

M. Riberi, by will, left a fund for the payment of a prize of 20,000 *francs* triennially for the next twenty-one years (seven prizes in all). The first of these prizes will be decided after December 31st, 1864. All works, whether in manuscript or published, written during the three years (from Jan. 1st, 1862, to Dec. 31st, 1864), on medical or surgical subjects, may be forwarded for competition. The Turin Academy of Medicine, who adjudicates, will give the preference to those works which indicate a distinct progress in the science of medicine. Of printed works, two copies must be forwarded. Printed works or manuscripts may be translated into Italian, Latin, or French. All works must be sent in before Dec. 31st, 1864, and will become the property of the Academy.

### THE LATE DR. EDMUND LYON OF MANCHESTER.

EDMUND LYON was born in 1790, being the third son of the Rev. James Lyon, then patron as well as rector of the very valuable living of Prestwich, in Lancashire. He became the pupil of Mr. Benjamin Hutchinson, an eminent surgeon at Southwell, and author of the *Biographia Medica*, whose affectionate esteem and praise he won by his steady industry and exemplary conduct. He went thence to London, where he became a Member of the College of Surgeons; and afterwards he graduated in Edinburgh. He settled in Manchester; and on the retirement of Dr. William Henry in 1817 from the physiciancy to the Royal Infirmary, Dr. Lyon was elected in his stead. Notwithstanding the standing given to him by this appointment, and a most exemplary performance of its duties, his progress in general practice was exceedingly slow. Year after year of hard work brought hardly any accession of income. He was another example of the ever true remarks of Dr. Johnson, that "a physician in a great city seems to be the mere plaything of fortune; his degree of reputation is for the most part totally casual: they who employ him know not his excellence; they that reject him know not his deficiency." It was not till about five-and-thirty years after he began the study of medicine that he obtained an income which, if it had been spread over many years, would have been a moderate remuneration for his toil and devotion. In 1841, after twenty-four years service, he resigned the physiciancy to the Infirmary, when the Board entered on the books their testimony to his "unremitting, exemplary, and zealous exertions," and elected him consulting-physician to the charities. In the year 1851, being in feeble health and possessing a competency, he retired from practice, and devoted himself to the business of three important public institutions—the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Institution, and Henshaw's Blind Asylum. Of the Royal Institution he was at his death the President. The committees of these three institutions have expressed in glowing terms their sense of the loss they have sustained in his death; that of the Infirmary speaking of his unremitting and exemplary services for nearly forty-six years; that of the Royal Institution, of his devotion to the energies of an accomplished mind to its management, and of his kind-heartedness and goodness; while the third speaks of the most extraordinary and exemplary manner in which he devoted his attention to his duties as a member of the Board of Henshaw's Blind Asylum.

He published very little. His most important papers are, *A Sketch of the Medical Topography and Statistics of Manchester*; and *Observations on Ileus*.

The medical profession has reason to be proud of one of its members who won so high a character by years of devotion to public service.

[The above is a summary of a memoir of the life of Dr. E. Lyon, just published by Dr. Crompton of Manchester.]

## Association Intelligence.

### NOTICE REGARDING NEW MEMBERS.

By desire of the Committee of Council, the General Secretary requests that the Local Secretaries will be good enough to forward to him the names of all New Members who join the Association through the Branches; as otherwise the JOURNAL cannot be sent to them.

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

Worcester, November 10th, 1862.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Ordinary.]	Royal Institution, Manchester.	Thursday, March 12th, 3 P.M.

### EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Thursday, March 5th, at 3 P.M.

THOMAS BOYCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Canterbury, February 10th, 1863.

### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

AN ordinary meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Institution, Manchester, on Thursday, March 12, at 3 P.M. Notice of papers, etc., to be sent to the Honorary Secretary.

Dinner will be provided at the Clarence Hotel, Spring Gardens, at 5 o'clock.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

Liverpool, February 16th, 1863.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held on February 12th; HENRY DUNCALFE, Esq., of West Bromwich, in the Chair. There were also present fourteen members and a visitor.

*New Member.* Dr. James Williams of Malvern was unanimously elected a member of the Branch.

*Alteration of Law.* Mr. BAKER and Mr. DOWNES gave notice that, at the next general meeting of the Branch, they will move the following alteration in Law 4:—

"That instead of the words 'That a general meeting of the Branch be held thrice annually', the words 'That a general meeting of the Branch be held on the second Thursdays in October, November, December, January, February, and March,' be substituted."

*Papers.* The following papers were read.

