to the medical officers of the navy and army, and upon which the authorities both of the navy and army had been for some time in communication with the Treasury, were likely to be decided upon shortly. He begged to remind the House that the committee reported early in February.

Mr. Childers—In reply to my hon. friend, I have to state that the committee are at present engaged. In July last the College of Physicians wrote to the War Office complaining that the status of army surgeons was unsatisfactory, and to the Admiralty that navy surgeons were both, as to pay and rank, not on a par with army surgeons. In consequence, the Secretary of State for War and the Admiralty appointed Department Committees, consisting of military and naval officers, and medical men recommended by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to inquire into the rank, pay, and position of the surgeons of the two services. The Treasury were not parties to the inquiry, and they have as yet only been officially in communication with the Admiralty on the subject. When we are in possession of the definite views of both the departments we shall be in a condition to deal with the cases of both the army and navy surgeons at the same time. The question is a very important one, it involves a large amount of money, and requires careful consideration.

Colonel North asked whether no communication had been received from the War Office.

Mr. Childers said the War Department had not yet made their recommendations upon the report of the committee; but he personally had been in communication with his noble friend.

REJECTED CANDIDATES.

The importance of the brief reply given by Mr. Baring in the House of Commons on Monday night to the question put by Sir John Hay as to the present dearth of surgeons for the navy, has probably made little impression on more than a few persons who know what underlies that brief official statement. In effect, he said, that only three surgeons had been obtained for the service this year, and that there was difficulty in obtaining any. There was some hitch in carrying out the recommendations of the recent committee on the rank and pay of medical officers of the army and navy, owing chiefly to obstacles raised by the Treasury. We may supplement this information by adding that at the last examination there were three candidates, who had to be all rejected, and it is understood that there are seventy vacancies. In order fully to appreciate the plight to which or sailors are likely to come unless the present state of things be mended, we will quote from some recent returns which we published as having been furnished by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy to the General Medical Council which recently held its annual session at the College of Physicians in Pall-mall. These returns are of great public interest, although more instructive than reassuring. They show the number of candidates examined for commissions as assistant-surgeons in the navy during the year 1865 and the results of their examinations. During that year twenty-one candidates in all presented themselves for about three times that number of appointments. Of these four had been previously rejected, and one underwent two examinations in the twelve months, having been unsuccessful on the first occasion. Of these twenty-one candidates, nine had to be totally rejected, and of the twelve successful candidates, five passed "in-different" examinations, two "moderately good," and five "good" examinations. The majority of those rejected were utterly ignorant of Latin, which is the language of physicians and surgeons; and are unable to communicate that mediacs it would have been dangerous to have admitted them, two failed altogether in anatomy and surgery, and some were pronounced deficient in every important branch of medical knowledge.

When these returns came under the consideration last week of the eminent medical men representing the different medical bodies in the United Kingdom, they necessarily became the subject of comment, and it was explained what all this meant. The great resource of the medical departments of the public services of late years has been found in the Irish schools. Mr. Hargrave, President of the Dublin College of Surgeons, said that it would be most unfair to suppose that these candidates were at all a fair sample of Irish medical students so far as qualifications were concerned, any more than the English candidates were representaive of the average attainments of English medical students. It was well known that no young medical man of good birth or education would submit to enter the naval service under the present conditions. "There would be dross in every society or institution, and no doubt amongst medical men. There were some who were ignorant of Latin and Greek, and many who were ignorant of the English, and such were the men who were likely to enter the navy," which was rapidly reverting to the state of things existing in the time of Roderick Random."

Dr. Stokes, the Regius Professor of Medicine in Dublin, confirmed this statement, declaring that such was the indisposition among the better class of medical students to enter the army and the navy, that the sweepings of the class of medical students presented themselves for examination
before those boards, although the case was worse for the navy than for the army. The Director-General of the Army, who is much more reticent of information, has declined this year to furnish the desired information; but as that service is in much the same disfavour as it was last year, we may conclude that the information then supplied fairly represents the present state of things.

Dr. Parkes then laid before the Council some specimens of the replies of the rejected candidates, which are extremely edifying, and some of them as humorous as anything Horace Smith ever wrote. For instance, one gentleman applied to take the lives and health of soldiers under his charge did not know the big bone of the arm from the little one when both were shown him; another replied in writing to the question, what would he do if he had to treat a wounded bloodvessel, that he would immediately amputate the limb above the injury. That there might be no mistake as to these facts, the manuscripts were handed to the Council. Another man, who had been two years at a London school and one year at a Scotch school of medicine, had never heard that the term scabies is applied to a disease called the itch. Another divided foods into nitrogenous, such as all vegetables, and non-nitrogenous, all meats, including carnivora, sub-divided into albuminous, such as hens' eggs; fibrous, such as the meat of the ox or sheep; caseous milk and cheese; and gaseous, soda-water. No wonder that, in the case of Mr. Hartington, after carefully testing such men to see what they did know, hopelessly characterize them, in terms of medical diagnosis, as "dull all over;" although, had the answers been intended as jokes, they would have been entitled to rank as really clever. The serious conclusion from all this is, that our soldiers and sailors are entitled to claim that any reasonable means which have been declared after due inquiry well fitted to restore confidence in the medical services of the army and navy, and to restore their faded popularity, shall be taken without delay.

The blue-book containing the evidence taken before the committee of inquiry to which we have referred and the recommendations of that committee has not, we believe, been issued to the House or made generally known. In fact, Mr. Hartington seemed disposed lately in the House of Commons to rebuke a military member for referring to what the Marquis described as a confidential document. It is difficult to say why it should be considered confidential, and we are very glad to see that the Admiralty at least, although so poorly backed by the War Office, is disposed to urge the fulfilment of these recommendations.— Pall Mall Gazette.

RATING OF HOSPITALS.

This question has become one of vital importance to every hospital in the kingdom. Hitherto, acting under decisions of Lord Mansfield and Lord Kenyon, parishes have not rated hospitals; but a decision of the House of Lords last year upset the previous decisions. The result is, that all the London parishes have set to work to assess the different hospitals in the metropolis; and, in one case, at least, have acted in a most absurd and contradictory manner. They have, in fact, been guided by a mere rule of thumb.

For instance, Paddington has, we understand, rated St. Mary's Hospital at £100 per annum; whilst St. Marylebone has rated Queen Charlotte's Living-in Hospital, a very much smaller establishment in the same neighbourhood, at a like sum. The Westminster Hospital again, has been assessed at much less than either of the above. But, perhaps the most extraordinary instance of perverted ingenuity has been shown in the case of St. George's Hospital. St. George's, Hanover Square, the richest parish—at least it must contain a larger number of rich people than any parish in the world—has rated the hospital at upwards of £4000 a-year. On this rating the governors will have to pay just about £2000 a-year. £200 to be paid to the parish for doing day by day parish work.—Bret Med. Jour.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your allowing me, through the medium of your journal, to inform the Poor-law Medical Officers, and I may say, the profession generally—for it concerns all—that the Vaccination Bill has passed through the Select Committee, and is again before the House of Commons.

In my communications to the Select Committee I suggested alterations in the title and preamble and in nineteen clauses, or proposed to substitute nine new clauses. On examining the bill, I find the title and preamble still stand without Wales being mentioned, but twenty-three clauses have been altered verbally and otherwise, and one Clause (5) added. The four forms in the schedule have also verbal alterations. Allow me, to here state, however, that all my suggestions have not been adopted.

With due appreciation of the value of the efforts made by the meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern on April 10, and by private individuals, still it appears to me that the efforts made by the Poor-law Medical Reform Association have had considerable influence—first, in actually stopping the bill when about to go into committee of the House of Commons by means of a pamphlet forwarded to each member and by private communications; and secondly, by suggestions made to the Select Committee itself. But that influence could never have been made to bear, had not money been subscribed to pay the expenses of printing, &c.

I have no hesitation in saying that the amendments now proposed in the Vaccination Bill will amply repay the members of the Poor-law Medical Reform Association in a pecuniary point of view, for all the money they have subscribed during the last ten years; and I hope will stimulate the entire body of Poor-law Medical Officers to subscribe to the funds of the Association, in order to enable it to prosecute with vigour the changes sought in the general administration of the medical relief of the poor. The soil has been sown; the eyes of the public have been opened; a large portion of the members of the House of Commons now listen to us; and the time cannot be far distant when very considerable changes must be made in the medical relief of the poor.

Clauses 5 and 6 in the amended Vaccination Bill (quoted below) will show the pecuniary changes proposed. On and after January, 1867, the public vaccinators are to receive not less than 1s. 6d. for each successful primary vaccination performed in a workhouse. This is a gain, as at present no fee is legally payable. The 1s. 6d. fee now paid for vaccinations performed at a station within one mile of the residence of the medical officer, is not increased, but 6d. is added to each fee for all vaccinations performed at a station over one mile, and under two miles distant, thus making the fee 2s. Beyond two miles, the fee, which is now 2s. 6d., is to be not less than 3s. In addition to these payments, it is proposed by Clause 5 to pay 1s. extra for each child whom the vaccinator has successfully vaccinated; but that will depend on the "number and quality" of the vaccinations on the "Reports" made to the Lords of Her Majesty's Council and the time to which the award relates.

This clause is ambiguous, but on enquiry I find the payment is intended to depend upon the manner in which the vaccination is carried out—that is, if done in accordance with the approval of the inspector. My correspondent says, "If you glance at any of the inspectors' reports you will see on what system they go in judging the vaccination of a place, and by their reports the medical officer of the Parochial Council would be guided to recommend the payments in question."
They would be additional payments, made on the principle of payment for results. I hope it will be of general benefit to the public vaccinator whose interests will be identical with those of the public." The re-vaccination of those previously successfully vaccinated will be under special arrangements, and only paid for at two-thirds of the fee of successful primary vaccination.

I regret we have not obtained more; but if we do our duty well, and Clause 5 be fairly carried out, the bill will be a gain to us of some thousands per annum, and I feel sure will place the public vaccination of this country on a more satisfactory footing. That the bill might have been more efficiently amended cannot admit of a doubt; but official influence was too strong for us, and a satirical print (worth looking at) by Standidge and Co., forwarded to me by a member of the Select Committee, representing the poor-law vaccinators receiving £200,000 per annum—the registrars £20,000—Simon, Bruce, and Co., £10,000 a year, &c., had its weight in preventing our receiving that redress which we desired.

I have again addressed the Poor-law Board, asking that a deputation of Poor-law Medical Officers may be permitted to wait upon them on July 5th, which I trust may be granted.—I am, &c.,

Richard Griffin.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, June 9, 1866.

Clause 5.—On reports made to the Lords of Her Majesty's Council with regard to the number and quality of the vaccinations performed in the several vaccination districts of England, or any of them, the said Lords may from time to time out of monies provided by Parliament, and under regulations to be approved by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, authorize to be paid to any public vaccinators, in addition to the payments received by them from guardians or overseers, gratuities not exceeding in any case the rate of one shilling for each child whom the vaccinator has successfully vaccinated during the time to which the award of the said Lords of the Council relates.

Clause 6.—Every such contract for vaccination shall provide for payment in respect only of the successful vaccination of persons, and, so that the rate of payment for primary vaccination shall be not less than the following: that is to say, for every such vaccination done at an appointed station situated at or within one mile from the residence of the vaccinator, or in the workhouse of the union or parish, not less than one shilling and sixpence; and for every such vaccination done at any station over one mile and under two miles distant from his residence, not less than two shillings; and for every such vaccination done at any station over two miles distant from his residence, not less than three shillings; such distance being measured according to the nearest public carriage road.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Dear Sir,—The extract from the Delhi Gazette will show the systematic manner in which the local Government out here ignore any warrants which tend to benefit the regular Indian Medical Services. But this does not surprise any one who understands matters and sees the heads of our department quite easy on the subject, and perfectly indifferent as to how their juniors are treated.—I remain yours, &c.,

Veritas.

In our issue of 5th of April was inserted a letter from our London correspondent, noting amongst other things the recommendations of the commission to inquire into the condition of the Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, and we are glad to see that these recommendations all tend in the right direction. One cause, however, of the dislike to the army medical department among the élite of our young medical men, seems to have been entirely overlooked,—namely, that every one entering the department may reasonably expect to spend a large portion of his service in India, the local government of which has for years past systematically ignored medical warrants wherever these warrants conferred medical appointments. The pay of relative rank was for years withheld from medical officers in the British army, and until a year ago it was no uncommon thing to find an Assistant-Surgeon who had followed the fortunes of his regiment through the Crimean war and the mutiny campaign, in receipt of the regularly paid of Rs. 286-10, and this after eight, nine, or ten years service. The student looking around for a career, naturally inquiries, "What guarantee have I that this or a similar contravention of fair promising warrants may not occur again?" and to hold him the local heads of department specially subordinate to the Indian government, is in a state of collapse and depression piteous to behold, and that no efforts have been spared on the part of the local government to inculcate and degrade its medical officers. He finds that some 150 Assistant-Surgeons in the Indian service are retained by force in civil employments, upon salaries a quarter or a third less than those laid down in a new warrant recently issued for that service, and the suggestive fact that now that their pay happens to be more than the pay of their relative rank a curious interpretation is interposed, and not in the least formal, by that distinct rule by which the local and home medical officers are deemed to belong to the same scale of rank. Hearing this discussed in all its bearings, it is not to be expected that our student will trust himself to the tender mercies of the Indian government.

There is only one way in which this chronic and well-rounded distress can be redressed, and that briefly is, the medical system, founded by Dr. Jenner, to be under the charge of the local medical director, whose chair is paid down as to pay, rank, &c., in the different stations occupied by the British army, not to be upon any pretext meddled with by the local governments, except through the ordinary military and civil tribunals. This last effort on the part of the Indian government for foiling the well-meant efforts of other Majesty's ministers to make the medical military service popular, has been most successful. Not only has it saved the State some £30,000 and deprived some 150 gentlemen of annual sums of from £100 to £250—a highly satisfactory stroke of policy, but it promises to bring about, that there shall be soon no medical officers at all to pay, whereby a large saving will be effected, and funds will be set free for purposes of native female education in the Punjab, or for the purchase of screw piles for the ornamental works in the erection of Mutiah, or other useful and necessary purposes.

The question of the supply of army surgeons is one of great and increasing consequence, and it is not to be endured that the little meanesses and class prejudices of Bengal civilization, should aggravate the difficulties, already great, of obtaining that supply.

ON LABOREAS' DWELLINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—I have just read in your issue of the 30th ult. the able paper by Dr. Mapother on "Labores' Dwellings," and am sure it cannot fail to be as instructive as it is interesting. As an example of a town overcrowded by the reception of vagrants at night, Dr. Mapother quotes Swords. I feel it is due to Swords, or at least to one of its many proprietors, to state that within some few years past there have been built by an encouraging landlord (Mr. Baker of Ballargue) a lot of laborers' cottages in a part of the town, healthful and airy air, and well ventilated. Those cottages, which, I need not observe, are never unoccupied, afford to the one-pants of them the greatest comfort, by their well-ventilated nulium in pareo rooms, their neatly arranged yards—in fine, by their general construction. I mention this that Dr. Mapother may understand that Swords is, I am happy to say, not retrograding, and it is to be presumed that the inhabitants of those cottages, having deserted comparatively unwholesome dwellings, thereby afforded a greater amount.
of accommodation for vagrants than they hitherto could have obtained. 

If the landlords of those laborers' cottages in Chapelizod, Carrick-on-Suir, Ennis, and the other towns to which Dr. Mapother alludes, would only visit Swords, and inspect those nice little cottages to which I refer, I am sure they would see the utility as well as the humanity of erecting similar ones, instead of the hovels graphically described by Dr. Mapother. I am sure there could be no better movement, or one attended with more beneficial results, than the adoption of a weekly or bi-weekly inspection of the lodging-houses and dwellings of the poor, if such could check the overcrowding of those houses, especially in the harvest season, when hundreds of laborers, tempted by the high rate of wages, congregate in this and other small towns, and it becomes a mystery to know here or where they can make off sufficient space in any of the then very crowded houses by which to rest their weary bodies.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, 

F. J. DAVY, A.B., M.D. 

Swords, June 1, 1866.

GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

Sir,—In consequence of the paucity of my answers in favour thereof, the committee of the above fund has given up the idea of a banquet to Mr. Griffin. As, doubtless, the College election will bring some medical men to London, it is intended to make the presentation of the testimonial on July 5th prox., unless the Poor-law Board should fix some other day to receive Mr. Griffin's deposition. In this latter case the testimonial will be given him immediately after the interview with the President. The time and place will be duly notified by printed circular. The testimonial is now on view at the manufacturers, Messrs. Mappin and Webb, 71 and 72, Cornhill. Intending subscribers, who have not forwarded me either their subscriptions or their cartes de visite will obligingly do so without delay.—Yours obediently, 

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D. Treas. and Hon. Sec. 

145, Bishops-gate-street, Without, June 13, 1866.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the undersigned, on behalf of the Manchester Medico-ethical Association,

HENRY SHEWEN.—That it is of great national importance that universal and compulsory vaccination shall be established by law.

That a Bill is now before your honourable House which has for its object the attainment of this end.

That the Bill, while highly commendable in its ultimate aim, is defective or erroneous on the following points:—

1. That no public prosecutor of persons evading its enactments is provided for, without whom it is likely to become almost a dead letter.

2. That the rate of remuneration awarded to the public vaccinator is insufficient, more especially as it affects the country medical practitioners.

3. That the compulsory demand (enforced by penalties) from all medical practitioners of professional service to the State without remuneration, is an oppression of one class of the community for the benefit of the rest, and contrary to the whole spirit of British legislation.

4. That no adequate provision is made for a sufficient and periodical supply of vaccine lymph from the cow.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honourable House will pass such a measure as will secure this country from the ravages of so dreadful a malady as small-pox, and that the four points above-named may at the same time obtain your earnest consideration.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed on behalf of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association, 

J. THORNBURY, M.D. 
J. WILSON, F.R.C.S. 

Hon. Secs.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Chester, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th days of August next.

President—S. J. Jeffresson, M.D.Canter.

President-elect—Edward Waters, M.D.Edin.

The Address in Medicine will be delivered by J. Hughes Bennett, M.D., F.R.S.Edin., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

The Address in Surgery will be delivered by William Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., etc.

The following special subjects will be introduced for discussion:—

Dr. SIBSON, F.R.S., and Mr. HOLMES: What is the influence of Hospitals on Health and Mortality?

Dr. STEWART: Is the Expectant Method to be relied upon in the Treatment of any form of Acute Disease?

Mr. Augustin Baker (Birmingham): Are there any trustworthy facts as to the Origin of Pyaemia?


T. Watkin Williams, General Secretary.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, June 8th, 1866.

DEATH OF MR. ALEXANDER URE.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Alexander Ure, surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, while yet in the prime of life. Until lately he was a man of uncommon vigour and personal activity. But three years ago he met with a heavy fall from a horse, while attending in the field as surgeon to the Scottish volunteers, and from that time he began rapidly to decline. He was a man of genial nature and upright and honourable character. As a surgeon he was distinguished by his care and success in the after treatment of his patients subsequent to operation. He had a rare knowledge of the chemical and therapeutical departments of materia medica, and possessed a large store of professional erudition, with which he was very ready in clinical teaching. He will be much regretted by a large circle of friends.—Lancet.

CERTIFYING SURGEON AT BATLEY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. F. Beaumont asked why the appointment of certifying surgeon under the Factory Acts for the Batley district, vacant on the 10th day of April, was delayed by the inspector for a period of three weeks, and then filled by the nomination of a non-resident stranger, without regard to the wishes of the mill-owners and manufacturers of the district? Sir G. Grey said the appointment of certifying surgeon under the Factory Acts was placed by law in the hands of the inspector, and not of the Secretary of State. Upon inquiry, he had ascertained that the delay was occasioned by a doubt entertained in the first instance whether any fresh appointment was necessary, or whether there might not be a distribution of offices. The gentleman, selected from among nine or ten candidates, had been a certifying surgeon in another district, and might therefore be considered experienced in the discharge of his duty. If any dissatisfaction were felt with his decisions, power existed to call in another opinion; but in no case had this been done.

The Registrar-General of Scotland reports that in the month of May there were registered 2538 deaths, a larger number than any recorded in the last ten years, and 333 above the average. This great excess was caused by an increase of the deaths from ordinary diseases, more especially from those affecting the respiratory organs. Forty per cent. of all the deaths were of children under five years.
Our Weekly Retrospect of the Medical Journals.

June 16th.

The Medical Times and Gazette in a leader refutes Dr. John Coell’s new theory and treatment of cholera, especially as regards the utility of opium, which has been so decried by those who follow the doctrine lately enunciated.

Attention is drawn to the subject of the formation of local museums, as recommended by Dr. Toyne, and lately carried out in the neighbourhood of Wimbledon. The scheme, if successful, would tend greatly to educate the rustic mind in a scientific direction, so that hereafter from such a small beginning much good might be expected.

Again there seems some doubt as to the carrying out by the War Office of the recommendations of the Committee which lately sat to take into consideration the rank and pay of the army and navy medical officers. It is to be remembered that the Commander-in-Chief is the most violent opponent of the scheme in question.

A very good description is given of the properties and preparation of nitro-glycerine, which some short time since caused such consternation in San Francisco by the explosion of a vessel which contained some of this substance among the cargo.

Our contemporary wonders how such an excellent medical officer as Dr. Rogers could have been induced to continue to hold office under such masters as the guardians of the Strand Union, who “sanctioned and supported a system of neglect and mismanagement.”

The Secretary of the fund for defraying the legal expenses of the Messrs. Armstrong in the late trial, has issued a circular to the effect that no further subscriptions are required.

Ovariotomy has been successfully performed in New Zealand by Dr. Mackinnon, an army surgeon.

Dr. Jago of Plymouth publishes a correspondence between himself and an insurance company; it exhibits a very reprehensible system of touting for business.

