

have, however, been made by Dr. Blanche, so that it is now tolerably well adapted to the purposes of such an establishment. The premises occupy several acres, which are well laid out in walks, pastures, lawns, etc., and planted with ornamental trees and shrubbery. Each patient has his own attendant and a separate apartment. Each patient pays, on an average, about one thousand dollars annually, some more, some less. Physical restraints are freely used, as preferable to padded rooms. Dr. Blanche does not believe in isolation, nor in prolonged baths, nor water drippings on the head. There may, possibly, exist some rivalry between him and Dr. Pinel, for they are rather antagonistic on many points. The doctor spoke highly of Arnott's water-bed for paralysed cases. To the question, why general palsy was more frequent than formerly, Dr. Blanche replied that people lived faster than they used to, used up their nervous agency sooner than they formerly did, which I conceive is the true explanation. He said that domestic unhappiness was a very frequent cause of insanity; that there were few happy marriages in France; that those in Paris could easily be counted; that most of those who lived together were not man and wife, etc. I hope he is mistaken.

"Dr. Blanche showed Dr. Brown and myself every part of his establishment, and explained fully his views in regard to the management of the insane. He has about eighty patients, and his terms, as will be seen, are about the same as those of Dr. Pinel. This must suffice for the public and private lunatic asylums in France. The subject is far too vast to be treated satisfactorily within the limits I have allotted myself; but there are other topics, at least as interesting, which demand our notice, and which will receive attention in future communications."

SURGEONS AFTER A BATTLE.

DR. HAMILTON, in a lecture lately delivered at the Medical College, New York, says:—

"After a battle, also, whether the army has been victorious or has suffered a defeat, the duties of the medical officers continue without interruption. In either case they have usually been compelled to labour incessantly for two, three, or more successive days and nights, without sleep, without rest, and sometimes without food even. It is well known that both Drs. Milnor and Sutton, exhausted by their labours with the wounded at Savage's Station, finally perished, while in the hands of the enemy, from actual starvation. On such occasions, also, the surgeons have usually been left alone to do their work. Their nurses, cooks, servants, and orderlies are gone. Their wounded men are in deserted houses, in barns, under sheds or hayricks, or under the shade of a tree upon the open field. They have often no candles, no seats, tables, or beds; no cooking utensils; no food, perhaps, or stimulants. Everything, almost, has to be improvised. It has often been to us a matter of surprise how much the inventive genius of a surgeon, sharpened by the appeals of those who are suffering, has been able to supply. A bivouac fire furnishes at night both light and heat; a log is a seat; a fragment of a board is a table; a few tough saplings, laid upon four crotchets, with some leaves, or a blanket, constitute a bed; cold water and words of encouragement are excellent stimulants. Remember, gentlemen, that to the wounded and fainting soldier, *Hope* is a better cordial than brandy. And that you ought never to omit to offer words of encouragement, when it is in your power to do so. As for food, it is well enough to know that commissaries are seldom found upon the field, either immediately before, immediately after, or during the battle. We do not in this

remark intend to imply a censure upon these officers. Their duties are laborious and perplexing in the extreme; and in order to answer all the demands which press upon them at such a time they must be ubiquitous. We only intend to state a fact; and to advise you that you will be obliged generally, after a great battle, to feed your own wounded men. Surgeons have many times during the present war performed such miracles. After the battle of Seven Pines, with 4,000 wounded men on our hands, and with comparatively nothing to feed them, some of the surgeons, by consent of General Sumner, killed several of the horses belonging to his orderlies, and made of them a most palatable and nourishing soup. Others followed the example of Miss Nightingale at Scutari; finding supplies of crackers and of coffee with no commissary to give the required permission to use them, they asked permission of God, and in His name broke open the boxes, and distributed the contents."

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden at Bristol, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of August.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *Gen. Sec.*

Worcester, April 21st, 1863.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Special General.]	37, Soho Square.	Tuesday, May 5, 4 P.M.

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Rose Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, May 7th, at 3 P.M.
Dinner will be ordered at 5 P.M.

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

Canterbury, April 20th, 1863.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE fourth meeting for the session 1852-3 was held at Dartford, on April 24th, 1863; T. HECKSTALL SMITH, Esq., President of the Branch, in the Chair. There were present seventeen members and visitors.

