

THE Court of Chancery has given one of our richest London hospitals a great opportunity. A railroad requires for its terminus a part of the site whereon stand the ancient and modern buildings called St. Thomas's Hospital. But the railroad requires only a part. The Vice-Chancellor, however, to the directors' sorrow, decides that this kind of establishment admits of no halving; and therefore that the railroad must take the whole. These were his words: "An injunction must be granted to restrain the company from taking proceedings compulsorily to acquire the portion of the hospital (comprised in their notice) alone, without purchasing the whole of the property; the plaintiffs being willing and undertaking to sell and convey the whole of their hospital, of which the aforesaid portion formed a part." And the price to be paid for the hospital is £750,000! Such a sum of money as this, carefully disposed of in the purchase of a suburban site, would enable the hospital to double the present amount of relief which it gives to sick humanity. We should imagine that, in this particular case, it would be difficult to suggest one single valid reason for the retention of the hospital in the salubrious environs of the Borough and of the Father Thames at London Bridge. Guy's Hospital, we need hardly say, can provide amply for all the casualties, accidents, and sudden illnesses which occur in that crowded district. But for all those ordinary cases—the ninety out of every hundred—what are more to be desired than those very things which the City can never supply—pure air, an unclouded sun, and the possibility of an agreeable promenade *sub divo* or *tegmine fagi*? Will this great occasion be lost?

THE *Medizinische Wochenschrift* speaks as follows of the sanitary state of Vienna:—

"We have little and bad water, stinking canals, and bye-places. We are at one time stifled with dust, and another covered with filth, and if in winter we are freed from both, we slip about on ice to the danger of arms and legs. We pay dearly for bad food, and our markets are ill-supplied. Thousands of the people are collected in damp dwellings, in cellars, and in garrets. We are giving charity from the beginning of the year to the end, and yet the poor die by thousands. We have hospitals and almshouses, and yet have not, frequently, room for our sick. We do not permit prostitution, and yet it meets us at every corner of the street, and the syphilitic wards of our hospitals are overflowing."

M. PASTEUR has, through M. Dumas, communicated a fact to the Academy of Sciences, which, if confirmed, is pregnant with future revelations. M. Pasteur has already shown that the changes which take place in fermenting liquids depend solely upon the presence of vegetable germs or spores; and that each kind of fermentation has its own peculiar generative germ; that there is one for the lactic, another for the alcoholic, and so on. M. Pasteur now asserts that the germ which provokes the butyric

fermentation is of an animal nature—a vibrio, or infusorial animalculæ. And this animal will not live in oxygen, but grows and develops well in carbonic acid. It derives its oxygen, not from the air, but from the organic matters which it decomposes. Perhaps, out of this fact, if fact it be, may one day come an explanation of the metamorphic processes going on in the body.

Association Intelligence.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

The Committee of Council will meet in Birmingham on Monday, the 18th instant, at One o'clock.

Principal Business.—Financial Report; Arrangements for Annual Meeting; Management of the JOURNAL.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary*.

Worcester, March 5th, 1861.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, GRAVESEND, AND DARTFORD
DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE third and last meeting for the present session will be held at the Sun Hotel, Chatham, on Friday, March 22nd, at 3.15.

Dinner (punctually at 5.30 P.M.) will be prepared for those who may be able to remain.

Trains will leave for London and all stations on the North Kent Line at 8.0 P.M.; for Maidstone at 8.35; and for Rainham, Sittingbourne, and Canterbury, at 7.47.

Gentlemen intending to dine, are requested to give an intimation thereof on or before Wednesday, March 20th, to Mr. Fry, of Maidstone; or to

JAMES DULVEY, *Honorary Secretary*.

Brompton, Chatham, March 7th, 1861.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

An ordinary meeting of the Bath and Bristol-Branch of the British Medical Association was held at the White Lion Hotel, Broad Street, Bristol, on Feb. 28th, 1861; J. SODEN, Esq., President, in the chair. There were also present, thirty-six members and seven visitors.

