

average was $43^{\circ} 17'$; 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, and balance and economy of power. This flexion is not produced by direct action of the muscles passing between spine and scapula, but by the spinal muscles proper on the opposite side. Thus 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, etc. 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 must be directed to restoration of balance. The mere 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 slope downwards from left to right, thereby 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 were used by the author. A few were described as most potent. 1. The sloping seat, with a fall commencing at an inch and a half in the foot, used for a quarter of an hour thrice a day. 2. Lateral gyration of the body, in strict measure with the back against the wall, the pelvis sloped by a block under the left foot. 3. The patient, standing with the feet together, knees straight, a block under the left foot, lifts the left hand over the head, and in it is placed a spring attached above and to the right side. This is extremely potent, and requires careful watching. Certain other contrivances—viz., a thicker sole to the left boot, weighting the right leg and left arm, were used only late in treatment. Against rotation, the following exercise was used: The patient, standing with the right shoulder about three inches from the wall, lifts the left hand over the head, and leans over till it comes against the wall, 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 in order generally as above given, though variations may occur for particular cases. After each, horizontal repose is to be enforced. In all but very slight cases, these exercises will not suffice without some form of support. The machine commonly called a spinal support is false in principle, aiming at superseding muscular action, thereby weakening the muscles; moreover, it is clumsy, heavy, and barbarous. If it fulfilled its office of keeping pelvis, spine, and shoulder stiff and immovable, it would be unbearable; not fulfilling its office, it is merely irksome and inefficient. A patient with moderate curvature can 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 parts of the webbing, strong india-rubber springs are placed in such wise that the forces act from the pelvis exactly in the directions of greatest mechanical advantage, such as in practice 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 had been very successful in the treatment of even advanced curvatures, as is shown by the appended cases.

Correspondence.

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE.

LETTER FROM ROBERT CEELY, Esq.

SIR,—In reply to the inquiry of Mr. Belcher in the JOURNAL of last week—"Can the cattle-plague be transmitted from sheep to ox? and does it then lose its infectious powers?"—I beg to inform him that abundant evidence has been adduced both in Germany (*Die Rinderpestähnliche Krankheit der Schafe und Ziegen*, von Dr. M. F. Roll; Wien, 1864) and in England that the cattle-plague, transmitted through the sheep, either by inoculation or infection, to the ox, loses none of its powers. Of this fact I have witnessed many examples at the Royal Veterinary College and elsewhere. It is as malignant and as infectious as before. I am, etc.,

ROBERT CEELY.

Aylesbury, January 15th, 1866.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM: CATTLE-PLAGUE.

LETTER FROM RICHARD GRIFFIN, Esq.

SIR,—Since the last report published in your JOURNAL, I have received £7:3:6, as the annexed list will show; which has not only placed 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 subscriptions, 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., cattle-plague; which, should it be proved to be a malignant form of small-pox, will compel the Government to consider the question of the compulsory vaccination of all calves, not to be killed as such, so as to prevent the spread or reappearance of the cattle-plague 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 lymph 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 incomes of the Poor-law medical officers. I throw this out for the consideration of my brethren, that steps may be taken to insure the attainment of this object, should they desire it.

I am, etc.,

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, Jan. 13, 1866.

R. Griffin, Weymouth, 21s.; H. T. Matthews, Horsham, 21s.; C. F. Lewis, Horsham, 5s.; W. Martin, Horsham, 10s.; R. Harrison, Kendal, 5s.; A. Cheeves, St. Germans, 5s.; H. E. Sargent, Launceston, 5s.; H. B. Goad and W. B. Norman, Portsea Island, 10s.; W. A. Raper, Portsea Island, 5s.; J. T. Allnutt, Portsea Island, 5s.; J. E. Brine, Shaftesbury, 21s.; J. H. Swaine, 10s.; W. H. R. Bennett, 10s.; J. S. Miles, 10s.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meeting of the Council, were admitted as such on January 11.

Allard, William, Tewkesbury; diploma of membership dated April 12, 1839

Taylor, Henry Sharp, Guildford; June 12, 1840

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On January 11th, 1866, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Dickson, John Thompson, Logie Lodge, Clapham Park

Fowler, William, Birmingham

APPOINTMENTS.

GRIFFITH, G. de Gorrequer, M.D., elected Physician-Accoucheur to St. Saviour's Maternity Charity.

HOPKINSON, W. L., M.D., appointed Consulting-Physician to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary.

*NEWMAN, William, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary.

*SHORE, Offley Bohun, M.D., appointed Physician to the Stamford and Rutland Infirmary, in the room of W. L. Hopkinson, M.D., resigned.

