

perversity regulates every act of Beelzebub."—Liebig has been elected Foreign Associate of French Academy of Sciences; Wohler, Airy, and Agassiz, were his competitors.—One of the Professors of Brussels University has found a new way to settle a difficult point of diagnosis. The opinions of the students were so much divided on a case, that the Professor suggested a bet of a dinner to be paid by the losers to the gainers. The bet was accepted; and a grand banquet in consequence came off on the 4th May. This is what we should call *waking* the patient with a vengeance.—Erasmus noted the relationship which existed between the gravel and the gout. He wrote to a friend:—"I have the gravel, and you have the gout; we have married the two sisters."—Dr. Domenico Ivaldi, who is desirous of establishing a medical association in Italy, has offered a gold medal to the author of the best essay on the subject.—Dr. Gallavardin is anxious to have established hospitals demi-allopathic and demi-homœopathic. M. P. Diday offers him, in the meantime, a chance of trying his hand at curing gonorrhœa by homœopathic doses. "Thanks," he writes, "to my impartial colleague, M. Rollet, I am able to offer you every facility for the performance of the trial in the Hôpital Antiquaille. Our judge shall be the medical world.—The *Journal de Méd. et de Chirurg.* relates a case of inversion of the uterus, whose reduction was attempted by M. Nélaton and M. Depaul; and with such violence, that the uterus was ruptured, peritonitis and death being the consequence.

Association Intelligence.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1861.

THE first List of Subscriptions paid for the present year will be published this month. It is therefore particularly requested that the Treasurer may at once receive all moneys in hand, as after this date it becomes the duty of the General Secretary to apply to every member whose subscription has not been received.

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

Worcester, June 1st, 1861.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT FOR 1862-63.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch, and of all other Members of the Association residing in the Metropolitan District, will be held at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, June 4th, at 4 P.M. precisely, for the purpose of selecting a Member to be recommended to the ensuing General Meeting of the Association at Canterbury, to fill the office of President of the Association in 1862, in which year it is expected that the General Meeting will be held in London.

By order of the Council of the Metropolitan Counties Branch.

A. P. STEWART, M.D. } *Honorary*
ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D. } *Secretaries.*

London, May 25th, 1861.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden 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 MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [Special General.]	37, Soho Square.	Tuesday, June 4th, 4 P.M.
SOUTH-WESTERN. [Annual.]	Rooms of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.	Wednesday, June 5th, 3 P.M.
NORTH WALES. [Annual.]	Wynnstay Arms Hotel, Wrexham.	Tuesday, June 18th, 11 A.M.
EAST ANGLIAN.	Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.	Friday, June 28th, 2 P.M.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

THE Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of this Branch will be held at the Medical Institution, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, on Wednesday, June 5, under the presidency of EDWARD BATTY, Esq.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers, are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary as early as possible.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.R.C.P., *Hon. Sec.*

Liverpool, May 1st, 1861.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Annual Meeting of this Branch was held at the Hull Infirmary on May 22nd, at 1. 30 P.M., Sir H. COOPER, M.D., President, in the chair. Fifteen members and three visitors were present.

The chair was first taken by W. EDDIE, Esq., of Barton, the President for the past year, who spoke of the high honour which the members of the Branch had conferred upon him by electing him their President; and, although the office might have been sustained in a more efficient manner by other members, yet he felt proud to acknowledge the satisfaction expressed by those around him that those duties had been discharged to the best of his ability. On retiring from the office of President, he felt that the duties would be more worthily discharged by Sir H. Cooper, whose ability to sustain the office was so well known to all; nevertheless, the welfare and success of the British Medical Association had ever his best wishes, and at all times should his best energies be devoted to advance the interests of so important a body of medical practitioners. Mr. Eddie then made some very pertinent remarks relative to the number of licensing bodies in medicine and surgery which must be anything but satisfactory to the profession at large. By the late reading of the charter of the College of Physicians, the powers of which had lain so long dormant, a new grade of licentiates had been created, which would have a tendency to militate against the interests of the Apothecaries' Company as a licensing body. He spoke in high terms of the Apothecaries' Company as the only body who had really raised the status of the general practitioner in this country; and that, as we could have no faith in acts of parliament, he thought so many conflicting interests of the present organised bodies for licensing practitioners in medicine and surgery were detrimental to the advancement of our profession.

Mr. Eddie then vacated the chair, which was taken by Sir Henry Cooper, M.D.

Sir H. COOPER made some complimentary allusions as to the efficiency of the late President and to the very satisfactory manner in which the office had been sustained by him during his presidential year, which was cordially reciprocated by the members present. The President also referred to his long connexion with the Association from its commencement, the deep interest he felt for its prosperity; and that nothing should be wanting on his part to sustain unsullied the honour of his often much abused profession, and merit the confidence of so many cherished friends and colleagues who had placed him in the enviable position of President of the East York and North Lincoln Branch.