1. On the Diagnosis of Retro-uterine Hæmatocèle. By W. F. Wade, M.D.

2. On Two Cases of Cyanosis. By B. W. Foster, L.K. & Q.C.P. The patients attended.

of Norwich on this subject; and he tells me he has been deeply interested in the question for some time past, and possesses much valuable information concerning it. From him I am led to understand that any health assurance society ought to be general; i. e., not entirely confined to the medical profession, but embracing certain other classes also. He likewise states that certain kinds of disease must be excluded (as blindness and insanity), to insure the safe working of a health assurance office; and that no demands must be made for the first twelve months. If, as Dr. Bryan suggests, we had "our worthy founder as treasurer and the present honorary secretaries as a staff, the thing might be done"; but I would venture to suggest that at the very outset we require the opinion of a good actuary; and if the scheme were set afloat, we should require a working board and a good business-like secretary.

I was unfortunate enough, about three weeks ago, to fall from my horse, and was for a short time unable to discharge the duties of my profession. It was some satisfaction to my mind to know I derived a certain amount weekly from the Railway Accident Insurance Company (who met the claim I made upon them with the greatest liberality and fairness); but I could not help reflecting that, whilst I did well to insure against accidents, and well to insure in a life office, I should do still better if I insured against sickness which might come suddenly, and, swamping myself and my income, render me dependent on a world whose wisdom is embodied in the adage, "He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing".

I am, etc., HENRY GRAMSHAW.

P.S. I shall be most happy to cooperate with Dr. Bryan in any way, and hope the subject will be mooted at all our Branch meetings this year.

Framlingham, February 1863.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.** The eighth annual report of the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, just issued, states that the estimated population in 126 town districts for 1862 was 1,610,952, the number of births 60,808 the illegitimate births 5,793, the deaths 41,620, and the marriages 12,557. In 881 county districts the estimated population was 1,459,697, the births 46,330, the illegitimate births 4,441, the deaths 25,593, and the marriages 7,987—thus showing the total estimated population of Scotland to be 3,079,650, the births 107,138, the illegitimate births 10,234, the deaths 67,159, and the marriages 20,544.

**ACCLIMATISATION.** This month's *Bulletin de la Société d'Acclimatation* is not devoid of interest. During 1862 the Nilgau antelopes foaled twice; the lamas, Guanacos yaks, and Angora goats were equally fruitful. The sale of eggs yielded 11,036*l*. The mortality among the live stock in the garden amounted to one-eighth in the mammalia, one-fifth in the birds of the aviary, the same in the category of palmipedes (ducks, swans, etc.), and one-fourth among the poultry. The society has received a letter from Baron Anca, President of the Acclimatisation Society of Sicily, wherein he states that some cochineal sent to him by M. Hardy, Director of the Botanical Garden of Algiers, has begun to thrive and multiply on a plant of *Opuntia coccinellifera*, so that the introduction of the insect into Sicily may be considered a certainty. The Marquis de Fournès has been equally successful, at Marseilles, in his experiments on cotton-growing, and has been enabled to send the society three samples of cotton, viz: 1, Louisiana, or short staple; 2, Sea-island cotton, or long staple; 3, the *Kian-nam* quality. M. de Fournès is of opinion that the crop of 1862 is quite equal in quality to that he exhibited in London last summer, and which was considered the third, as to quality, of all the samples from other parts. (*Galignani*.)

## Medical News.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On February 12th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Beadles, Arthur, Broadway, Worcestershire  
Bothwell, George Granville, Rathmuller, co. Donegal  
Coombe, L. M., Lying-in Hospital, Dublin  
Lyon, Isidore Bernadotte, 20, Euston Square  
Osmond, Thomas, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex  
Ryder, Francis James, Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich  
Williams, Thomas Edward, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Low, Alexander James, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Admitted on February 19th:—

Blasson, George John, Billinghamborough  
Mulock, John Berry, London  
Robinson, John, Winterton, Lincolnshire  
Wiglesworth, Arthur, Liverpool  
Wright, Frederick, Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Ashwell, Edward, Burnham  
Puzey, Chauncy, Guy's Hospital

### APPOINTMENTS.

BRADSHAW, John T., Esq., appointed Consulting-Surgeon to the Huddersfield Infirmary.  
COWELL, George, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary.  
DU PASQUIER, Claudius, Esq., appointed Surgeon-Apothecary to the Prince of Wales.  
HUNT, William J., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Hoxton House Lunatic Asylum.  
KIRKWOOD, William, M.D., appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Bahama Islands.  
SAUNDERS, Edwin, Esq., appointed Surgeon-Dentist to the Prince of Wales.

### POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

CHAMPNEYS, Henry M., Esq., to be Medical Officer for Districts 1 and 2 and the Workhouse of the Battle Union.  
CRICKWAY, Edward, Esq., to be Medical Officer to the Woobly Union Workhouse, Herefordshire.  
GRAYDON, S. J., M.D., to be Medical Officer for the Scotstown District of the Monaghan Union.  
LONGE, Samuel, L.R.C.P.Ed., to be Medical Officer for the Bowling District of the Bradford Union.  
MELLER, Charles M., M.D., to be Medical Officer for the Walham Green District of the Fulham Union.  
RUSSELL, Edward, Esq., to be Medical Officer for the Sixth District of the parish of Liverpool.