The company promise to appoint a medical gentleman their local referee and to publish his name as such, provided he inquires in the company to the amount of £600, at the same time offering the same terms to other medical men in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Lionel Beale contributes a paper on Vital Force, in reply to Mr. Maxson.

Mr. Hulke relates several cases of night blindness, particularly among sailors.

A case of strumous meningitis is related from St. George’s Hospital, in which tetanoid spasms occurred; they were controlled by the application of ice along the spine, although the patient ultimately died. It would be well to recollect this plan of treatment.

The Lancet resumes its analysis of Dr. Bennett’s paper on “Medical Education”; it draws attention to the useless habit of demonstrators in the dissecting-room giving long-winded orations, in place of going about from table to table to question the student and help him individually in his studies.

Again the approaching election for the Council of the College of Surgeons is discussed. Mr. Luke is objected to, as “he combines in his own person all the monopoles. Twice President, seventeen years a Councillor and Examiner in perpetuity, he seeks to renew his hold upon a seat at the Council board.” The Canadian Medical Council has held its first sitting, which was enlivened by a discussion as to the admission of a Mr. Campbell, a homoeopathic practitioner, to a seat at the Council. He was finally rejected by a majority of nine to seven.

A very excellent plan is that by which the members of this Council are elected as the representatives of districts, so that the body contains men who are quite independent of the schools and individual interests.

The hospital board of Hartlepool think that they can get as house-surgeon “a very clever man for £80 a year and board, to see patients, to dispense medicines, and to be Dr. Moore’s assistant in private practice during spare hours, Dr. Moore to pay part of the salary. We do not know whether the latter is a consenting party to the arrangement. A Liverpool coal-heaver can get five shillings a day now, and from eightpence to one and fourpence per hour for every hour he works over-time. This would be preferable to theittance enjoyed by curates in the Church and assistants in the medical profession.

There is to be an exhibition of pharmaceutical matters at Nottingham, in connexion with the Pharmaceutical Conference to be held there at the same time as the meeting of the British Association.

The cholera is showing itself everywhere.

Mr. H. Smith alludes to the treatment of gonorrhoea by soluble bougies made of cocoa butter containing those salts which are generally used in the cure of the disease.

Thirty candidates for the Indian Medical Service are required on the 6th of August.

Professor Hancek’s lectures on the Anatomy and Surgery of the Foot are continued.

Dr. Anstie’s Lettsomian Lectures on Certain Painful Afflictions of the Skin of the Last Decade are commenced. He has had a good opportunity of studying neuralgia and its sequelae and complications in his own person.

Mr. H. Thompson describes a new instrument for the treatment of severe stricture of the urethra. His principle is to over-distend and not to cut, as in Mr. Holt’s method. This be managed by a screw, which gradually opens the blades of the instrument. He alludes to the anatomical fact that the portion of the urethra usually the seat of stricture is in its natural state of a calibre at least double that of the orifice.

Dr. Sanders records a case of loss of speech, with right hemiplegia depending on lesion of the left island of Reil and neighbouring convolutions. Within the last year very many similar cases have been recorded, bearing out the theory of Broca as to the localisation of the faculty of speech and language.

From the British Medical Journal we learn that the House of Lords has upset the decision, formerly acted on, of Lords Mansfield and Kenyon, and that as a sequence the London parishes have commenced to rate the various metropolitan hospitals. St. George’s is put down as valued at £4,000, for which the guardians have to pay £600 a year.

Dr. Lankester is taken to task for affirming that the prediction of Dr. Farre as to the dying out of the cattle plague has been almost literally fulfilled, thus ignoring the Privy Council and its mandates.

There is a translation of an excellent paper by Dr. Max Hertz, of the Foundling Hospital, Vienna, on the gangrene of infantile life.

Dr. Johnson, Skinner, Spitta, Noble, and Greenhow have letters on the treatment of cholera.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A SURGEON.

At the Farnham Police Court, on Tuesday last, Lake Young, alias William Augustus Young, was brought up on remand before F. R. Thresher, Esq., and Major Spring, with informations with reference to embezzlement, felony, and obtaining goods under false pretences. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. W. Davies, of York Town, Frimley, with whom the prisoner had recently been engaged, that in the month of April last the prisoner obtained his situation as assistant, upon which afterwards proved to be misrepresentations and a false certificate. A month’s probation was mutually agreed upon, and it was the duty of the prisoner to attend patients and dispense medicines. After the expiration of the month, however, the prisoner was discharged, but for what cause did not appear. Shortly after leaving the situation it was discovered that an entry had been made in the daily-book of medicine supplied to a tradesman near Sandhurst, which, it afterwards transpired, had been paid for, and not accounted for by the prisoner, by whom the entry
was made. Suspicion led to further inquiry, and it was then ascertained that several things belonging to the sur-
gery were missing, including a caustic pencil-case, and several medical works, among them being Dr. Ferguson on "Surgical Treatment," Hutchison on "Cases of Emergency," Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," etc. It was also found that the prisoner obtained wearing apparel and other goods from the tradespeople to a considerable amount, by means of false pretences, one of which was that he was engaged permanently as a medical practitioner, and was desirous of opening accounts. On his asserting that he had entered into an agreement to remain with Dr. Davies for one year, the prisoner subsequently obtained a handsome watch, value ten guineas, from Mr. Porter, jeweller, Hartley Wintney, to whom he also stated that he had a daughter about to be married, and that he should therefore become an extensive purchaser. The police were sub-
sequently communicated with, and it was found that he had succeeded in obtaining a fresh situation, under an assumed name, as assistant-surgeon to Dr. T. L. Hale, Smith, of Putter-lane, Fleet-street, London, where he was appre-
prehended by Sergeant Hyde, of the Surrey constabulary.
Search was made in the prisoner's rooms, and several pawnbroker's duplicates were found, one of which was for the watch in question. The officer then produced a list of the articles missing from Dr. Davies' surgery, and on allusion being made to the caustic pencil-case, Dr. Smith at once stated that it had been presented to him by the prisoner shortly after his engagement. The prisoner cross-
examined the several witnesses with all the ingenuity and skill of a barrister, but did not succeed in shaking their testimony. The prisoner in defence admitted having given the caustic pencil-case to Dr. Smith, but emphati-
cally denied taking it from Dr. Davies' surgery with any felonious intent. He also stated that it belonged to the old stock and was managed by Mr. Primpley, of which establish-
ment Dr. Davies was medical officer, that he had used it in the profession generally, but did not attach any particular value to it. He was formally remanded for the completion of depositions, when he will be committed to take his trial on the above-mentioned charges. The pris-
ioner wept bitterly on being removed to his cell.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,
DUBLIN CASTLE.

First Examination in Medicine.
June 11, 1866.—Morning.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Examiner.—Dr. W. D. Moore.

1. Write an unabbreviated prescription, in Latin, for pectoral pills of squill, ipecacuanha, and opium, with direc-
tions for use, for an adult.
2. What is scannon? Into what official preparations does it enter, and what is the form for preparing the mixtu-
rae scannonis of the British Pharmacopoeia?
3. What is the strength of the morphia suppositories of the British Pharmacopoeia?
4. Mention the Linnaean class and order, the natural family, and the generic characters of the scannony plant.
5. Write an unabbreviated prescription, in Latin, for powders of chalk and Dover's powder, for a child of a year old, with directions for use.
6. What is elaterium? What are its medical properties?
7. In what doses would you prescribe it?
8. How is precipitated sulphur prepared?
9. What is safron? Mention the Linnaean class and order, and the natural family of the plant producing it.
10. What is the strength of the "Vinson's Quinine"?
11. In what doses would you prescribe it, and for what purposes?
12. What is the usual post-mortem appearance of the mucus membrane of the tongue, mouth, and throat after poisoning by oxalic acid?
13. What is the smallest quantity of oxalic acid which has been known to destroy life, and what is the largest quantity recorded after the ingestion of which recovery has taken place?
14. What are the ordinary post-mortem appearances in a case of poisoning by strychnine?
15. What are the best tests of the presence of prussic acid?
16. Describe the modes of applying them and their effects.
17. What is the smallest fatal dose of essential oil of bitter almonds on record?
18. Mention of detecting chloroform in the blood and tissues in cases in which it has proved fatal in the form of vapour, has been founded on the effect of a red heat in re-
solving its vapour: what are the principal products of this action?
19. What is the difference in the effect of heat upon the sublimates of metallic mercury and that of arsenic?
20. What are the symptoms which in your opinion call for the application of the trephine in injuries of the head?
21. Describe a case of simple encephalitis. Is it a disease of any other name? If so, what?
22. A patient has been suffering from sanguinosis of the ear, for some hours. How will you manage the case?
23. Describe the mode of arresting haemorrhage by aug-
pression.
24. What are the symptoms of morbus coae in the first stage?

Midwifery and Diseases of Women.—Examiner—Lonnie Atthill, M.D.

1. In which of its diameters does the fetal head most usually enter the brim of the pelvis? and describe the changes which take place in its position during its descent through the os clavicum of the pelvis.
2. Enumerate the causes which may occasion delay in the second stage of labour.
3. What are the conditions which should be present, to render the use of the forceps likely to be successful, and what precautions would you adopt before applying them?
4. How would you treat a case of "Partial Placenta Previa," the os being the size of a shilling, and the patient losing a good deal of blood?
5. What is your opinion as to the value of the treatment of the symptom, who also complained of delirium, loss of appetite, and pain in the back, and who suffered from habitual constipation?

BROMATE OF QUININE.—A NEW REMEDY.—M. Cou-
ter, a Russian physician, recommends the bromate of qui-
nine as a new and useful remedy applicable to intermittent,
and other chronic diseases, such as dysentery, typhoid fever, and diphtheria. It has a select action superior to the sulphate of quinine, and therefore may be given in smaller doses. M. Courtier considers 50 centigrammes a sufficient dose. It is quite soluble, one part being dissolved in four parts of water, a property that adapts it for intermittent injections. The use of it is rarely followed by tinnitus aurium. This medi-
cine is prepared by treating quinine with hydrobromic acid and then evaporating to crystallization or dryness. M. Courtier recommends it as a prophylactic of cholera, and in its period of incubation. — Bulletin Gen. Therapeutique.
MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

June 99, 1867.

Abstracts of the Scientific Societies.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Mr. J. Beldam contributed a paper, "On the Iceniibide and Erning-street Roads."—Mr. J. H. Parker gave a discourse on the Primitive Fortifications of Rome. From many passages in classical authors it is evident that the original settlement was on the Palatine, and that this was surrounded by cliff, street, and foss from the beginning; the Palatine was built out by the plough with oxen being one of the earliest incidents in the history of Rome. To this original city on the Palatine the Capitol was speedily added, as the arx, or citadel, more strongly fortified than the rest, as usual, having been in this case a natural rock, called the Tarpeian Rock, which none of the other hills were; all the others had the cliffs scoured, that is, cut by the hand of man, and the earth must always have been supported in a vertical position by artificial means, originally by boarding, and, as the boards decayed, by stone walls. There are remains of walls of the time of the Kings of Rome on each of the seven hills, and in other parts, walls of the time of the Republic and of the Emperors, sometimes built upon or against the walls of the Kings. The roads at the low level at the bottom of the foss, called covered ways, became the streets of the city, and their level was not altered until the time of the Empire, when the alteration began for convenience, and has been going on ever since. The market-places, or fora, were at the same level as these original streets. All early cities consist of three parts—the arx, or citadel, the town, and the pasture-ground. In Rome, accordingly, there was originally the Capitol and the Arvola, and the Arvola was built for pasture-ground. The arx had a triple line of fortification, the town a double one, and the pasture-ground a single one only. The lecture was illustrated by an archæological plan of Rome, and by a number of photographs of the objects mentioned. The great point which the lecturer aimed to bring out was that all these early remains confirm in a remarkable manner the early history of Rome according to the first book of Livy, which it is the fashion to call a myth.—Mr. E. A. Freeman, who bore testimony to the value of Mr. Parker's inquiries, disputed some of his inferences. He thought it hardly possible to recover the real history of those early times to which allusion had been made. Many of the expressions of Livy were obviously full of suggestion, and doubts as to many historical facts may be gleaned from that author's statements. He thought that the day had gone by for Pliny to be implicitly relied on. We know all the records of Rome were destroyed on the occasion of the invasion of the city by the Gauls. —Mr. J. G. Waller described the curious inscription on Cowling Castle, in Kent. It is a very fine specimen of enamelled work, perhaps a unique example of such work employed in the open air. The inscription, which Mr. Waller, in company with Mr. Roach Smith, was enabled closely to examine in the autumn of 1864, represents a parchment deed, with its appendant seal. The material is copper, and the inscription consists of twelve plates, each line consisting of three. The white enamel is still in very fair preservation, and the colour, both of the shield of arms and of the cordon by which it is attached, which are the heraldic colors of Cowling Castle, are artistically preserved. The third Lord of Cobham, who erected Cowling Castle, is said to have placed the inscription on the face of the castle, and Mr. Waller believed the tradition to be correct.—Dr. Kendrick of Warrington, exhibited a remarkably fine series of casts of the Imperial Golden Bullae, commencing from the thirteenth century, and ending with the Seale of Pope Leoaped the Second (1790-92). The obverse and reverse were in each case taken from the original. East Dunraven exhibited and described three very curious silver dishes, found close to the Abbey of Tore, in the county of Westmeath, under seven feet of turf. They belong to Dr. Stokes of Dublin. Dr. Rock thought they were for domestic use, and probably Irish work of the thirteenth century.—Mr. S. Dodd exhibited a MS. Bible and a MS. Testament, both of the fourteenth century, and on fine vellum.—The Rev. E. G. Jarvis sent two curious horse-bits, of iron, one of them found in Lincolnshire.—Col. Teapot brought a painting which formerly had belonged to Sir Richard Phillips, and is mentioned in one of his works. The portrait has been engraved as that of Calumna Logia, archiep. Sapho, was contributed by the Rev. Gregory Rhodes. This gem was formerly in the Mertens-Schaaffhausen collection, and is said, by the learned author of "Antique Gems" (Mr. King), to be the most ancient intaglio head that has come under his notice.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—"On Mud Volcanoes of the Crimean, and on the Relation of these and similar Phenomena to Deposits of Petroleum," by Prof. D. T. Anstiel, M.A.—The special thanks of the members were returned by Mr. H. H. Hulme, Bart., for the donation of £40 to "The Donation Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Researches."

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—May 30.—The paper read was, "On some popular Errors concerning Australia," by the Hon. C. G. Duffy.

PECULIAR PROPERTIES OF ACETATE OF SODA.

A "History of Acetate of Soda," has been published in which some curious physical and allographic properties of this substance are detailed. We have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the paper, but M. Legrand in Union Méd. gives a brief review of the same. He says: "An examination of a sample of acetate of soda, which was crystallised and dissolved in water, shows that crystallised acetate of soda melts in its water of crystallisation at a temperature of 4-58 Centigrade, and when it is exposed to cold, after being dissolved, it crystallises at this temperature, which remains stationary during the whole time. Thus the crystallisation continues so that acetate of soda in crystallising presents a fixed point at 58° C., just as water, in the crystallised state, presents in melting a fixed point at 0° C. Dissolved acetate of soda which is exposed to cold but seduced from the air, either in a vessel that is closed or one that is open, will restore in some time one of its properties. It is evident that crystallisation is a process that of itself is incapable of taking place; but what is in the highest degree surprising is that, while cooling thus protected from the air without crystallising, it retains in a latent condition the greatest portion of the caloric which it had absorbed when entering into a state of solution. This caloric reappears and is disengaged when the crystallisation of the salt is induced by simply exposing the solution to the air on uncorking or uncovering the vessel which contains it.

This singular property leads to a curious result. The temperature of 58° C. is easily obtainable from the sun's rays concentrated under a glass frame, and therefore the solar heat suffices for the solution of acetate of soda. But if this solution be effected in a corked or covered vessel, it will retain the greater portion of the caloric absorbed, and will restore this when convenient on the vessel being opened. And the quantity of caloric so absorbed is considerable, for 1 kilogramme of the acetate melted and cooled down to 0° C. will disengage, on removing the crystalline condition, sufficient caloric to melt 350 grammes of ice or raise 350 grammes of water from 6° C. to 10° C.

"In fine, here is a means of manufacturing solar heat. What will come of it in practice? Will human industry be able some time hence to store up for winter a provision of caloric which has been collected during summer? Why not? The only conditions necessary for it were, the first steps on this seemingly fantastic path."

The Marquis of Westminster has given £500 towards the endowment fund of Yeatman Hospital, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.
case of poisoning by narcotic vapours in a disused tar-boiler.

Mr. Nowell supplies the notes of a case of singular interest, under the care of Dr. Gull, at Guy's Hospital:

T. L., aged forty-two, a labourer, was admitted Feb. 20th, 1866. He was employed at a gas-tar distillery, where pitch is made. One of the large boilers or stills, which are eight feet deep, and connected to one another through pipes capable of being opened or shut off by taps, was undergoing repair, and had been empty for more than a week. The engineer had been down on the 16th ult., without suffering any inconvenience from the gases generated in the adjoining still, and was able to work at eight o'clock the next morning to repair the damage. Whilst engaged he called out, and the present patient going to see what was wanted observed him reclining on his arm, like one dead or asleep. Whilst going down a ladder to his assistance, he in turn suddenly fell and struck his head on the ladder, and would have fallen but for help. He was dragged out insensible and continued so for more than an hour. Then he became quite unobservable, and endeavoured to bite and strike any one who came within his reach, requiring three or four men to hold him. He made a great outcry, and from the description given would appear to have resembled a person affected with epileptic mania. Three hours afterwards he was admitted into the hospital, and the following note was then taken of his condition:—"He will be quite still, if not disturbed, but when moved or spoken to, his pulse is 50, regular, very weak. Half an hour afterwards he could swallow fluids freely; his eyelids were firmly closed, and sensibility to cold is noted as being increased. He endeavours to wrap the clothes more closely around him. He will be quite quiet. He is within a few inches of the floor: the space between the board bars of the Britons. It is very broad in the occipital region, and rather narrow in the frontal; but the main characteristic is flatness. Mr. Greenwell says the skull is very like some he has from a Kentish Roman cemetery. It is remarkable to receive a large body, which the man told the reporter on the following day that he had no recollection of anything which occurred after his descent into the boiler until he found himself in bed next morning."

Lancet.

To form the suddenness of the insensibility in this case, the character of the sleep, the dilatation of pupils, the epileptiform paroxysms, the comparative quiet of the pulse and respiration, and from the fact that the urine contained sugar, we infer that this was a case of poisoning from the inhalation of ether. The symptoms correspond closely with those we have observed in inferior animals after their exposure to carbonic oxide.—[Brit. and For. Med. Rev.]

Non-intervention in Emergencies.

A Correspondent of the Times animadverts upon the etiquette—law he hopes it is not:—which forbids any chemist to leave his shop, even to render assistance in the most urgent cases where a doctor's services cannot be obtained at a moment's notice. Referring to a sudden seizure of illness which terminated in the death of a lady, he says:—"In the case to which I have alluded, no patriotic aid could be procured until too late to be available, although four medical men were summoned as early as possible. Two chemists in Oxford-street refused to do more than send for a doctor, notwithstanding they were informed of the pressing need of instant succour. Those around the unfortunate lady did all in their power in the hope that on her recovery they would receive ample compensation, but their efforts must be uncertain and often misguided. It is the profession and business of a chemist and druggist to make and sell medicines, not to practise physic. He must needs know how to prepare sal-volatile, and he may have lanecnts to vend, but he may not know the difference between coma and syncope, and whether a person in a fit requires bleeding or a stimulant. He would render assistance at the peril of the patient, and also at his own. He has before his eyes the possibility of making a fatal mistake, and the horrible fear of a trial in a felon's dock, resulting, at the least, in ruinous law expenses consequent on a verdict of manslaughter, returned against him by a British jury, under the direction of a British coroner. 'Enforce responsibility,' that is a British max im. Its necessary correlative, unfortunately, is 'Run no risk.'"

Pre-Historic Man.

In the autumn of last year, an order to erect a viaduct across the Derwent Valley near Malton, the North-Eastern Railway Company commenced the formation of cofferdams on each side of the river. In the first formed, on the Malt-in-side, as reported at the time, an artificial lake two feet deep was cut, and the tertiary clay had been excavated, a three feet bed of alluvial silt was entered, which abounded with water; and caused the cofferdam to burst. Beneath this sand was the Kimmeridge clay of the Vale of Pickering, and upon it, at a depth of thirteen feet, the femoral and pelvic bones of a human being were thrown out, the skull then being left within the piles forming the dam. An enlarged dam having been formed, operations were re-commenced last week, when the skull so much desired was fortunately obtained, and is now deposited in the collection of pre-historic crania of the Res. Wm. Greenwell, of Durham. The bones, from long steeping, have become blackened and devoid of lime, resembling leather more than bone, and are much impregnated with vivianite. The body has been that of a male of small stature apparently from forty to fifty years of age. He has been subjected to the combined effect of heat and lime, and the results of the examination conducted by the medical men on the spot, strongly suggest that he was buried in a prehistoric grave, and perhaps about the time of date, 3500 B.C. The remains were those of a strong man, and they offer no conjecture as to race, but possesses the man may have been a dependent on the Romano-British cam at Malton, probably an auxiliary. This view is strengthened by the finding, in another excavation, but on the opposite side of the river, and also below the clay and silt, a rude, forestilled vessel, upturned. This is about six inches high, and is regularly hand-made, entirely without ornament, but is not like British ware at all. The material is more like the ordinary bluish Roman pottery, and is hard-baked, but there is no reason to think that it was formed by the right hand of the potter's wheel. The shape is that of the 'fuss vessel,' and if Romano-British is extremely rude indeed. Up to the present time no further object has been found. The skeleton itself does not seem to have reference to the same date, being both found at the same depth (30ft. clay and silt: silt), also being below the bed of the river Derwent considerably. During the human period there has been, considerable alteration in the geological deposits on the surface, as was recently illustrated by the section of the cutting for the Norton-august section clove, where the most ancient (supposed) British trough way was found beneath water-borne sand and gravel. Mr. Greenwell, Captain Copperthwaite, and other antiquaries and geologists, consider that the skeleton and urn mark the close of the British period, and that the super-imposed bellies, have been left by the river accumulations since that period. A look-out is being kept for any object likely to give further light.

