

in its different aspects has, however, been evoked by the discussion. MM. Depaul, Tardieu, and Devergie have delivered excellent discourses upon it. Those, also, who are curious in these matters may learn, by reference to the debates alluded to, what medical science and medical practice would become if subjected to theological doctrines. The *Union Médicale* says on this point:

" You have always maintained the complete separation of science and theology; and you will now be encouraged more than ever to defend the independence of science, when you witness the exactions of theology. *Médicus sit Christianus*, said Hoffman or some one else, it matters not who; but the idea has been sadly abused. If by Christian is meant charitable—and this is the most sublime acceptation of the term—the idea is good; and in this sense the physician should be Christian towards all and everywhere. But, in that he is physician, he is neither Jew, nor Catholic, nor Mussulman—he is human; and that is saying everything."

THE following prizes are offered *en séance solennelle* by the Academy of Sciences. For an investigation of the theory of optical phenomena—the question being chosen by the writer, a gold medal of 3,000 *fcs.* value is to be given. A prize of similar value is offered on the determination of the causes which influence the differences of position between the optical and photogenic foci. In the section of physical sciences, gold medals are offered for essays on subjects: the comparative anatomy of the nervous system of fishes: the study of vegetable hybrids in reference to their fecundity and their reproductive or non-reproductive powers; and the study of the changes which take place in the tissues of the embryo and the perisperm, and in the matters contained in the tissues during germination. The Montyon prize of a 800 *fcs.* gold medal will be adjudged to the work which has most contributed to the advancement of experimental physiology. One or more Montyon prizes will also be adjudged to works of those who may be considered to have advanced the art of healing, or to have discovered the means of diminishing the unhealthiness of any particular trade.

M. BATAILLE, Professor of Music at the Conservatoire, and an excellent vocalist, has presented the Academy of Sciences with a memoir on Phonation. M. Bataille was once a hospital interne.—In 1829, M. Caffe, Interne of Hôpital des Vénériens, extracted from the body of *une très belle femme de race Espagnole*, who died from ulceration of the larynx, a female child, who survived. The operation was performed half an hour after the death of the mother, and at the eighth month of pregnancy.—The French Academy of Sciences has this year been sparing of its prizes in the medical and surgical way; three prizes and two honourable mentions being the amount distributed. A critic inquires the

cause: Is science on the decline, or is the Academy growing niggardly?—Ambrose Paré, says Velpeau, once put a patient suffering from tetanus in a dung-hill, and cured him; hence came its cure by sudorifics and vapour-baths. Lisfranc took eight *kilogrammes* of blood from a patient, and cured him. In France, twelve cases of tetanus have been treated with woora, and one only has recovered.—Dr. Theophilus Erself of Prague reports that he has discovered minute pus-cells in the air of a chamber containing a number of ophthalmic patients. His (so-called) discovery was made by the aid of the aeroscope of M. Pouchet, modified by Professor Purkinje. He had previously satisfied himself that the disease was propagated by other means than actual contact. Many of the leading physicians of Vienna have, in consequence, set to work on the subject; and the *Cosmos* promises to give us the results of their observations.—M. Cloquet advises the Academy of Sciences to acclimatise a serpent of the non-venomous sort, whose useful qualities consist in destroying serpents of a different species to its own.—M. Garcia puts in a claim of priority as inventor of the laryngoscope.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held in Canterbury, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th days of July.

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

Worcester, March 27th, 1861.

BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
SOUTH-EASTERN. Annual.	Crystal Palace.	Wed., May 8, 3 P.M.

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, April 1861.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. 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 12th. [With an asterisk, have also passed the preliminary examination for the Fellowship of the College.]

Brown, Frederick Warren, Uppingham, Rutland
 Capper, Jasper, Liverpool
 Cumming, Stuart McDonald, Bilstion
 Date, William, Cirencester
 Edwards, Walter, Bampton, Devon
 Evans, David Norman, Denbigh
 George, Frederick, Morton Place, Pimlico
 Gilbert, Edward Gillett, Bilstion, Staffordshire
 Gregory, John, Manchester
 Inman, William, Ledberg, Yorkshire
 Jackson, James, Hobart Town, Tasmania
 Machin, Edmund Spooner, Erdington, near Birmingham
 Spyers, Thomas Charles, Weybridge
 Strutt, George Henry, Burton-on-Trent
 Sutton, Frederick John, Martin, Lincolnshire
 Wilson, Henry Octavius, Bristol
 Woodman, William Bathurst, Stonehouse, Gloucester
 Wright, Alfred, Mount Sorrel, Leicestershire
 Wynter, Daniel Robert, Kensington