### ARMY.

BARKER, Staff-Surgeon F. O., M.D., to be Surgeon 90th Foot, *vice* W. Lapsley.  
CHESTER, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon A., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* J. F. Longhead.  
CRISP, Surgeon H., M.B., 63rd Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon.  
CROW, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon J., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* A. Morpew.  
DAVIDSON, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon P., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Foot, *vice* C. H. Leet.  
HANBURY, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon J. A., M.B., to be Surgeon 63rd Foot, *vice* H. Crisp, M.B.  
JONES, Staff-Surgeon H. H., M.D., to be Surgeon 86th Foot, *vice* J. Sawyers, M.D.  
LAPSEY, Surgeon W., 90th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* F. O. Barker, M.D.  
OAKES, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon F., to be Staff-Surg., *vice* W. Skeen.  
WELD, Staff-Surgeon W. W., to be Surgeon-Major, having completed twenty years full-pay service.

To be Staff-Assistent-Surgeons:—

LEET, Assistent-Surgeon C. H., 5th Foot.  
LONGHURST, A. E. T., M.D., 13th Foot.

### INDIAN ARMY.

DAVIDSON, Deputy Inspector-General H. G., to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals.

### MILITIA.

CRIPPS, E., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia.

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

KELLY, F., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd City of London R.V.  
MORRIS, G. S., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon, 20th North Riding R.V.  
SAMS, J. S., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Kent R.V.

## To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BOSTOCK, J. S., Esq., 7th Surrey R.V.  
PAYNE, E., M.D., 2nd Surrey A.V.

## BIRTH.

\*BROWN. On February 22nd, at Rochester, the wife of John Dan Brown, M.D., of a son.

## DEATHS.

BEDDOES. On February 19th, at Shrewsbury, aged 15 months, Pryce Pughe, son of \*William M. Beddoes, M.D.  
BULLEN. On February 17th, at Ipswich, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of \*George Bullen, Esq.  
CRAVEN. On February 22nd, at Hull, aged 62, Anne, widow of the late Robert Craven, Esq., Surgeon.  
JAMES, Job, Esq., Surgeon, at Pontormlais, Merthyr Tydfil, aged 74, on February 11.  
JONES, William H., M.D., Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Royal Army, at Torquay, aged 24, on February 11.  
LOVETT, Samuel, Esq., Surgeon, at 23, Clare Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 58, on February 19.  
\*MARTIN, George W., Esq., at Rochester, aged 25, on February 19.  
MONTGOMERY, Andrew, Esq., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Army, at Bath, aged 69, on February 16.

THE INCOME-TAX. Petitions for a readjustment of the income-tax have been presented to the House of Commons from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and from numerous practitioners in London.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Dr. J. G. Wilson, of Glasgow, and Dr. Matthews Duncan, of Edinburgh, have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

A DIFFERENCE. Thirty-two firms sent in tenders for the Carmarthen Lunatic Asylum, ranging from £24,950 up to £45,944, and this with quantities supplied. (*Builder.*)

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of the council of the association, held on Thursday last, Lord Brougham was unanimously elected president for the next annual meeting, which will be held in Edinburgh in October.

BETTER TREATMENT OF THE INSANE IN VICTORIA. The Government purposes bringing in a bill for the better treatment of the insane. In addition to several new asylums, every hospital in the country districts will have a ward for the reception of patients suffering from the disease in the first stage.

DR. MORTON, the alleged discoverer of the application of ether to practice, has again appealed to congress for compensation for the use of this agent in the army. It will be remembered that a similar claim was pressed through both houses several years ago, but failed to obtain the president's signature.

THE MIDLAND SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. The first annual dinner of the members of this society was held at Nottingham on the 12th instant, covers being laid for about seventy gentlemen, under the presidency of V. Wilcockson, Esq. The society is formed for the interchange of sentiment on the trade and the protection of interests. (*Nottingham Daily Express.*)

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Professor Huxley, F.R.S., who is lecturing to a crowded audience in the theatre of the above institution, will deliver his sixth lecture this day (Saturday). Bishop Colenso has attended all the lectures, in which he appears to take a great interest. A lecture will be given on Monday preceding the royal marriage day, instead of on that day.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN DEGREES. On the 17th inst., on the occasion of the installation of the Earl of Rosse as Chancellor of the University, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, *honoris causa*, on Dr. Mackesy, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland; Dr. Arthur Jacob, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; and Dr. Butcher, Chairman of the Court of Examiners in the College.

HOSPITAL RATIONS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY. The value of the hospital ration supplied to the sick of the Federal army has been hitherto eighteen cents per day. It is now raised to thirty cents. per day. The patients have, it appears, been hitherto kept on starvation prices in the Yankee hospitals. "Senator Ten Eyck's remarks," says the *American Medical Times*, were, we fear, nearer the truth: "In some cases the meat set before the sick soldiers was not fit to eat, and he believed that many had actually died from lack of proper food."