It appears that the terrible compound, nitro-glycerine, may be rendered non-explosive by a method comparable with Mr. Gale's method of protecting gunpowder. According to the Mining Journal, the recent accidents with this substance, and the exposure of the operators and workers to the dangers of its employments, has called his attention seriously to the subject, and he is now enabled to state that by mixing the nitro-glycerine with methyl alcohol, it is rendered unexplosive, either by percussion or heat. When required for use water is added, which absorbs the spirit, and the oil sinks to the bottom of the vessel, whence it is drawn by a syphon. It is stated that experiments for testing the value of this discovery have already been made in America, and have given highly satisfactory results.
MEDICAL NEWS.
June 20, 1866

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Notices to Correspondents.
Mr. T. J. E. Browne, Waddington.—We have not yet received the
pamphlet.
Mr. Griffin.—The letter is inserted.
A Subscriber.—The communication has been received.
Tyro.—There is no antidote; properly so called, for the poison in
question.
J. S., Liverpool.—We have already stated our opinion that the castor-
oil treatment of cholera is objectionable, whatever theoretical reasons
may be given for its use in this disease.
Dr. B.—We have not yet received the paper alluded to by our Cor-
director.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following
members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellows ip on the 29th and 30th ult., were reported to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and at a meeting of the Council on the 14th inst. were enrolled Fellows of the College:
Archet, Edmond, Cape of Good Hope; diploma of membership dated Dec. 29, 1865.
Brown, Alexander, Albert-terrace; April 21, 1864.
Darling, William, New York; Nov. 21, 1865.
Falsawser, M., Liverpool; May 21, 1864.
Jordan, Thomas Purneaux, Birmingham; May 2, 1854.
Little, Lydiard Wavell, Esq., M. O. ; Conwenty—1, April 22, 1822.
Maud, Fred. Howard, St. Bartholomew; June 1, 1865.

It is stated that only one candidate failed to acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Court.

APOTHECARY'S HALL OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen
passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise on June 7th:
Braun, Henry John, Searborough.
Brownbridge, Dixon South, Yorkshire.
Colquhoun, Frederic Stuart, Tiverton, Devon.
Haswell, Narcis Richard, Hokston, Cornwall.
Jander, John, John Rice, Llanfair, Denrharnshire.
Leverton, Edward James, Truro, Cornwall.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their
first examination:
Giles, John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Lewis, William Bevan, Guy's Hospital.
Moore, George, General Hospital, Birmingham.
Nutt, Charles, Guy's Hospital.
Stokell, George, Guy's Hospital.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The following Candidates passed their examination as Pharma-
caceutical Chemists:
Baker, Parem Cousins, Halt.
Day, John, Retford.
Davies, J. H. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Goucher, John, Wellington Salop.
Puslinch, Alfred.
Horner, Thomas B., Woolwich.

The cholera still rages in Holland. In Rotterdam last week there were eighty-five cases, fifty-five of which
were fatal.

QUARANTINE.—A Gibraltar telegram of the 12th inst. states that the Board of Health has imposed five days' quarantines on vessels from all English ports. The Government has, at the solicitation of the local authorities, directed that H.M.S. "Edus" shall be stationed in the Southampton Water as a receiving ship, should necessity arise, for the pre-
vention of the introduction of cholera cases into the port.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY.—The representa-
tive of medicine at the marriage of Princess Mary was Dr. Quin.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—A few days since, says the Boston Medical Journal, "another victim to this mur-
derous anesthetic died in a dentist's chair in the city of Philadelphia."

JAMAICA HOSPITAL.—The appointment of a medical man from Montserrat to the chief surgery of the hospital in Jamaica, has caused great annoyance in the medical pro-

fession. A remonstrance has been addressed to the Colonial Secretary on the subject.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The Government Bill upon this subject now before the House of Commons contains some
clauses that should be generally known. A penalty not exceed-
ing £5 is imposed for exposure in any public place or public conveyance of any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease without proper precaution against spreading it; and there is a like penalty on the owner or driver of a public conveyance who does not immediately provide for its disinfection after it has with his knowledge conveyed any such sufferer. Carriages for the conveyance of such persons may be provided by the local authorities. The sewer and almshouse authorities may compel the owner of any house in their district which is without effective drainage to remedy that defect. Various other powers are given by the Bill to the san-
tary authorities for the sake of the public health.—Times.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.—The cholera has made its ap-
ppearance at Altenburg, and this town is not far from the right flank of the Prussian army. All precautions are being taken against it, and the medical officers will not be found sleeping at their posts. Austrian deserters declare that typhus has already laid a heavy hand upon the Kaiser's troops. From the Prussian lines one thousand sick soldiers have already been sent to Berlin.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE RECENT REGISTRATION ACT.—At the last Carlow Petty Sessions District two parties were summoned by D. Shewbridge J. Connor, Registrar of the Medical Marriage Books, for having omitted to register birth and marriage, and failing to comply with the requirements of the Act. One of the persons was charged with neglecting to register a death, and the other for an incorrect registry of birth. On behalf of defendants it was contended that the summonses were informal, but the Court held that the Act was such as to require a person in whose name the summonses in such cases should be brought, and did not empower the Registrar to proceed for the penalties. At the suggestion of counsel for the defence, their worship decided upon submitting the case to the law adviser of the Crown for his opinion, and the cases were accordingly adjourned pending his decision.

WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES OF LONDON.—The Times
states that the Association for the Improvement of London Workhouse Infirmaries have forwarded, by the hand of the Earl of Carnarvon, to the President of the Poor-law Board, the statement of alleged neglect, cruelty, and inefficiency in the treatment of the sick in a west-end workhouse in-
firmary. The statement is based upon the evidence of a paid head nurse who was there but a short time, but who has had considerable hospital experience, and whose testimonial are excellent. The house referred to is Paddington Workhouse. She des-
cribes instances of gross neglect and particular acts of great cruelty committed by the nurses. The nurses have been observed to be most inefficient, and classification of patients to be ignored. The children are spoken of as especially ill-
treated, and the general picture drawn is, in its way, as dis-
creditable as that which proved to be a true account of the Strand Infirmary by Miss Baxton. The committee ask for an immediate official inquiry, as the facts alleged are of quite recent date. It is one of the greater importance because the Paddington Union is one of the very wealthiest in London, and with a very small number of poor; and the inspectors have always maintained a high reputation for humanity and good management; so much so that when the Archbishop of York in warmly protesting, at the meeting at Will's Rooms, against the general inefficiency of the arrangements made by the various boards of guardians for the poor of this metropolis, it was stated that the inspectors, who were entitled to be excepted, the Paddington guardians, having heard a very good report of their house from a source which he considered authentic.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—In Convocation, on the 18th instant, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Sir J. Y. Simpson, M.D., F.R.S.E., of Edinburgh; Alphonse de Condolli, corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences; Sir Jekh. Walter, F.R.S., Royal Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew; William Thomson, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow; James Prescott Joule, F.R.S.; John Phillips, F.R.S., M.A., President of the British Association for the advancement of Science.
Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLETT and WATSON—William Penny, Esq., eldest son of William N. Evans, M.D., of Tywyn, Brecon; to Mary Gerteit, eldest daughter of George Lewis Cooper, Esq., of Wolverhampton, on June 20th, 1866.

GARNER and HARE—John Gardner, Esq., son of John Gardner, M.D., of Montague-street, to Amy Vernon, daughter of the late Mr. F. Plowright, B.S. C. E., of Bath, on June 20th, 1866.

FOWLER and CYPHERS—R. M. Fowler, Esq., of Bath, to Elizabeth Burgess, daughter of Lieutenant-Col. Cypther, E.A., on June 20th, 1866.

SKYE and STANDER—John Garriell, Esq., Brownlow Place, to Sarah Emily, younger daughter of Lawrence Speer, Esq., of Preston, on June 20th, 1866.

HADFIELD—E. J. Hadfield, Esq., of Huddersfield, to Miss E. J. Hadfield, on the 20th of June, 1866.

KNOTT and MCNEILL—Middleton (of) Knott, M. D., of Credenhill, to Eliza Alice, eldest daughter of James Millward, Esq., of Biddulph, on June 20th, 1866.

DEATHS.

CRASHLEY—William, Esq., Surgeon, at Holmwood, Docking, aged 67, on June 20th, 1866.

LYTH—On June 20th, at Liverpool, the wife of C. E. Lyther, M. D., aged 50.


BYRES—D. A. Byres, M. D., late Resident Medical Officer of the General Hospital, Bombay Medical Service, at Dalghair, Cairo, Egypt, on May 20th, 1866.

SAY—On May 26th, at Greenwich, aged 23, Louisa, eldest daughter of Gay Shaw, Esq., Surgeon.

STREEL—On June 3rd, at Downend, Henry J. L., only child of James Streer, M. D., of Vitamunsch, on June 20th, 1866.

BOOKS RECEIVED.


Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Announcements are inserted without charge, and must in all cases be authenticated with the signature of the sender.


"On June 20th, at Biddulph, North Devon, the wife of W. H. Ackland, M. D., J. P., of a son.

BRY—On May 2nd, at Seabrook, Howrah, the wife of Robert Bird, M. D., of a daughter.

DEBENHAM—On June 7th, at Howth House, Stepney, the wife of Robert Debenham, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

Debenham—On June 7th, the wife of Edward Divers, M. D., of Queen's College, Birmingham, of a son.

DUNNING—On June 7th, at Twoflow, Isle of Wight, the wife of Edward M. Moore, M. D., of a daughter.

DORSET—On June 8th, at Westbourne, Bury, the wife of the Rev. E. W. Newall, M. D., of a daughter.

Hook—On June 11th, at Cheltenham, the wife of T. Morley Rooke, M.B., for the death of a daughter.

Smith—On June 2nd, at Basingstoke, Wilt's, the wife of C. Swaby Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

Curtis—On June 7th, at Camden-place, Cork, the wife of James G. Curtis, M. D., of a daughter.

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Original Communications.

MATER MISERICORDIE HOSPITAL.

CLINICAL LECTURES ON DISEASES OF THE HEART.

By Dr. HAYDEN, PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

LECTURE I.

MITRAL OBSTRUCTION.

Delivered Tuesday 10th.

GENTLEMEN,—I propose, in the course of the present session, bringing under your notice in a series of short clinical lectures, the subject of diseases of the heart, confining myself to those forms that have been illustrated by cases in our wards.

This hospital affords an ample field for the study of cardiac pathology, and, I trust, I may succeed in the endeavour to enlist your interest in the prosecution of it. The first subject I shall take up is that of contraction of the left auriculo-ventricular, or mitral orifice, because it is one upon which a considerable addition has been recently made to our knowledge, and in the diagnosis of which I do not hesitate to affirm, notwithstanding the scepticism of some of our most eminent authorities, that absolute precision has been arrived at, so far, at least, as that is attainable in medicine.

We have had under observation six cases of this form of disease of the heart since December, 1864. In five of these cases the diagnosis of mitral contraction was confidently made; in the sixth, the evidence upon which an opinion as to the state of the heart might be formed was suspended by the extreme debility of the patient, who was not seen by me till a few days before her death with cerebral complication.

In three out of the six cases we have had the advantage of a post-mortem examination, and the morbid specimens obtained are now before you.

I will give a short resume of each of these cases, and subsequently make a few general remarks upon them, with the view of endeavouring to fix in your minds the most prominent symptoms and the diagnostic signs of this particular form of cardiac lesion.

Case 1.—A. K., an unmarried female, aged 28 years, a dressmaker, admitted into hospital December 7, 1864. Has suffered for the last few years from palpitation and a sense of breath on making much exertion; these symptoms have slowly become more troublesome. Twelve months previously she began to cough after exposure at night, and for four months preceding the date of her admission into hospital she has not been able to lie down for more than a minute or two, owing to the dyspnoea which this change of posture occasioned. A month previously her feet began to swell, and at about the same time, or somewhat earlier, and repeatedly since, she expected some florid blood.

The feet and legs are now much swollen; the face is rather ruddy and not edematous; pulse 96, weak, small, and irregular; heart acts, with great irregularity, every third beat being followed by a rapid "tick tack," the time of recurrence of which, however, occasionally varies; impulse strong and laboured, but not heaving; first sound somewhat rough but well pronounced; second sound double, reduplication being most distinctly audible to right side of apex; chest universally resonant and rather distended, a slight shade of dulness beneath right clavicle; respiratory sound rough, and accompanied with fine crepitant rales all over chest.

Venous pulsation, synchronous with the ventricular systole, of a tremulous character, and arrested by the lightest finger-pressure, is visible in both supra-clavicular fossa, and also along inner edge of right sterno-mastoid muscle.

December 16th: Breathing much relieved by a large blister; rales less loud; a distinct, somewhat rough, but not loud murmur is heard over left apex immediately before and running up to first sound ("left auricular systolic murmur"); no reduplication of second sound to-day; pulse 96, and still irregular at intervals.

17th: Presystolic murmur audible also, but not so distinctly, over lower part of sternum, not audible over left scapula, where sounds of heart are distinctly heard; pulse 102, occasionally intermitting, and so feeble that patient could scarcely be expected to have strength enough to stand, yet she walks about the ward and corridors, and declares she feels "better;" no lividity of lips or fingers; a good deal of blood-streaked mucus expectorated last night.

31st: Shooting pain in region of heart extending to left scapula; fremitus over apex; palpitation and breathlessness; pulse 112, small and intermitting; one leech to heart, and afterwards a grain of extract of aconite to be given three times daily.

January 11th: A murmur audible with first sound as well as preceding it.

12th: The former, or systolic murmur, only audible to-day.

13th: Both murmurs again audible. B. Extract. acon. gr. $; pil. scillæ c. gr. ii. M. Ft. pil. one such to be taken three times daily.

14th: Great distension of cervical veins, with respiratory pulsation on right side; cardiac pain shooting to left scapula; great oedema of legs and feet. B. Extract. exteri., gr. $; pil. scillæ c. gr. ii. Ext. hyoscyam., gr. i. M. Ft. pil. habeat ii. tales, st. i. 9 a.m. quaque hora.

21st: Neither radial pulse perceptible; considerable oedema of legs and arms with great oedema of legs, which were punctured, and gave off much serum with some relief. B. Ext. aconit. alcool. gr. 4, to be given three times daily in form of pill.

22nd: No pulse to be felt; pain over heart and also in right side posteriorly; base of right lung somewhat dull, with crepitus; systolic murmur only audible; second sound reduplicated at midsternum.

23rd: Patient is sinking: no pulse; respirations 18 in the minute; great venous pulsation in neck; hands icy cold.

24th: Respirations 15 per minute; is unconscious; face livid.

26th: Coughed up some dark clotted blood last night; still unconscious; respiration 15.

26th: Died at two o'clock this morning.

Autopsy nine hours after death.—Face, trunk, and extremities livid and edematous. Both lungs emphysematous; lobular apoplexy of both apices, more extensive in right, and also in both bases; in left base a group of emphysematous air-sacs, the size of a large walnut, projects from the surface of the lung, and is filled with dark solidified blood; surface of lungs is slate-coloured in site of apoplectic effusion. About six ounces of serum were found in the pericardium. The heart was greatly dilated owing to distension of its right cavities, which contained a vast quantity of dark current jelly-like blood; right auricle and ventricle much dilated, and triennip orifice so large that the five fingers might be passed through it with ease; the anterior and left segment of the tricuspid valve presented upon its edge several warty growths of minute size but firm consistence; a few vegetations of a
similar kind were likewise found on its posterior segment. The walls of the right ventricle were somewhat thickened (being five-sixteenths of an inch); the left auricle was much dilated and its walls thickened; the pulmonary veins were not dilated. The mitral orifice consisted of a funnel-shaped passage formed by the agglutination of the segments of the mitral valve, and projecting into the left ventricle. This passage is an inch and a quarter long, and made by the end as barely to admit the point of the little finger. The segments of the valve, as likewise the chordae tendineae, are much thickened. A fragment of solid fibrin, of a quadrilateral figure, was attached by one of its edges to the auricular aspect of the mitral valve in such a manner that it must have been displaced over the orifice during the passage of the blood from the auricle into the ventricle.

The left ventricle was contracted and of normal thickness.

The sigmoid valves, both of the aorta and pulmonary artery, are in a healthy state; there is slight atheromatous degeneration of the coats of the aorta above the valves.

In this case the diagnosis of mitral contraction was made by the auscultation, and confirmed by the palpation, on the day on which the praesiastic apical-murmur was first distinctly recognized.

Dilatation of the right chambers of the heart and tricuspid regurgitation were declared present on the day of the patient's admittance into hospital. Pulmonary apoplexy was identified a short time before the patient's death.

I have given you the details of this case, because it is a typical example of the particular form of disease of the heart which it exemplifies, with the clinical history of which you should be acquainted. It was submitted to the Pathological Society of Dublin, together with the morbid specimens which are now before you, on the 28th of June last, and will be found as it was reported in the Dublin Quarterly Journal for November of that year.

Case 2.—Ellen D., aged 80, mother of five children, admitted into hospital January 10, 1865. A fortnight after her last confinement, which took place a fortnight ago, had a "fit," during which she was unconscious, and on recovery found she had lost entirely the use of the right arm, and partially also that of the lower limb of the same side; sensibility is only impaired in both limbs; mouth shut, but turned towards the left side; pulse 102, weak, and remarkably irregular, as is likewise the heart's action, which is, however, unattended with murmur.

February 1st: A loud rough murmur immediately precedes the first sound, which is unaffected; second sound double. Patient remembers now that seven or eight years ago she suffered from a palpitation after exertion; has never had rheumatism or spat blood; no oedema in any part of body.

10th: Pulse 84, irregular and failing. Left hospital on February 26th. Much improved in general condition, but without any improvement as regards the paralysis. The treatment in this case consisted in the administration of morphia and blisters, very occasionally of perspiration. From a view of promoting resorption of the extravasated blood or cerebral embolus to which the paralysis was attributed; subsequently strychnine was given in one-sixteenth grain doses three times daily.

Case 3.—Jane L., aged 30, mother of four children, living at Stillorgan, visited the hospital dispensary June 14, 1865, complaining of languor and debility. She is pale; pulse 90, of a very visible respiration; natural; heart action strong; loud rough murmur preceding first sound, and confined to region of apex; this murmur occupies latter part of diastolic pause, and ends at first sound, which is heard distinctly, unaccompanied by murmur. Second sound is double over apex where it is loudest, also over base and ascending aorta. One of the junior students present who examined the heart remarked that it seemed to him as if there were "three sounds."

Patient had acute rheumatism, engaging knees and elbows, four years ago, but has no reason to suppose that the heart was then implicated. Seven months ago spat about a pint of florid blood, and a little, which was of a darker hue, three weeks since. Slight rale in left mammary region; no oedema or dyspnoea.

June 21st: Patient visited the dispensary again to-day: is much better; pulse 90, full and regular; when heart acts strongly, as after exertion, a -murmur is felt over apex; other phenomena as before.

The treatment consisted in the administration of iron and quassia.

Case 4.—Jane G., aged 34, married, but without children, was admitted into hospital January 28, 1866. Had rheumatic fever when thirteen years old, but has no other complaint. Heart has acted strongly and regularly, and enjoyed good health subsequently; had occasionally had hæmorrhage from the bowels, which she attributes to "piles." Three years ago received from her husband, whilst under the influence of drink, a blow in the region of the liver, by which she was stunned; suffered pain in this situation, and shortly afterwards became dropsical; liver has since been considerably enlarged, and the whole region of the gland has been greatly swollen, as was likewise the abdomen. The former were punctured, and after a short course of medical treatment she got quite well of the dropsy, and enjoyed comparatively good health till six weeks ago, when she caught cold from wet and exposure during the voyage from Liverpool to Dublin. Shortly afterwards the feet and legs became swollen, and the blood took a brownish tinge.

On admission, the lower extremities were livid and patchy, and enormously distended with serous infiltration. The toes were purple in colour; some apertures had formed spontaneously in the legs, and from these serum exuded. Pulse small and weak, but regular; orthopnoea; lips livid; conjunctive injected, and of a purple tint, with an admixture of jaundice; hands and fingers cold and livid; respiration rapid. The great oedema of the gland was, however, the most striking part of the case.

The apex pulsated in the usual situation, and here two distinct murmurs were heard; the first in the ordinary order of cardiac phenomena was loud and rough, and preceded the first sound by an appreciable interval; it was limited to the area of the apex and succeeded by the first sound, which was clear and unattended with murmurs; the second immediately lagged in the second sound, and more distant; it was diastolic in rhythm, and superceded or replaced the second sound; was loudest at the base, where it was the only murmur distinctly heard, and was traceable upwards in the course of the aorta for about two inches.

Slight disfigurement of hands and fingers from chronic gangrene, and some serous effusion into peritoneum.

Diagnosis.—Mitrail obstruction; partial aortic regurgitation; disease of liver, probably cirrhosis, with effusion into all the serous cavities.

Prognosis in the highest degree unfavourable; death imminent within the next few days.

January 27th: Passed a sleepless night; pulse at 6 a.m. was 90, and the appearance of the face was very much altered; respiration very rapid; chest contracted; was of a very feeble appearance; had profuse perspiration. The urine passed small quantity (not more than three ounces in twenty-four hours, and loaded with bile-pigment).