The late G. Norman, Esq. The PRESIDENT said that although the annual meeting would be the proper occasion for paying a fitting tribute of respect to the memory of their lately departed friend and associate, Mr. George Norman, yet he could not allow the present and first occasion of meeting since the sad event to pass without calling upon the members to sympathise in deep and sincere regret at the loss of so eminent and distinguished a member of the profession.

New Members. The following gentlemen were proposed, balloted for, and elected members of this Branch:—William W. Day, Esq. (Long Ashton); Geoffrey V. Cooper, Esq. (Royal Infirmary, Bristol); and Henry Grace, Esq. (Kingswood Hill).

Papers and Communications. The following papers were read:—

1. Life Assurance Societies and Suicide. By J. G. Davey, M.D. [An abstract has been received for publication.]

2. Case of Arm-Presentation with Exomphalos. By J. G. Swayne, M.D.

3. Aneurism of the Popliteal Artery Treated Successfully by Flexion. By A. Prichard, Esq. [The papers of Dr. Swayne and Mr. Prichard have been received.]

Dr. HERAPATH exhibited some "Hepatine," a substance recently discovered by Dr. Pavy, commented upon some of its properties, and described its behaviour with various tests.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

LETTER FROM RICHARD GRIFFIN, ESQ.

SIR,—I must again request the favour of space in your columns for the accompanying letter, which will explain that medical evidence will not be taken at present by the Select Committee on the Operation of the Poor-law Act.

In the House of Commons last Friday, Mr. Beecroft asked the President of the Poor-law Board why the Poor-law Board did not cause to be carried out by Boards of Guardians their instructions to remunerate the Poor-law medical officers. Mr. Villiers said he had some difficulty in answering the question, because the hon. member assumed as a fact, that which he (Mr. Villiers) did not know was the fact. The remuneration proceeded on the same principle as the payments of the other union officers, or at any rate he was not aware of any difference.

I believe the above quotation to be the correct one; but, as it is differently stated in five morning papers, I cannot vouch for its accuracy. Mr. Beecroft evidently referred to the fourth resolution of the Select Committee of 1854 on Medical Relief, which says, "They also recommend that the Poor-law Board should direct their attention to the salaries of the medical officers, which, in some cases, appear to be inadequate to the duties they are required to perform."

As Mr. Villiers does not know what Mr. Beecroft says is a fact, I will here relate that there are 1174 medical officers, whose salaries are so low, that, if they are divided by the number of patients attended, they will average less than three shillings per patient; yet some of the patients live many miles distant from the residence of the medical officer, and the average duration of their illness is over twenty-one days; and if those in the permanent list be included, and such ought to be the case, the period will be over three weeks. Of these 1174, 141 actually receive salaries so small that they average less than one shilling per patient; and some are as low as threepence.

I am, etc.,

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, March 11, 1861.

"Poor-law Board, Whitehall, 5th March, 1861.

"SIR,—I am directed by Mr. Villiers to say that the Poor-law Committee held its first sitting to-day.

"As the inquiry to be made by the Committee is of a very extensive character, it is not expected that any evidence will be received upon the subject of Poor-law medical officers before the lapse of some considerable time; and you will receive a further communication in due course, if it should be determined hereafter to require your attendance as a witness.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Richard Griffin, Esq."

"JOHN THORNELY.

THE COLDEST TOWN IN EUROPE. Tornea, the capital of Russian Lapland, is in lat. 65° 50' N, and is the most northerly town in Europe. The temperature there has lately been 40° below the centigrade zero; i.e., about 73° below the zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer. This extreme of cold is as great as the extreme of heat in India and Senegal. It is impossible to go out unless wrapped in furs from head to foot; the face must be entirely covered, the eyes being protected by glasses. Ardent thirst is felt, as in the desert; and, as water cannot be obtained, brandy is the only liquid that can be used; but even in taking this the vessel sometimes becomes frozen to the lips and tongue. The glass of the windows is broken if it be not protected by wooden planks; and, if the iron or copper work of the outer doors be touched, a sensation of burning is imparted to the hand. (*Revue de Thér. Méd. Chir.*)