Officers for 1861-2. The Officers appointed for the ensuing year are as follows:—*President*, Sir H. Cooper, M.D.; *President-elect*, R. Hardy, Esq., (Hull); *Representative in the General Council*, W. J. Luna, M.D., (Hull); *Honorary Secretary*, H. Munroe, M.D., F.L.S., (Hull); *Committee*, J. P. Bell, M.D.; R. M. Craven, Esq.; O. Daly, M.D.; J. Dix, Esq.; J. A. Locking, Esq.; H. Sandwith, M.D., (all of Hull); W. Eddie, Esq., (Barton);

Next General Meeting. It was decided that the next general meeting should be held at Grimsby in Lincolnshire.

Papers. The following papers and communications were made:—

1. Remarks on Hospital Statistics. By Sir H. Cooper, M.D.

2. A case of Division of the Tendo Achillis, with Wound of the Posterior Tibial Artery. By Thomas Sandwith, M.D.

3. Some Remarks on Acupressure. By I. Dix, Esq.

4. Cases of Hydatids, with Specimens. By T. B. Keetley, Esq.

5. On the Reparation of certain Deformities. By K. King, M.D.

6. A case of Morbus Addisonii, or Bronze Skin Disease, was exhibited. By O. Daly, M.D.

7. On Excision of the Knee Joint. By R. Craven, Esq. Mr. Keetley's cases were illustrated with several beautiful preparations of Hydatids, which were afterwards presented by him to the Hospital Museum.

One great advantage obtained from holding the Branch Meetings in the Infirmary was that Dr. King, Dr. Daly, and Mr. Craven were enabled to present for inspection before the members the patients themselves, living illustrations of the cases brought forward by them.

Most of the papers will be forwarded for insertion in future numbers of the JOURNAL.

Dinner. About twenty members and their friends dined together at Glover's Hotel. Sir H. Cooper presided, and Mr. Eddie, Barton, occupied the Vice-chair. After the usual loyal and professional toasts had been given, the toast of "*Success to the JOURNAL*" was received with general satisfaction. The remarks made by Dr. King who proposed, and Dr. Munroe who responded to the toast, as to the great improvement of the JOURNAL in every department, which was now one of which the Association ought really to be proud, were received with universal approbation. It was suggested by several members that far too short a time was allowed at the meeting for the full discussion of so many very interesting and valuable communications; and that the Committee should take the subject under their early consideration, so that in future this grievance might be remedied. Several suggestions were also made as to increasing the number of Members of the Association, and that if the Association could number five thousand members during this year we should be in a position to circulate a journal that could have no rival, and be able to carry out other objects of importance to medicine and the profession.

Special Correspondence.

LIVERPOOL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.]

[Concluded from page 562.]

THERE are three general dispensaries. The *North and South Dispensaries* are branches of one establishment, and offer great scope for practical observation, with occasional opportunities of cultivating operative surgery, especially in what may be called the *impromptu* operations, such as hernia.

The *St. Anne Dispensary* is a distinct and more recently established institution, with which is connected an eye and ear department.

We have also an *Eye and Ear Infirmary*, containing twenty-four beds, where about 200 of the principal and 400 of the minor ophthalmic operations are performed in the course of the year.

The *Infirmary for Children* has existed for several years as a dispensary, but has only recently been opened for the reception of in-patients. It is at present located in what was a large schoolhouse, and contains seventeen beds. The internal arrangements and management are excellent; and altogether this is a most interesting and promising institution. Great pains are taken to render the condition of the little patients as happy and comfortable as their various ailments will permit: an abundant supply of toys, books, and pictures is provided to amuse and divert the minds of the children, which, while it forms a pleasing feature in the wards of an hospital, is doubtless an important auxiliary to the medical and surgical treatment.

Hip-disease, in its various stages, is very frequently seen amongst the surgical cases: another numerous class of applicants consists of children with "knock knee." The treatment adopted for this deformity is the application of a straight splint on each side of the limb, which, in the majority of cases, restores the limb to its proper form in a few weeks.

An excellent rule exists in the outdoor department of this institution. Each applicant for medical relief has to pay a deposit of sixpence, which is returned when the patient is discharged cured or otherwise. Some grateful parents, on their children's recovery, refuse to receive back the money, which then goes towards the funds of the hospital; but in almost every instance the child is brought regularly to the consulting-room until discharged by the medical attendant, who by this means retains the patient under his observation as long as he deems necessary, and has the great advantage of being able to record with accuracy the results of his treatment.