Owing to the distress which change of posture occasioned, it was impossible to examine the chest posteriorly. It was, however, dull below and in front, and to an extent sufficient to obscure precordial dulness. Cardiac impulse feeble, and of a remarkable length and strength, and a slight abdominal pulsation was readily perceived. The apex pulsed in the usual situation, and here two distinct murmurs were heard; the first in the ordinary order of cardiac phenomena was loud and rough, and preceded the first sound by an appreciable interval; it was limited to the area of the apex and succeeded by the first sound, which was clear and unattended with murmurs; the second immediately lagged in the second sound, and more distant; it was diastolic in rhythm, and superceded or replaced the second sound; was loudest at the base, where it was the only murmur distinctly heard, and was traceable upwards in the course of the aorta for about two inches.

Slight disfigurement of hands and fingers from chronic gangrene, and some serous effusion into peritoneum.

Autopsy ten hours after death by the Resident-Surgeon, C. O'Neill.—Much serous effusion into peritoneum; liver contracted and firm, with thickened capsules; much reduced in volume, somewhat globular in figure, and on
section was found to be in the condition described by Kienmann as that of "portal venous congestion." Spleen of average size, firm and heavy; capsules thick and opaque on convex surface. In the substance of the spleen were imbedded several masses of a mortar-like substance, as large as a bean, perfectly encysted, and consisting apparently of lithate of soda. Kidneys healthy; no evidence of peritonitis. Thorax: a large collection of serum in each pleural cavity; lungs healthy, with exception of bases, which were soft and dull on percussion and opaque on x-ray from the cutting of fibrous investment. On section this portion of each lung was firm, dark red, and did not yield either blood or serum. Pericardium contained about a pint of straw-coloured serum. The surface of the heart was as if universally daubed over with white paint, but polished and glistening; its fibrous envelope was greatly thickened. A flake of white membrane was found floating loosely in the liquid effusion. Heart of average size and consistency. Right auricle contained a large mass of yellow fibrine, ending in a rounded extremity at the auriculo-ventricular opening. Right ventricle of average thickness, somewhat dilated, and containing a few shreds of decoloured fibrine. Pulmonary artery free and healthy. Left auricle somewhat thickened in its walls (see measurements). Left ventricle contracted and thickened. Mitral valve rigid, much thickened, and nearly calcified. The segments were united in such a manner as to convert the auriculo-ventricular opening into a narrow slit-like passage, opposing the free entrance of blood into the ventricle, but scarcely admitting of regurgitation. The aortic valves were somewhat thick and rigid, but not in an advanced stage of disease; they permitted the slow entrance of water from the aorta into the ventricle. The lining membrane of the aorta was red and dotted with yellow patches of atheroma.

Measurements of Heart.—Walls of right ventricle 3-16ths of an inch thick at apex, and 3/4 of an inch in central portion. Right auriculo-ventricular valve consisted of only two segments, the septum of Lieutand being absent.

Left Auricle.—Cavity 2½ inches from septum to outer wall, 2½ inches from superior wall (near appendix) to root of mitral valve, 3 inches from anterior to posterior wall; thickness of walls in sinuses, ⅜ inch. Left Ventricle.—Cavity, from root of mitral valve to apex, 2½ inches; antero-posterior diameter near attachments of septum, 1½ inch; thickness of walls, 5-16ths of an inch at apex, ⅜ inch at central portion, ⅜ inch at base; area of 1 inch in diameter immediately above valves.

This heart, as a whole, was neither enlarged nor reduced, which was, therefore, confined to palliative measures, such as bran and etheral stimulants, warm applications to the feet, occasionally small doses of blue pill and extract of taraxacum, with the view of quickening the action of the liver, and liquid nutrient.

The details of the case, together with the morbid specimens, were laid before the Pathological Society of Dublin on the 3rd of February last.

The next case was complicated with right hemiplegia, atrophies of the left anterior lobe of the cerebrum, and loss of speech, and has been fully reported in The Medical Press and Circular of May 23, as a good example of aphasia. I will here give only an epitome of the case, dwelling upon those portions of it which have reference to the cardiac lesion.

Case 5.—Jane Q., aged 47, married, and the mother of one child, admitted into hospital March 17, 1866. Health has been good, with exception of a few attacks of rheumatism. On the night of the 27th of December went to bed in her usual health, and on the following morning was found hemiplegic on the right side, and incapable of uttering a word beyond the monosyllables: "yes", "no", and "I was asleep." There was also paralysis of the right side of the face. At the date of admittance her condition had undergone no change as regards voluntary motion in the right side and the faculty of speech; pulse so weak that it was not calculated at the wrist; counted by the heart it was 160; heart's action most irregular, both sounds morbidly clear, extensively transmitted over the chest, and unattended with murmur.

Under date of 23rd March, it is reported in my notes that there had been no radial pulse for the two preceding days, and on the following day (March 24th), the action and sounds of the heart had ceased to be perceptible; patient conscious and can swallow liquids; coldness and lividity of extremities, the latter in patches; died at four p.m.

A topay twenty-four hours after death.—It is unnecessary to describe the condition of the brain, which was one of deep interest, and confirmatory of the views of M. Paul Broca as regards the connexion between atrophy of the second and third left frontal convolutions of the cerebrum and loss of speech. The details are given in The Medical Press and Circular of May 23rd, and will be published, together with an admirable woodcut of the brain, in the proceedings of the Pathological Society, to which the, important specimen will be transmitted.

The heart was of average size, the left auricle dilated and its walls hypertrophied (see measurements below), and the left auriculo-ventricular orifice much contracted by cohesion of the segments of the mitral valve.

Left auricle one-fourth of an inch thick at superior and left portion; do., one-eighth of an inch thick in central portions; left ventricle, one half inch thick in central portion; do., one-fourth of an inch thick at apex.

The mitral orifice barely admitted the tip of the index finger. The left lung presented a good example of pulmonary apoplexy. The morbid specimens illustrative of the heart and lung complication are now before you, and I will proceed to make a few remarks on this portion of the case.

I entertain no doubt whatever that this poor woman was the subject of endocarditis, implicating the mitral valve, and causing partial cohesion of its segments in one of her attacks of rheumatism; this was the starting point of her disease and the immediate cause of her death. On the night of the 27th of December, the woman being then in her usual state of health, a fibrinous embolus was, in all probability, detached from the mitral valve, wafted along by the arterial current, and impacted in the left middle cerebral artery, whence the left anterior lobe of the cerebrum and the upper portion of the left motor tract derive their principal nutrient supply; hence paralysis of motion on the opposite side and loss of articulate speech.

It is true that an embolus has not been found, and therefore there is not proof that this was the cause of the symptoms mentioned; still, the sudden occurrence of a local cerebral lesion, not apoplectic, the patient being in her usual state of health up to the time of its occurrence, taken in conjunction with pre-existing valvular disease due to inflammatory deposit on the arterial side of the heart, will admit of no other solution, and a fact is circumstantial evidence so strong that even in the absence of the peculant body at the period of death, and of a satisfactory explanation of its disappearance, I am forced to assume its existence on the night of the 27th of December, and for some time subsequent to that date; it may have been disintegrated and have re-entered the circulation in a molecular form; but on this part of the subject I will not further speculate.

The diagnosis of mitral contraction was not made in this case, because the pathognomonic sign of praesystolic apical murmur was not present. This sign, which I believe to be inseparable from mitral constriction, as long as the left auricle contracts with ordinary force, ceases to be developed, as indeed all cardiac murmurs do, some time previous to the time of valves closing, and so it was not present. In this particular form of cardiac disease it is remarkable, and in my opinion likewise characteristic, how long the patient may exist without a radial pulse. Thus, in Case 1, I find the following remark in my notes on this subject, under date December 17, forty days before the patient's
death: “Pulses 102, and so weak the wonder is she is able to stand; yet she walks about the rooms and corridors quite firmly, and declares she is better.” On this 21st January neither radial pulse was perceptible, nor was it to be felt at any time subsequent to this date, although the patient lived till the 26th—that is, for a period of one hundred and twenty hours, with absolutely no pulse at the wrist.

In the case now under consideration (Case 5) the radial pulse was so weak on the 17th of March (the day of admittance) that it could not be registered; on the 21st, and after that date, there was no radial pulse, yet the patient lived till four p.m. on the 24th,—i.e., seventy-two hours after pulsation at the wrist had ceased.

The preceding considerations may afford an explanation of the absence of preasystolic murmur in a case of veritable mitral constriction, seen only during the more or less protracted period of profound debility immediately preceding death.

The other signs and symptoms characteristic of mitral constriction were present in the case under notice, yet, obscured by the more prominent symptoms arising from the cerebral lesion; thus, the pulse was flickering and intermittent, and ultimately failed altogether some time before the patient was confined to bed. The face was notably more pale, and there was no gorgement or lividity of the surface or extremities, such as are witnessed in patients suffering from mitral regurgitation, for the obvious reason that the circulation by the arteries being in defect, the systemic veins were consequently not surcharged with blood, as they are in the last-mentioned form of disease. This difference is proved by the fact, that in mitral regurgitation, the left ventricle is in a state of hypertrophy, and therefore acts with compensatory force upon the column of arterial blood escaping by the aorta, whilst at the same time it exercises an unwonted back pressure upon the pulmonary circulation through the patent mitral orifice, and thus upon the venous side of the heart, whereas in mitral constriction left ventricular hypertrophy does not exist, and mitral patency, if at all, only in a very moderate degree. Consequently the pressure upon both ends of the circulating column is much less, and the volume of blood escaping by the aorta being already much reduced, the pulse is small and faltering, and reflux upon the lungs, and through them upon the right side of the heart, is less in quantity and force.

For the reasons just given, respiration is much less embarrassed, and dyspnoea effusion less general and less considerable in mitral obstruction than in mitral regurgitation; but whatever the cause may be the fact is as now stated.

The action of the heart in cases of mitral constriction is likewise peculiar; it is quick, weak, markedly irregular, and of the "tick-tack" character; and the sounds are sharp and propagated to a great distance over the chest. The second sound is also not unfrequently reduplicated; this occurred in at least two of the cases in the present category. It is not easy to explain this phenomenon; the most rational view consistent with our present knowledge is that which attributes it to a want of synchronism in the movements of the mitral valves, in cases of mitral constriction the great difference in tension of the aorta and pulmonary artery may cause a corresponding difference in the period of closure of the two sets of valves.

The last case I shall submit to you has been recently under your observation, and therefore you will remember all the particulars connected with it.

**CASE OF HæMORRHAGE FROM THE RECTUM.**

By GEORGE W. BALFOUR, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

On the 17th of March last I was requested to see a young man, aged 21, formerly robust and healthy, never having had a day's illness, but now feeble, anemic, and confined to bed from pure debility. He stated that he had just returned from London, having been unable to keep his situation there from continual nervous weakness, that for six months past he had lost blood daily at stool, and this drain was, so far as he knew, the sole cause of his debility. I ascertained that he had only one stool every day, in the morning, but that after it a quantity of bright red blood, amounting usually to about two ounces, escaped and coagulated in the pan; the stool was rather small for result of his loss. He had been placed immediately after admission to the wards of the hospital, and there was apparently nothing to account for this debilitating hemorrhage. I requested my friend Mr. Annandale to see him with me on the 23rd; he made a most careful examination of the rectum, but could discover nothing wrong, either internally or externally, except a slight natural—by no means spasmodic—stricture of the external fibres in the wall of the rectum, arising from the inflammatory process which had occurred in the rectum in his “Clinical Observations on Surgery,” Edin., 1861, and in particular the remarks he has made at p. 85 upon this apparently natural peculiarity as one cause of such hemorrhage, Mr. Annandale proposed to divide with a bistoury the mucous membrane of the bowel, with a few of the external fibres in the wall of the rectum, in a case of hemorrhage I have since the operation did not recur, but was stopped immediately after his stool. On the 14th a similar quantity of blood was passed in a similar manner, and I asked Mr. Annandale to see him with me next day. On the 15th a mere trace of blood was passed along with the stool, and on a careful examination by Mr. Annandale the incision was found perfectly healed, and everything else normal. Mr. Annandale then informed me that Mr. Syme had observed a slight recurrence of the hemorrhage at irregular intervals after the performance of this operation in similar cases, these hemorrhages, however, having no detrimental influence on the ultimate success of the operation, and he suggested that such might be the case in regard to this patient. I am glad to say that this has been the actual result of the operation in this case. Mr. Syme had had no recurrence of hemorrhage, that his health is now completely restored, and that he is now prepared to return to business, with his strength perfectly renovated.

No explanation has been ever attempted to be given of this remarkable peculiarity; this curious dependence of hemorrhage upon a conformation so slightly abnormal. It is difficult, I think, to give any remarkable phenomenon could be explained, and it is indeed fortunate for our patients that no explanation is required. The practical sagacity of Mr. Syme has empirically solved the difficulty, and placed in our hands a remedy at once simple, easily applicable, and successful, and I have much pleasure in recording, for the benefit of other sufferers, so remarkable and successful an instance of such a simple cure for an affection so debilitating, and a cure showing that all is not proved ultimately fatal.

18, Lyndoch-place, Edinburgh.
HOSPITAL REPORTS.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

CASES OF LOSS OF SPEECH (APHASIA) WITH HEMIPLEGIA.

(Under the care of Dr. MOORE.)

OCCASIONAL TOTAL SPEECHLESSNESS—IMPERFECTION OF SPEECH AT ALL TIMES—RIGHT HEMIPLEGIA.

[Reported by Mr. ALBERT F. L'ESTRANGE.]

Case 1.—Frederick H., aged 29, a shoemaker by trade, was admitted into Mercer's Hospital on the 14th March; his face was pale and puffy looking; his right pupil more dilated than the left; his voice was thick and he spoke slowly and drowsily, and as if he had not control over his tongue, and he was occasionally at a loss for a word. He had manifest loss of power over the right leg and the right arm, and betrayed great emotion on being asked as to the duration of his illness, &c.

He stated that about two months before his admission, whilst at work, he was suddenly seized with severe headache; this passed off, but ere long was followed by pain down his right side and leg; he attempted to rise from his seat and in doing so fell. On being assisted, his legs refused to support him, and he had total loss of power over the right arm. He could not see with the right eye; and on being spoken to by his wife he was unable to articulate a single word, although perfectly conscious that he was spoken to. In this speechless condition he remained for two hours. After the lapse of some days he regained comparatively the use of the right arm and leg, and his power of speech after the lapse of two weeks again felt a quivering sensation in his lips and sense of uneasiness generally, which he attempted to battle over, as he said, by going into the air. This restored him somewhat, and he went into an adjoining shop to buy a weekly newspaper, but on arriving at the counter was unable to ask for it or articulate a single word, although he was perfectly conscious all the time what he wanted. In about fifteen minutes he had recovered his speech. His muscles generally were faccioid, and his heart's action very feeble; he suffered from constipation. His urine was slightly alkaline, but contained no albumen; its specific gravity was 1016. His father and mother are both alive and in good health, and all his brothers and sisters are healthy. During his stay in hospital he had no return of the total aphasia; but his speech was drowsy and interrupted, whilst no improvement was perceptible in the hemiplegia.

IMPERFECTION OF SPEECH—MISPLACING WORDS—LOSS OF MEMORY—RIGHT HEMIPLEGIA WITH DEVIAITION OF THE EYES.

Case 2.—Joseph J., aged 55, a carpenter by trade, was admitted into Mercer's Hospital on the 5th March last suffering from paralysis of the right half of the body. He appeared flushed, and the temporal arteries in both sides were very visible, more especially the right; his mouth was drawn to the left side whilst the tongue, when protruded, pointed towards the right side. He had lateral deviation of the eyes to the left side, but no abnormal condition of the pupils; the paralysis of motion of the right side was complete, and his speech was quite unintelligible. After some days he was able to give the following history of himself:—About a year and a half ago, whilst engaged in building a house in Droghead, he suddenly felt heavy, fatigued, and unable to continue his work; next day he was worse, his vision having become indistinct and his speech affected. On the third day, not feeling better, he set out for Dublin, and whilst in the train was seized with violent headache and vomiting, and with difficulty could distinguish the passengers in the carriage with him. He underwent some active treatment at this time, but although he improved, it was only to resume his work after some time, still his powers of calculation and memory generally were seriously impaired; for instance, he would frequently take up a tool and forget what use to make of it, and he would occasionally transpose or misplace words and names. On the 2nd of March last he was seized with loss of power of the right side, accompanied by loss speech as already described. He confesses to have been a hard drinker, having had a very bad fall on his head some years ago. His head was shaved, and a blister applied over the vertex. He got one-sixteenth of a grain of binioid mercury in syrup of bark three times a day, and the vesication was kept up. In a few days his speech was comparatively restored, but still he spoke drowsily, and at the end of a fortnight he left the hospital, the paralysis of motion of the right side being barely perceptible.

EPILEPTIFORM CONVULSION—RIGHT HEMIPLEGIA—APHASIA.

Case 3.—James D., aged 40, was admitted into Mercer's Hospital in November last. He was completely hemiplegic on the right side, and there was partial anesthesia. At this time he had also a partial paralysis of the right arm and leg, and his speech was affected. He is said to have seemed to understand what was said to him, being at the same time unable to repeat a single word, even when called into his ear. After a few days his efforts to speak might be best described as "an incoherent jumble"; still later he could say some words intelligibly, others he would attempt, and give them up in despair, then he would misplace them, and be perfectly conscious of having done so. He is said to have been left the left side of his head, and right arm and leg, and he yet could be understood. The treatment employed in this case (and which was repeated) consisted of blisters over the vertex, with the internal exhibition of iodide of potassium.

HEMIPLEGIA OF LEFT SIDE—NO IMPERFECTION OF SPEECH.

Case 4.—Jane McG., aged 62, was admitted into Mercer's Hospital in March, 1866. On admission she had complete loss of power of the left side, but her speech was intact.

Dr. Moore, in commenting on the above cases, observed that the subject of aphasia (or loss of speech) is very closely connected with hemiplegia (loss of function of the left half of the brain) being engaged a great share of attention whilst it was found that left hemiplegia (disease of the right half of the brain) does not entail such a phenomenon, and such a result the above cases go to prove.

He dwelt on the pathological researches of Sanders and others, which fix the seat of this lesion in the external left frontal convolution of the brain, where the anterior lobe meets the middle lobe, immediately on front of the fissure of Sylvius; and he concluded his remarks by stating that his late distinguished colleague and accomplished physician, Dr. Jonathan Osborne, had contributed a most valuable memoir on this subject to medical science nearly half a century ago.

MEATH HOSPITAL AND COUNTY INFIRMARY.

CASES UNDER THE CARE OF MR. PORTER, SENIOR SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL.

[Reported by ARTHUR WYNNE FOOTE, M.D.]

(Continued from page 655.)

FRACTURE OF THE INFERIOR MAXILLA.

Case 21.—During the present month a cab-driver, 20 years of age, applied at the hospital for advice about an injury of his lower jaw, received on the previous night, by a fall from his cab while in a state of intoxication. Examination, a fracture was discovered about a quarter an inch to the left of the symphysis menti. He was in
HOSPITAL REPORTS.
June 27, 1855.

pain; the pain was aggravated by attempts at mastication. There was slight irregularity in the line of the teeth at the injured side of lower jaw, with some mobility of the parts, and crepitation; increase in the flow of saliva was not noted. The adjacent teeth on either side of the line of the fracture were fastened together by a metallic ligature: a gutta-percha splint, neatly moulded to the part, and yielded with lint, was applied to the lower border of the chin and along the body of the jaw, and kept in position by means of a double-headed roller, with a split in it for the chin.

Mr. Porter remarked upon the great degree of direct violence generally necessary to cause fracture of this bone, the strongest of the bones of the face; upon the situation of the fracture in this case, which was that where the bone is most usually broken in adults—between the symphysis and the insertion of the masseter muscle; upon the propriety of speaking of fractures of the lower jaw as compound, laceration of the gums or mucous membrane of the mouth almost always allowing of the access of air in some degree to the fissure; and upon the advantage of securing steady apposition of the adjacent teeth by metal in preference to silk ligatures—a practice known to and approved of by Hippocrates.

HYDRAUTHROSIS AFFECTING THE KNEE-JOINT—TREATMENT BY PRESSURE.

Case 22.—A delicate-looking girl, 18 years of age, was admitted into hospital the first week in June with a chronic effusion in the right knee-joint. The cause of the accumulation of fluid was obscure, there being no history of injury, acute inflammation, or of rheumatic or strumous affection of the joint. The knee was observed to “swell” three years ago, and had been of its present size for at least a year. Fluctuation was not distinctly obtained; the patella was floated out forwards, away from the femoral condyles, extension of the leg was performed with difficulty, unless with the assistance of the left foot, from the partial displacement forwards of the great extensor tendon and its sesamoid bone by the effusion into the joint and into the sub-crunal sac above the knee-joint. There was no change in the skin, nor was pain present to any great degree. Comparative measurements made on the 7th of June were as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Above patella</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Morbid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>133</td>
<td>164 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Across</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Upon the same day, the parts having been sponged with camphorated spirits, the eplastrum ammoniacum hydrargyro, spread on hollander, was tightly applied in strips over the swelling, and the parts of the limb immediately above and below it; and she was prescribed iodide of potassium, with liberal diet and strict rest. Ten days afterwards, when the strapping, now become loose, was removed, the comparative measurements were:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Above patella</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Morbid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>133</td>
<td>154 inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Across</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below</td>
<td>13</td>
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Fresh plaster was applied immediately as before.

Mr. Porter drew attention to the position of the patella as a diagnostic mark between synovial and bursa effusions, to the many evidences of the passive chronic nature of the effusion, indicating some latent constitutional cause for the morbid condition, and alluded to the various methods of treatment remaining in reserve should pressure prove too tedious or ineffectual, such as vesication, puncture, and injection of the synovial membrane of the joint.

TUMOUR INVOLVING THE OPTIC NERVE—PROTRUSION OF THE GLOBE—AMAURIOSIS—EXTIRPATION OF THE EYEBALL.

