the day, and has done much to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate patient, by abridging the time heretofore required in performing many operations.

I. DAVIS.

Norwich, Vt., May 1, 1850.

TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me a small space in your Journal to communicate to your numerous readers that, since January, 1848, I have treated twelve cases of phthisis pulmonalis, in which the acid. sul. aro. of the U. S. Dispensatory, given in from grt. x. to xxx. once in eight hours, in half a wine-glass of pure water, appeared to arrest the disease, both in the incipient and subsequent stages. Other treatment was adopted in all the cases, but I attribute the cures to the acid, and especially do I think it prevented farther deposition of tuberculous matter. If any member of the profession will give the medicine a fair trial, and report the result, he will much oblige,

Yours,

Morris, N. Y., May 8, 1850.

SEELY BROWNELL.

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION, FOR REVISING THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

[The following report of the proceedings of this Convention has been received from the Secretary, and is inserted entire.]

The fourth decennial convention for revising the Pharmacopœia of the United States met at Washington on Monday, the 6th inst. The following delegates were present in the convention :—

From the Rhode Island Medical Society, Dr. Joseph Mauran.

From the Geneva Medical College, Dr. James Bryan.

From the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, Messrs. John Milhau and George D. Coggeshall.

From the Medical Society of New Jersey, Drs. Lewis Condict and Wm. A. Newell.

From the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Drs. Joseph Carson, Henry Bond and Francis West.

From the University of Pennsylvania, Drs. George B. Wood and James B. Rogers.

From the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Dr. Franklin Bache.

From the Medical Faculty of the Pennsylvania College, Dr. H. S. Patterson.

From the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Dr. Clinton G. Stees.

From the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Messrs. D. B. Smith, Charles Elles and Wm. Procter, Jr.

From the Medical Society of Delaware, Drs. Isaac Jump and J. W. Thomson.

From the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, Drs. David Stewart and Joshua I. Cohen.

From the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, Drs. J. C. Hall and Harvey Lindsly.

From the National Medical College of the District of Columbia, Drs. Joshua Riley, Thomas Miller and Edward Foreman.

From the Medical Department of the National Institute, D. C., Drs. James Wynne and S. D. Gale.

From the Georgetown Medical College, Dr. F. Howard.

And from the Rush Medical College, Illinois, Dr. G. N. Fitch.

The credentials of delegates from the New Hampshire Medical Institution, the University of Buffalo, the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, the Medical Society of South Carolina, the Medical College of Ohio, the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, the Missouri Medical Society, and the Medical Faculty of the University of Iowa, were presented by the Vice President of the Convention of 1840; but these delegates did not make their appearance during the session of the convention.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Dr. Lewis Condict, President of the convention of 1840, to the chair, and appointing Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Secretary. A committee of five was then appointed, consisting of Drs. Bache, Mauran, Thomson, Miller, and Mr. Coggeshall, to nominate the permanent officers of the convention, with instructions to name two Vice Presidents, instead of one, as had been the custom on former occasions. This committee retired, and, after a short consultation, reported the names of the following delegates, viz. :

For President, Dr. George B. Wood, of Pennsylvania.

For Vice Presidents, Dr. Joseph Mauran of Rhode Island, and Dr. D. Y. Simons of South Carolina.

For Secretary, Dr. Harvey Lindsly, of the District of Columbia; and for Assistant Secretary, Dr. Edward Foreman, of the same place.

The nominations were confirmed by the convention, and the President took the chair.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and such of the members of the two Houses of Congress as might be medical graduates, should be invited to take seats in the convention, and participate in its proceedings.

In conformity with the directions of the preceding convention, the committee of revision and publication, appointed by that body, presented a report of their proceedings, which was accepted.

The delegates of the several medical bodies represented in the convention were then called on for contributions towards the revision of the Pharmacopœia; when reports were handed in from the delegates of the Rhode Island Medical Society, from the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and from the Medical and

Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. These reports were referred to a committee, consisting of Dr. Bond, Dr. Mauran, Dr. Cohen, Dr. Miller, and Mr. Milhau, with directions to report a plan for the revision and publication of the Pharmacopœia ; after which the convention adjourned to the following day.

At the next meeting, on Tuesday morning, a committee was appointed to examine the accounts and vouchers presented by the committee of revision and publication of the preceding convention, and reported that they had found them correct.