There are two obstetric institutions in Liverpool, namely, the *Lying-in Hospital*, including a dispensary for women and children, established in 1841, containing sixteen beds; and *The Ladies Charity*, founded in 1796, which provides assistance to poor married lying-in women at their own homes. This latter has connected with it the Vaccine Institution, lately recognised as one of the stations of the National Vaccine Establishment for the supply of lymph for the public service, and for

With respect to apoplexy, the inquiry was carried further, in consequence of a statement that "of the number of cases of apoplexy which occurred (at Hawarden) in the years 1850 and 1851, fifty per cent. took place on days of decreasing reading of the barometer, and fifty per cent. on days *after such reading*." Of 177 cases of apoplexy, 91 occurred with decreasing readings, 87 with increasing readings of the barometer; and of the 87 cases, 44 occurred on days immediately succeeding days of decreasing readings, 43 on days succeeding others of increasing readings.

The sources of error from the influence of warmth or moisture were examined, but no effect was traced to these causes, except in the case of apoplexy.

The following conclusions were drawn from the investigation: 1. A high degree of barometric pressure is favourable to the production of neuralgias, less evidently so to apoplexies and other hæmorrhages; and abortions are not shown to be affected by it. 2. Increasing readings of the barometer are as frequently accompanied by cases of these diseases as decreasing readings. 3. A small extent of diurnal oscillation of the barometer seems to be favourable to neuralgias, no effect from this source being traced upon hæmorrhages.

The action of the several winds was then considered, and statements thereon were quoted from the ASSOCIATION MEDICAL JOURNAL (vol. i, p. 129). These observations did not correspond with the results obtained by Mr. Ransome. A large proportion of the cases of neuralgia noted were not followed by any change in the direction of the wind the day following; and cases of apoplexy, convulsions, and rheumatism, were noted with the wind from nearly every quarter. Charts were shown representing the relative frequency of attacks of neuralgia with the wind in the several quarters. No very definite conclusion could be drawn from these charts; but the prevalent notion, that easterly winds produced these affections, was to some extent corroborated, although it was also evident that south-west and west winds are often accompanied by cases of these diseases.

Correspondence.

DRESSING OF SCALP-WOUNDS.

LETTER FROM A. PRICHARD, ESQ.

SIR,—I wish to add my testimony in favour of the plan of dressing scalp-wounds by tying the hair across the cut, having used it for many months at the Royal Infirmary here and in private. During the Whitsuntide holidays recently gone by, there have been several such cases; and my pupil, Mr. Waugh, who has dressed them, after tying the hair, has twisted a little piece of stick underneath so as to tighten the band and ensure complete contact. This plan seems to answer very well, and the wounds dry up at once, and I believe that they heal best without any further dressing. I am, etc.

AUGUSTIN PRICHARD.

Clifton, Bristol, May 26th, 1861.

DRESSING OF SCALP-WOUNDS.

LETTER FROM W. A. BRYDEN, M.D.

SIR,—Mr. Legge's letter in the JOURNAL of May 25th, on the subject of the "dry hair-suture" (if I may so designate that plan of securing union by the first intention in cases of wounds of the scalp), recalls to mind the fact that my valued friend, Mr. O'Donovan, published a paper on the same subject in the 43rd Number of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL in 1857. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* I am, etc.

W. A. BRYDEN.

Medical News.

APPOINTMENTS.

*MORGAN, W. W., Esq., appointed a Magistrate for the Borough of Newport, Monmouthshire.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

BANON, Surg. R. G. D., to be Staff-Surg.-Major, *vice* Cunningham.
CAREY, Staff-Surgeon T., to be Surgeon 87th Foot, *vice* Banon.
CUNNINGHAM, Staff-Surgeon J. F., M.D., to be Surgeon 60th Foot, *vice* Schooles.
LITHGOW, Assistant-Surgeon S. A., to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, *vice* Stanley.
PILLEAU, Surgeon-Major H., retiring on half-pay, to have honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.
SCHOOLES, Surg. H. J., M.D., to be Staff-Surg.-Major, *vice* Pilleau.
WORDSWORTH, Surgeon D. C., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* Webb.
WEBB, Staff-Surgeon H. M., M.B., to be Surgeon 12th Foot, *vice* Wordsworth.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