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 16:—

Armstrong, Samuel, Woodbridge, Suffolk
 Baker, William Morrant, Andover
 Bendall, James, Trowbridge, Wilts
 Brotherton, William Henry, Tottenham
 Byles, Alexander, London
 Clarke, Arthur, Cold Norton Hall, Malden, Essex
 Evans, Thomas Melancthon, St. Neots
 Garnham, Devereux John, Lowestoft
 Graham, Michael Compost, Rochford, Essex
 Harrington, James Douglas, B.A. Oxon.
 Kilburn, John Edward, West Auckland, Durham
 Lanchester, Henry Thomas, Norwich
 Lloyd, Edward Sidney, Broxbourne, Herts
 Moore, Daniel, L.S.A., Hastings
 Richards, Caleb Carey, Caerphilly, South Wales
 Robinson, Haynes Sparrow, Cambridge
 Scott, Nathaniel Gilbert, Wappenhorn, Northamptonshire
 Smith, Edward, Bedford
 Smith, Henry, Brighton
 Tibbits, Edward Thomas, Bayswater
 William, John, M.D. St. Andrews, Pwllheli, Carnarvon

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 17:—

Beck, William Reginald, Keighley, Yorkshire
 Belcher, Joseph Silverthorne, London
 Benny, Michael, Denny, Stirlingshire
 Bevan, Thomas Kenmel, Carmarthen
 Bird, William, Tarporley, Cheshire
 Brown, Arthur Boyer, Notting Hill
 Collins, Henry, Wincanton, Somerset
 Earle, James Lumley, Nether Stowey, Somerset
 Griffith, George, Pointz Castle, Pembroke
 Hatchett, Joseph, Birmingham
 Hooper, John Hardway, Upton Warren, Worcester
 Humphreys, Matthew Hale, Markham Square, Chelsea
 Hutchinson, John Hanley, Catterick, Yorkshire
 Ling, William Squire, Gorleston, Suffolk
 Owen, Owen, Anglesea
 Owen, Richard Jones, Leamington
 Sheppée, William Henry, Bedfورد
 *Smith, Thomas Starkey, Warrington
 Spencer, William Henry, Preston, Lancashire
 Waylen, Charles William, Haverstock Hill

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 18:—

Ballard, Charles, Maidstone
 Batten, William Smith, Shaftesbury
 Bowes, William, Eltham, Canterbury
 Brünjes, Martin, Bow
 Cartwright, John Edward, Margaret Terrace, Chelsea
 Eddowes, Charles, Cambridge Street, Pimlico
 Furse, Edwin, South Molton, Devon
 Green, Edward, Brixham, Devon
 Hope, William, Halifax, Yorkshire
 Morgan, Herbert Major, Lichfield
 Mortimer, William, Trewellwell, Pembrokeshire
 Neatby, Thomas, Barnsley
 Ninnis, Belgrave, Surrey Square, Old Kent Road
 Newby, Thomas, Grimsby, Lincolnshire
 Richardson, Timothy, Commercial Road East
 Rowland, Henry Orford, Ipswich
 Swales, Peter, Sheerness

The following gentlemen were admitted on April 20:—

Anderson, Henry Bunting, East India Road, Poplar
 Barham, Herbert Frederic Henry, Maidstone, Kent
 Bazeley, William, Plymouth
 Blackett, George Price, Durham
 Brook, Charles, Lincoln
 Fielden, Samuel, Bishop Auckland, Durham
 Green, Thomas Foulds Horsfall, Burnley, Lancashire
 Haslewood, John Austin, Darlington
 Hodges, Britton, Walton, Herts
 Hodson, John Clayton, London
 Huristone, Michael Oscar, Cheltenham
 Lyons, William, Madras
 Milburn, Thomas Dodd, Ryton, Newcastle
 Morgans, John, Cross Hill, Nebo, Aberystwith
 Overton, Arthur, Coventry
 Phillips, George Bagster, Clapham
 Schofield, Frank, Saddleworth, Manchester
 Southey, Albert James, Frogna, Hampshire
 Waller, Charles Beaumont, Finsbury Square
 Williams, William Griffith, Haverfordwest
 Williams, Samuel White Duckworth, Gloucester
 Yeo, Isaac Burney, Stonehouse, Devon

APPOINTMENTS.