*SKINNER, Thomas, M.D., has been appointed one of the Medical Officers of the Lying-in Hospital, Liverpool.

*STEELE, Arthur B., Esq., appointed Lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.

ROYAL NAVY.

MACLAREN, George D., Esq., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals on the retired list.

MITCHELL, John F., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Pantolon*.

THOMSON, John, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, to the *Fisgard*.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

BOROUGH, F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

VOLUNTEERS, (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

ALGER, J. S., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 5th Buckinghamshire R.V.

GRAY, J. R., M.D., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon Liverpool Volunteer Rifle Battalion.

PEARCE, F. D., jun., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 26th Devonshire R.V.

PYROFT, G., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Administrative Brigade Devonshire A.V.

RUMSEY, C., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 8th Wiltshire R.V.

BIRTHS.

DAY. On January 15th, at Harlow, Essex, the wife of Robert N. Day, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

DUKES. On January 13th, at Enfield Highway, the wife of M. C. Dukes, M.D., of a son.

MORGAN. On January 11th, at Bayswater, the wife of Wm. Taylor Morgan, M.D., of a son.

SANDS. On January 10th, at Foot's Cray, Kent, the wife of J. Lee Sands, M.D., Surgeon R.N., of a son.

SOPER. On January 13th, at Stockwell, the wife of *William Soper Esq., of a daughter.

SQUIRE. On January 12th, at Wivenhoe, Essex, the wife of S. N. Squire, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

VIPAN. On January 11th, at Uxbridge, the wife of W. H. Vipian Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAUGLISH, John, M.D., at Malvern, aged 41, on January 14.

GAYE. On January 14th, at Minehead, Somerset, aged 70, Elizabeth Ann, wife of William Gaye, Esq., Surgeon.

GROGAN, John, Esq., Surgeon-Major 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, at Brittas Castle, on January 6.

HULKE, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Deal, aged 74, on January 12.

JARDINE, James B., Esq., Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Royal Army eldest and last surviving son of *J. B. Jardine, M.D., at Chatham aged 28, on January 10.

MAGGREGOR, Sir John, M.D., K.C.B., late Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, at Ryde, aged 74, on January 13.

PAYNE, Henry, M.D., at Nottingham, aged 80, suddenly, on December 31st, 1865.

SIMPSON, David J., M.D., at Edinburgh, aged 24, on January 14.

STUART, William A. P., Esq., Senior Physicians' Assistant at University College Hospital, of typhus fever, aged 21, lately.

TRAYERS, James W. G., Esq., Surgeon, of Millpond Street, Bermondsey, aged 51, on January 13.

DR. KENNION was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London on the 22nd ult.

A COTTAGE HOSPITAL is to be started by the Marchioness of Ailesbury for the poor of the Savernake estates, etc.

A NEW HOSPITAL is about to be built for the southern district of Liverpool. The new building is estimated to cost £35,000.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM. A fatal case, resulting from the administration of chloroform, occurred on the 12th ult. at St. Mary's Hospital.

THE PARISIAN STUDENTS. The students of the French Faculty of Medicine have quietly recommenced operations; but no Dean has yet been appointed.

DEATH OF DR. DAUGLISH. We regret to announce the death, on Sunday last, at Great Malvern, of Dr. Daughlish, whose name is identified with the manufacture of aerated bread.

MR. BENJAMIN TRAYERS. There is no truth, we are happy to announce, in the statement which has appeared in some of the daily newspapers, that the above gentleman has just died.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. Her Majesty has consented to become the patroness of a concert in aid of the funds of the above hospital. This is the first occasion since the death of the Prince Consort on which Her Majesty has been pleased to bestow her patronage upon any sort of public entertainment.

COURT MARTIAL. The sentence passed on Private Bernard Daly, of the 40th Regiment, for his savage attack on Surgeon-Major Webb, M.B., during the time he was undergoing a medical inspection at the General Hospital, has just been promulgated. It is, that he be dismissed Her Majesty's service with ignominy, be branded with the letters "B. C.", and be kept in penal servitude for five years.

MR. T. L. PRIDHAM of Bideford, according to his annual custom for the last thirty-five years, on New Year's Day entertained at his residence about fifty-four poor old people, who partook of a liberal supply of good old English fare. The united ages of twenty-five amounted to 2,003 years, averaging 83. It is a fact, one worthy of record, that all the same party dined together on the previous occasion, and that not one who assembled then had since died. Out of the number, there were five whose ages were between 90 and 100.