ADAMS, Assistant-Surgeon G. F., 3rd Foot, *vice* Grant.
ASHBY, Assistant-Surgeon J. F., 11th Foot, *vice* Wynn.
BEALE, Assistant-Surgeon R. H., 63rd Foot, *vice* White.
BEVERIDGE, Assistant-Surgeon A. W., M.D., 78th Foot, *vice* Alcock.
BICKNELL, Assistant-Surgeon H., 84th Foot, *vice* Jones.
CARSON, Assistant-Surgeon R. B., M.B., 2nd Foot, *vice* Quinlan.
DAVIDGE, Assistant-Surgeon J., 26th Foot, *vice* Lamb.
EVERET, Assistant-Surgeon W., *vice* Wall.
FINLAY, Assistant-Surgeon G. H., 55th Foot, *vice* Walters.
GARDINER, Assistant-Surgeon W. A., 16th Foot, *vice* Harvey.
HAWARD, Assistant-Surgeon W., 87th Foot, *vice* Goodwin.
HINDE, Assistant-Surgeon G. L., 41st Foot, *vice* Wilson.
HINTON, Assistant-Surgeon J., 15th Foot, *vice* Wills.
HOLLINGSWORTH, Assist.-Surgeon T. S., 24th Foot, *vice* Gillespie.
JEFFCOAT, Assistant-Surgeon J. H., 9th Foot, *vice* Baxter.
JOHN, Assistant-Surgeon W., 29th Foot, *vice* Adams.
JOHNSTON, Assistant-Surgeon J. S., M.D., 24th Foot, *vice* Baker.
LEET, Assistant-Surgeon C. H., 5th Foot, *vice* Fazdowski.
LINDSAY, Assistant-Surgeon R., M.B., 39th Foot, *vice* White.
MCKINNEL, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., 73rd Foot, *vice* Hope.
MACKINNON, Assistant-Surgeon C., 61st Foot, *vice* Davidson.
MURRAY, Assistant-Surgeon D., M.D., 100th Foot, *vice* Heath.
O'LOUGHLIN, Assistant-Surgeon J. E., 8th Foot, *vice* Pout.
PEPPIN, Assistant-Surgeon H. C., 2nd Foot, *vice* Lever.
PRESTON, Assistant-Surgeon F. H., 22nd Foot, *vice* Riordan.
RAMSAY, Assistant-Surgeon W., M.D., 37th Foot, *vice* Gore.
SAUNDERS, Assist.-Surgeon R. W., M.D., 23rd Foot, *vice* Thompson.
STANLEY, Assist.-Surgeon St. John, 3rd Dragoon Guards, *vice* Maunsell.
WILES, Assistant-Surgeon J., 5th Foot, *vice* Bracken.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointment has been made:—

WRIGHT, F. L. W., Esq., Assist.-Surg. (additional), to the *Victory*.

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

BARRETT, B., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 8th Lancashire A.V.
CALLON, W. J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Lancashire A.V.
LA CROIX, F., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Hants R.V.
MORRIS, E., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Devon Regiment of Militia.
PRICE, H. W., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st West Riding A.V.
ROGERS, J. F., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 39th Middlesex R.V.
RUMP, H. R., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Norfolk R.V.
THWAITES, T. B., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th Durham R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BOOTH, J. G., Esq., 84th Lancashire R.V.
DRY, H., Esq., 24th Company Surrey R.V.
HUNTER, R. T., Esq., 19th Glamorganshire R.V.
JONES, W., M.D., 2nd Anglesey A.V.
LEES, B., Esq., 8th Shropshire R.V.

DEATHS.

BUCK. On May 25, aged 9, Gertrude, youngest daughter of Thomas Buck, M.D., Prince's Place, Kennington Park.
CROFT. On May 23, at Bracknell, Sarah Ophelia, wife of Thomas Croft, Esq., Surgeon.
FALCONER. On May 25, at Bath, aged 11, Randle W., youngest son of *R. Wilbraham Falconer, M.D.
KENNEDY. On May 23, at Great Malvern, aged 84, Harriet, widow of Alexander Kennedy, M.D., formerly of the Madras Army.
SPALDING. On May 19, at Ellie, Fife, aged 72, Jane Rankin, widow of the late Hinton Spalding, M.D., of Jamaica.

STEPHENSON. At Nottingham, on May 23d, aged 11 months, Annie Evelyn, only child of T. Appleby Stephenson, Esq., Surgeon.
SUTHERLAND, Alexander R., M.D., F.R.S., at Torquay, aged 79, on May 24.
THOMSON, Henry U., M.D., at Dover, aged 76, on May 23.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The annual election of Fellows into the Council, in the room of three members going out in rotation, will take place at the College on Thursday, July 4th, at 2 P.M.

DRAINAGE OF LONDON. A return just made by the Metropolitan Board of Works states that it may be expected that, by about the end of 1862, sewage will be diverted from the Thames to the extent of 50,000,000 gallons a day, besides the rainfall.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Sir John Romilly writes, in answer to a deputation request, that he will consider it a great honour to be elected representative of London University in the House of Commons, should the Bill now before the House, which gives a representative to the University, be passed into law.