New Members. Two new members were elected (subject to approval at the annual meeting of the Association); viz., Peter Martin Duncan, M.B., of Belmont, Lee, Kent; and Thomas Churton, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Erith.

Communications. The following papers were read.

1. On the Necessity of Comparative Observation in the Investigation of Injuries. By John Grantham, Esq., F.R.C.S.

2. On a Case of Renal Calculus. By John Dan Brown, M.D. The morbid specimen was exhibited.

Presentation of Patients. Mr. E. MOORE presented a lad, aged 8 years, who showed unequal development of the lateral portions of the tongue, with deviation to one side on the protrusion of the organ; also unequal development of the limbs. The child was of scrofulous constitution.

Mr. KEDDELL presented a lad, aged 8 years, who had recovered from traumatic tetanus following upon a scalp-wound. The disease commenced on the eleventh day, and endured about forty days. The abdominal muscles were principally affected: there was no opisthotonos. Morphia treatment was employed.

Conversation. A conversation was induced by Mr. T. HECKSTALL SMITH, on intermittent fever. He said: I am anxious to obtain the experience of the assembled members upon a point on which I am much interested. Some seven years ago I mentioned, at a meeting of the South-Eastern Branch, that it seemed to me we had entered upon an "intermittent cycle" as the type of disease. I practise over a large district, singularly favoured in its geological formation; chalk, flint-drift, sand, washed pebbles, being almost the universal character, with here and there a little overlying clay; the whole naturally and fully drained. During twenty-five years' practice, up to that time, I had not seen one case of ague contracted in the locality, though I had seen many imported cases. At that time, numerous cases of ague occurred, scattered over the whole district. They increased both in number and intensity during three or four years, and then gradually subsided. It has now disappeared. During the same period, intermittent neuralgia has prevailed, and has not as yet entirely ceased. Other diseases were attended with an intermittent and remittent character. Some of the ague cases were of a very aggravated type; one presented the symptoms of yellow fever; in another, congestive or simple apoplexy occurred at every cold stage; others presented alarming lung-congestion. I wish to inquire if this "cycle" of the intermittent form of disease has been observed in other localities, more especially where it was previously unknown. I also wish to mention one or two practical points in the treatment. Thirty-five years ago I brought before the profession the plan of cutting short the attack, and frequently of arresting the disease at once, by giving one large dose of bark immediately before the expected cold stage. This practice is eminently successful with quinine, especially if the tongue is tolerably clean; if not, an emetic given at the same period must be prescribed, and with the best results. Quinine is certainly our best antiperiodic; but I am aware that arsenic has long been used with success for the same purpose. I prefer quinine to arrest the intermittent attack. But I now wish finally and especially to direct attention to an important practical point in the treatment of ague, of the truth of which I have no doubt. Ague has a tendency to recur again and again after it has been "cured"—that is, arrested by bark; but if we follow up from this point with a course of arsenic, relapses are very rare. Given in the way recommended by Mr. Hunt, with which all are familiar, arsenic is perfectly safe, and is apparently less objectionable than many drugs which are described as less formidable. Let me ask of those who have the opportunity, to test this plan. I think we should arrive at the results I have indicated.

Mr. FRY stated that the arsenic treatment was introduced into the West Kent General Hospital at Maidstone by Dr. Woodfall, and that the result was satisfactory.

An Expression of Opinion by the members was given in the matter of Dr. E. Waters of Chester. The disposition evinced by the public to bring false accusations against medical practitioners was considered to be an evil on the increase, and one that must be met by steady resistance on the part of the profession. It was recommended to subscribe towards the expenses of such law-suits in each case as it may arise; and the conduct of medical practitioners who appear as witnesses against their brethren was denounced.

After the usual thanks, the members and visitors adjourned to dinner.

Reports of Societies.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

APRIL 2ND, 1863.

JAMES HAKES, ESQ., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Temporary Molar Teeth removed by Suppuration. Mr. STEELE shewed two temporary molar teeth expelled by suppuration, from an infant five months old. There had been some purulent discharge for some time from the left nostril, and within the month from the centre of the gums of the upper jaw. The palate and the first upper molar tooth came out together with some small spicula of bone, and in a fortnight after, a second was removed. The teeth had made their way laterally through the side of the alveolar arch.