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. 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 March 8:—

Chapman, John, M.D., Albion Street
Davis, Frederick Vaughan, Cheltenham
De Leon, John, Jamaica, West India
Hill, Thomas Harvey, Sussex Terrace
Hollis, William P., Burton Crescent
Roberts, Francis O., Gloucester Terrace
Rowland, John, Newton Heath, Manchester
Smiles, William, M.D., Bedford Square
Wynter, Hugh B., Kensington

The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such at a meeting of the Council, on March 13:—

Ackerley, Richard Y., Liverpool: diploma of membership dated May 18, 1832
Arnold, James, Liverpool: May 5, 1841
Bowen, Robert, Rifle Brigade: May 11, 1840
Cape, Henry, H.M. Indian Army: May 1, 1840
Harrison, James, Bengal Medical Service: January 7, 1842
Rudall, Robert, Sheepwash: January 13, 1843
Smythe, Lewis, Lewes: August 19, 1839
Taylor, Thomas, Birmingham: April 6th, 1831
Webb, Allan, Calcutta: July 19, 1833
Wood, Samuel, Shrewsbury: July 14, 1837

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On Thursday, March 7th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Fenn, Edwin, Ardleigh, Essex
Watson, Forbes, Nottingham

APPOINTMENTS.

*CAMERON, John, M.D., appointed Lecturer on Medicine in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine, in the room of Dr. Inman, resigned.

HEAD, Thomas, M.D., elected Physician to the Carlisle Dispensary.
MONCKTON, Stephen, M.D., elected Physician to the West Kent Infirmary.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

BIRNIE, Assistant-Surgeon Thos. K., 1st Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon.
MOCKLER, Surgeon-Major E., retired upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BREAKEY, John, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Formidable*, for service of Royal Marines at Deal.
BROWNING, B., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cockatrice*.
COULTER, Joseph, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Calypso*.
DOMVILLE, H. J., Esq., Staff-Surgeon, to the *Formidable*, for service of Royal Marines at Deal.
DONOVAN, Jeremiah, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Icarus*.
GILBERT, Robt. T. H., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surg., to the *Calypso*.
KYNSEY, J. F., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Weser*.
MCKENNA, Arthur, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Hogue*.
MIDDLETON, Jas. M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Conqueror*.
PARKER, James, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Procris*.
STRONSON, John M., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Conqueror*.
WILSON, David, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Plymouth Hospital.
WYSE, James, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

WOOLLCOMBE, R. W., Esq., to be Surgeon Devon Militia Artillery.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

MASKELEYNE, G. H., Esq., 8th Corps Berks R.V.
NELSON, S. C., Esq., 2nd Isle of Man R.V.
TRAILL, J., Esq., 3rd Forfarshire R.V.
WILSON, J. G., Esq., 12th Shropshire R.V.

DEATHS.

BANNISTER. On March 8, at 63, Colleshill Street, aged 6 months, Edith, daughter of H. P. Bannister, Esq., Surgeon.

DRYSDALE. On March 8, at 9, St. George's Terrace, aged 66, Ann, widow of George Drysdale, M.D., R.N.

HENDLEY. On February 1, at Corfu, Alice, infant daughter of John Hendley, Esq., Surgeon 2nd Regiment.

JONES. On March 10, at Dalston, aged 2, Catherine F., daughter of John D. Jones, M.D.
 ROOTS, Henry S., M.D., at 2, Russell Square, aged 75, on March 6.
 ROBINSON, Charles, Esq., Surgeon, at Altrincham, aged 63, on February 6.
 TAPSON. On March 8, aged 6 months, Alfred L., only son of Joseph A. Tapson, Esq., Surgeon, Clapham.
 TYACKE. On March 4, at Chichester, aged 43, Frances Anne, wife of *Nicholas Tyacke, M.D.
 WAKEFIELD, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at 52, Russell Square, aged 68, on March 8.

POOR LAW MEDICAL RELIEF cost £236,339 in the year 1860.