UNIVERSITY IN CALIFORNIA. The first commencement of the medical department of the University of the Pacific was recently held at San Francisco. There seems to have been quite an effort to make an impression, if not a sensation. There were six graduates, being the first crop of doctors on the Pacific side of the continent. (*Phil. Med. and Surg. Rep.*)

GEOLOGY. Our friend of Torquay, William Pengelly, Esq., F.G.S., has consented to deliver a lecture at Oxford, on the Fossils of Devonshire, in illustration of the collection made by himself, and presented to the University by Miss Burdett Coutts. The lecture will be delivered in the Great Lecture-room in the University Museum, at 3 P.M., on Friday, June 7th.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE. On Saturday evening, the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science held a *conversazione* for their members and friends at the South Kensington Museum. The picture galleries, the Ford collection, and the Educational Museum were thrown open, and their varied and attractive contents were the means of amusement to an assembly of upwards of 1,000 guests of social, literary, and artistic distinction.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. A valuable museum of Vertebrate Animals has been offered to the University of Cambridge by Dr. Goodacre, and the collection having been examined by Mr. Churchill Babington, of St. John's College, and the Master and Fellows of Downing College having consented to the placing of the collection in a room in the college for a period of a year from the present time, the Council have recommended to the Senate that the offer of Dr. Goodacre be accepted.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES. Petitions from medical practitioners, complaining of being obliged by statute to grant gratuitously certain professional certificates, have been presented to Parliament by Mr. Black (5), from Edinburgh; by Mr. E. Craufurd, from Dr. Craig and Dr. Burns (Ayr), Dr. Johnston (Irvine), and Dr. Gibson (Campbelton); by Mr. W. Ewart, from Thomas Williamson, surgeon; by Mr. Baxter, from Mr. Edward, surgeon, Forfar; and by Mr. Merrey, from Dr. Rankin, Airdrie; also from Mr. Conborough, surgeon, Falkirk; and from other persons and places.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A SURGEON. On Wednesday week, at a late hour, a serious accident occurred to Mr. J. C. Hoyle, assistant to Mr. Williams, surgeon, of Guilsborough. Mr. Hoyle was returning on horseback from Northampton, after hearing the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and, when passing the toll-bar, his horse was observed to start off suddenly; and shortly afterwards two persons in a gig, observing some object lying in the road, alighted, and discovered Mr. Hoyle lying insensible, and

deluged in blood. It was then found that he had received concussion of the brain, and other serious injuries; and, notwithstanding the most unremitting care, he still lies in a most precarious condition.

BRITISH FOSSILS. The Trustees of the British Museum have recently acquired the valuable collection of British fossils figured and described in the *Mineral Conchology* of the late Mr. James Sowerby, and by his son Mr. I. de Costa Sowerby, Curator of the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. This work contains six hundred and forty-eight copper-plates, representing eleven hundred species of fossil shells. It exercised a greater influence on the early study of geology than perhaps any other publication whatever, and it will be a great advantage to those engaged in preparing special treatises on fossils to be able to consult the original specimens of the Sowerbys in the cabinets of the British Museum.

THE DUBLIN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. The *Dublin Medical Press* tells us that "a mandamus was applied for on Monday last, to compel the Registrar of the Branch Council to insert the title of Doctor of Medicine after Dr. Barker's name in the *Medical Register*. Mr. Brewster, Q.C., addressed the Court on the part of the Branch Council; and Mr. Walsh, Q.C., for Dr. Barker. Two questions were raised: firstly, whether the Branch Council had any right to erase the qualification or title without the concurrence or in antagonism to the General Council; and secondly, whether the College of Physicians had any right to grant any such degree as Doctor of Medicine. Mr. Walshe urged the Court to grant the order for a *mandamus*, in which case the Registrar may apply for a writ of error." The judgment of the Court will, we suppose, decide the question as to the power of the King and Queen's College of Physicians to grant the title of M.D.

EAST INDIA ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. We understand that a petition is to be presented to both Houses of Parliament in a day or two from the Parsees resident in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, praying that Muncherjee Beramjee Colah, one of their fellow-countrymen, who has qualified himself for admission into Her Majesty's medical service, may be allowed to offer himself for examination, he having been excluded by the Army Medical Department, on the ground that the recent amalgamation of the Indian and British forces would require army surgeons to serve in cold climates, which natives of India would be unfit for. The petitioners state, that "the Parsees accompanied the British forces to Afghanistan, the climate of which is very cold, and that many other of their countrymen are permanently settled in almost every English camp in India, and bear the climate as well, if not better, than any other of Her Majesty's subjects." The petitioners bring forward the opinions of several eminent medical men of the three towns, London, Liverpool, and Manchester, in confirmation of their physical ability to bear the cold of this and any other climate; and the petitioners rely upon Her Majesty's proclamation, published by the Governor-General of India, after the mutinies in 1858, "that all Her Majesty's subjects, of whatever race or creed, should be freely and impartially admitted to all offices in the service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity fully to discharge."