Case 25.—A young woman, 24 years of age, was admitted with her right eyeball protruding from the orbital cavity, so much so that the upper eyelid frequently slipped behind the summit of the globe, becoming locked there, and giving rise to a very uncomfortable sensation of the eye "being out on her cheek," until she pushed the ball backwards with her finger, when the lid could be returned to its place. The tear could not be brought into contact. The ball was directed downwards and outwards, the pupil fixed midway between dilatation and contraction. She was, moreover, blind, and had been so for four years. The eyeball commenced to come forwards about the time she lost her sight. She did not become suddenly amaurotic, but described her sight as "stealing away." She had latterly been subject to spasm on the same side, feeling as if she received a sudden blow from a stick on the right side of her head, and sometimes as if "something started in that side of her head." There were no subjective phenomena of colour or vision in the eye; the globe was not itself enlarged, nor its motions impaired. The conjunctiva was not very much injected. The lids were uninfamed. The other eye was healthy and natural in all respects. There was no affection of the heart or thyroid body.

With the view of replacing this useless organ by a glass eye, and of relieving her from a source of constant distress, disfigurement, and alarm, Mr. Porter removed the globe, having first made an exploration of the post-ocular region. On removal, the globe of the eye was not found to be enlarged, nor the orbital fat in excess, but an irregular shaped, soft pinkish mass closely surrounded the optic nerve as it penetrated the fundus of the globe, the tumour being at this place so identified with the nerve as to be inseparable from it. The growth was not a vascular one, nor did it present the physical appearances of encephaloid disease, while its colour and situation excluded the probability of its being any other form of cancer. Microscopic examination of the tumour resulted in some contrariety of opinion as to its malignant or non-malignant nature, but as the specimen is still under examination its structure will not be ascertained.

RICHMOND, WHITWORTH, AND HARDWICKE HOSPITALS.

DR. LYONS'S CLINIQUE.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Scleratina and Rheumatic Arthritis.—Mary Jane Coleman, aged 14, was admitted into the Hardwicke Hospital on the 25th May, 1856, under Dr. Lyons's care. On admission she had violent pain in the head and back, and but slight sore throat, and a dusky hue of skin, partly due to defective nutrition. On the following day well-marked scharlatinal eruption made its appearance on the chest, arms, and legs. She was placed on three-grain doses of the chlorate of quinia, with perchloride of mercury. Under this treatment she steadily convalesced. When about two days up she was attacked with pains in several joints, and soon exhibited well-marked phenomena of rheumatic arthritis, which affected both knees, the ankles, and some of the minor joints. She was placed at once on the triple combination of potash salts (carbonate, acetate, and nitrate of potash in infusion of gentian) usually employed in Dr. Lyons's Clinique. The joints were carefully poulctized with chamomile flowers and poppy heads, and small doses of opium were given at intervals, to allay pain and procure sleep. This case progressed most favourably, the patient being fully convalescent in eight days, and she was shortly after discharged, the heart remaining perfectly intact.

The association of the rheumatic condition with that of scleratina, which is occasionally witnessed in these countries, is more familiar to observers in the East and West Indies, some of the southern states of North America, and the ports which border the Gulf of Mexico. It has been witnessed in New York, and in the eastern hemisphere on the Atlantic coast, Rangoon, and other British stations. Under the
name Dengue, or Scarlattina. Rheumatic, it has on many occasions run a course so marked as to exhibit a very manifest epidemic tendency, and has usually been regarded as infectious. Painful swellings of the smaller joints, and occasionally of the testes, and the lymphatic glands in the neck, axilla, and groin, are observed to arise in connexion with the red rash and sore throat of scarlattina. In this form of affection the rheumatic diathesis and the scarlattinal malady co-exist and proceed concurrently, a patient may aged 60, was admitted to the Hospital. While a typical example of scarlattina stands in a somewhat different relation to the specific pyrexia in the class of cases to which that just cited from Dr. Lyon's Clinique, as well as those usually observed in these countries and on the continent of Europe, ordinarily belong. In this latter form, the rheumatic affection usually occurs as a sequel of the scarlattina, but the pathological relation of the two maladies is perhaps not for this reason the less clear. The not uncommon occurrence of cardiac complication in scarlattina (ordinarily in the form of pericarditis), with or without distinct arthritic affections, is worthy of note in considering the pathology of the disease and its affinities with other morbid states.

**Scarlattina with mixed eruption.**—A boy, aged 12, was admitted into the Hardwicke Hospital with mild sore throat and an eruption of an obscure and somewhat complicated character. A general dusky-red tint pervaded the skin, and some of the parts appeared hard to the sight and touch a vast number of thickly-set, very minute pustules, granular in the feel which they presented to the hand when passed over the surface, and, when viewed closely, exhibiting minute yellowish-white points of partially concreted purulent matter. It was a point of some difficulty, as well as interest, to decide at once what the nature of the affection was. Having regard to the presence of scarlattina rash on the following days, and the fact that the whole colour of the fauces and tonsils, and bearing in mind other complicated and anomalous form of the disease which he had previously seen, Dr. Lyons came to the conclusion, that the case was one of scarlattina in which the proper eruption of that disease was to some extent masked by the occurrence of a minute purulent eruption. This diagnosis was confirmed by the more full development of the scarlattinal rash on the following days, when it went on through its ordinary course to desquamation, outstripping the slower progress of the minute purulent eruption, which took many days to mature and fade. In ordinary cases the diagnosis of the eruptive fevers is not attended with difficulty, but few practitioners of experience can have failed to meet cases in which an absolute diagnosis seems at times impossible. Dr. Lyons, in commenting on this case, alluded to one in which for days successively there was an alternation between the phenomena of measles, scarlattina, and the very earliest stage of the small-pox eruption, and the case wound up favourably without its being possible to assert in a positive manner whether the malady had been measles or scarlattina. Similar cases have been observed by other practitioners.

**Chronic Pericarditis.**—A brief note of the following somewhat anomalous case may be found worthy of record. The patient, a man aged 60, was admitted to the Hardwicke Hospital labouring under phelegmonoid erysipelas in both legs. He was in a very low asthenic condition, and required careful support and full stimulation, besides which repeated free incisions were made to give exit to large collections of purulent matter which formed in intervals in both lower extremities. Under this treatment the patient improved slowly, but when partially convalescent, was still troubled with the attacks of vertigo and delirium at night, and threw up a considerable quantity of purulent matter mixed with blood. Extensive muco-crepitating rales were now audible through the anterior part of the left side of the chest, and sweat at night continued for a considerable period. No complaint was made of any symptom referrible to the heart, but in the course of a very careful clinical examination Dr. Lyons discovered the presence of an exceedingly well-marked double friction sound of rough character in the precordial region, audible over a space a couple of inches square, centering in the sternal attachment of the fith left costal cartilage. The pulse was 140 per minute, and it may be mentioned that a marked atremothemeral condition was observable in both radial arteries; in the right, about an inch and a half of the vessel presented a peculiar and regular moniliform or minutely-beaded character sensible to the finger lightly passed over it; the left presented two or three such swellings and an atresia of the vessel was very prominent. The further details of this case may be shortly summarised. The patient convalesced gradually, acquired a very fair amount of health and strength, but two phenomena remained persistent during the many weeks he remained in hospital. The double pericardiac friction continued undiminished in intensity, but the patient was totally insensible of any pain, distress, or other symptom whatever referrible to the heart, and the pulse continued to range from 140 to 145. To this state the patient showed complete indifference, and having convalesced to his own satisfaction he insisted on leaving hospital, the cardiac sounds and pulse rate persisting as above described.

**Acute Pericarditis, uncomplicated, latent throughout, fatal.**—This case may be cited as an example of the extremely insidious and fatal character of pericarditis under certain circumstances. The patient, a girl aged 22, after exposure to cold winds, was found to exhibit acute pericarditis, under which she laboured for two days incessantly, and walked some distance to town. The pulse was 130, fric- tion sound well marked, and no sense of pain complained of. The pulse rose day by day till it reached between 150 and 160, and, despite active treatment, she sank on the 8th day with symptoms of purulent absorption, the lymphatic exudation having become transformed into pus.

**Cerebro-Spinal Acrakinesis of about forty days' duration; recovery.**—A boy, aged 15, a very active and previously healthy young man, was admitted to the Hardwicke Hospital on May 13, 1866. His occupation, that of assistant in a mineral water manufactory, exposed him to a draught playing with some force through a gateway behind his back. He was somewhat suddenly seized on Friday, the 10th of May, the day of his attack, about three p.m., with pain in the neck and head. He at once came home and went to bed. On the morning following found him lying in a delirious state, and his head drawn back with inability to move it forward without inducing severe pain. The day following he was delirious, violent, and got out of bed, and could with difficulty be controlled and got back to bed. When seen after admission he was rational, but complained of violent pain in his head, which was retracted and could not be drawn forward without causing intense suffering, and in fact could not by any means be forced forward so as to perform the ordinary nodding motion. From this time forward his complaints had chiefly reference to his head, in which he suffered almost unremitting pain both day and night, much aggravated, however, during the latter interval, and over which remedies seemed to have but little control. Leccees were applied to the temples in repeated relapses; in all, over twenty leeches were thus employed. The breach was six inches in length, and was made to bring his system under the influence of mercury, but without the smallest result; he was then treated with belladonna externally and internally. Three grains of the extract were ordered to be made into twelve pills, one to be taken every three hours; he took, in all, six grains of the extract, and he himself attributes more efficacy to this than to any other of the remedies employed, with the exception of those applied externally. He said he was convalescent throughout, and repeatedly when at his worst craved their renewed application. He was, it should be observed, care-fully fed and his strength supported, and after the lapse of about three weeks a certain amelioration was observable, the pulse sank to about 70, the rigidity of the deep muscles of the neck subsided, and he was enabled to nod his head forward with little or no pain. Intense pain in the head at night was, however, still the subject of con-
stant complaint, and a new and formidable symptom began to make its appearance. It was observed that the right pupil was slightly dilated, and slight impairment of vision in this eye was elicited on close cross-examination of the patient. The inequality of vision might have readily escaped observation. But an impression of the pupil that was maintained in regard to everything concerning so obscure and interesting a case. The impairment of the ciliary muscles was best evidenced by the following expedient adopted by Dr. Lyons to test the action of the iris. When the eye was covered with the hand for half a minute, and the pupil then allowed to dilate, it recovered its normal dimensions sensibly more slowly than that of the corresponding eye. This condition continued for a period of at least ten days, with persistent suffering from headache on the part of the patient, loss of sleep at night, and a state of things which promised but ill for any chance of ultimate recovery. Slowly, however, under the persistence of the treatment mentioned, the patient began to converse, the pupil gradually regained full power, headache diminished and finally ceased, and the patient is now convalescent. The total duration of the case was upwards of forty days.

The well-marked affinity with this case, that of a boy aged 12 years, in the same ward, may be mentioned. At a future period we trust to report a full history of his condition.

**Sympoty of the three Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strypnum.**

At the suggestion of Dr. Lyons, Messrs. Graham have made, by Sergeant Moss, two preparations of this combination. The stronger contains two grains, and the weaker one grain of the phosphate of iron, the latter more suitable for cases in which it is desired to administer the iron salt more sparingly.

**Foreign Medical Literature.**

**TWO CASES OF TUMOUR OF THE BRAIN, WITH REMARKS ON THE CONNEXION BETWEEN CEREBRAL TUMOURS AND AFFECTIONS OF THE RETINA AND OF THE OPTIC NERVE.**

By W. KOSTER.

Translated from the Nederlandsch Archief voor Genees- en Natuurkunde, 1e Deel, 4e Aflevering, Utrecht, 1865.

By WM. DANIEL MOORE, M.D.Dub. et Cantab., M.B.L.A., HONORARY FELLOW OF THE SWEDISH SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS, OF THE NORWEGIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF COPENHAGEN; MEMBER IN MATERIA MEDICA AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE IN THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

(Continued from page 668.)


Boothie V., aged 20, born at Haeg, in Friesland, presented herself on the 24th September, at the Netherlands Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, on account of great diminution of the power of vision. She had formerly enjoyed good sight. For the last six months the power of vision had gradually diminished, with such symptoms as violent headache, through the whole head, and great photophobia. For the last three months she has occasionally suffered on an average once in ten days, from attacks in which she falls powerless, without loss of consciousness.

She is a well-made person of middle height, pale complexion, her face is swollen; features quite devoid of expression. Her eyes are wide open, the pupils are large and little movable. The vision of the right eye is 2-200ths, of the left 10-200ths (that is, with the right eye letters can be distinguished at two feet, with the left at ten feet, which the normal eye distinguishes at 200 feet). The field of vision is in both eyes very much limited concentrically. On examination with the ophthalmoscope the media are found to be quite transparent, but on the other hand there is considerable change of form of the papilla nervi optici. They have quite lost their distinct boundary, coalesce in a diffused manner with the retina, while the upper papilla is irregularly spotted and turbid, and are evidently swollen, their surfaces projecting more anteriorly than the other parts of the retina. Their colour is red, and in the erect as well as in the inverted image when strongly magnified, a number of radiating little vessels are distinguishable. The large vessels near the papilla are of a vermilion, dark red, and the retina is here thick and irregularly transparent. In the yellow spot, especially in the right eye, a group of glittering white spots is perceptible, forming a bright white spot about equal in size to the yellow spot.

This form of neuritis optici was precisely that which occurs with tumours of the brain, as it has been repeatedly described by von Graefe. The peculiar attacks too confirmed the diagnosis of tumour cerebri. Syphilitic retinitis, or retinitis from Bright's disease, were also thought of. But from the history communicated by her medical attendant, it appeared that these was out of the question, nor did any symptom exist indicative of it. The investigation respecting Bright's disease, to which the patient's appearance gave rise, was completely negative: no trace of porcelain was found in the urine on repeated examination, neither did the other organs present any abnormality.

The patient was taken into hospital in order to be kept under observation. She was put upon treatment consisting in the employment of Attenrieth's ointment to the neck, and stimulating friction around the eyes; internally small doses of corrosive sublimate were given. In the attacks of violent headache cold water and sometimes ice were applied to the head. This patient was dismissed from hospital on the 24th September to the 17th October. During this time the power of vision diminished only slightly; she was, however, dull and depressed, and complained more and more of headache. The attacks of photopsia had not recurred; the papilla of the optic nerve was less red; the fits were more frequent and of longer duration; in them she fell down suddenly and appeared quite unconscious, and she frequently said that she remembered very well what had happened to her; she was then put to bed and continued for some time oppressed with quick breathing, cyanotic colour and scarcely perceptible pulse. While she lay in bed, too, she was sometimes seized with an attack.

On the 17th October, the physician was called in the morning; because an attack appeared to last unusually long, and the respiration became quicker and shorter. When he arrived some moments later, she was already dead.

The post-mortem examination took place on the 18th of October, and, with the exception of the contents of the skull, no abnormality was found in any organ. The dura mater was loosely attached to the thin cranial bones. The convolutions of the upper surface of the brain were strongly compressed. The pia mater and the cerebral mass itself, however, contained a moderate quantity of blood; the parts at the base were quite lost their distinct boundary, the skull was normal, but appeared slightly flattened.

On the infero-posterior surface of the posterior lobe of the right cerebral hemisphere a swollen spot immediately caught the eye, in which fluctuation was perceptible, and where, moreover, fluid was distinctly visible through a very thin layer of the surface of the brain. The first impression was that a very high degree of hydrops ventriculi was present.

The cerebral mass was cut into in layers at the under surface of the right posterior lobe, whereby we soon came upon a whitish tolerably resistant sac, surrounded by the white substance, but in the place already mentioned lying nearly at the surface. The cerebral mass was only loosely
The sac was cut into, and the fluid discharged was collected. The latter was clear as water; but in the portion which flowed out last a great number of white points were seen. The quantity of fluid thus collected amounted to upwards of 105 cubic centimetres. The nature of the new substance was evident from microscopical examination of one of the white collections of the fluid: it consisted of a great number of well-marked echinococci loosely connected by a mucous mass.

On the inner wall of the sac great numbers of such round white corpuscles were seen to hang, as, after being separated, floated about in the fluid. Each of these collections of echinococci were from one-half to one and a half millimetres in diameter. The wall of the sac, subsequently dried and examined in a microscope, was found to consist of a mucous layer, which was, however, less than a millimetre in thickness, and consisted of the ordinary multiple very firm layers, while internally the softer blastema layer occurred, from which, over the whole upper surface, the colonies of echinococci were developed.

Microscopical examination exhibited no other morp hic constituents in the fluid. The chemical investigation was performed by Dr. Brongeest. The fluid was clear, slightly viscous but not an alkaline reaction; its specific gravity, determined at 12° C, was evaporated at 217° F, it left 1.5 per cent. of solid constituents. Neutralized with acetic acid it became rather turbid, and it yielded, when boiled with a trace of nitric acid, a flocculent precipitate; it was also precipitated by metallic salts and ferrocyanide of potassium when previously acidified (alburnuous matters). An alkaline solution of copper was reduced by boiling; caustic potash and soda when boiled with it gave a brown colour (sugar). Boiling with chloride of iron gave rise to a brownish-red colour (sucicnic acid ?). No cholesterine could be discovered.

The eyes and optic nerves were taken out, and were partly prepared for subsequent investigation, partly examined in the fresh state. From accidental circumstances, however, the examination was very imperfect.

The optic nerves, examined in sections taken both at the distance of the eye and in the neighbourhood of the sclerotic, both after being dried and after being hardened in chromic acid, exhibited no abnormality (Donders and Koster). The right eye was hardened in chromic acid, and exhibited on section a considerable swelling of the papilla of the optic nerve, passing equally on both sides into the surface of the retina. Some time later the retina was so brittle that no complete section of it could be made. So far as they were obtained, it appeared that a front of the equator it was normal, and behind the equator it was here and there irregularly swollen, while precisely in that situation the elements of the different layers, the fibrous layer excepted, seemed less circumscribed.

A number of such sections, decoloured by soda, exhibited neither granular cells nor fatty metamorphosis. In the left eye, on the contrary, the examination of which was begun in the fresh state, a white coloration was seen at a distance of 3 or 4 millimetres from the papilla, which, brought under the microscope, exhibited on one side an imperfect, partly double circle of granule-cells, of about 14 millimetres in diameter, apparently situated deep under the surface. Issuing from the swollen papilla, the bundles of nerve fibres were seen with extraordinary distinctness spreading like a plexus on all sides; the fibres swollen, partly in a vaguer and a general manner, were easily isolated. The connective tissue was increased. The elements of the other layers exhibited also the larger and smaller bloodvessels, locally isolated, no abnormality. A portion of the retina was dried with the other membranes, and rather long after, it is true, was examined in sections. But that without the fibrous layer no extraordinary morbid changes existed, appeared satisfactorily, and in a hundred sections in different directions not a single granule-cell was seen. The changes seemed, therefore, to be restricted to the above-mentioned circle. In order to trace their situation and their connexion to the elements of the retina, the preparation made, which was kept in glycerine acidified with acetic acid, was sacrificed. In this mode it was discovered that the granule-cells were situated under the fibrous layer, firmly enclosed in and difficult to be isolated from compact granules (most probably from the most external granular layer). To which elements of the retina their development was referrible could no longer with certainty be determined. The edge of the granule-cells of the fibrous layer in this preparation was remarkable. They suffered themselves, as it were, spontaneously to be isolated through a great extent, and exhibited in part a remarkable and extensive fusiform swelling, in part the ordinary varicosities. Of the half-dried membranes sections were also made, carried longitudinally through the optic nerve and the papilla: in the exhuming great increase of the connective tissue on the inside of the lamina rata was seen, so that here between the nerve-bundles broad layers of connective tissue were continued, and moreover precisely in the place where the nerve-fibres lose their medullary sheath was a number of small granule-cells, only in the nerve-bundles, not in the intervening fasciculi of connective tissue. Transverse sections of the optic nerves dried, or hardened by chromic acid, exhibited no cellular changes.

The occurrence of a single echinococcus-sac in this case is remarkable. Nowhere else in the body, not even in the liver, were these entozoa met with. While we find echinococci comparatively frequently in the liver, they very rarely occur in the brain. In Lebert's "Anatomic pathologique" we find mention made of two cases, the one seen by him in the "Societe d'anatomie" at Paris, the other quoted only as a case by Zöder. In addition, some scattered cases of echinococcus cerebi are known in literature.

As the examination of the entozoa themselves afforded no new peculiarities worthy of note, we refrain from a detailed description of them. We should only repeat what is already to be found in the work of Lebert just quoted, and particularly in Leuckart's well-known book;* and in many others. We believe, however, that we shall do the reader no disservice by taking this opportunity of briefly mentioning the facts at present known respecting the constitution and difference of the echinococcus colonies and the history of the development of these entozoa. The echinococci are found in two different sorts of cysts, of which the one is described as scelecehiparien, and the other as atriciocyst (Kuchenmeister). The latter consists of a smaller or larger cyst, whilst the former with the outer layer containing granules occurs, which in different places gives origin to fresh echinococcus colonies. Of this our case consequently presents a type. The whole internal surface was studded with adherent points, each consisting of ten, twenty, and more distinct animalcules, in various degrees of development. A process of the formative layer keeps the animalcules together, even after they have become quite independent, and no longerljoints from which they spring by germination. Finally, they become free from the formative layer, connected only by a little stalk to the whole colony, and may then fall off into the fluid which fills the large mother cyst; or the entire collection of more fully developed echinococci falls off from the wall, and forms the corpuscles floating in the fluid, such as were found especially in our case. The mode of development of echinococcus is all generally given perfectly with the complete and accurate description given by Leuckart, to which I would therefore refer the reader for further particulars.

The Echinococcus scoleciparien (Echinococcus veteri- normus of earlier writers), which is found chiefly in the

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† Die Mienscheni Parasiten, und die von ihnen herherrlnden Krankheiten [Human Parasites, and the diseases proceeding from them]. p. 329.
liver, is distinguished by this, that from the original hy-
datid germs do not arise on the inner wall, but fresh echin-
ococcus sacs form close to it, so that at last an infinite
number of sacs of various sizes lie close to one another.
The mode in which this process takes place has not yet
been cleared up in all its parts, but it depends evidently
on a proliferation outwards from the original cyst, and
partial separation. The occurrence of such a colony may,
as the cysts are very small, give rise to their being mistaken
for alveolar cancer.