SAVORY. William S., Esq., F.R.S., elected Assistant-Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

DANN, Edward, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Procris*.
 FARR, George E., Esq., Acting Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Magicienne*.
 GRIGG, Joseph C., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, confirmed in *Hydra*.

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

BICKERSTETH, E. R., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 25th Lancashire R.V.
 ESSERY, T. A., Esq., to be Surgeon 4th Glamorganshire R.V.
 FREEMAN, S., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Suffolk R.V.

TRAILL, J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Forfarshire R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

INGMAN, J. Esq., 2nd Company Denbighshire R.V.
 JONES, G. T., M.D., 3rd Company Denbighshire R.V.
 JONES, T. H., Esq., 1st Company Denbighshire R.V.
 LEETE, E. S., Esq., 73rd Lancashire R.V.
 LESLIE, J., Esq., 19th Aberdeenshire R.V.
 MEEK, W. S., Esq., 2nd Shropshire R.V.

BIRTH.

ABBOTT. On March 11th, at St. George's, Bermuda, the wife of C. T. Abbott, M.D., 39th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

BALDRICK, James, M.D., at Massmont, Ireland, on April 6.
 BELL, Robert, M.D., at Dundee, on April 16.
 BERNARD, John C., M.D., at Mornington Crescent, on April 15.
 CHAPMAN. On April 19th, at 2, Bentinck Street, Maria, daughter of the late John Chapman, M.D., of Dennerara.
 EDWARDS. On April 16th, at 24, Gloucester Crescent North, aged 11 months, Emily I. P., daughter of *Thomas E. Edwards, Esq.
 FAUGHT. On January 21, at Jullundur, Bengal, the wife of J. G. Faught, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 46th Regiment.
 HARBISON, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Ruthfriland, Ireland, on April 4.
 HARRIS, Thomas, M.D., Senior Surgeon of the United States Navy, at Philadelphia, aged 78, on March 4.
 LOVE, George Heginbotham, M.D., at New Wanstead, aged 33, on April 21.
 NIHILL, P., M.D., at Killaloe, on April 6.
 SOUTHEY. On April 19, at 1, Harley Street, aged 41, Major Charles G. Southey, 3rd Madras European Regiment, eldest son of H. H. Southey, M.D.
 TAIT, Greville E., Esq., Surgeon, at Highbury, on April 12.
 WOOTTON. On April 20th, at Harrold, Bedfordshire, aged 58, Letitia Patten, wife of William Wootton, Esq., Surgeon.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY. On the 30th inst., the information filed against the College of Physicians of London, by the Apothecaries' Society, will be heard before Sir Page Wood, Rolls Court, Chancery Lane.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MEIGS. The faculty, trustees, and students of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, have presented Dr. C. D. Meigs with a handsome portrait of himself, on the occasion of his retirement from the professorship of midwifery.

LUNACY REGULATION BILL. The Lord Chancellor has moved the insertion of words requiring the Lord Chancellor to see the lunatic before deciding whether he should give his consent or not to a new trial.

DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES. In the House of Commons, on Friday (yesterday week), Mr. Slaney obtained leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the grant or sale of small portions of entailed lands near great towns, as sites of dwellings for the working classes, and for other purposes of a like beneficial and charitable nature. He explained that owing to the dwellings of the poor being removed for the purpose of making improvements in towns, the working classes were driven to localities already overcrowded. He therefore proposed to obtain a bill which would enable them to get sites of land near towns where suitable dwellings for the poor might be erected; they would thereby improve their moral and social position.