BAD MEAT. During the past week 4434 lbs., or nearly two tons, of meat unfit for human food were seized in the City markets.

M. POISEUILLE, the inventor of the hæmadynamometer, has been appointed inspector of primary instruction in the department of the Seine.

THE JUNIOR MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. A general meeting of the members of the several Hospital Medical Societies in London was held at King's College on Tuesday last, when a code of laws for the guidance of the new society was discussed and agreed to.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. M. Claude Bernard has been elected to the vacant seat in the Section of Anatomy and Physiology of the French Academy of Medicine. He has rare qualifications for the performance of his duties at the College of France. He is a first-rate chemist, as well as a consummate anatomist.

THE INDIAN ARMY. The Queen has appointed James Brown Gibson, M.D., C.B., to be one of Her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of Her Majesty's army serving in India, in the room of Thomas Alexander, Esq., C.B.

M. LÉLUT has resigned his post as physician to the Salpêtrière. It is said that several candidates will appear at the *concours* which will shortly take place for the purpose of appointing his successor. In consequence of the retirement of M. Lélut, it is said that Dr. Moreau will pass from the Bicêtre to the Salpêtrière; and that Dr. Marcé will take the Bicêtre.

LONGEVITY IN FRANCE. The average number of persons who die annually in France at the age of 100 and upwards, is 148. The longevity is mostly attained in the mountainous departments; but the department of the Seine furnishes a fair share. There does not appear to be any direct relation between the number of cases of great longevity and the average duration of life in the several departments.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF BORDEAUX has awarded the prizes for an essay on The Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis as follows:—Honourable mention to Dr. Edwin Lee (of London), and to MM. Desayvre (of Châtelherault), Rey (?) (of Edinburgh), and Castiglioni (of Milan); a silver medal, value 100 francs, to M. Ullersperger (of Munich); a gold medal, value 300 francs (the prize) to M. L. Perrond, *interne* of the hospitals at Lyons.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL. Dr. Tweedie has resigned the office of Physician to the London Fever Hospital; and has been elected Consulting Physician and Vice-President of the Hospital. Dr. Jenner has also resigned his post of Assistant-Physician to the Hospital. It is generally understood that Dr. Murchison will succeed Dr. Tweedie; and in such case, two vacancies for Assistant Physicians will present themselves to the attention of aspirants for gratuitous medical honours.

THE MEDICAL ACT. The National Medical Registration Association have forwarded a petition to the General Medical Council, in which they state that the Medical Act has "failed to effect the objects for which it was passed," and that the object of Clause 40 is frustrated

by the decision of judges that no person is liable to punishment unless he represents himself falsely as having been registered under the Act. They pray for an amendment of the provisions of the Act, and more especially of Clause 40.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. At a meeting of this society held on Tuesday evening last, in the Faculty Hall, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing session: *President*—Professor Pagan; *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Thomas Watson, and Dr. Paxton (Kilmarnock); *Council*—Mr. John Reed, Dr. Howate; Dr. Tannahill; Dr. R. Paterson; Dr. McKinlay (Paisley); Dr. G. H. B. Macleod; *Secretaries*—Dr. Lyon, and Dr. J. G. Wilson; *Treasurer*—Dr. John Coats.

MEDICAL VACANCIES.—The following appointments are vacant:—Physician to the United Hospital, Bath; Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, Gerard Street, Soho; House-surgeon to the Northampton General Lunatic Asylum; House-surgeon and Dispenser to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Hospital; Assistant House-surgeon to the Chichester Infirmary; Assistant resident medical officer to the General Infirmary, Leeds; Surgeon to the Clifton Dispensary for the district of St. John's, Redland; Surgeon to the House of Correction and House of Detention, Clerkenwell; Surgeon to the Ripon Infirmary and House of Recovery.

MINERAL SUBSTANCES IN COLOURED WAFERS. Dr. Blondlot, of Nancy, having examined a large number of coloured wafers, has found that all the red ones contain minium (red oxide of lead), almost all the yellow ones chromate of lead, and the green ones a mixture of chromate of lead with prussian blue. The red wafers almost always contain so much oxide of lead, that the metal can be readily detected, on burning two of them, both by the eye, and by the application to the ash of dilute nitric acid, followed, on separate glasses, by hydrosulphate of ammonia, sulphate of soda, chromate of potass, and iodide of potassium. (*Revue de Thér. Méd. Chir.*, March 1.)

THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA. In the House of Commons, on March 8th, Sir S. Northcote asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a memorial from Surgeon-Major Hochin, of the Bombay Presidency, complaining of the discrepancy in the dates of the two Royal Warrants for the Royal and the Indian branches of the Medical Service respectively, whereby two surgeon-majors of the Royal army, Messrs. Inglis and Fraser, had been placed above twenty medical officers on the Bombay Establishment of much older standing in the service than themselves; and whether he proposed to take steps for rectifying this inadvertence.—Sir C. Wood was understood to say that no such document had been received.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT. A painful feeling has been excited at St. Thomas's Hospital, owing to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. T. H. Morris, one of the students of the hospital. On the 5th of February he left his rooms in the afternoon, took some money out of his desk, and after putting on his great coat, and exchanging his cap for his hat went out, and has not since returned. His absence was communicated to his family on the 12th or 13th of February, and information given to the police; but all efforts to discover his whereabouts have been unsuccessful. Not the least singular fact in connection with the disappearance of the young man is that he had been most assiduous and attentive to his studies and hospital lectures, was of quiet manners and habits, and not known to have any vicious connections or propensities.

THE GORILLA. At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, M. Du Chaillou gave an account of his travels in the region of Western Equatorial Africa.

The most interesting part of his narrative was the information he gave of the gorilla, which, in its physical structure, more closely resembles man than the chimpanzee, or any other beast. M. Du Chaillou stated he had shot twenty of these creatures. When the narrative was concluded, Professor Owen explained, with the assistance of diagrams, the points of resemblance and difference between man and the gorilla; and concluded by insisting that the amplest accommodation ought to be provided for the exhibition of the collections of natural history. Two of the gorillas which had been shot by the traveller were exhibited in the hall. In compliance with a request from the Chairman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a few words to the meeting. It had, he said, been a great treat to listen to the narrative of one of the most modest and most gallant and enterprising of travellers, and to hear his rich and rare discoveries illustrated by one of the most brilliant and distinguished of scientific men.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The eighty-eighth anniversary meeting of this society was held at the Thatched House Tavern, on Friday, the 8th instant; Dr. Garrod, F.R.S., President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were declared to be elected the officers and council for the ensuing year:—*President*, W. Coulson; *Vice-Presidents*, H. Lee; F. W. Mackenzie, M.D.; C. H. Rogers-Harrison; F. Sibson, M.D. *Treasurer*, J. Bird, M.D. *Librarian*, J. Cockle, M.D. *Secretaries in Ordinary*, H. Salter, M.D.; G. Lawson. *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*, T. Davidson, M.D. *Councillors*, W. Adams; T. Bryant; G. Buchanan, M.D.; E. Canton; W. T. Dyer, M.D.; A. Fisher; A. B. Garrod, M.D.; S. O. Habershon, M.D.; C. J. Hare, M.D.; T. Hawksley, M.D.; A. Henry, M.D.; J. Love; P. Marshall; J. F. Marson; S. W. J. Merriman, M.D.; R. Read; W. R. Rogers, M.D.; S. J. A. Salter, M.B.; J. S. Stocker, M.D.; J. Townley. *Orator for 1862*, P. C. Price. The oration was delivered by Dr. Leared; and the silver medal was declared to have been awarded to Dr. T. Davidson, who has performed the duty of foreign secretary during twenty-five years. There was no award of the Fothergillian medal this year. After the meeting, the Fellows of the Society dined together.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY. The profession ought to show the very largest amount of health and strength. The members of it are men picked for physical soundness and vigour. The recruit cannot pass unless he has a firm and straight spine, a chest that will expand freely, joints that will work well, eyes that will see well, a voice that will resound well, ears that will hear well, strong limbs, distinct utterance, a healthy throat, supple hands, an arched foot, and so on. Even sound teeth and straight and supple toes are required, and all signs of old disease are a cause of rejection. Men who set out with bodily advantages like these ought to have health and long life, apart from the perils of the battle-field, which destroy a very small proportion of the soldiers who die. There is every reason for confidence that the soldier will flourish henceforth. The causes of the great mortality are detected and in course of rapid removal; and, as we see, there are already places to which we can point as showing the fine state of vigour to which the soldiery of England and her dependencies can be brought. The State having done what it can, the rest will depend on the individual soldier. If he eschews excess of every kind and indolence he may pass a long life in comfort and vigour. If, moreover, he has a patriotic heart, or knowledge enough to be aware what it is to be at once a citizen and a defender of Old England, he may have a life of that higher order which is seasoned with a temper of heroism, and exalted by a severe spirit of honour. There is no reason why every private soldier and sailor should not be a "happy warrior" as well as a Wellington or a Nelson. (*Once a Week.*)