Dr. Bond, from the committee to which had been referred the reports from various medical bodies represented in the convention, reported the following resolutions :

1. That a committee of revision and publication, consisting of nine members, be appointed, to which shall be referred all communications offered to the convention in relation to the revision of the Pharmacopœia, and that three of this committee shall form a quorum.

2. That the committee shall meet in the city of Philadelphia, and be convened as soon as practicable by the chairman.

3. That said committee shall be authorized to publish the work after its revision, and to take all other measures which may be necessary to carry out the views and intentions of the convention.

4. That the committee shall have power to fill its own vacancies.

5. That, after the completion of its labors, the committee shall submit a report of its proceedings to the Secretary of this convention, to be laid before the next convention.

These resolutions were adopted, and the following delegates appointed on the committee, viz., Dr. Franklin Bache, Dr. Joseph Carson, and Mr. William Procter, Jr., of Philadelphia ; Dr. Joseph Maurant, of Providence, R. I. ; Mr. John Milhau, of the city of New York ; Dr. J. W. Thomson, of Wilmington, Delaware ; Dr. David Stewart, of Baltimore ; Dr. Joshua Riley, of the District of Columbia ; and Dr. G. N. Fitch, of Logansport, Indiana.

It was resolved that the President of the convention be added to the above committee, and serve as its chairman.

In reference to the manner of calling, and the mode of constituting the next decennial convention, to meet in the year 1860, it was

Resolved, That the regulations in reference to the present convention, adopted by that of the year 1840, and published in the last edition of the Pharmacopœia, should be adopted, with the necessary modifications in relation to the dates ; the day of meeting being changed from the first Monday to the first Wednesday in May.

A letter was read inviting the members of the convention to a dinner, to be given at the National Hotel, by the medical gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown. The invitation was accepted, and the thanks of the convention voted to the gentlemen referred to for their hospitality.

The thanks of the convention were also unanimously voted to Dr. Lewis Condict, President of the last convention, for valuable services ; and to the Board of Aldermen, of the city of Washington, for their courtesy in offering their hall for the sittings of the convention.

The convention then adjourned.

After its adjournment, Dr. William B. Chapman, one of the delegates from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, arriving in Washington, stated to the Secretary his concurrence in the proceedings of the convention.

HARVEY LINDSLY, M.D.,

Washington, May 9th, 1850.

Secretary of the Convention.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, MAY 22, 1850.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Chester—Wales.—In travelling over Europe, there are other objects besides hospitals and infirmaries for a medical man to examine. Instead of burthening a note-book with statistics of such institutions, exclusively, those objects of interest will first be referred to which all professional gentlemen would certainly wish to visit as sources of historical information. To pass through the most extraordinary sections of England, Ireland and Scotland, for example, regardless of the monuments of past ages, and only be influenced by the single thought of attending upon morning and evening clinics, would be a poor compensation for the expense and fatigues of a transatlantic voyage.

After recruiting a day or two at Liverpool, when an American arrives at that port, and having examined the public edifices, charities, the park, and the magnificent works of art to facilitate commerce, without neglecting the estate of Lord Derby, eight miles distant, containing a zoological collection of immense cost, Chester, sixteen miles from Liverpool, should by no means be omitted. It was a Roman garrison, and the original walls still surround the town. It is believed to be the only walled city in the kingdom. On the top is a broad flagged walk, enabling the pedestrian not only to view the general arrangements of the dwellings, but a charming view is also opened up and down the river Dee. The mountains of Shropshire and those of Wales are near enough to produce a grand effect. A singular, and certainly a very strange plan of protecting people in the streets, exists in Chester. Every few rods, on either side of the main streets, are narrow stairs, which reach to the second story of the buildings, where is a perfect path leading from one end of a street to another, passing directly through every house. Shops abound the whole distance on one side of this path; on looking down, on the other side, is the paved street. The castle, erected on the foundation of the Roman works, was built in the time of William the Conqueror. Of all the architectural remains, those of St. John's Church, without the walls, built by Ethelred, are the most extraordinary. There stands the massive tower of vast strength, but slowly crumbling into dust, which dates back to A. D. 689! yet the proportion, the grandeur of the design, the nicety of the sculpture, and the imposing character of the stupendous gothic arches, give the spectator reason to believe that man, at that epoch, was not deficient in those powers which some imagine to be peculiar to the present intellectual age. A round brick tower is still in excellent condition, on which Charles I. stood and witnessed the overthrow of his army by the Parliamentary forces.