ARMY MEDICAL AFFAIRS. In the debate on the Army Estimates on Thursday week, Sir F. Smith asked whether the invaliding establishment and medical school were to be removed from Chatham to Netley.—Colonel Dickson thought that the sum of £400,000, to be expended on Netley Hospital was an excessive outlay. He found that in the charge for hospital diet this year there was an increase of £15,000 over the vote of last year, while that vote itself had exceeded by a sum of £50,000 the vote of the year which preceded; and that again was an increase of expenditure for which he could not satisfactorily account.—Colonel Lindsay observed that the medical staff was to be increased; but he had been given to understand that one assistant-surgeon was to be taken away from each battalion serving at home. He would much rather that the medical staff was reduced, and that the assistant-surgeons were retained. In London the battalions of the Household Brigade were subdivided into the Wellington, the Portman Street, and the Kensington Barracks; and the hospitals in each case were detached from the barracks. If this reduction were persisted in, there would only be ten surgeons to do the work of eleven, and all hope of leave of absence for these officers at any time must be given up. It might be said that a third medical officer had only been added to a battalion within the last four or five years; but then since the Crimean war the strength of a battalion had been raised from 610 to 800 men; and, besides, more attention was now paid to the sanitary condition of the men than there used to be.—Colonel Knox also deprecated the contemplated reduction of one assistant-surgeon in every battalion stationed at home. He had been requested by a great many commanding officers to express their disapprobation of the plan.—Colonel North did not look with the same horror as some of his friends did on the great expense of the medical department. The sanitary commission recommended most of these changes, and the thanks of the committee are due to the government for the prompt manner in which they had carried out those recommendations. He hoped that the number of assistant-surgeons in the home battalions would not be reduced.—Colonel Dickson moved the omission of £9,823, which it was proposed to allow for increase of the medical staff.—Mr. Baring said a committee was already sitting on this subject and inquiring into it. The effect of reducing this vote would be to throw a large number of the medical staff on half-pay, and to disorganise that branch of the service.—Colonel Dickson did not wish to take one medical officer off the staff. There were plenty of means of reducing the expenditure without interfering with the medical officers.—Mr. Baring said if the vote were reduced, the immediate consequence must be to cause the retirement of a great number of medical officers on half-pay.—Sir H. Verney thought it was so important to take every possible means of preserving the health of the soldiers that he hoped

this vote would not be hastily reduced.—The committee divided: for the omission of the £9,823, 46; against it, 66. Majority against it 20.

THE MIDDLE CLASS INSANE. On the 19th inst. a public meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held with the view of promoting the establishment of a benevolent lunatic asylum, where the insane of the middle classes, who are now virtually excluded from private asylums by reason of their heavy charges, might be received on such terms as their relatives could afford, yet deriving all the benefits of the ablest medical care and restorative treatment. The noble chairman briefly, but with great force and eloquence, pointed out the disadvantages under which the poorer portions of the middle class laboured when visited with this most severe of Heaven's afflictions. Single residences were, apart from their medical disadvantages, utterly beyond their means. Private asylums were almost equally so, while the registered hospitals, though offering peculiar advantages in the way of medical treatment, affixed a stigma of pauperism which, to a class so sensitive as those whom they hoped to aid, rather aggravated their malady than otherwise. While bearing high testimony to the vastly improved methods of treatment which were now adopted at all public and most private asylums, his lordship still considered that a special institution was absolutely necessary for the treatment of those whose cause he advocated. The committee did not wish to attempt too much, but confined their views to raising a sufficient amount to enable them to purchase a house and grounds, and so adapt it to their purposes as would enable them to commence their benevolent experiment with a small number of patients. Once established, he did not doubt but that their success would be as great as in the provinces, where similar institutions had been founded with the most satisfactory results. Lord Ebury moved the first resolution, to the effect that such establishments were absolutely required, and earnestly entreating the support of the public towards a charity so deeply needed. His lordship also pointed out the disadvantages under which those intrusted to the care of private asylums laboured. Private asylums were entirely founded with a view to the profit or loss of the principals; and when the duty of cure was on one side, and the inclination of profit on the other, it was not difficult to judge by the universal rule of human nature to which side the balance would incline. Mr. P. Watlington, M.P., Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., Dr. Conolly, Mr. Solly, and other gentlemen, also spoke in favour of the various resolutions, which were carried *nem. con.* All the medical gentlemen, however, condemned in the strongest terms the remarks which had been made by Lord Ebury on the principals of private asylums. As well, they contended, might such observations be levelled against a physician called in to see a patient, or against a surgeon attending an injured man. Lord Ebury having previously left the meeting, the matter dropped, and all speakers concurred in heartily recommending the proposed institution to the support of the public.

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.