Acute Inflammation of the Larynx, complicating Fever. Dr. VOSE shewed a specimen. The disease had not caused symptoms sufficiently urgent to seem to demand tracheotomy. There was a little globular appearance of pus on the right arytenoid cartilage and some thickening. Dr. Vose said this complication was new to him, but had been spoken of by Dr. Murchison.

Dr. GEE observed that Rokitsansky alludes to this complication under the head of laryngotiphus. On examining this specimen, however, it seemed to him that there must have been some previous morbid action, and that the appearances were not entirely due to a recent inflammation.

Compound Fracture of the Tibia and Fibula. Mr. LOWNDES shewed a specimen, from a patient at the Northern Hospital, on whom amputation had been performed eleven weeks after the accident. The original injury to the soft parts had been considerable, and had been further aggravated by a severe attack of traumatic delirium. Several pieces of the tibia, which was broken about three inches above the ankle, were removed at first, and other portions had exfoliated. Only a very slight fibrous union was found between the ends of the tibia, and hardly any appearance of new bone. The ends of the fibula, which overlapped one another for an inch and a half, were in close apposition and firmly bound together by a strong interlacement of fibrous tissue.

Dipsomania. By F. D. FLETCHER, ESQ. Mr. Fletcher wished to lay before the Society some observations as to this condition; in reference, first, to its characteristic features; secondly, to the manner in which it is produced; thirdly, the course which it runs; and fourthly, the treatment by which we may attempt its cure.

The special symptom of this disease is the maniacal tendency to drink, which Mr. Fletcher thought as evident in the dipsomaniac as is the maniacal tendency to kill, to burn, or to steal, in the homicidal monomaniac, in the pyromaniac, or in the kleptomaniac. He held that tendency to be maniacal in its character that has acquired such power over an individual, as to completely subjugate his will, so that in obedience to its impulse he will act in direct opposition to the combined forces of his judgment, his instincts, his interests, and his own desires. He thought that facts bore him out in asserting that there is such a psychological condition as that which Coleridge, from his own experience, described as paralysis of the will, and in further asserting that the place and influence of the paralysed will are usurped by other powers that act upon the mind and soul. Drunkards he would divide into two classes: those who drink because they like to do so; and those who drink because they cannot help it. How is this condition of dipsomania induced? Sometimes we get clear proof of the hereditary transmission of this tendency from parent to child, but this is only in a minority of cases. More frequently we can trace the course of the patient's drunkenness up to its source, and see how the tendency has been acquired.

ciated in action, we can understand that an agent like atropia, directly contracting the arteries entering the iris, will draw into movement by sympathy its radiating fibres, the contraction of which is already made easy by the emptiness of the erectile tissue.....When atropia is applied to the eye, I believe that it reaches by imbibition, first, the arteries entering the iris—constricts them—impedes the flow of blood to, and relaxes its tissue. The constriction of the arteries of the iris, with its consequent relaxation, draws into action, *by functional sympathy* (and without the intervention, by reflex action, of the brain or cord), the radiating fibres, and dilates the pupil. Sinking deeper into the eye, the alkaloid reaches, secondly, the ciliary processes, and relaxes their erectile structure and causes distant vision. The relaxation of the ciliary body must cause the advance and expansion of the vitreous humour around the lens; while the lens itself recedes to occupy the place of the displaced fluid." (P. 779.)

I feel that I need add no more.

I am, etc.,

ALEX. FLEMING.

Birmingham, April 20th, 1863.

MEDICAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.

LETTER FROM R. B. CARTER, ESQ.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space to say that the letters I have received leave no doubt on my mind that the Association will be sufficiently supported; while they seem to prove also that it can be very inexpensively maintained. A week in three years and a half seems to be about the average of sickness among practitioners.

The gentlemen who have favoured me with letters will receive private communications by and bye; and I shall be glad to hear from any of those who have not yet written.

I am, etc., ROBERT B. CARTER.

Stroud, Gloucestershire, April 28th, 1863.

TREATMENT OF PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.

LETTER FROM J. G. SWAYNE, M.D.