The history of the development of echinococcus was
clearly up to the experiments of von Siebold. The
reason why the tapeworm from which the for-
datid, was so long overlooked, lies in the smallness of the
animal.
The latter consists of only three or four articulations, of
which the last, in the mature state, is larger than the
remainder of the animal, which, in its integrity, is only
four millimetres long. The animalcula is met with in the
intestinal canal of the dog, and the ova are apt to occur
in the intestinal canal of cattle, apes, and men, in whose
stomachs the development of the scolex begins, which,
after a longer or shorter journey through the body, settles
somewhere permanently, and by external proliferation
(echinococcus scolepiaris), or by germation taking
place on the inner wall (echinococcus altricapienis), is
developed into a colony, by preference in the liver or brain.
The content of the cysts, when we bring to the planet-
class; the ingestion of eggs of a tapeworm or of echinococcus (pro-
bably from ditch-water) might, therefore, easily take
place. We can thus readily understand the intrusion of
the echinococcus-scolex in him, although we must, of
course, refrain from an endeavour to explain the further
development in this case, precisely in the posterior lobe
of the right hemisphere of the brain.
The scolex then penetrated percutaneously, and, by
gradually developing the large cyst, gave rise to irritation
of and pressure on the brain. As to the comparative
sightlessness of the persistent phenomena of cerebral affec-
tion, the irregularly recurring attacks of syncope and
spasms, and the manner in which at length death ensued,
we must be silent. Our very slight knowledge of the
signification of the parts of the brain and of their func-
tions, of the periodicity of the phenomena of nervous
action, even in the normal state, and of the connexion
between organic changes within the skull and disturbances
in the cerebral function, is in such a case again distinctly
illustrated, placing the history we have recorded in the
same category with so many observations in cerebral
abscesses and tumours of the brain, which sometimes
betray themselves only by headache, slowness of move-
ment, and slight dulness of intellect, and in which death
suddenly ensues.
In this case we have not even the possible explanation
of the fatal result by supervening cerebral congestion,
effusion, haemorrhage, which might hold good in the first
case. The proofs of such lesions did not exist in this
second case.

(The above continued.)

* Virchow, Das atevrolarkambroid der Leber. Tübingen,
1854.
† Uber die Verwanderung des Echinococcus-Best in Tänen:
‡ The frequent occurrence of echinococi among the
habitants of Iceland, where, according to Eschricht, about
one-third of the population dies of the affection, depends
on their living in close contact with their numerous dogs.

The doctrine of the conservation of force seems to have
met with an opponent in Professor William Thomson,
who has delivered the annual Rede Lecture at Cambridge,
taking for his text:—The Dissipation of Energy. He is
startled to have arrived at the conclusion that the earth
is again approaching, by the gradual dissipation of energy,
a state resembling its primal condition, and in which it will
be as it had been, inhabitable by man as at present consti-


Proceedings of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1866.

DR. BARNES, President.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Dr.
Andrews; Dr. Rugg; Mr. Sequire and Mr. Bassett of
Birmingham; Mr. Bleas of Altringham; Mr. Brown of
Ealing; and Mr. Cornwall of Fairfax. Professor
Lazarewitch of Charkoff, was elected an honorary Fellow
of the Society.

Dr. Wiltshire showed a new form of Uterine Tens,
composed of sponge and laminaria, the sponge forming an
outer casing to the laminaria.

Dr. Barnes exhibited a Uterus with its Appendages
which were affected with colloid disease. He also showed
a specimen, which he had received from Dr. Brunton, of
Abscess in the Placenta. The abscess contained about an
ounce of pus. There had been no symptoms of pain dur-
ing gestation; but there had evidently been inflammation of
the decidua. Dr. Barnes considered these cases very
rare, and exceedingly interesting. He knew of but two
or three on record, and they were described by French
authors.

CASES OF LACERATION OF THE UTERUS, WITH
REMARKS.

By Thomas Radford, M.D.

The author, after briefly alluding to the views of
Hunter, Denman, and Douglass on this most dangerous
complication to labour, related minutely the histories of
nineteen cases which had fallen under his notice. Of this
number, in eleven the ages registered were from twenty-
one to forty years, and it was found that the accident oc-
curred more frequently between the ages of thirty-nine
and forty. The number of labours which each woman
had undergone varied from the first to the eleventh; and
it was shown that laceration of the uterus happened most
frequently in women pregnant for the eighth time, and
that in those conceipt for the first time the accident took
place quite as often as it did in any of the other cases
which were registered. The duration of the labour from
its commencement to the occurrence of laceration (though
in some cases exceeding three or four hours) was
generally from ten to thirty hours. Of the various causes
or conditions mentioned as producing laceration, slight
contraction at the brim of the pelvis appeared to have been
the most frequent. The author considered that when the
form of the pelvis was only slightly contracted, the os
and cervix uteri partially descended during labour into or
a little through the aperture of the pelvis, so that, as the
head of the infant was forced down, the uterine tissues be-
came fixed between this body and the pelvic bones. The
fixity of this structure actually forced a point d'appui
from which the uterine fibres during contraction forcibly
pulled; and the great probability was that sooner or later
the tissue either directly tore, or, being first contused and
softened, yielded. As regarded the situation of the lacera-
tion, the cervix uteri was the part most frequently af-
fected, and sometimes with it the body of the organ was
also implicated. In eleven cases the laceration was longi-
tudinal, in three transverse, in three oblique, and in one
oblique. Of the nineteen cases, three recoveries took
place, or nearly sixteen or seventeen per cent. Dr. Rad-
ford, in his concluding remarks, observed that when we
contemplated the frequent fatality of laceration of the
uterus, we began to inquire whether there were no
symptoms which showed themselves as universal pre-
ursors of this dreadful catastrophe; and if there were,
were we possessed of the means of prevention. In all the
cases he now brought before the Society, there could not
be found any with premonitory symptoms which of themselves
would warrant any operative measures being taken in order to avert the impending danger. Nevertheless, he thought we should carefully consider all the contingent circumstances of protracted labours, and especially of those which were prolonged by mechanical impediments; and whether they were produced by relative disproportion of the capacity of the pelvis to the size of the fetal head; if so, we should adopt measures of timely delivery.

Dr. Grantly Hewitt acknowledged the great value of Dr. Radford's paper, but could not agree in the antiphlastic treatment mentioned by the author. He (Dr. Hewitt) concurred in the opinion that there was an absence of uniformity of symptoms in these cases; and strongly urged the necessity for early artificial aid in some cases, which, if neglected, resulted in death of the child or haemorrhage, in which the symptoms were closely allied to those observed in ruptured uteri.

Dr. Playfair could not approve of the treatment which had been adopted in those cases where the fetus had escaped into the peritoneal cavity. He thought a much better line of treatment would be to perform gastrotomy. He knew of twelve cases in which this operation had been performed, and in some with satisfactory results.

Dr. Braxton Hicks said that, with respect to the symptoms of rupture, it was generally asserted that recession of the head was a constant symptom, but that he had never seen a case where this had taken place. He believed there were many more cases of ruptured uteri than we were cognisant of. Dr. Hicks believed that one of the greatest safeguards against rupture was the use of chloroform.

Dr. Eastlake observed that in the diagnosis of rupture of the uterus some data were furnished by auscultation, the fetal heart sounds becoming inaudible after the rupture. This point Dr. McClintock strongly insists upon; as also that in these cases there is very little haemorrhage.

The President regretted that through indisposition Dr. Radford was unable to be present. He considered the first great cause of rupture was protracted labour, and the object to be had in view was to remove the obstruction as speedily as possible. A second cause was rigidity of the os uteri, and he agreed with the author as to the necessity of incising the os. A third and fourth cause existed in the obliquity of the uterus, which caused it to become jampacked in the pelvis; also, when the os uteri there was a want of the resiliency which a live child possesses, and the action of the uterus rather tends to squish than to expel it. He also mentioned disease of the uterine tissue as another cause leading to rupture. He thought softening of the tissue might depend upon degeneration, either before labour or during labour, by the pressure of the fetal head against the pelvis. With respect to gastrotomy, he would say that Dr. Radford had urged the operation, but that it had been overruled by others. The late President of the Society objected to any operative measures whatever when the fetus had escaped into the abdominal cavity; and he (Dr. Barnes) had seen a case where it was left, and the woman recovered.

Dr. Brunton observed that the cases which Dr. Radford had collected were attended by midwives, and he knew that they were the result of the habit of giving large doses of ergot. He believed that this was one of the great causes of rupture of the uteri; and when it did not cause rupture the placenta was often retained, owing to the irregular contractions of the uterus produced by that drug.

The meeting then adjourned.

ROyal College of Surgeons in England.—During the last week nearly one hundred and thirty gentlemen having the preliminary examination in Arts for the Fellowship and Membership of the College for the former distinction, however, only sixteen candidates offered themselves. The result of this examination will not be known for a week or two.

Abstracts of the Scientific Societies.

ROYAL.—May 31.—Dr. W. M. Truscott, and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read: "An Account of certain Experiments in some of which Electroscopic Indications of Animal Electricity were detected for the First Time by a New Method of Experimenting," by Dr. C. B. Radcliffe.—"On the Stability of Domes," by Mr. E. C. Meal.—"On the Mechanism of the Production of Electricity by Induction Machines," by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.—"On the Dynamical theory of Gases," by Mr. J. C. Maxwell.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 11.—Sir R. I. Murchison, Bart., President, in the chair.—"On the Effects of the Destruction of Destitute in the West of England in 1858, the River Supply," by Dr. C. R. Markham.—"On Medival Travellers to Cathay," by Col. H. Yule. The author had for some time past made a special study of all the accessible materials relating to travels into China during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and the paper was a summary of the results of his researches. Travellers at this period entered China from the side of Tartary; and as the country was called in this part of Asia Khitai, it became known in Europe by the name of Cathay, a word of nearly the same pronunciation. The name of Marco Polo was passed over as already well known, and the author dwelt at more length on the journeys of Friar Odoric, Ibn Batuta, and John Marignoli, the Papal Legate of 1338; the journals of the last-mentioned not having before been made known in England.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 6.—The following communications were read: "On the Metamorphic and Fossiliferous Rocks of the county of Galway," by Prof. R. Harkness.—"On the Metamorphic Lower Silurian Rocks of Carrick, Ayrshire," by Mr. J. Geikie.—"On a Chirodolerian Footprint from the base of the Keuper Sandstone of Darsbury, Cheshire," by W. G. Combe.—"A description of some remarkable 'Heaves' or Throws in Penhalls Mine," by Mr. J. W. Pike.


ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 4.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., President, in the chair.—Prof. Brayley communicated an extract from the Report of Mr. Consul Zohrab on the trade of Persia for 1858 to the Government (recently presented to Parliament), respecting a poisonous black spider which had appeared amongst the wheat at harvest-time, had bitten more than three hundred persons, and created such a panic among the labourers that wages rose to double their ordinary rate.—Mr. McClachlan exhibited a caddis-worm case, of the genus Limnephilus, containing a dead pupa; the caddis-worm had, as usual, attached itself to a rush before changing to the pupa state, but had failed to make proper allowance for the growth of the rush, by which the case had been raised a couple of feet above the surface of the water, and the pupa had died in consequence.—Mr. Stanton mentioned that the gall-making larva on Gypsophila saxatrica, from Mentone, which he had exhibited at the previous meeting, had produced a species of Cabbage butterfly, allied to C. tenebrionis; this was a small collection of interesting Coleoptera, received by the Rev. H. Clark from the Rev. G. Bostock of Fremantle, Western Australia, including two new species of Articeras, an entirely new form, perhaps belonging to the Pseudice, or this more nearly related to Gnothus, and of which an description was read under the name of Enteophyes formicaria; also several specimens of Anticaeus found in ants' nests, and other novelties belonging to the genera Dytinus, Hyocis, Playtoptanus, Mycetocerus, &c.—Prof. Westwood exhibited drawings and details of various new species of Goliath beetles.—Mr. C. A. Wilson communicated a further instalment of his "Notes on the Buprestis of South Australia."
REVIEWS.

June 27, 1866.


This is an 8vo pamphlet of thirty-nine pages, chiefly consisting of a paper under the above title, which was read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow on the 7th of March in the present year. In addition to this paper, however, Dr. Gairdner gives us a case of aphasia which occurred under his care, and was subsequently published in the Glasgow Medical Journal for May, 1866; from that journal it is now reprinted. The attention of the profession has been of late years aroused to the minute consideration of this interesting affection, perhaps more by the writings of M. Trousseau than by those of any other prominent member of the profession. The result has been that numbers of our best educated physicians have directed their attention to the subject; and here we may remark, passim, that no inquiry that we are aware of so strongly tends to show the advantage of a good education to a physician as this one does; and, if we be not greatly mistaken, papers, such as that of Dr. Gairdner, will very much advance the interests of our calling as a learned profession; for this subject concerns divines, lawyers, philosophers, and literary men, as well as ourselves. As an instance in point, we may call attention to a report of cases which have lately occurred in Mercer's Hospital, under the care of Dr. Moore, a Dublin physician, and which we have much pleasure in presenting to our readers in our number of this day. The limits of a notice of this kind forbid a general discussion of this subject, so that we can only refer to a few points in Dr. Gairdner's paper. He considers:

"That the devising of some form of speech must have been one of the first acts of the essentially human free will; and further, that the first effort of speech beyond a mere inarticulate cry, must have been the mental discrimination, and afterwards the designation, or naming of objects differing from that which is possible, even after ages of education by the side of man, to the dog, the horse, or the elephant, or even to our quaquaversal cousin (as some will have him) the ape, with his wonderful mimicry of the lower attributes of humanity."

Dr. Gairdner, after referring to a discussion on this subject in the French Academy of Medicine, to MM. Aubertin and Broca, and to M. Trousseau's researches, to the history of the term aphasia, and to a paper by Dr. Sanders in the Edinburgh Medical Journal for March, 1866 proceeds to detail and analyze some cases of this affection which occurred in his own practice and in that of other physicians. Like other writers, Dr. Gairdner notes the curious fact, that when the general faculty of speech is impaired, and when the articulation of ordinary language is all but destroyed, the power of uttering curses and oaths seems to hold its ground in no small degree. There is much in this paper that is interesting, but it seems to us to be defective in two important particulars:—

1. It omits to mention that the subject is by no means a new one; and 2, it in no way acknowledges the labours and writings of the Dublin School, some of these writings having appeared probably before Dr. Gairdner was born. In a literary question, such as this is, these are capital defects; and now that they are pointed out, we are quite sure Dr. Gairdner will remedy them in his next paper on aphasia.

The late Dr. Osborne, one of the most learned physicians who ever wore a scarlet gown in Dublin, published in the year 1834, a most curious paper, "On the Loss of the Faculty of Speech depending on Forgetfulness of the Art of using the Vocal Organs." This appeared in the fourth volume of the Dublin Medical Journal. In the year 1845, Dr. Steele, of Dublin, published in the January number of the same journal "A Case of Loss of Speech, &c., with Observations." This paper is well worth reading, especially that part which relates to the faculty of speech, as an essentially human endowment. In the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science for February, 1865, Professor Banks published a long essay "On the Loss of Language in Cerebral Disease." This essay contains, in fact, a review of the literature of the whole subject, and makes frequent references to papers written by Graves, and to the writings of Forbes Winslow, as well as to the experience of Dr. Banks himself, and to that of Dr. Kidd, with whom he saw one very curious case.

The extraordinary retention of the power of cursing and swearing was noted in "A short Biographical Sketch of a Remarkable Case of Insanity," published by Dr. Belcher in the Dublin Quarterly Journal for 1864; and in our own Hospital Reports for May 23, 1866, we published the details of "A Remarkable Case of Softening of the left Anterior Lobe of the Cerebrum, with Right Hemiplegia, and Loss of Speech," which occurred under the care of Dr. Hayden at the Mater Misericordia Hospital. Dr. Moore's cases continue the series.


Dr. Dewar instituted a number of experiments with sulphur fumigation in connexion with the cattle plague, and he informs us that the plan has been very successful as a prophylactic. He has extended the same mode of treatment to the human subject, and the results are very encouraging. He relates several cases of phthisis in which the symptoms have been mitigated by the fumigation, and he also tells us that some diphtheritic cases have been cured by the same means. Dr. A. Halliday Douglas of Edinburgh, has been so much struck with the results that he has caused a chamber to be constructed for sulphur fumigations in an hospital with which he is connected, with a view of testing further the powers of this treatment in pulmonary complaints.

A VISIT TO VICHY, comprising a Sketch of its Mineral Springs and Thermal Establishment, with a Notice of the Medical Uses of the Vichy Waters, Salts, &c. By M. Prosser James, M.D., Senior Physician to the City Dispensary, &c. Pp. 50. London: Williams and Co. 1866.

The waters of Vichy have now a world-wide reputation, and their efficacy in certain classes of diseases is indubitable. As is well known, they contain a large quantity of bicarbonate of soda with free carbonic acid, and although it would appear from chemical reasoning that they must be less adapted for remedying the uric acid diathesis than waters containing potash, yet the Vichy Springs are visited by multitudes of invalids every year, and the waters are carried away to be consumed in distant lands by those who cannot make the journey to the place itself. Dr. James' pamphlet contains a great amount of useful and amusing information in relation to Vichy, its history, its scenery, and its springs, and he gives a list of diseases in which the waters have been used with advantage.


At a period like the present, when it would appear as if a kind of universal scepticism had seized upon the minds of
men in most subjects, and especially in matters relating to medicine, it is indeed extraordinary that the dogmatic absurdities of the so-called homœopathic system should obtain even a momentary attention. One theory on which the system rests, namely, *similia similibus, &c.*, being untrue in fact, and the other, namely, the efficacy of medicines in the inverse proportion to their quantities, being at variance with the laws of nature, homœopathy, as a science, has no foundation at all, and the best that can be said of it is that the homœopathic globules, if honestly administered, do no harm, and that in many cases the patient gets well by the unaided powers of nature. The author of this pamphlet puts the whole question of homœopathy before the reader in a very sensible, calm, and dispassionate light. He appears to be well acquainted with the principles of Hahnemann and his disciples, and with regard to Hahnemann himself, he has come to the conclusion, with which we are inclined to believe most rational people will agree, that he was neither a fool nor a knave, but a solemn fanatic, unendowed with the sense of the ludicrous, and therefore unable to appreciate the folly of his own speculations.

**THERMOMETRIC OBSERVATIONS ON THE FEVERS OF CHILDREN.** By G. Stevenson Smith, L.R.C.S.E., &c. Edinburgh. 1866.

This is an 8vo pamphlet of twelve pages, and is a reprint from the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for March, 1866. It treats of "The Normal Standard of the Temperature in Children as compared with that of Adults"; of "The Value of the Thermometer as a Diagnostic Agent;" and gives tabular thermometric registries in cases of typhus, typhoid, and scarlatina.

The use of the thermometer as a diagnostic agent in disease is steadily making its way, and this paper tends to explain and simplify its use in some of the most fatal diseases of childhood. We hope its writer will continue his observations.

**THE EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE, 1866.**

The present number contains the usual amount of useful and interesting papers.

We may particularly note one, the Harveian Discourse on the Life and Character of Dr. Alison; and we only wish that medical biographies were more frequently put before reading men in our profession. The other original communications are:—A paper on Paracentesis Thoracis in Pleural Effusions by the well-known Dr. Warburton Begbie; one on the Convolutions of the Human Brain, topographically considered, by Mr. Wm. Turner; two cases of Purpura Haemorrhagica in Children, with remarks, by Mr. Stevenson Smith; and one on Dilatation of the Perineum by Dr. James More of Rothwell, Northamptonshire.

**THE SOCIAL SCIENCE REVIEW. SANITARY REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF THE SCIENCES,**

June, 1866.

This present number is much above the average in point of interest; and is peculiarly attractive to medical readers, as four out of its six original papers concern us: I. is on the Prevention of Infection; IV. on Hospitals, their dimensions, site, construction, airing, warming, and ventilation; V. on Inevitable Diseases; and VI. a Memoir of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin. The remaining papers are also interesting to us as subjects of the British Crown; II. is headed, "Analysis and Description of the Report of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, 1866;" and III. is on a very important matter, "The Redemption of the National Debt."

The Poor-law Medical Officers in London have formed themselves into an Association.

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**London Medical Press & Circular.**

"**SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX.**"

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.**

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**THE PERILS OF HOSPITAL PRACTICE.**

As action of what the *Times* calls a "rather novel character," was tried before the Lord Chief Justice in the Court of Queen's Bench a few days ago. If we were to designate the action we should style it as an instance of the astounding abuse to which the law may be put in persecuting persons of position and respectability, because they happen to belong to the Medical Profession. The plaintiff is a Polish tailor, and the defendants, on this occasion, are not private practitioners pursuing their profession for the ordinary purpose of remuneration, but they are Mr. Timothy Holmes, the distinguished scholar, author, and surgeon, who, as Assistant-Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, was temporarily performing the duties of Mr. Tatton, one of the Chief Surgeons; and Mr. Freeman, the House-Surgeon of the same institution. In the quaint and technical language of the "declaration" in which the plaintiff set forth his grievances, it is stated that he "retained and employed the defendants, to bestow their care, skill, diligence, and attention, as and in the way of their profession and business of surgeons and apothecaries, in and about the treatment of the plaintiff, for and in respect of a certain complaint and disorder, and that the defendants accepted and entered upon such employment, but conducted themselves so carelessly and unskilfully in and about the treatment of the plaintiff, that by reason thereof the plaintiff was wrongfully placed and immersed and forcibly held in a bath heated to an excessively and improperly high temperature, and for an excessive and improper length of time, whereby the plaintiff was severely scalded, wounded, and injured."