ENTERTAINMENT OF LUNATICS. On Friday week, Dr. Paul, of Camberwell House, gave an evening entertainment to a large party of visitors, and to about a hundred and fifty of the lunatics under his care. The proceedings consisted of an amusing lecture on Wit and Humour, by Dr. Richardson; together with songs and glees, and a dramatic performance, by amateurs. The effect of such entertainments on the mental condition of those for whom they are devised must be of a very beneficial character.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. At a session on Saturday last, the Council of this College filled up the vacant offices of physician and of Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Hospital, by the appointment of Dr. Hare; they also appointed Mr. Sidney Ringer to the vacant Professorship of Materia Medica. By the recommendation of the Senate of the College, the Council invited Dr. Walshe, lately Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, to assume the title of Emeritus Professor.

A HÆMORRHAGIC FAMILY. The son of a brewer's servant died at 1, Elizabeth Place, Ratcliff, by "hæmorrhage from a wound in the head, caused by a shell falling on him from the mantel piece." (Inquest.) The coroner adds, in his report to the Registrar, that the mother has lost five children in this way, two of whom died in the London Hospital from a scratch in the hand. If they bleed but the smallest quantity, they die. Dr. Arnold states that this is the consequence of a hæmorrhagic diathesis. (*Registered Reports.*)

THE AMERICAN ARMY AND HOMŒOPATHS. The homœopaths have again appealed to congress to experiment with infinitesimals in the treatment of sick soldiers, and the committee to whom their petition was referred has asked to be discharged from its consideration. It was not surprising that homœopathy should clamour for recognition while a homœopathic commanding general was its patron; but now that he is superseded, and the medical staff is being thoroughly purged of all its incompetents, it is remarkable that the advocates of this delusion should presume to ask admission to the medical service. They would, if admitted, meet with a summary dismissal.

HONOURS OF WAR. Rear-Admiral Dupont, in his official despatch on the Confederate attack on the Federal squadron off Charleston, writes:—"On the *Keystone State* about one-fourth of her crew were killed or wounded, and among the former is the medical officer of the ship, Assistant-Surgeon Jacob H. Gotweld, who was scalded to death while rendering surgical aid to one of the wounded men. Most of those who died perished from the escape of steam when the boilers and steam chimneys were penetrated, and among the wounded the greater number received their injuries from the same cause."

THE LAW OF LUNACY. In the House of Commons on Monday last, Mr. Butt asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention had been called to the recent case of "Hall v. Sempie," in the Court of Queen's Bench, and whether it was his intention to propose any alteration in the law relating to certificates required in cases of alleged insanity. Sir G. Grey was understood to say that the case in question did

not, in his opinion or that of the Lunacy Commissioners, disclose any necessity for the alteration of the law, because the law in that case was not observed. The certificate, on the face of it, was an irregular one, and not in conformity with the law. The Lunacy Commissioners had censured the keeper of the asylum, and they had addressed a circular to the proprietors of licensed asylums, calling their special attention to the matter; and it was hoped that the circular and the verdict in this case—assuming that it would be sustained—would prevent the recurrence of such a case.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.** A large meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Wednesday in the Board-room, to elect a president in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Cubitt, who, it may be remembered, held office, but resigned it when he dissolved his connection with the City, at the same time intimating that his resignation was owing to the objections started by others rather than the free exercise of his own will. The Lord Mayor was put in nomination, and Mr. Cubitt was then proposed for reelection, and on the votes being taken was declared to be elected by a majority of eighty-seven votes over forty-four.

**THE LEVÉE.** The following members of the medical profession attended the *levée* of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on Wednesday, held by command of Her Majesty; namely, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan; Sir Henry Holland; William Lawrence, Esq.; William Fergusson, Esq.; Drs. Lavies, Pickford, Dalton, Arthur Farre, Cape, Jeaffreson, J. S. Bushnan, T. De Meschier, E. A. Parkes, G. T. D. Evans, F. G. Read, Breslin, E. Meryon, Robert Fergusson, Farr, Watson, Granville, Ramshotam, Bryson, Gooldeen, Smith, Waller Lewis, Forbes Winslow, Gideon Dolmage, T. G. Balfour, Marsden, McCann, Ashley, Kirkman, Fraser, Routh; Professor Owen, Deputy-Inspector General Thomas Langmore; and Messrs. Wakley, Reeves Traer, White Cooper, R. W. Tamplin, Dendy, W. S. Cox, Propert, T. Fitzgerald, B. E. Brodhurst, S. S. Scriven, G. B. Childs, Judd, Erasmus Wilson, R. McCormick, R.N.