SIR,—In the JOURNAL for April 25th there is a letter from Mr. Prosser of Bromsgrove, at the beginning and end of which are the following passages:

"After carefully reading Dr. Swayne's eleven cases of puerperal convulsions, in all of which bleeding had been performed, it appears to me that he does not establish the value of bleeding at all, either in diminishing the frequency and violence of the fits, or in stopping them altogether."

"It appears to me that the ten successful cases related did not recover in consequence of being bled, but that they got well notwithstanding they were bled. The delivery seems in all these cases, as is generally observed, to have had the greatest share in tending towards the relief of the fits."

How any one, after "carefully" reading my cases, can come to the conclusion that in all of them the delivery was the chief cause of the recovery, is to my mind quite incomprehensible. In one of them particularly (No. 11), it could not have been so, for the simple reason that there were no convulsions at all until fourteen hours after the birth of the child. In three others (Nos. 2, 7, and 10), the fits increased in severity and frequency after delivery, until the patients lay completely insensible, with stertorous breathing. They were then bled, and from that time their condition steadily improved. In most of my other cases, bleeding was followed by a marked diminution in the frequency and violence of the fits, before delivery was had recourse to. Mr. Prosser expects too much when he says that the convulsions ought to cease immediately after bleeding. As I observed in my paper, one of the chief results of

bleeding is a rapid diminution in the quantity of albumen in the urine; but yet a state of toxæmia is one that cannot be suddenly removed.

When Mr. Prosser publishes his cases, I shall be glad to see what is to be said on his side of the question; but I hope, for the sake of medical science, that he will be more accurate in recording his own experience than he has been in criticising mine.

I am, etc., J. G. SWAYNE.

Clifton, April 28th, 1863.

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. In a Congregation holden on April 23rd, the Degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on

Tuckwell, Henry Mathews, Lincoln College

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 April 21st:—

Atkinson, Charles Stephen Abbott, Norwich
Barrett, John, Bath
Carter, William, Newbury, Berkshire
Collins, Denis, Liverpool
Etheridge, Charles
Evans, Thomas, Llandysyll, Cardiganshire
Everett, Herbert, Norwich
Evershed, Arthur, Arundel
Ferris, John Spencer, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts
Freeman, Samuel George, Stoney Stratford
Hall, Samuel, Belper, Derbyshire
Hobbs, Henry Addison, L.S.A., Croydon
Jeaffreson, Christopher, Leamington
King, George, Leckford, Hants
Moore, Harry Gage, Lymington, Hants
Newman, Anthony John, L.S.A., Newport, Monmouthshire
Quarrell, William, Weston-super-Mare
Reynolds, John, L.R.C.P., L.S.A., Truro, Cornwall
Simpson, John Henry, Marksbury, Somerset
Spencer, Herbert Morris, Ackworth, Yorkshire
Thomas, David Howell, Swansea
Tucker, Frederick John, Milton Street, Dorset Square
Weaving, Albert, Oxford
Wigg, Thomas Carter, East Dereham, Norfolk

At the same meeting of the Court—

Edwardes, Robert; and
Hadlow, Henry, of the Royal Marine Infirmary, Woolwich, passed their examinations for Naval Surgeons. These gentlemen had previously been admitted members of the College; their diplomas bearing date respectively May 4th, 1857, and June 24th, 1859.

Admitted on April 22nd:—

Bevis, Charles, M.D.St.And., Sydling, Dorset
Bowie, Robert, Hull
Carter, Thomas, L.R.C.P. & L.S.A., Richmond, Yorkshire
Eddowes, Arthur Benjamin Jackson, Loughborough
Fagg, Frederick Thomas, Hythe, Kent
Frankish, John David, Christchurch, New Zealand
Gill, William, Truro, Cornwall
Good, Joseph, Watford, Herts
Grewcock, John Bailly, Folkingham, Lincolnshire
Henson, Sidney Russell, Hull
Mackintosh, Hugh Richard Duncan, L.R.C.P., Cheltenham
Martindale, John Walker, Windermere
Mason, Thomas Edward, M.D.St.And., Deal, Kent
Medwin, Aaron George, M.D.St.And. & L.S.A., Blackheath Road
Milner, James Forman, Hull
Moore, John New, Moreton in the Marsh
Nash, Walter Llewellyn, Cheltenham
Ringrose, Basil, Potters Bar, Middlesex
Rumbold, Walter, L.S.A., Ramsbury, Wilts
Thurston, Edward Whitfield, Ashford, Kent
Whitehead, John, M.D.St.And. & L.S.A., Preston, Lancashire
Wood, John Hurd, Notting Hill
Woodman, Samuel, Finchley Road