Now, those who are acquainted with the documents known as "declarations" need scarcely be informed that they may or may not be a tissue of falsehoods; but the usage of the law permits and even encourages the exaggerated, not to say mendacious language which they contain, the only reparation made to the person against whom they are levelled being that the charges are abandoned when they cannot be proved in evidence. How far the declaration of grievances sustained by the plaintiff in the case to which we allude is a veracious statement must be judged by those who follow the course of the proceedings. We may state generally that, whether the statements contained in a declaration be true or not, a great deal of money is expended on both sides, first of all in clearing away the legal cobwebs in which the case is always and purposely involved, and then in eliminating whatever grains of fact may be contained amidst the superfluity of verbosity, exaggeration, or downright lying, which the ingenuity or the imaginative powers of some members of the legal profession may construct.
THE USES OF SULPHUROUS ACID GAS.

June 27, 1860.

It is well also for every member of the Medical Profession to recollect that, in almost every act which he performs, or, indeed, we might say in every trifle which he may neglect to perform, in the daily and hourly routine of his avocations, he is liable to have an action at law levelled against him, his only protection being his inability to pay the expenses of a heavy lawsuit. It is very rare, indeed, for these actions to be brought against such unfortunate members of our Profession as may be struggling with difficulties, and if any of our brethren should unhappily have been bankrupt or insolvent, or have been known to compound with their creditors, they may have the satisfaction, however melancholy a one it may be, of knowing that they are at least secure against these frivolous lawsuits which the capacity of attorneys may suggest, and which our courts of law, by a perversion of the noble principles which they were originally designed to uphold, are always ready to entertain. Thus every member of our profession in every step or transaction of his ordinary avocation, has a kind of sword of Damocles suspended over his head, and the more respectable he is the more probable it is that the blow will be aimed against him. For it cannot but happen, considering the fallacy of human judgment in general, and the peculiar difficulties besetting the art and practice of Medicine and Surgery in particular, that the results of cases will often disappoint expectation, or even that errors of judgment may be committed; but against the consequences of such mishaps or misadventures in most other professions, custom and prescription and law itself have carefully guarded the individual agent. Thus a clergyman, for instance, may be betrayed into the enunciation of erroneous doctrines, but his fault is cognisable only before the tribunal of his ecclesiastical superiors; a magistrate may commit an innocent person to gaol on erroneous evidence, but he is legally exempt from all consequences unless he has been actuated by corrupt motives, and a lawyer may utter as many libels as he pleases, perhaps to the ruin of the person attacked, if only they are uttered in a Court of Justice.

But to allude more particularly to the case which has called forth these remarks, we must observe that in all other cases of a similar kind the surgeon has been called to account for some malpraxis or negligence, real or assumed, committed by himself, but in the action against Messrs. Holmes and Freeman the defendants are actually made the victims for an injury, which, if it ever was inflicted at all, was the act of persons who were not even their servants but the officials of a public institution!

We have given an abstract of the trial in another column, and are therefore relieved from the necessity of commenting upon the evidence in detail, and we only remark that in point of law the plaintiff had not a leg to stand upon as against Messrs. Freeman and Holmes. If any injury was inflicted it was by the fault of the nurses, against whom or against the Hospital authorities the action ought to have been brought, if it were brought at all. But it appears that the Hospital was applied to by the legal advisers of the plaintiff, and that the Governors were willing to make any reasonable compensation if the plaintiff could prove that he had sustained any injury, and if he would forego an action at law. But, acting either on his own judgment, or on the advice of others, he chose to bring his action, the result of which will be that he will not only receive nothing at all in the way of compensation, but will have to pay all the expenses of the cause into the bargain. It is stated that Messrs. Holmes and Freeman will not be put to any personal expense in the proceedings, as the cost of the defence is defrayed by the Hospital.

THE USES OF SULPHUROUS ACID GAS.

For many months Dr. Dewar of Kirkcaldy, has been engaged in impressing upon the Government, the public, and the profession, the importance of employing the fumes of sulphur in the prevention and cure of disease, and quite recently he has extended their use in a different and scarcely less important direction—the preservation of animal food. Without accepting his views of the nature of disease—pointing, as he seems to indicate, to the origin of all disease from cryptogenic spores—as at all correct, we may nevertheless state that he has arrived at several interesting and remarkable practical results. Dr. Dewar's experiments were at first initiated in connexion with cattle plague, and his method of fumigating byres is to take a chaffer two-thirds full of red cinders, place a crucible in them, and in it a piece of sulphur stick the length of one's thumb, which is sufficient for a byre containing six cattle. If ordinary attention be paid to ventilation, the attendant may shut himself in along with the cattle during the process, not only without detriment, but, as we shall presently see, with occasionally unlooked-for benefit. This process may be repeated four times a day, and the result has been that, when this system has been thoroughly and determinedly practised, there has been no case of death among the cattle from any epidemic cause whatever. Nor has this been the sole result. Ringworm, angle-berrics (molluscum), mange, and lice have disappeared, and a horse which had been a few times unintentionally fumigated, was unexpectedly cured of obstinate grease of the heels. Nay more, in a large dairy, which for thirty years had maintained a notorious character for mortality from pleuro pneumonia, and the present tenant of which had for eight years past never been one whole month free from this disease amongst his cattle up to the 1st November last, and had buried sixteen cows during the preceding twelve months, the last of them only three days before he began to fumigate, this disease has since then ceased to be observed, and the cows have remained perfectly healthy. These facts are extremely remarkable, and of themselves would compel a further investigation of the influence of sulphurous acid fumes; but what we have still to relate is still more extraordinary, and could scarcely be believed but upon the testimony of an upright and honourable medical man, such as we know Dr. Dewar to be. For not only were chilblains and chapped hands found to disappear from the hands of the attendants upon those cattle which were regularly fumigated, but in the case of a groom of Dr. Dewar, supposed to be dying from phthisis, and who was
employed to fumigate certain cattle, the most extraordinary results were attained; for within one week the night sweats had ceased, his cough gradually abated, the expectoration diminished, and he gained nearly two stones within four months, and though now dependent for existence upon one lung or little more, he looks nearly as strong and is as able for ordinary stable work as he was previous to his illness.

This case has been observed by Professor Sir J. Y. Simpson, by Dr. Halliday Douglas, and by other medical men, who are conversant with the facts. Indeed, so remarkable and encouraging have the results obtained in this and in several other similar cases appeared to Dr. Halliday Douglas, that he has determined to construct a chamber for the purpose of employing sulphur fumigation in connexion with the Chalmers Hospital, that he may have an opportunity of personally investigating the matter and testing the results. It is truly somewhat singular, and peculiarly illustrative of the circular—or shall we rather say spiral—manner in which medicine moves, or, if you will, progresses, though its progression is limited, and as yet not well defined, that Hahnemann was led by his theory of disease to propose sulphur as the most important remedy in tuberculosis, while Dr. Dewar, from the success of sulphur in its treatment, has been apparently led to deduce its origin from cryptogamic sporules—a closely similar theory. With theories, however, there is at present no need of troubling ourselves; the practical results are sufficiently striking to insure for this treatment a more careful and extensive trial. In diphtheria and various other complaints sulphur fumigation has proved immediately and strikingly beneficial, and in at least one instance it has almost instantly cut short an outbreak of hospital gangrene in the wards of our Edinburgh Infirmary, and, properly employed, it may possibly prove capable of limiting the spread of cholera, fever, and other contagious diseases. For the disinfection of inanimate material the addition of a little nitre to the sulphur, and the combination of these fumes with the steam of boiling water, improves a disinfectant at once the most powerful, most searching, and most efficacious which can be obtained, utterly destructive at once of any latent contagion, and of every form of insect life. But we have not yet exhausted all the strange properties of sulphur fumigations: it is not only productive of animal health while in life, but it also prevents putrefaction after death. In some recent experiments (in June weather) in regard to this, a sheep's head was kept quite fresh and sweet for thirteen days; a boiled crab—well known to be a peculiarly perishable edible—was quite sound after eight days; haddocks, after being smoked two or three times, were found to be quite fresh at the end of eight days. The process is equally applicable to every other form of animal food, which merely requires to be fumigated three or four times a day in a chamber closed as much as possible against the admission of fresh air. At a convivial entertainment recently given by Dr. Dewar the company were entertained with viands thus preserved, and one and all expressed their perfect satisfaction with the success of the process, as evinced by the satisfactory condition of the food presented to them.

How novel and strictly original Dr. Dewar's views are as to the pleasantly tonic virtues of sulphur fumigations may be learned from a statement in the most recent work on materia medica—Dr. Scoresby Jackson's "Note-Book"—where he states that in sulphur fumigations "great care must be taken to protect the respiratory organs from the fumes by closing the apparatus round the neck, and yet how inconsistent these ordinary views are with popular experience may be learned from the popular idea of the great benefit to be derived from new flannel—that is, flannel thoroughly impregnated with sulphur fumes, and also with the fact that in woollen mills—in certain departments of them—the workmen live from year's end to year's end in an atmosphere thoroughly impregnated with sulphurous acid gas. Unquestionably a laborious and tedious accumulation of experience in regard to the positive influence of sulphur fumes upon the health may be anticipated by an inquiry into the ordinary condition of such workmen; and we shall feel obliged if any of our readers shall be kind enough to contribute any information on this head, similar to that which was contributed to the Monthly Journal by Dr. Thomson of Perth, in regard to the influence of an atmosphere charged with oil. It would indeed prove singular if, after all, the benefit supposed to be derived from oil was solely due to sulphur.

**THE MORISON LECTURES, EDINBURGH.**

The six Annual Lectures on Mental Diseases, under the late Sir Alexander Morison's endowment, are now being given in the Physicians' Hall, Queen-street, by Dr. Sulliven, the able and accomplished physician specially appointed by Sir Alexander Morison to be the first lecturer under this endowment.

On each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday the ball is well filled with an audience, comprising not only the élite of our Edinburgh medical men and many of our brethren from the country, but also many members of the legal profession, not of its subordinate branches only, though these are well represented, but even from the Bench itself.

The first lecture, which was delivered upon Tuesday, the 5th of June, was chiefly occupied by a rapid sketch of the life and labours of the late Sir Alexander Morison, and in particular with an account of the few months immediately preceding his death, which took place at his house near Balerno, in the parish of Currie, at the advanced age of 87. The latter portion of the lecture was occupied by a sketch of some of the medical aspects of deprivation of mind.

The second lecture of this course, which was delivered upon Thursday, the 7th of June, was occupied with a detail of some of the legal aspects of deprivation of mind. The third lecture, delivered on the 12th of June, took a rapid survey of some of the social aspects of deprivation of mind, special attention being directed to so-called "judicial murder" in relation to the case of persons supposed to be insane, and to the actual and intended influence of capital punishment, as well as to the equally interesting and difficult subject of the legal restriction of drunkards. The fourth lecture, delivered on the 14th of June, entered in a most interesting manner into the subject of deprivation of mind in relation to the physiology of the nervous system on the one hand, and psychology, or the science of mind, on the other. The concluding lectures of this course will be given in the Physicians' Hall, Queen-street, on Tuesday the 19th and Thursday the 21st June, at four p.m.

The mortality of London is still greatly in excess of the average. The week before last the deaths were 1370 or 152 above the estimated number. Three deaths (two of them children) are referred to cholera, and three to hydrophobia.
THE LANCET'S BIBLIOGRAPHER.

The inexorable course adopted by the Lancet in regard to Dr. Foster's book, which we exposed a few weeks since, is repeated in its last issue with even a more flagrant display of partiality and injustice to the author, and with an effrontery which seems to imply that the profession has no power of discriminating for itself. The reviewer has lashed Mr. Annandale's lately issued work on "Minor Surgery" with his severest scourg, printing parallel passages from it and Mr. Christopher Heath's work on the same subject, and roundly taxing the author with gross and premeditated plagiarism. Here are the words of the indictment:

"With the exception that the subjects treated of do not always follow in the same consecutive order, the plan of the work, and, in many instances, almost the very words, appear to us to have been borrowed from Mr. Heath, and this without the slightest acknowledgment from Mr. Annandale."

We have carefully read over the passages selected by the reviewer from the rival works to prove the charge of plagiarism, and we distinctly assert that not a single sentence quoted from Mr. Annandale's book bears any greater resemblance to that from Mr. Heath's than the essential similarity of the description warrants. It is as ridiculous as it is unfair to ground an accusation of plagiarism on such a similarity, because if such did not exist either work must be vague or incorrect. We quote for illustration one of the passages emphasized by the reviewer as conclusive against Mr. Annandale:

ANANDALE.

"In performing the operation, the vein must be fixed below the thumb, and an incision made into it in the direction of the fibres of the sterno-mastoid muscle. When sufficient blood has been extracted, a pad must be placed over the wound, and retained by means of a bandage or sticking-plaster."—p. 205.

Paragraphs like this, and that "Mr. Annandale's book closely resembles Mr. Heath's in size, type, and number of pages," is considered by the Lancet sufficient ground for a charge of shameful fraud against a gentleman well known to be above such a fault. To us it appears that the reviewer who turns his pen from his legitimate work of honest criticism to the maintenance of a personal monopoly in any subject, and the promulgation of statements which he is utterly unable to prove, not only offends against professional propriety, but insults the discrimination of his readers.

Mr. Ewart has announced his intention of moving in Committee on the Capital Punishment Bill that the death penalty be abolished in the case of women. We have from time to time advocated warmly the total abolition of the death punishment, but we cannot see the semblance of a reason for confining its operation to the male sex. There are no murders more atrocious, more distinctly premeditated, than those perpetrated by women (witness the crimes of Constance Kent and Charlotte Winsor), and if we could accept capital punishment at all it would be rather in such cases than in any other.

The authorities of Guy's Hospital have appointed two Registrars for the purpose of superintending the work of the clinical clerks and hospital reporters on the medical and surgical sides respectively. Dr. Hilton Fagge is appointed for medicine, and Dr. George Eastes for surgery, at liberal salaries.

Provincial Intelligence.

BIRMINGHAM, June 18, 1866.

Few events of interest have occurred here since the last letter of your Correspondent. The Midland Medical Society has finished its session for 1865-66, after a series of very successful meetings. The papers read have been marked by more than ordinary ability and originality, and the attendance of members has been most satisfactory. Among the papers read at the last few meetings one by Mr. Furneaux Jordan, "On the Syphilitic Diseases of the long Bones," especially deserves mention. The author put forward some very original views as to the localization of these affections, and advanced the view that many of the diseased conditions of these bones now classed together under the term strumous are in reality manifestations of hereditary syphilis. The paper will, we believe, be shortly submitted to the profession in the pages of one of the medical journals.

Mr. Arthur Bracy placed before the Society at its last meeting a very interesting specimen of rupture of the aorta. The accident occurred in a young woman under thirty years of age, and had taken place suddenly without any discoverable cause. The rent had run obliquely round the vessel about one inch from its origin, and implicated only the internal and middle coats. The outer coat had ruptured afterwards from the pressure of the blood. Considerable patches of atHEROMA were visible on the inner coat.

The second Medical Society of this district, the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, held its annual meeting on Friday last. No business of special importance was transacted with the exception of a change in the hour of the ordinary meetings. The members have hitherto met at six o'clock in the evening, and the hour has been found very inconvenient for many of the country members, who have long distances to travel after the business of the Society has terminated. Several attempts have, therefore, been made to change the hour. The subject was fully discussed on Friday last, and on the representation of some of the country members, three o'clock in the afternoon was finally fixed upon as the hour of meeting for the next session. This change will, in our opinion, be found very beneficial, inasmuch as it will insure a much better attendance of the country members of the Society, and by thus making the meetings reunions of the majority of the medical practitioners of the midland counties, and not of a few only from the neighbourhood of Birmingham, render this branch of the British Medical Association one of the most flourishing in the kingdom. Dr. Carter of Leamington, succeeded Dr. James Russell as President, and Professor S. Berry was unanimously chosen President-Elect. After the
TRANSACTION of the ordinary business, the President (Dr. Carter) delivered an able and highly interesting address. Taking the treatment of rheumatic fever as an example of the changes which have at late years characterised the practice of medicine, he glanced at the various methods of medication which have from time to time found favour in the treatment of this malady. After analysing the theories on which these various methods have been based, he called attention to the statistics of the duration of the disease under various plans of treatment, published by Dr. Chambers, and to the cases treated on the expectant method in Gay's Hospital. In concluding, he expressed a strong faith that the hitherto slow progress of therapeutics would soon receive a fresh impetus, and that the scientific method of inquiry which had done so much for physiology and pathology would yield as rich fruits by giving precision to our views of the action of medicines.

A cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Carter for his address brought the business to a close, or rather allowed the members to adjourn to the annual dinner which so pleasantly winds up, year after year, the session of the branch.

The sanatorium scheme, of which the readers of The Medical Press and Circular have from time to time heard, has proved very successful. Nearly 49,000 have been obtained, and the committee are now deliberating upon the choice of a site, and collecting data from the different medical charities in Birmingham with reference to the number of beds likely to be required by each hospital. The strongest opinion prevails that no site within five miles of the town should be chosen, and in the opinion of many a building at a distance of ten miles would prove more suitable. In either case the sanatorium must be so placed as to be easy of access by one of the many lines of railway branching out of the midland metropolis.

The guardians of the poor for this borough have for some time been considering a plan for establishing a central dispensary. During the past month a sub-committee of the board has been collecting evidence on the subject, and some curious facts have been announced. Mr. Southall, in his evidence, for example, told the guardians that the in-patients at the workhouse infirmary cost about 1s. 11d. each case for drugs, while the calculation for the parish out-patients shows a cost of about 3d. per case. All the evidence hitherto submitted points in the strongest way to the necessity of some reform, and must convince even a board of guardians that the salaries of the parish medical officers—too small a remuneration for their heavy duties in attending the sick poor—must be a miserably inadequate recompense for medical attendance and the supply of drugs. By establishing a central dispensary, and by thus undertaking to provide the drugs, the guardians may make the necessary reform, and ensure a certain and adequate supply of medicines to that class of the community which is ever most exposed to disease, and placed in the least favourable conditions for contending against it.

The British Medical Association.

The leading members of the profession in Dublin have, we understand, had under their consideration the propriety of inviting the British Medical Association to hold their Annual Meeting for 1867 in Dublin, and a very general feeling has been expressed in favour of such a course. The Association is eminently entitled to all the honour which its Irish brethren can confer on it, and we trust that the invitation will be officially conveyed and promptly responded to by the Association. Its members in Ireland are not numerous, but, nevertheless, we are convinced that a hearty welcome will be accorded by the profession in Ireland.

[Since the above was in type, we have learned, on good authority, that the authorities of the University of Dublin, and also the President and Fellows of the King and Queen's College of Physicians have determined on inviting the British Medical Association to Dublin in 1867.—Ed. M. P. & C.]

MEDICAL PUFFERY.

In Londonerry Sentinel of the 12th inst., among other excerpts, gives the following extract from the Cork Examiner:—

"Surgical Operations.—A series of surgical operations recently performed at the North Infirmary, by Dr. N. J. Hobart, has aspired to the excellent practitioner an opportunity of introducing into Cork a new invention, by Dr. Richardson of London, which must prove of great value in totally obviating pain, and rendering the use of chloroform—an expedient generally resorted to with reluctance—unnecessary. The part to be operated upon, after being subjected for about two minutes to ether spray, is rendered completely insensible for the time. Dr. Hobart has now used it in a great variety of operations—such as the operation for carbuncles, opening abscesses of all kinds (including deep-seated abscesses of the breast), inserting setons, putting stitches in wounds, &c.; and in all these cases the patients, though themselves watching the performance of the operation, were completely insensible to pain. The apparatus has not yet been sufficiently perfected to enable limbs to be removed under its influence; but for all minor, yet intensely painful, operations it is a great boon, and is, moreover, unattended with any danger whatever."

A Subscriber asks, "Is this in accordance with professional etiquette?" and we readily answer certainly not, if inserted by Dr. N. J. Hobart. There is no evidence, however, that such is the case; and we are slow to believe that so respectable a practitioner would do anything of the kind. The Cork Examiner is well affected to the profession, and in all probability would not become subservient to professional puffery.

It seems to be fashionable to put accounts of surgical operations in the daily papers. The following extract shows something of this kind, and as we have above alluded to Dr. N. J. Hobart, a Cork practitioner, we refer to Dr. Kavanagh, merely to say we very much doubt that gentleman being in any way a party to this kind of puffery. Each of these gentlemen may well say, "save me from my friends":—

"Ether Spray.—The medical men of Limerick and Cork are introducing, with the most meritorious effect to suffering humanity, the singularly safe and simple agency of the ground, ether, &c., above all, and of the qualities of which in relation to chloroform, and the effects in surgical operations, a statement appeared recently in these columns. The invention is due to Dr. Richardson of London, and from all that appears, mankind will have reason to bless the man by whom this aid to the recovery of health in the hands of the life-saving profession to which he belongs. It was applied, we find, on Monday last, at Barrington's Hospital by Dr. Kavanagh, in the presence of the other surgeons of the institution, for the removal of a tumour from the arm of a young woman, who had been suffering from it for the last two years. It was larger than a hen's egg, and though nine other tumours of smaller size were found under the large one, necessarily causing some delay in their extirpation, the cutting and other manipulation were entirely unfelt by the patient. This simple invention will be a boon and a blessing to the afflicted. By its use some of the most
PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Bruce said he believed it was true that the cattle in those two counties had been and still were free from the rinderpest; and prevailed upon the Board of Agriculture to instruct the veterinary authorities there to prevent its introduction. The Government had recently directed inquiries to be made with a view to see whether the importation of cattle could be permitted without any danger of contact with diseased animals.

Metropolitan Workhouses.

Mr. Davers, at Bromley put the question which he had given notice of this subject; but as it was afterwards discovered that the President of the Poor-law Board was not in his place, the matter dropped without any answer being given.

Mr. BucTu. Mr. Bruce said he believed it was true that the cattle in those two counties had been and still were free from the rinderpest; and prevailed upon the Board of Agriculture to instruct the veterinary authorities there to prevent its introduction. The Government had recently directed inquiries to be made with a view to see whether the importation of cattle could be permitted without any danger of contact with diseased animals.

GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.

SIR,—Will you kindly insert this circular which has been posted to every Poor-law Medical Officer in England and Wales, and also every Subscriber to the Griffin Testimonial Fund.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, ROBERT FOWLER.

145, Bishopsgate-street, Without, June 20, 1866.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the presentation of the above will take place at a public meeting, to be held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Thursday, July 3rd proximo, at three p.m. in the day.

"If you have not forwarded me your subscription to the fund, I would respectfully ask that you do so.

"Let each and every Medical Officer and Subscriber to the Griffin Testimonial Fund make an effort, and some gratitude for, those untried energies which, during the last ten or eleven years, our champion has bestowed on the cause of Poor-law Medical Reform. I enclose a copy of Mr. Griffin's last letter to the journals, to show you how continually was it of public advantage to him of our subscriptions.

"If also you have not sent me your Carte de Visite (as very many of the subscribers have done), I hope to receive it in time for the Photographic Album of Mr. Griffin's friends and admirers, with which it is decided additionally to proceed. Let your Carte de Visite have your designation, profession, title, and (if a Poor-law Medical Officer) the name of your union plainly written on the back.

"Should it be your intention to attend the meeting (no tickets), it would be a great convenience if you would inform me thereof on or before the day in question.

"The testimonial is now on view at the manufacturers, Messrs. Mappin and Webb, 71 and 72, Cornhill.—Yours faithfully, ROBERT FOWLER, M.D., Tros. and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate-street, Without, June 20, 1866."

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—WESTMINSTER, JUNE 16. (Sittings at Nisi Prius, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

PERSONOWSKY v. FREEMAN AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff, who is by birth a Pole, and by trade a tailor, possessed to be unable to understand English enough to be examined in it, although he gave evidence of conversations and statements by the defendants. In May last year he had suffered from a disease, for which he had become a patient in the hospital, and which required a warm hip-bath. According to his account, the surgeons, not to perceive it, but had present and personally directed it, and he was actually forced into and kept in a steam hip-bath, in which the water was so hot that it severely scalded him. The defence turned upon the point that the defendant, the surgeons, having ordered that the patient should have a hot hip-bath, went on to attend other patients in the same ward, and were not present when he was put into it; and when they came back, a quarter of an hour afterwards, found him upon the bed. There was no doubt that at that time he had been somewhat scalded, although it was said that the extent of the injury was greatly exaggerated. But whatever it might have been, the defence, in a word, was, that it was not their fault, and that it arose from the negligence of the nurses. And, indeed, the only witness produced by the plaintiff (besides himself) who was personally present on the occasion, could not, when he was pressed in cross-examination, positively state that the surgeons had
returned before the man was out of his bath; and the only medical witness called for the plaintiff, who was asked a question as to the duty of surgeons on such occasions: stated that it was not a part of a surgeon's duty to be present, when a patient was a public inmate of an hospital, but he must have been a matter ordinally left in the hands of nurses. The case for the plaintiff, however, as sworn to by himself and his witnesses, was that he screamed out and struggled with the nurses when he found the water too hot, and that they held him down, and that the medical man who was in the ward must have heard his screams. The defence, in substance was, that it was practically impossible that surgeons should personally attend to such matters, their patients were far too numerous, and their duties too onerous a became a not of a hospital could expect no more than very hot. The man was, in fact, to sit in the hot water, but over it—for the sake of the hot vapour. They both positively swore that the man made no complaint of scalding, and that there were no appearances of it, at the time; many hot baths having been given the day before the dismissal, which rested with the board. When the complaint was made they desired that it might be sent to the board to be inquired into. That course, however was not taken, but this action was brought. Besides the defendants themselves some very eminent medical gentlemen were examined on their behalf. Mr. Paget, one of the senior surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (and who had examined the man), and Mr. Curling, one of the senior surgeons of the London Hospital, stated that it was not the duty of the surgeons in such cases to be present, and that no negligence of the nurse was alluded to. The nurses were not called on either side. This being the evidence, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Parget said that when hospital surgeons had ordered a patient a hot bath there was nothing at all inconsistent with the proper discharge of their duties that they should go on to attend to other patients; but that, on the contrary, the result was rather the other way. Mr. Curling entirely concurred, adding that it was practically impossible, from the number of patients that they should take any other course. Mr. Curling also saif, as Mr. Paget had said, that a surgeon no more knew what was going on in a hot bath than a common person. As to the man who was necessarily quite familiar with it. The nurses were not called on either side. This being the evidence, the Lord Chief Justice observed that as this was proved to be the usual hospital practice, and as a person who had been a medical student could be called to give evidence, this action would not be maintainable merely for the negligence of the nurses. And the only question would be whether the defendants were liable, by reason of their personal negligence, for the injury. In this sole point, therefore, was whether they were personally present when the man was put into the bath.

Mr. Huddleston, the counsel for the plaintiff, acquiesced in this view, and contended that the defendants were near enough to have known of and prevented the mischief.

Mr. Coleridge, for the defence, insisted that the negligence was that of the nurses, and that they or the hospital authorities who employed them were properly liable, not the unpaid hospital surgeons, who had no power to dismiss them. The nurses, he urged, were the parties really liable, and for that reason he had not thought proper to call them as witnesses.

Mr. Huddleston, in reply, urged that the nurses ought to have been called as witnesses for the defence; and he suggested that the defendants must or might have heard the screams and scuffling with the nurses to which the plaintiff and his witness swore, and that therefore they were liable for not interfering to prevent the injury.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the case to the jury, observed that our great hospitals, supported, as they were, entirely by alms and voluntary subscriptions, could not be supported if they had to engage a staff of medical men sufficient to attend to all the minor incidents or details of medical or surgical operations which might be ordered, such as baths. It was indispenable that such matters should be left to nurses, who were necessarily familiar with them; and it had been satisfactorily proved by the testimony of some of the most eminent medical attendants of our hospitals, that such was the ordinary and usual course of hospital practice. That being so, the question was whether the defendants had been present when the man was put into the bath or were near enough to observe what had occurred, when it was ordered. It was held that there was nothing necessarily exaggerated. It was well known that medical men were always anxious that no unnecessary pain should be inflicted upon their patients, and it was incredible that they would have allowed the man to be treated in their presence as had been described by the plaintiff. They had been the cause of treating him a great and senseless inhumanity which passed all the bounds and limits of probability. The defendants would not be liable for the negligence of the nurses, unless near enough to be aware of it and to prevent it. It was not because the plaintiff was sometimes treated during the course of the treatment, and therefore the question was whether there was any negligence of the nurses which necessarily involved the negligence of the medical attendants in charge. The medical attendants would not be liable for the negligence of the nurses, unless near enough to be aware of it and to prevent it. It was not because the plaintiff was sometimes treated during the course of the treatment, and therefore the question was whether there was any negligence of the nurses which necessarily involved the negligence of the medical attendants in charge. The medical attendants would not be liable for the negligence of the nurses, unless near enough to be aware of it and to prevent it.

The jury at first appeared to disagree, and prepared to retire to consider their verdict; but, in the result, agreed to a verdict for the defendants, adding that they thought the plaintiff had been ill-used.
unbearable. Many dog bites have been reported, and some cases of hydrophobia.

The Rotherhithe inquiry does not exhibit the poor-law guardians, who tolerated such a system of neglect and inhumanity, to any advantage:—"The woman Brutton was a sort of fiend, who, in the intervals of opium-eating, indulged in the most savage brutality: the dragging of papers from her and the beating of disease to the closets, and their dying on the floor (as was proved in two cases within a short space of time), were examples of special neglect and unusual hardship; but it is a characteristic fact that, although these things were proved beyond doubt or cavil by a number of independent witnesses, whose separate evidence was in every instance confirmed and corroborated, the guardians maintained throughout a tone of injustice, innocence, and the chaplain was called to give them a good character. The doctor, it appears, is in receipt of £20 per annum as a net salary for the performance of most onerous daily duties, and is subject to annual re-election. He is a gentleman and a man of intelligence."

Our contemporary suggests the use of an universal system of short-hand among medical and scientific men; if such were adopted the printers would soon learn to set up type from hand and still as the most perfect calligraphy.

The baronetcy of Sir Thomas Watson has been gazetted, there is but one feeling of general satisfaction evidenced by every branch and individual of the profession.

The Austrian War Office do not intend to accept the services of foreign medical gentlemen until all who have studied in Austrian or German universities have been absorbed.

Dr. Lancaster writes a long letter, explaining the difficult position in which he is placed, and the hard case he has to play in his dealings with medical men; he also shows that the large salary which he is supposed to enjoy is very much reduced by expenses.

The woman Forster has been acquitted; it may be re-collected that she was indicted for procuring abortion in a married woman, who died from the treatment she received. Dr. Brown's evidence was contradictory to the exact words used by the dying woman. This was the means by which the prisoner escaped.

Dr. Rogers writes of the good effect of quinine in the hectic fever of phthisis.

Professor Hancock reviews in his lecture the various operations of a conservative nature which have been undertaken from time to time for the removal of portions of the face.

Dr. Mandsley describes cases of a particular form of insanity, which might be called impulsive, the person all the while being conscious of the act and its consequences, but unable to prevent it.

A case of necrosis of the lower jaw is recorded from Bartholomew's, in which the disease was traceable to the application of the oil of tobacco to a hollow tooth.

From the Medical Times and Gazette we learn that Dr. Villlet urges the necessity of establishing a School of Mid-wifery in each of the French departments.

Attention is drawn to the Fellowship of the College of Physicians, about which there is evidently some dissatisfaction, some of the recipients of that honour not being deemed sufficiently worthy of it.

Dr. Richardson's views as to the curability of the rinderpest, and its treatment by the injection of artificial chyle, have been limited to the Privy Council of Ireland.

The account of the method of treatment of fractures in the London hospitals is resumed.

The British Medical Journal announces that Dr. Dyster, a warm admirer of the late Dr. Baly, being anxious to perpetuate his name, has generously placed £400 at the disposition of the College of Physicians, for the purpose of the presentation of a medal occasionally for the best essay on physiological subjects.

The Cascan section has been performed in Liverpool by Dr. Grimsdale for distortion of the pelvis. The mother was doing well forty-eight hours after the operation.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF DENTISTRY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

This festival was celebrated on Tuesday, the 5th of June, 1866, at the Albion Tavern, Aldergate-street, City, F. C. Skey, Esq., in the chair.

On the removal of the cloth, and after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been honoured,

The Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "The Diploma of Licentiates in Dental Surgery." After paying a retrospect of the dental profession, he said that the reason there were not so many extractions now as formerly was owing to the pathological knowledge that the licentiates in dentistry had imbibed; this it was that had saved thousands of teeth as it had saved thousands of limbs in the hospitals. He begged to ask the gentlemen present to join with him in drinking the toast.

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

Mr. Underwood, in acknowledging the toast, said he considered, now that the College had granted a diploma for dental surgery, it remained for the dentists to show whether they were worthy of that rank, for it was a degree that they might justly be proud of and a passport for him who had obtained it, to show that he was competent to practise his profession. He (Mr. Underwood) wished the dental profession to everywhere take their place in the College of Surgeons, and carry her good name before her, so that she should never regret having entered the names of the dental licentiates.

Dr. Roberts of Edinburgh proposed "The Health of the Examiners of Dental Surgery."

Mr. Harrison, in thanking the gentlemen for the manner in which they had drunk that toast, hoped that the examiners would be worthy of the honour the College had conferred upon them.

The toast of "The College of Surgeons" was proposed by Mr. Rynen.

Mr. Lukes, in reply to the toast, said that he considered the College of Surgeons had conferred some benefit on dentistry, and that dentistry had conferred some benefit on the College of Surgeons.

Dr. Cartwright, in proposing the toast of the "Medical and Scientific Societies," coupling with them the "Odontological Society," said he considered the latter society had been the means of bringing men together to read and discuss on papers that would otherwise never have known each other.

Mr. Cattlin, President of the Odontological Society, in acknowledging the toast, was proud of his present position as president. The Odontological Society had been the main instrument in forming the Dental Hospital; but not only had it done this, but it had also raised members of the dental profession to a higher position. That the Odontological Society had done good, and was at present rising, no one could deny, and in the name of that society he begged to return thanks for the toast.

Mr. Mummery proposed the health of the licentiates in dental surgery present from the provinces, which was acknowledged by Mr. Hepburn of Edinburgh.

The health of the Chairman, proposed by Mr. James Parkinson, was acknowledged in a very humorous speech by Mr. Skey, who, in conclusion, proposed the health of the Stewards, coupled with the name of Mr. Alfred Hill.

Mr. Alfred Hill returned thanks on the part of the Stewards and himself, and thought that in these times it was necessary to meet together after our daily toil, and he believed that in doing so they went forth with fresh courage. He much regretted the absence of Mr. Arnold Rogers, which was caused through sickness. In conclusion, he assured them that whatever trouble they as Stewards had taken was fully remunerative by the way in which their health had been drunk.

During the evening several glee and solos were sung under the direction of Mr. Baxter, assisted by Mr. W. Coates, Mr. F. Walker, and Mr. Winer.
SIR THOMAS WATSON, M.D., BART.

The news of the well-merited, though somewhat tardy, honour conferred on the respected President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, will be received throughout the profession with unanimous satisfaction. It is almost superfluous to mention the numerous claims which Sir Thomas presents for this dignity, that of the Presidency of the College being only one out of many. As a scholar and a gentleman, an able writer, an elegant and dignified speaker, and an accomplished practitioner, he has long held the foremost rank among the physicians of the metropolis; and we only echo the sentiment of thousands when we wish him long life and health in the enjoyment of the honour which has fallen to his lot.

THE METROPOLITAN POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

At a preliminary meeting of Metropolitan Poor-law Medical Officers, held at the house of Mr. Godrich, Medical Officer of St. George's, on the 20th inst.—Dr. Rogers of the Strand Union, in the chair—it was unanimously resolved:
1. That an Association be formed, to be called 'The Metropolitan Poor-law Medical Officers' Association.'
2. That the annexed form of address be printed and sent to every parochial medical officer within the metropolitan district.
3. That the following gentlemen be appointed officers of the Association pro tem.:-Dr. Rogers (Strand Union), President; F. Godrich, Esq. (St. George's, Hanover-square), Treasurer; Dr. Dudfield (St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster), Honorary Secretary.

Dear Sir,—An Association of Metropolitan Union and District Poor-law Medical Officers has been formed, with the object of mutual assistance in any difficulties arising out of our duties; and also for the purpose of urging upon our respective local boards, the Poor-law Board, and the public, that amendment of our position as public servants as our status as members of a learned and scientific profession demands.

The present moment is opportune for the formation of such an Association, inasmuch as recent revelations have clearly demonstrated the absolute necessity of some change in the system of metropolitan poor-law medical relief, and the public are prepared to urge some alteration on the Legislature.

Under these circumstances, for us to remain quiescent is to allow those who would aid us to form the conclusion that we are indifferent to the just claims of the sick poor, and careless of our position as State servants.

We consider that a small annual subscription will be sufficient to cover our working expenses. Should you feel disposed to join us, you will kindly signify the same to one of the undersigned at your earliest convenience.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
Joseph Rogers, President.
F. Godrich, Treasurer.

T. Orme Dudfield, M.D., Hon. Sec. (pro tem.),
8. Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington.

P.S.—Another meeting will be shortly held, of which due notice will be given.

WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The following officers for the session 1866-7 were elected at the last annual meeting:—President: Dr. Fuller. Vice-presidents: Mr. Prescott Hewett, Dr. Marcet, Mr. T. S. Dickinson, and Dr. Anstie. Council: Dr. Way, Mr. Vasey, Dr. D. Davies, Mr. Traer, Mr. Knight, Dr. Daniell, Dr. Blundford, Mr. T. Holmes, Mr. J. R. Lane, Dr. Morell Mackenzie, Mr. Nayler, and Dr. Eyre. Treasurer: Dr. Balintz. Hon. Secretaries: Mr. Milner and Mr. C. Hunter. Hon. Librarian: Dr. Godwin. Auditors: Mr. T. Taylor and Mr. Hall.

ROYAL COLLEGE PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.—At a general meeting of the Fellows held on June 15th, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations, and having satisfied the Council of their proficiency in the Science and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, were duly admitted to practice Physic as Licentiates of the College:
Humphreys, Frederick Will, Trinity-square.
May, Henry, Birmingham.
Nankivell, Arthur, Devonport.
Oppert, Francis, M.D, Berlin, Great Russell-street.
Powers, Daniel Walter, Liverpool.
Richard Ewan, Portsmouth.
Webster, Thomas, Redland, near Bristol.

At the same meeting the following were reported to the Examiners to have passed their Primary Examination:
Smith, Frederick, St. John's Hospital.
Toulmin, William, Guy's Hospital.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Senate of the above University, held on Wednesday, the 20th inst., in the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the following Degrees in Medicine and Surgery were conferred by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Vice-Chancellor of the University:

Doctors in Medicine.
Thomas St. John Clarke, of Queen's College, Cork; William Collins, of Queen's College, Cork; George John Gibson, of Queen's College, Cork; John Macdonald, of Queen's College, Belfast; James Blandford, M.D., of Queen's College, Galway; Edward Field Nelson, of Queen's College, Belfast; Samuel Parkes, of Queen's College, Belfast; James Edward Saunders, B.A., of Queen's College, Galway; William Sharpe, of Queen's College, Galway and Belfast; George V. Wood, of Queen's College, Belfast, and Alexander Young, of Queen's College, Belfast.

Masters in Surgery.
William Collins, of Queen's College, Cork; Barry Delaney, M.D., of Queen's College, Cork; Alexander: Filaon, B.A. M.D., of Queen's College, Belfast, and Alexander Young, of Queen's College, Cork.

APOTHECARIANS' HALL OF LONDON.—The following gentlemen passed their examination in the Science and Practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practice on June 14th:—
Harrison, Jonathan Atkinson, Wirksworth, Derbyshire.
Harvey, Thomas, Waterlooad.
Sargent, James Forre, Hambrook-terrace, Regent's-park.
Schott, George Friedrich Julius, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.
Spean, George, Plymouth.
Stevens, George, Jesse Barnabas, Strood, Kent.
Thurston, William French, South-bank, Notting-hill.
Wetherall, John Handcock, Fishguard, Pembroke.

The following gentlemen also on the same day passed their first examination:—
Coebrook, J. Geo. Perigrine, Guy's Hospital.
Fiddes, J. Geo. Paul, College of Surgeons.
Stothard, William Jepson, Guy's Hospital.

The following gentlemen passed their examination on May 31st:—
Cullingworth, Charles James, Hawtry, Yorkshire.
Greene, James Shirren, St. George's, near Wellington.
Lloyd, Ridgway Robert G. C., Dussant.
Noel, Vincent E. Inandum, Westbury-terrace, Plymouth.
Owen, Richard Walter, Withers, Shrewbury.
Smith, Frederick, Westminster.
Smith, Joseph Williams, Queen's College, Cheshire.
Upton, Herbert Chippins, Petworth-park, Sussex.

As an Assistant:—
Drummond, William F. G., Wilson, Penny Stratford, Bucks.

The following gentleman also on the same day passed his first examination:—
Worsh, Charles James, Guy's Hospital.

ORTHOMALLIA is said to be raging among the women and children of the troops in Meerut.

Professor W. BYRD POWELL, an eminent American physician and phrenologist, lately dead, bequeathed his head to one of his pupils, a Mrs. Kinsey. The executor of the deceased employed Dr. Curtis of Cincinnati, to take off the head, and it is now in the keeping of the fortunate legatee.

A COTTAGE HOSPITAL is to be immediately opened at Warminster, a house and garden having been promised by the Marquis of Bath at a nominal rent of 10s. a year, for the purpose. The medical gentlemen of the town have intimated their willingness to give their services gratuitously.
Professor Faraday lately received at his residence (being too unwell to attend a public meeting), the Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts, which has been awarded to him for his discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and chemistry.

A Parliamentary return gives the number of members on the books of the General Council of the Universities of Scotland, whether by degree or by attendance on classes during the requisite number of sessions. Edinburgh is returned as having 2400 names on its register; Glasgow, 1165; Aberdeen, 898; St. Andrews, 369.

The Royal Irish Academy.—The following have been elected members of the Royal Irish Academy:— J. A. Baker, F.R.C.S.I.; E. H. Bennett, M.D.; F. R. Cruise, M.D.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—At a large meeting of the governors of this institution on Monday week Dr. Julius Pollock, Physician to the Foundling Hospital, was elected one of the physicians to the hospital. Dr. Pollock is a son of the venerable Lord Chief Baron.

Dr. John Young, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., has been appointed by Sir George Grey to fill the chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the death of Professor Rogers.

The cholera has established itself in Stettin, and in a tolerably severe form. In the nine days from June 2 to June 11, there had been 190 cases, of which 104 had been fatal. At Arnswalde, a town with a population of only 7000, there have been sixty-three deaths in sixty-three days. A few cases have also occurred in Berlin, and several houses are being fitted up as hospitals, in case they should become necessary.

The Cattle Plague returns have reported 987 attacks in Great Britain as occurring during the week ended June 9.

The Prussian Government have applied to the Deaconesses Institution at Kaiserswerth to send them sixteen deaconesses to superintend the nursing of the army.

At the annual commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University of Oxford, the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Sir James Young Simpson, Bart., the distinguished Professor of Midwifery and Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

The Epileptic Hospital.—The Amateur Morning Concert for the benefit of the LondonInfirmary for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Charles-street, Portman-square, came off on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at Willis's Rooms, which were crowded by a large and fashionable audience. Amongst the performers were Lady John Manners, Mrs. Althaus, Mrs. Sheffield Neave, the Misses Alderson, the Misses Baillie, Miss Connor, Mr. Coleridge, and many other distinguished vocalists and instrumentalists. About £180 was realized on the occasion.

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