**POISONOUS MILK.** The occupants of two of the principal hotels of Valetta, in Malta, besides a number of inhabitants of that town, were recently seized with violent symptoms of cholera one morning after breakfast. As, on inquiry, it was found that the only article of diet taken in common by the persons attacked was milk, the inference was that that article contained the poisonous ingredient. Similar cases had occurred before in the island; towards the end of last year the family of a field-officer at Thema, with the exception of one person, was so affected, as was supposed by goat's milk, and cases of illness occurred among the officers and men of several of Her Majesty's ships then at Malta, none of which, however, terminated fatally. The natives attribute the result to the goats browsing upon a particular plant belonging to the family of Euphorbiacæ, or spungeworts, which they call *tenuhuta*, and which they say possesses the property of rendering the milk poisonous to human beings without inflicting any injury on the animals themselves. The governor of the island has ordered an inquiry to be instituted.

**THE HOSPITALS OF BETHLEHEM AND ST. THOMAS.** A meeting of the governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem was held last week, for the purpose of considering a proposal on the part of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital for the purchase of the edifice now occupied by the lunatic patients of Bethlehem. The proceedings were very animated, and the discussion at times warm; Mr. P. N. Laurie denouncing in strong terms the site at Thornton Heath, known as Peake's Land. Mr. Alderman Phillips spoke in favour of entertaining the proposal which had been made by the governors of St. Thomas's,

and brought forward a resolution to the effect that the object of removing the patients of Bethlehem Hospital into the country be taken into consideration. The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Finnis. Dr. Webster, in supporting the motion, referred to the asylums for the insane now in course of erection in different parts of Europe, all of which were being removed from towns into rural districts. He had recently visited Madrid, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and other cities, where he observed new buildings in progress of erection for the insane which were superior to any in England. Bethlehem, he said, was well placed fifty years ago; for its present purpose both the building itself, as well as the locality in which it stood, were not in keeping with the improved treatment of the insane. He particularly dwelt on the insane hospitals of Ghent as an example for the governors of Bethlehem, and in an address of some length laid before the meeting most important information for their guidance. Sir John Musgrove also spoke on the same side, and ultimately the meeting came to an agreement that the proposal of St. Thomas's be received.

**A SAD DEATH.** It is with real pain that we have to announce to our readers the death of Mr. Lucas Barrett, the distinguished naturalist, who was accidentally drowned whilst investigating the structure of some coral reefs at Port Royal, Jamaica. All who visited the Jamaica Court at the International Exhibition will remember the enthusiasm and painstaking kindness with which this gentleman was ever ready to show and explain the various mineral and geological specimens collected and exhibited by him. Although one of the most active of the Jamaica Commissioners, he still found time to officiate as one of the local secretaries of the British Association, besides keeping a term at Cambridge. Before returning to Jamaica to renew his researches as one of the chief members of the West Indian Geological Survey, he ordered a diving dress and pumping apparatus of the latest and most scientific construction, for the purpose of personally examining the rocks and coral reefs lying in the neighbourhood of most of the West India islands. He first tried this dress at Port Royal, on December 17, in shallow water, and was so well pleased with the result that he determined to give it a trial in deeper water. Two days afterwards he took with him his servants and boat's crew, all of whom were negroes, and descended into the deep water between the reefs. The men in the boat continued to pump without intermission as on the former occasion, but they noticed that he remained longer in the water than usual. Suddenly, to their horror, they saw him floating on the surface at a little distance from the boat. They got to him as quickly as possible, but all was over. The cause of his death will remain a mystery. He was not drowned by the influx of the water, as the diving dress contained only air. The only explanation to be given is, that the air exit valves became permanently closed in some mysterious manner; but even this seems open to doubt, as the men continued to pump without interruption. Mr. Barrett, was only twenty-five years of age when he died; and the enormous amount of valuable work done by him during his brief career, gave promise of his speedily becoming one of the chief ornaments of the science he so ardently loved, and to the too enthusiastic pursuit of which he fell a victim. For three years before his engagement on the West Indian survey, he delivered most of the geological lectures for Professor Sedgwick, and was made by him curator of the Woodwardian museum at that university. His collection of *Radiata* in that museum is one of the finest in the world. (*Chemical News.*)

**RUSSELL versus ADAMS.** A numerously attended meeting of the members of the medical and legal professions and other persons took place, on Tuesday last, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, for the purpose of expressing an opinion in the case of Russell v. Adams.