ST. MARY'S MEDICAL SCHOOL. Yesterday afternoon, the prizes awarded to the successful students in St. Mary's Hospital Medical School were distributed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, in the theatre of the institution. A numerous company witnessed the distribution. Mr. Gascoyen, the Dean, gave a very favourable account of the condition of the Medical School. The Very Rev. Chairman then distributed the prizes as

follows:—Winter Session, 1860-61—Scholarships in Anatomy, value £25, Mr. Humphry Davy. Winter Session, 1859-60—Prize for Students of the First Year, Mr. Charles Richards. Winter Session, 1859-60—Prize for Students of the Second Year, Mr. Arthur Trehern Norton; Certificate of Honour, Mr. N. Engleheart Cresswell. Practical Anatomy, 1859-60—Prize, Mr. Edward Parker Young. Operative Surgery, 1859-60—Prizes, Mr. Robert Winter, Mr. Arthur Trehern Norton; Certificates of Honour, Mr. Frederick J. Rogers, Mr. J. Macnamara Packer, and Mr. Wykeham H. Lydall. Summer Session, 1860—Prize for Students of the First Year, Mr. Thomas Thorman. Summer Session, 1860—Prize for Students of the Second Year, Mr. Arthur Trehern Norton. Comparative Anatomy, 1860—Prize, Mr. J. Macnamara Packer. Natural Philosophy, 1860—Prize, Mr. Jordan Roche Lynch. Winter Session, 1860-1—Prize for Students of the First Year, Mr. Milner Montgomery Moore; Certificates of Honour, Mr. Charles Owen Asprey and Mr. Carey Pearce Coombes. Winter Session, 1860-1—Prize for Students of the Third Year, Mr. John Edward Morgan. The distribution having been completed, the Dean of Canterbury briefly addressed the students in affectionate terms. He touched with much delicacy on various difficulties they were likely to meet in after life to encounter, and earnestly urged them always to act the part of Christian gentlemen. The address was listened to with deep interest, and was at the conclusion heartily applauded.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. The Medical Profession in the large cities throughout the country are engaged in giving gratuitous instruction to volunteer surgeons and nurses in connexion with their respective duties, in view of the probability of war. The medical and surgical staff of our large city hospitals have offered to aid by their advice in organising the medical department of the army. The committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in the present June, after due consultation with prominent members in distant sections of the country, have given notice that the said annual meeting will be postponed until the first Tuesday in June, 1862, on account of the present grievously disturbed condition of the whole country. At a meeting of the Essex Medical Union, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the members of this society agree to render gratuitous professional service to the families of those who may enlist for the war, when desired."—At a meeting of the Newark Medical Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That we, members of the Newark Medical Association, regularly constituted physicians and surgeons, recognising the obligations of patriotism, do hereby hold ourselves in readiness to obey any call which may be made by the Government upon our professional services during the present fearful crisis through which the country is passing."—*The Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter* (from which we have gathered the preceding information) says: "We hear of large numbers of medical men enlisting as surgeons in the army. Among them are some of our subscribers and contributors in both sections of the country. If any of them should be called upon to perform active duty in their capacity as surgeons, we shall expect to hear from them. In the unsettled condition of the country there will, almost of necessity, be great irregularity on some of the mail routes, interfering for a time with the prompt and regular delivery of the *Reporter* to subscribers. When the political caldron ceases to seethe, and things generally are 'put to rights,' we shall try and aid our subscribers in making up the deficiencies in their files, though we hope they will not throw all the burden upon us, as we are mailing their numbers to them regularly every week."

Varieties.

RATHER STRONG. The enduring odour of musk is astonishing. When Justinian, in 538, rebuilt what is now the mosque of St. Sophia, the mortar was charged with musk, and to this very day the atmosphere is filled with the odour.

SAFETY MEDICINE BOTTLES. These bottles are made with contracted necks, so as to allow the fluid to flow in drops; some of them have their necks ground in and movable, for filling; others have an opening at the bottom, for filling, which is closed by a cork; while others are made of dark coloured glass, with fluted sides.

AN HONOUR TO BE AVOIDED. A Philadelphia medical journal writes thus to a correspondent:—"The 'Medical University' of which you inquire is a hybrid concern, having no standing or respectability, or claims on the medical profession whatever. A diploma from it would have the effect of *excluding* you from membership in any respectable state or county medical society."

THE BALANCE OF ACCOUNT. The balance of account between satisfaction and remorse was jocosely stated by Dr. Warren to Lady Spencer, who had said she thought the frequent reflection, that a different treatment might have saved their patients, must embitter the lives of medical men, he told her that the balance was greatly in favour of satisfaction, for he hoped to cure her *forty* times before he killed her *once*. (*Physic and Physicians.*)

ORDINARY SPONGE is one of those precious common things which largely contribute to the comfort of civilised man. Its uses, which are very numerous, depend on its peculiar flexibility, porosity, elasticity, and compressibility. In the hope of finding another substance with the same properties equally well balanced, we might ransack the three kingdoms of nature in vain. In the attempt to replace this unique product by a manufactured article, we might waste as much time as the alchemists of old wasted in their fruitless researches. And this wonderful substance, for which we shall probably never find or make a substitute, is produced by animals in which we can discover no trace of special organs—animals of so humble a type that it is difficult to draw a line of demarcation between them and the lowest plants.