Admitted on April 24th:—

Blunt, Thomas, L.R.C.P., Weston Magna, Leicestershire
Brewer, Thomas, Halifax
Britton, Thomas, M.D.St.And. and L.S.A., Driffield, Yorkshire
Dear, William Donald, Demerara
Dermott, Fitzherbert
Fox, Edward Lloyd Harries, Broughton, Hants
Grattan, Edward Shaw, Belfast

Greatrex, Adolphus Burnell, M.D.St. And. & L.S.A., Eccleshall
 Harley, Edward, L.R.C.P. & L.S.A., Ludlow, Shropshire
 Heckford, Nathaniel, Forest Gate, Essex
 Jeffery, Joseph, Northampton
 King, Thomas, Monks Risborough, Bucks
 Lavin, Michael Drury, Bushey, Herts
 Lyle, Thomas, L.R.C.P., Stratton, Cornwall
 Miller, John Nicholas, L.S.A., Hampstead
 Morton, John, Holbeach, Lincolnshire
 Olver, John Brown, High Wycombe
 Picard, Peter Kirkpatrick, M.D.Edin., Edinburgh
 Pilkington, Thomas, Enfield near Acerrington, Lancashire
 Spence, James Atkinson West, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.Edin., Bedale
 Thompson, George Septimus, Newcastle

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 23rd, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Hosking, William Henry, Guildford Street, Russell Square
 Macintosh, Hugh Richard Duncan, Cheltenham
 Swyer, Septimus, Brick Lane, Whitechapel
 Wigg, Thomas Carter, East Dereham, Norfolk

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

Powdrell, John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

BONE, William, M.D., appointed Assistant Medical Officer for the Female Department of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

GINSON, John Haydock, M.D., appointed Physician to the York Dispensary.

MORRISSEY, Tobias J., M.D., elected Coroner for Tipperary.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The following appointments were made by the Senate on April 29th:—

ELLIS, George V., Esq., Examiner in Anatomy, *vice* W. Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S.

FARRE, Frederick, M.D., Examiner in Materia Medica, *vice* G. O. Rees, M.D.

HILTON, John, Esq., F.R.S., Examiner in Surgery, *vice* W. Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S.

PARKES, E. A., M.D., } Examiners in Medicine, *vice* Dr. Tweedie
 STUBBS, F., M.D., F.R.S., } and Dr. Jenner.

SAVORY, William S., Esq., F.R.S., Examiner in Physiology, *vice* T. H. Huxley, Esq., F.R.S.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

BULLOCK, Charles J., M.D., to the Congleton District of the Congleton Union.

LIDDERDALE, John, Esq., to the Kintbury District of the Hungerford Union.

RUSSELL, John, L.K. & Q.C.P.I., to the Thurles Dispensary District of the Thurles Union.

ARMY.

BROWNE, Surgeon R., 83rd Foot, to be Surgeon 25th Foot, *vice* C. R. Robinson.

GRANT, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon M., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Life Guards, *vice* F. T. Buckland.

ROBINSON, Surgeon C. R., 25th Foot, to be Surgeon 83rd Foot, *vice* R. Browne.

WELCH, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. H., to be Assistant-Surgeon 22nd Foot, *vice* J. Adcock, M.D.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

ADCOCK, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., 22nd Foot.

STANLEY, St. John, from half-pay.

INDIAN ARMY.

BOUSEFIELD, Assist.-Surgeon S. G., Bengal Army, to be Surgeon.

CHEYERS, Assistant-Surgeon N., M.D., Bengal Army, to be Surgeon.

ROYAL NAVY.

HAINS, F. A. P., M.D., Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Liverpool*.

JACK, John, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Royal Oak*.

KEELAN, Patrick, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Oak*.

NEGUS, Fysher, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Implacable*.

STEWART, E. J., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Oak*.

SPEKE, Henry M., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Liverpool*.