The chair was taken by Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P. He observed that it was gratifying to find that so large a number of gentlemen whose time was of value had met together to do an act of justice to a brother practitioner who had been unjustly assailed. He gave a brief recapitulation of the recent case, observing that, although it was tried in a civil court, yet the accusation against the defendant, that he had sought to use his professional position as a means of gratifying his passions, really amounted to a criminal charge. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men who had paid any attention to the trial were of opinion that Mr. Adams was entirely innocent; but he presumed that the other hundredth man must have been in the jury-box, and that the equivocal verdict returned was but a compromise. That verdict rendered necessary a new trial at the bar of public opinion, which was quite as serious, and involved as important consequences to Mr. Adams. The result of this second trial had been a complete and conclusive acquittal; but the necessity for publicly declaring this still remained. It was only by his own benevolence that Mr. Adams had laid himself open to the disgraceful charge brought forward; and no one indeed, however pure his conduct or exalted his character, could be considered free from similar perils. The danger applied, not only to the medical profession, but to society at large. Crime is infectious; and such accusations might again be made. Alterations in the law were, he knew, desired by some of the gentlemen present; but no legal reform that might be made would supersede the necessity for expressions of public opinion.—The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—1. Proposed by Dr. Lankester, and seconded by Dr. Joseph Rogers: "That all classes of society are interested in supporting those who incur great trouble, annoyance, and expense by resisting and exposing any attempt to injure their character by false charges."—2. Proposed by H. H. Cannan, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Richardson: "That a careful consideration of the charge of the judge, and of the evidence adduced, in the case of *Russell v. Adams*, should have led to an unqualified verdict for the defendant."—3. Proposed by W. L. Leaf, Esq., and seconded by Spencer Wells, Esq.: "That this meeting offers to Mr. Adams a vote of thanks for his manly conduct in courting the fullest public investigation into his conduct; expressing deep regret at the annoyance to which he has been subjected, and firm conviction that there was nothing in his behaviour which gave the slightest ground for any charge against him."—4. Proposed by J. Dangerfield, Esq., and seconded by John Churchill, Esq.: "That a petition be presented to Parliament, praying that a committee may be appointed to inquire into the reforms necessary in the present legal procedure; and praying especially that greater facilities may be given for prosecuting persons who make unfounded attacks upon character."—A correspondence between Mr. Mackrill, the solicitor to Mr. Adams, and Mr. Propert, was read, in consequence of a report that Mr. Propert had backed up Mrs. Russell in her proceedings against Mr. Adams. The correspondence certainly seemed to indicate that Mr. Propert had at some period of the proceedings been a warm partisan of Mrs. Russell. We do not, however, think it necessary to publish the letters, because Mr. Propert, in the following lines (which were also read at the meeting), gave the most unqualified contradiction to the insinuation which had been made:—"6, New Cavendish Street, Feb. 24th, 1863. My dear Churchill,—I think after the many years of uninterrupted friendship that has existed between us, you might strain a point to defend the hard-working Welshman; that is, *provided* you should have it said to-day at the meeting that I had brought the action, *Russell v. Adams*; when I say, so help me God, I had nothing to do with it; proceedings had been begun for *months* before I ever knew that such people existed in the world as Mrs. Russell and her beautiful

daughter; and that I never contributed, or ever promised to contribute, one farthing towards the expenses of the trial. Ever most truly yours, JOHN PROPERT. J. Churchill, Esq."—The following letter from Mr. Lush, Q.C., indicates very clearly what was the real opinion of the Lord Chief Baron on the case:—"60, Avenue Road, Feb. 20th, 1863. My dear sir,—Pardon my delay in answering your kind favour, for which I thank you heartily. I can truly say I never was engaged in a case that gave me more anxiety; because I felt convinced that you were the victim of a foul conspiracy. It is a great comfort to me to know that my client is satisfied I did my best. There is but one opinion, in and out of court, as far as I can learn, as to the injustice done to you. Notwithstanding the inaccuracy and clumsiness of the report in the *Times*, the case, as reported, has impressed every one whom I have heard express an opinion on the subject, with the conviction that the verdict ought to have been entirely in your favour. I wished to know from the Chief Baron, before I advised you what to do, what his views were. I saw him yesterday. He complains, as I do, of the report of his summing up, and of the great injustice done to you by it; and when I told him that I meant to advise your publishing a shorthand, authentic, report of it *in extenso*, he at once said he hoped you would do so, and that he would revise it if I wished before sending it to the press. This I think you should do at once. Send it to me, and I will hand it to the Chief Baron. I am rejoiced to find that the medical body are taking it up. I have told more than one of that body that they ought to do so. I hope you will not—I do not think you will—suffer permanently from this unaccountable verdict. Believe me, my dear sir, yours very truly, B. W. LUSH. W. Adams, Esq."

## Varieties.

WIESBADEN MINERAL WATERS. Perhaps no part of the world contains, within so small a compass, so many valuable mineral waters as this duchy of Nassau. Nor would it be easy to find a greater variety of beautiful scenery. Its thermal springs are described by Pliny in his *Natural History*, and there is no reason to doubt but they have been known and highly prized from a very remote antiquity. This certainly is a highly favoured country in many respects. Its soil is fertile; its climate is admirable; its inhabitants intelligent, temperate, honest, and industrious; education, being compulsory, is universal; begging prohibited; taxes light; peace and plenty everywhere abound. This small duchy would seem to embrace an epitome of all the medicinal springs of the world; at Weilbach *e.g.* we have the sulphur; at Sollen, the cold saline; at Kronthal, the acidulous and chalybeate; at Baden and Wiesbaden, the hot saline; at Homburg, the cold saline and chalybeate; at Swallbach, the chalybeate; at Ems, the hot alkaline; the same at Sohlängenbad, etc. (*Prof. C. Lee.*)