THE DOCTOR'S MODEL WIFE. In an eloquent eulogy of the late Dr. Francis, by Dr. A. K. Gardner of New York, is an allusion to the companion of his life. "That Dr. Francis achieved all that he did, is in no small degree owing to the opportunity afforded for the expansion of his genius by the freedom from domestic cares, by the methodical disposition of household matters, by the relief from many of the annoyances, petty vexations, and harassing disturbances incident to the life of a practising physician. She it was who attended to the innumerable callers desirous of the doctor's signature to petitions, influence with parties or mere loungers, aiming only to pass some of their vacant hours agreeably. She received his professional calls, arranged his numerous consultations, remembered the ages of the children in his practice, provided virus, and saw that they were duly vaccinated. She attended to the nightly calls, thus preventing the exposure which, to the doctor, was so apt to be followed by the most serious laryngitis. I have necessarily alluded to these facts, because to them the doctor owed so much of the time which he used to such good purpose, and because it seemed due to pay a passing tribute to the exemplary, devoted, genial, beloved woman, the pattern doctor's wife."

LONDON SEWERS. London is said to be "the best sewered large city in the world," and this, no doubt, is true. But London sewers require many improvements. The flat inverse and ruinous sides retain all the foul solids, and the subsoil soaks in the tainted fluids, so that the earth beneath and the air above are alike poisoned. The greater portion of the sewers in Westminster, around and within Buckingham Palace, and about Belgravia, have been constructed of bad sectional forms, with defective, spongy, porous bricks and inferior mortar, and are, consequently, inefficient. Fever has prevailed in the neighbourhood. The foul sewers of London taint the atmosphere in the streets, and, through drains, contaminate the air within the houses. Many of the inhabitants of London judge as to changes of weather by the effluvium from their drains. During the so-called disinfecting operations of last summer, the peculiar taint of certain disinfecting material passed down the main sewers, was perceived within the houses on each side of the streets; proving that sewer gasses constantly have access to the interior of such houses.

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL in New York is conveniently and thoroughly appointed. The wards are kept scrupulously clean, and are provided with separate appurtenances for purposes of bathing and cleanliness. The institution has been open six years. It is intended solely for the relief of Jews, and, though a number of the contributors are members of a different faith, they are allowed no part in the management. The house physician, the superintendent, and most of the assistants, are Jews, and their own ministers in turn have charge of the spiritual welfare of the inmates. One room in the hospital is devoted to divine worship, and is provided with a reading-desk, an ark enclosing scrolls of parchment containing their law, the books of Moses inscribed in Hebrew characters; and their service is rendered in Hebrew, as in all Jewish synagogues. In accordance with the injunctions of the Hebrew law-giver, no prohibited food (see Leviticus, chap. xi) is permitted within the walls. Thus everything is conducted in strict accordance with their ancient customs, in conformance to some of the curious dogmas of which prohibiting "mutilation of the dead," they do not, except under rare circumstances, allow investigations by examination *post mortem*, thereby depriving the medical attendants of their only source of satisfaction in doubtful diagnosis. The hospital is supported by private subscription and donations, some of which have been of a most princely character.

DANIEL LAMBERT possessed, except as regarded his corpulence, one of the finest constitutions possible, and was one of the most temperate and active of men; yet he died, apparently of sheer exhaustion, at an early age. The only disorder he ever suffered from was a slight attack of inflammation, or feverishness, although, if he got wet through, he would never change his clothes, and when out boating, was often drenched the whole night. Possibly his extreme temperance contributed to his resistance of cold, as he was a small and careful eater. He never drank anything but water. He slept less than other men, and could wake within five minutes of any time he wished. He was so active, that even when he had grown to be a big man, he could kick to the height of seven feet; and when thirty-two stone weight, he walked from London to Woolwich with less fatigue than several middle-aged men. In his youth he was passionately fond of field-sports, and always retained his taste for them. He was a man of a peculiarly honourable, retiring, and delicate mind. Lambert died without any visible disorder, and quite suddenly, in his fortieth year. At that time he weighed nearly fifty-three stone, being almost eleven stone heavier than Mr. Bright of Maldon. Lambert was nine feet four round the body, and three feet one round the leg; yet so little inconve-

nience or oppression did his immense bulk occasion him, that Dr. Heaviside said his life was as good as that of any other man. (*All the Year Round*.)