TRIMBLE, James, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Liverpool*.

MILITIA.

ADAM, A. M., jun., Esq., to be Surg. 2nd Lanarkshire Royal Militia.

GERMAN, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Derbyshire Militia.

MARRIOTT, C. W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Warwickshire Militia.

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

BREES, H., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets R.V.

NORTON, A. T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon Civil Service R.V.

RAMS, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Manchester R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

FREEMAN, R. G., M.D., 25th Kent R.V.

PARKER, J., Esq., 88th Lancashire R.V.

BIRTH.

CROMPTON. On April 14th, at Upper Walmer, the wife of Samuel Crompton, M.D., of Manchester, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

*BIRD, W. Valentine, M.D., of Egremont, Birkenhead, to Ann Amelia, youngest daughter of Richard Braginton, Esq., of Torrington, Devon, at Seacombe, on April 22.

DEATHS.

ELLIS, James, Esq., Surgeon R.N., at 7, Belgrave Street South, on April 17.

JOHNSON, Henry Charles, Esq., surgeon, at 6, Savile Row, aged 54, on April 28.

LARGE. On April 16th, at Helpstone, Northamptonshire, Mary, widow of John H. Large, Esq., Surgeon, of Donington.

STREETER. On April 23rd, at 20, Harpur Street, aged 57, Charlotte, wife of John S. Streeter, Esq., Surgeon.

STUBBS. On April 24th, at Hammersmith, aged 80, Mary, widow of Richmond R. Stubbs, Esq., late Surgeon H.E.I.C.S.

VERLANDER. On April 25, at 26, Danes Street, aged 90, Alice, widow of Jacob A. Verlander, M.D.

Mr. H. BIGG has been appointed anatomical mechanician to the Prince of Wales.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The Council of the College of Surgeons has just removed from its list of members the name of Robert Jacob Jordan, who, in the *Medical Directory*, appears as of 29, George Street, Hanover Square, L.R.C.P.Edin., M.R.C.S.Eng., etc.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE. The Academy of Medicine has just been called upon to elect a foreign associate; the choice was as happy for the body as it was flattering to England. Out of 53 votes, 52 were registered in favour of Professor Faraday, who was at once proclaimed "Foreign Associate of the Academy of Medicine."

MR. PROPERT AND MR. ADAMS. The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL suggests that the whole affair be placed before a court medical, composed of equal numbers of the friends of both parties, which would no doubt give satisfaction, and be the means of putting an end to the further publication of all gossip and scandal in the matter. (*Dub. Med. Press.*)

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY. In the House of Commons, Mr. Basley asked the Secretary of State for India when the medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army would be placed upon a perfect footing of equality with the medical officers of her Majesty's British army. Sir C. Wood said that the whole question of the status of the medical officers of the Indian army was under consideration.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS. In the House of Commons, on Monday, General Buckley asked whether the building intended for criminal lunatics was ready; and whether those criminal lunatics now confined at the private asylum at Fisherton, near Salisbury, amounting to the number of 284, were likely shortly to be removed to the new asylum. Sir G. Grey was informed that a large portion of the asylum was very nearly ready, so that very shortly about 100 patients would be removed to it. He did not know what number might ultimately be placed there, but the first patients received would be female patients.

VACCINATION. The Vaccination (Ireland) Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on Thursday week. In the debate, Sir R. Peel said the object of the Bill was to extend to Ireland that system of compulsory vaccination which prevailed in almost every country in Europe except Scotland. He had received communications from numerous Boards of Guardians in Ireland in favour of the Bill, and among others from

the nine most populous unions. The cost of the measure—1-20th part of a farthing on the total valuation of Ireland, would be an infinitesimal price to pay for what would be a great boon to the country. At present the births amounted to about 200,000 a year, while, on the other hand, the number of vaccinations, which was 107,000 in 1860, had fallen to 87,000 in 1862.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, LEEDS. On April 22nd, the committee of the hospital met Mr. Ikin the hon. sec. at the house of the Vicar (the President of the hospital), when a silver tea service and salver, epergne, four corner dishes, and timepiece were presented to him. On the salver, teapot, and epergne was inscribed: "Presented to J. I. Ikin, Esq., Hon. Sec. of the Hospital for Women and Children, Leeds, by a few friends of the Institution, as a slight recognition of his unwearied exertions in its behalf since its foundation, and especially in promoting the erection and completion of the New Hospital. April, 1863."