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.
TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY.....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1:30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY..... Westminster Ophthalmic, 1:30 P.M.
SATURDAY..... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1:30 P.M.—King's College, 1:30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical, 8:30 P.M.
TUESDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Quekett, "On the Organs of Digestion."—Statistical.—Pathological.
WEDNESDAY. Meteorological.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—Geological.
THURSDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Quekett, "On the Organs of Digestion."—Zoological.—Antiquarian.—Linnean, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.—Harveian, 8 P.M.—Royal.
FRIDAY. Royal Institution.
SATURDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Quekett, "On the Organs of Digestion."—Royal Botanical.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MARCH 9TH, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1066 Girls..1006 }	2072 1279
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60		1799 1422

Barometer:
Highest (Sat.) 30.241; lowest (Sun.) 29.553; mean 29.887.
Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 95 degrees; (Tu.) 55 degrees.
In shade—highest (Fri.) 60 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 34.2 degrees.
Mean—45.2 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—5.1 degs.
Range—during week, 25.8 degrees; mean daily, 13.4 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100) 87.
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.18.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POISONED WHEAT.—Dr. Lister will feel obliged if he can be informed, through the medium of the Association's valuable JOURNAL, of the average quantity of strychnine contained in one of the fourpenny packages of Barber's Poisoned Wheat.

A QUESTION OF RIGHT.—Mr. Thompson, who is now with me, and thoroughly qualified, is requested by a policeman to examine a girl on whom an attempt is supposed to have been made on her person. He does so, and is further requested by the policeman to attend at Epping, six miles from my residence, to give evidence. He goes, and the case is dismissed; and when Mr. Thompson applies to the magistrates for his fee, they coolly tell him they have no money, and that he was not bound to attend before he was paid. Are not the magistrates bound by law to pay a fee; and can a fee under the circumstances be recovered?

I am, etc., R. N. DAY.

Harlow, Essex, March 11th, 1861.

[We cannot give a positive answer to this question; but we should say that Mr. Thompson cannot recover. There can be no earthly doubt of his moral right to a fee. EDITOR.]

A. M. S.—The *Oechiombra* may be obtained of Messrs. Weiss, 62, Strand.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. R. N. DAY; Mr. W. W. THOMAS; Mr. T. MOORE; Mr. D. M. T. JONES; Mr. T. T. BLEASE; Mr. F. D. FLETCHER; Dr. LISTER; T. G. S.; Mr. H. GRIFFIN; Mr. JOSEPH TOYNBEE; Dr. WM. HINDS; Dr. INMAN; Dr. McWILLIAM; Dr. THUDICUM; Mr. W. SANKEY; Dr. J. G. WILSON; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. HIGGINBOTTOM; Dr. WATERS; M. A. B.; Dr. WILKS; Dr. SANSON; Dr. ROBERTS; Mr. H. TERRY, jun.; Mr. DUCKWORTH; Mr. H. C. WOODS; Mr. T. O'CONNOR; Dr. G. E. PAGET; A. M. S.; and Mr. D. R. McNAB.