more can be wanted? Dr. Routh will destroy the possibility of considering this matter. If it is put off, the President cannot give notice, because it will not be the "next" meeting. Far be it from me to say a word in the way of stifling discussion. I desire the freest and fullest discussion, and I believe the laws provide for it; but if the Society were led away by Dr. Routh's motion, the whole subject would be buried.

Dr. ROUTH.—Dr. Tyler Smith contradicts himself. He begins by saying that I do not want information on the subject, and ends by saying that I do.

Dr. TYLER SMITH.—Not a bit of it.

Dr. ROUTH.—I merely wish the Council to be in a proper position. I object to their condemning a man before he has been heard.

A FELLOW.—Mr. Brown's best friends can only wish that this question should be properly discussed, and that his character should be cleared. The best way to do it is to discuss the matter at the next meeting; you, as the organ of the Council, giving your word that the charges shall be placed in the hands of those who have to decide the matter. What more can be done than that?

Mr. BROWN, jun.—I should like to know, before a vote is taken, how long it will be before the "cause" of removal is made known, because that would influence me very much in voting. If Dr. Routh's motion be carried, it leaves the stigma on the Fellow in question for a month longer. If we have a promise that the whole information shall be brought before us in a week—three weeks before the next meeting—I feel sure that the wishes of the Society would be carried out. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT.—I think a week or ten days would be as early as we could promise.

Mr. BURTON.—I will move, "That the meeting is satisfied with the assurance of the Council that the published statements shall be circulated among the Fellows within a week or ten days of the present time."

Dr. LANGMORE seconded the proposal.

The PRESIDENT (who requested visitors to retire while the vote was being taken) put Mr. Burton's proposal to the meeting, and it was carried by a large majority.

The other business of the Society was then proceeded with.

THE SUSSEX COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—In your allusion to the twelve beds which were granted to the junior medical officers at the annual meeting of the Sussex County Hospital you say "Dr. Fussell took an active part in framing the alterations." Allow me to observe that such a desirable movement did not originate with an ordinary member of the committee. Its inauguration and successful issue were entirely due to the medical staff. In urging its necessity I pointed out that our physicians and surgeons were not obliged to retire at the age of sixty or sixty-five.

I take this opportunity of stating that our statutes are still encumbered with those obsolete rules—that physicians should not practise midwifery—lately put aside at the Gloucester Infirmary, so graphically described as subjecting Dr. Evans for years to the *res angusta domi*, and so recently and earnestly commented upon in the columns of your journal.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Brighton, March 4th, 1867.

E. F. FUSSELL.

A BREAST-PUMP AND FEEDING-BOTTLE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Knowing how difficult it is to get nurses to attend properly to the state of the breasts where there is a tendency to acute inflammation and its results during lactation, and which, I believe, depends upon the want of an instrument easy in its application and simple in its mechanism for the purpose of drawing off the milk, I am desirous of calling the attention of my professional brethren to one which I have had in use for the last seven years, and which has proved most satisfactory in its action.

It is a combination of breast-pump and feeding-bottle; and its easy adaptability to both purposes will, I am sure, meet a great want. I have succeeded in twelve minutes in extracting six ounces of milk from a turgid and painful breast, thereby relieving the patient and at the same time preserving for the

infant its natural food. I have found it very useful in retracted nipples, bringing them out and the milk to the surface, thus rendering suction easy. In sore nipples it is of great use, as the mother is not subjected to the excruciating pain caused by the tearing and kneading action of the child when applied to them.

To sum up its advantages. It requires scarcely any trouble to render it self-acting. Whilst being a breast-pump it serves also as a feeding-bottle. It is easy of application. By its timely use many cases of abscess may be prevented, as its action is simple, and no pain is given or violence required in its use.

The aperture in the centre is applied over the nipple, the tap being turned *on*; suction is then applied to the india-rubber nipple, and the bottle becomes quickly exhausted. Directly the milk gets freely out the tap must be turned off, and the instrument, which must be lightly supported against the breast by the patient, becomes self-acting. As soon as the breast is relieved, the tap can be turned on, which renders the removal of the instrument easy.

Messrs. Maw and Son, of Aldersgate-street, have undertaken to meet the demands of the profession.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

FRED. GOODCHILD, M.D.

Portland-street, Leamington, March, 1867.

THE LATE PROFESSOR GOODSIR.

THE profession and the scientific world at large will hear with profound regret that John Goodsir, the distinguished occupant of the chair of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, died on Wednesday last at Wardie. We shall take another opportunity of laying before our readers a detailed account of the life and labours of this great *savant* and successful teacher. It must suffice in the meantime to record our conviction that, since the death of Cuvier, anatomical science has sustained no loss so severe or so difficult to be replaced as that of John Goodsir.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

THE great missionary explorer, Dr. Livingstone, has fallen a victim to his fearless and devoted enterprise. On the west of Nyassa, some time between the end of July and September, he and his party were suddenly attacked. Half of their number were cut down, and Dr. Livingstone himself was felled by a blow from behind. The extent of the loss thus inflicted, not only in the cause of the diffusion of Christianity, but in natural and even medical science, we shall take early occasion to estimate and to deplore.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 1ST.

MR. WALPOLE brought in two Bills for the extension of the Factory Acts—the first, relating to glass, copper, iron, brass, leather, india-rubber, paper, and tobacco works, and all manufacturing factories employing more than 100 hands; and the second, to workshops in which fewer than that number are employed, and affecting together nearly 1,400,000 workpeople. Under the first Bill the factories would be subjected to the provisions of the Factory Acts with regard to ventilation, hours of labour, and education; and there would be restrictions as to night-work, women and children being prohibited from it altogether. The second Bill would prohibit the employment of children under eight years of age, and would regulate the employment of children between eight and thirteen years of age.

MARCH 4TH.

SANITARY STATE OF LIVERPOOL.

MR. SAMUELSON inquired whether Mr. Taylor's report respecting the health of some parts of Liverpool would be laid