THE CASE OF DR. WATERS OF CHESTER. MEETING OF THE PROFESSION AT BIRKENHEAD. A meeting of the medical profession of Birkenhead was held at the Borough Hospital, on Monday evening, April 27th, to consider the propriety of assisting to defray the expenses incurred by Dr. Waters, of Chester, in resisting the unjust charge brought against him at the late Chester assizes. Dr. Vale presided; and Mr. Godelen officiated as secretary. The following resolutions were passed: "That this meeting desire to express their sympathy with Dr. E. Waters for the position in which he was placed by the unjust and abominable charges which were brought against him at the late trial of Bromwich v. Waters, and to offer him their hearty congratulation on the result of that trial." "That this meeting recommend that a subscription be set on foot to assist in defraying the expenses incurred by Dr. Waters." A committee was appointed to carry out the last resolution.

THE LATE DR. FOWLER, OF SALISBURY. This gentleman, who for many years practised in that place, has just died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. He had for twenty years retired from the more active duties of the profession; he, however, honourably passed through a long and arduous practice. He obtained his degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1793, was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1796, and then settled at Salisbury. Dr. Fowler was at once elected Physician to the Infirmary in that city, and continued to discharge the duties of that office with great zeal and ability up to 1847, when advancing years induced him to resign. He was the oldest Fellow of the Royal Society, and was also member of various other learned bodies. His remains were interred at Salisbury on Saturday week, the pall being supported by four members of the profession—John Winzar, John Andrews, G. R. Tatum, and J. A. Lush, Esqrs., the two former being pupils at the Infirmary during the time when Dr. Fowler was physician.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—APRIL 25, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 958 Girls..1005 }	1963 1408
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62		1933 1286
Barometer:		
Highest (Fri.) 30.214; lowest (Wed.) 29.604; mean, 29.895.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Sun.) 106.4 degs.; (Tu.) 91 degs.		
In shade—highest (Mon.) 69.3 degs.; lowest (Sun.) 33.6 degs.		
Mean—50.2 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+3.0 degs.		
Range—during week, 35.7 degrees; mean daily, 24.6 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 77.		
Mean direction of wind, N.W.—Rain in inches, 0.01.		

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 Orthopaedic, 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. Entomological.—Asiatic.—Epidemiological.

TUESDAY. Pathological.—Photographical.—Ethnological.

WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Kidd, "Further Observations on the Use of Anæsthetics in Midwifery"; Mr. Cooke, "Case of Simultaneous Uterine and extra-Uterine Pregnancy"; Mr. Marshall and Dr. Graily Hewitt, "Case of Tubal Pregnancy."—Society of Arts.—Geological.

THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London. Dr. Camps, "Some Remarks on Certain Diseases attended with Impaired and Perverted Motion."—Royal.—Antiquarian.—Linnean.—Chemical.

FRIDAY. Astronomical.—Royal Institution.

SATURDAY. Royal Botanical.

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.

DR. BOLTON.—We are glad to hear from Dr. Bolton that the individual who refused to pay his fee has at last done so—not having courage to face the County Court. The thanks of the profession are due to Dr. Bolton for his moral courage in thus maintaining the rights of the profession. Dr. Bolton suggests:

"Since the question of titles is asleep for a time, now is a favourable opportunity for raising another, that of professional remuneration, and how to recover it, when far beyond the due point. This, I trust, you will ventilate, so as to benefit us all, whether we work as generals, act as specialists, or take our ease like men of title, only."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. FURNEAUX JORDAN; Dr. F. J. BROWN; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON: Mr. BURTON; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON: Dr. J. G. SWAYNE; Mr. S. H. SWAYNE; Mr. THOMAS BRYANT; Mr. S. WOOD; Dr. O. B. SHORE; Mr. STONE; Dr. OGIER WARD; Mr. R. B. CARTER; Dr. H. WEBER; Mr. J. SPOULE; Mr. J. C. WORDSWORTH; Dr. S. CROMPTON; and Mr. J. GOLDEN.

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