THE "PERFECT CURE." A paper has been sent in to the French Academy of Sciences by Dr. Tridan of Laval, containing a most important discovery, if it is really so efficacious as the author asserts:—"In the midst of a severe epidemic," he says, "of diphtherite, which carried off from two to three hundred persons in the canton of Chaillant (Mayenne), I was struck with the idea of employing some powerful modificator of the mucous membrane, of a nature to change its vitality, and I selected copahu and styrax. From the first day I used them, I have cured five cases of croup and forty of diphtheritic angina (sore throat), in the course of about five months and a half. I have only lost a single patient. In most cases the improvement takes place within twenty-four

hours: the cure is usually effected within four or six days. I use copahu under the form of a syrup (Dr. Puche's formula), or else in a solid state. I also use the syrup of styrax of the codex. For adults, I prescribe a tablespoonful of copahu syrup every two hours, alternating with the syrup of styrax, also taken every two hours. For children, I prescribe teaspoonfuls taken in the same manner. In serious cases, the patient takes five grammes of copahu under the form of an enema twice a day. Copahu is generally well borne by the patient so long as the disease is not conquered."

**MUMMY WHEAT.** The *Presse Scientifique des Deux Mondes* contains a description of a series of experiments made in Egypt by Figari-Bey on the wheat found in the ancient sepulchres of that country. A long dispute occurred a few years ago, as to what truth there might be in the popular belief, according to which this ancient wheat will not only germinate after the lapse of three thousand years, but produce ears of extraordinary size and beauty. The question was left undecided; but Figari-Bey's paper, addressed to the Egyptian Institute at Alexandria, contains some facts which appear much in favour of a negative solution. One kind of wheat which Figari-Bey employed for his experiments had been found in Upper Egypt, at the bottom of a tomb at Medinet-Abou, by M. Schnepf, Secretary to the Egyptian Institute. There were two varieties of it, both pertaining to those still cultivated in Egypt. The form of the grains had not changed; but their colour, both within and without, had become reddish, as if they had been exposed to smoke. The specific weight was also the same—viz., twenty-five grains to a gramme. On being ground, they yield a good deal of flour, but are harder than common wheat, and not very friable; the colour of the flour is somewhat lighter than that of the outer envelope. Its taste is bitter and bituminous; and when thrown into the fire, it emits a slight but pungent smell. On being sown in moist ground, under the usual pressure of the atmosphere, and at a temperature of 25 degrees (Reaumur), the grains became soft, and swelled a little during the first four days; on the seventh day, their tumefaction became more apparent, with an appearance of maceration and decomposition; and on the ninth day, this decomposition was complete. No trace of germination could be discovered during all this time. Figari-Bey obtained similar negative results from grains of wheat found in other sepulchres, and also on barley proceeding from the same source; so that there is every reason to believe that the ears hitherto ostensibly obtained from mummy wheat proceed from grain accidentally contained in the mould into which the former was sown.

**STATISTICS OF THE GLOBE.** The following curious facts are stated by the *Abeille Médicale*:—The earth is inhabited by 1,288 millions of inhabitants, viz., 369,000,000 of the Caucasian race; 552,000,000 of the Mongolian race; 190,000,000 of the Ethiopian, 1,000,000 of the American Indian, and 200,000,000 of the Malay races. All these respectively speak 3,064 languages and profess 1,000 different religions. The amount of deaths *per annum* is 333,333,333, or 91,954 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute, or 1 per second. This loss is compensated by an equal number of births. The average duration of life throughout the globe is 33 years. One-fourth of its population dies before the seventh year, and one-half before the seventeenth. Out of 10,000 persons only one reaches his 100th year; only one in 500 his eightieth, and one in 100 his sixty-fifth. Married people live longer than unmarried ones; and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the fiftieth year women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal. Sixty-five persons out of 1,000 marry; the months of June and December are those in which marriages are most fre-

quent. Children born in spring are generally stronger than those born in other seasons. Births and deaths chiefly occur at night. The number of men able to bear arms is but one-eighth of the population. The nature of the profession exercises a great influence on longevity; thus out of 100 of each of the following professions the number of those who attain their 70th year is: Among clergymen, 42; agriculturists, 40; traders and manufacturers, 33; soldiers, 32; clerks, 32; lawyers, 29; artists, 28; professors 27, and physicians, 24, so that those who study the art of prolonging the lives of others are most likely to die early, probably on account of the effluvia to which they are constantly exposed. There are in the world 335 millions of Christians, 5 millions of Jews, 600 millions professing some of the Asiatic religions; 160 millions of Mahometans, and 200 millions of pagans. Of the Christians, 170 millions profess the Catholic, 76 millions the Greeks, and 80 millions the Protestant creeds.

#### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY.**.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 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.  
**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.—Royal Orthopædic, 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 Society of London, 7 P.M., General Meeting for Election of Officers and Council; 8.30 P.M., Dr. Routh, "On some Points in the Treatment of Prolapsus Uteri."—Entomological.—Asiatic.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical (Anniversary).—Epidemiological Society, 8 P.M. Dr. Smart, R.N., "On the Successive Epidemics of Malignant Fever in Bermuda."  
**TUESDAY.** Pathological.—Photographical.—Ethnological.  
**WEDNESDAY.** Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Risdon Bennett, Croonian Lectures. "On some Points connected with Bronchitis, and its Results."—Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Shortt, "On Woman's Life in Southern India"; Dr. Clay, "Observations on Ovariotomy, Statistical and Practical; also, a Successful Case of Entire Removal of the Uterus and Appendages"; Dr. Broadbent, "On Displacement of the Bladder as a Cause of Tedious Labour."—Society of Arts.—Geological.  
**THURSDAY.** Royal.—Antiquarian.—Linnæan.—Chemical.—Harveian.  
**FRIDAY.** Royal College of Physicians, 5 P.M. Dr. Risdon Bennett, Croonian Lectures. "On some Points connected with Bronchitis, and its Results."—Royal Institution.—Archæological Institute.—Western Medical and Surgical, 8 P.M., "Practical Evening for the Narration of Cases and the Exhibition of Specimens."  
**SATURDAY.** Medical Society of London (Anniversary). 5 P.M., Oration by Dr. Habershon; 6.30 P.M., Dinner.

#### POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.		Deaths.	
During week.....	{ Boys..1012	1908	{ 1377	
	{ Girls.. 896			
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62 .....		2030		1464
<b>Barometer:</b>				
Highest (Mon.) 30.472; lowest (Sat.) 30.175; mean, 30.332.				
<b>Thermometer:</b>				
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 100.2 degs.; (Th.) 43.9 degs.				
In shade—highest (Sat.) 53 degs.; lowest (Wed.) 27.2 degs.				
Mean—39 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+0.7 degs.				
Range—during week, 25.8 degrees; mean daily, 17.5 degrees.				
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 86.				
Mean direction of wind, S.E. & S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.19.				

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*.\* All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

MR. COOMBE AND HOMŒOPATHY.—In reply to Mr. Coombe, all we have to state is this:—Mr. Coombe has been publicly accused of practising homœopathy; consequently, there is only one possible way in which he can purge himself of the accusation and its attendant good or evil; and that is by publicly saying, he never has had, or if he has had, that he will in future have no further connexion with the thing. His letter does neither the one thing nor the other, and therefore we see no good to be derived from its publication.

DR. KIDD ON ASCARIDES.—Dr. Kidd writes to us to the following effect:—

"He feels aggrieved that a letter of his in this JOURNAL about a year since, on Ascarides in Children, subsequently noticed at the last meeting of the British Association at Cambridge, has been misrepresented in the *Lancet*, and he has been refused any explanation. Dr. Kidd adheres to what was stated in this JOURNAL; so that his truthfulness has only been questioned on *ex parte* letters. Science cannot be much advanced by hole and corner one-sided views. Dr. Kidd's theory is, that what are often treated as 'ascarides' by tin filings, cowhage, chloroform injections, etc., are larvae of the blow-fly and other flies, something like 'bots' in the lower animals; and that the true remedy must be of a prophylactic kind. He did not say, as now suggested, that one is changed into the other, as may be perceived by referring to the original letters."

SEVERAL LETTERS on the "Title of Doctor" and on "Gratuitous Medical Services" are unavoidably delayed until next week.

DR. WALKER'S reports of surgical cases will be published soon.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

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

Worcester, February 1863.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. J. HUGHES BENNETT; Dr. F. J. BROWN; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Mr. F. T. PONCIA; Dr. OGLE; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. COPEMAN; Dr. LIONEL BEALE; Mr. SAMUEL WOOD; Mr. LOWNDES; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; Mr. J. SPOULE; Dr. WILLIAM BUDD; Dr. J. WEST WALKER; F.R.C.S.; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. JOHN JONES; Dr. ASPINALL; and Mr. STONE.

## BOOK RECEIVED.

1. A Treatise on Gall-Stones: their Chemistry, Pathology, and Treatment. By J. L. W. THUDICHUM, M.D. Illustrated with Plates. London: 1863.

## A Surgeon to a County Hospital

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## Peroxide of Hydrogen. (The

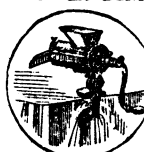
New Medicinal Agent.) According to the formula, and of the strength described by Dr. Richardson in a paper read before the Medical Society.

See *British Medical Journal*, March 22, and other Medical Journals. Price 4s. 6d. per lb.

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