THE DOCTOR'S SERVANT. We all know what a respectable man he is, what a hard dry man, what a firm man, what a confidential man; how he lets us into the waiting-room, like a man who knows minutely what is the matter with us, but from whom the rack should not wring the secret. In the prosaic "season", he has distinctly the appearance of a man conscious of money in the savings bank, and taking his stand on his respectability with both feet. At that time it is as impossible to associate him with relaxation, or any human weakness, as it is to meet his eye without feeling guilty of indisposition. In the blest Arcadian time, how changed! I have seen him, in a pepper-and-salt jacket—jacket—and drab trousers, with his arm round the waist of a boot-maker's housemaid, smiling in open day. I have seen him at the pump by the Albany, unsolicitedly pumping for two fair young creatures, whose figures, as they bent over their cans, were—if I may be allowed an original expression—a model for the sculptor. I have seen him trying the piano in the doctor's drawing-room with his forefinger, and have heard him humming tunes in praise of lovely woman. I have seen him seated on a fire-engine, and going (obviously in search of excitement) to a fire. I saw him, one moonlight evening when the peace and purity of our Arcadian west were at their height, polk with the lovely daughter of a cleaner of gloves, from the door-steps of his own residence, across Savile Row, round by Clifford Street and Old Burlington Street, back to Burlington Gardens. Is this the Golden Age revived, or Iron London? (*All the Year Round*.)

WHAT TO OBSERVE IN LICHENS. There are no plants so variable in character as the lichens; none in which it is, consequently, so difficult to decide what are species and what are varieties. In order to a comprehensive knowledge of species, it is necessary to study individuals in every condition of growth and from every possible habitat. Hence the commonest species and varieties become of value—the more so if collected in countries comparatively unexplored botanically; for lichens are no exceptions to the rule that geographical differences are attended by corresponding differences in the characters of the same plants. Every collector of lichens—however common and well-known the latter may be—may therefore consider himself as contributing towards a more scientific and philosophical, because more comprehensive, knowledge of a very Protean but interesting group of plants. If the collector make a point of gathering specimens of everything he meets which belongs to the lichen family, he will run a good chance of including some novelties, perhaps new species or varieties. New species are most likely to be met with among the very minute crustaceous lichens which grow on rocks or trees, and which cannot be properly studied without the aid of the microscope; among species belonging, for instance, to such genera as *Lecidea*, *Lecanora*, *Grophiis*, *Opegraphia*, *Calicium*. It is not to be expected that the tyro should make these microscopical examinations or discoveries for himself; he will probably require the assistance of some experienced microscopist or lichenologist. The applications of lichens to the arts are daily becoming more numerous and important. New dye-lichens are being discovered in India and the East. Again, recently the probability has been shown, on good ground, that a lichen—the *Lecanora esculenta* of Pallas—was the Manna of the Bible. The colorific capability of a lichen, so far as regards a red or purple dye of the nature of orchill or cudbear, may be readily discovered by simply macerating the lichen—chopped into small fragments, or pulverised according to the nature of its thallus—in a weakish solution of liquor ammonia—

allowing the mixture to stand a few days in a warm part of the house, and shaking it frequently, so as to expose the mass to the action of the air. The colorific capability of a lichen, so far as regards other colours—chiefly brown and yellow—may be easily ascertained by simply boiling the lichen, chopped or pulverised as before, in a small quantity of water. Whether and how much mucilage or starch a lichen contains may be ascertained by the same means as last mentioned, and allowing the mixture to cool, when it will gelatinise more or less, if it contain much mucilage. Lichens are very easily collected and transported; they require no sort of preparation; they may be simply allowed to dry in the open air, and packed as convenient. Those growing on trees generally require the piece of bark on which they grow to be sliced off with a knife, and those on stones the piece of rock to be broken with a hammer. Both may be wrapped in paper, like mineralogical specimens. In all cases, the localities and dates of collections should be mentioned, and any further information as to uses, etc., which may be known to the collector. (*Dr. W. Lauder Lindsay.*)

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

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

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Epidemiological, 8 P.M.: Dr. Archibald Smith, "On the Spotted Hemorrhagic Yellow Fever of the Peruvian Andes in 1851-5-6, etc."; Dr. Livingstone, "Note on the Treatment of Fever in the Zambesi."—Entomological.
TUESDAY. Photographic.
WEDNESDAY. Obstetrical, 8 P.M.: Dr. Graily Hewitt, "On Unusual Elongation of the Fetal Head as a Cause of Difficulty in the Application of the Ordinary Obstetric Forceps; with Description of a Modified Form of Instrument to be used in such cases"; Mr. Nunn, "Observations on Acute Inflammation and Abscess of the Breast."—Pharmaceutical, 8:30 P.M.—Geological.—Ethnological.
THURSDAY. Antiquarian.—Linnean, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.—Harveian, 8 P.M.
FRIDAY. Royal Institution.—Archæological Institute.—Western Medical and Surgical, 8 P.M.
SATURDAY. Royal Botanical.—Army Medical and Surgical, 7:30 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MAY 25, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Boys .. 892	Deaths.
	Girls.. 934	1826 1237
During week.....		
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60		1640 1157
Barometer:		
Highest (Sun.) 30.245; lowest (Sat.) 29.637; mean 30.009		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 119 degs.; (Wed.) 82 degs.		
In shade—highest (Th.) 80.2 degrees; lowest (Sun.) 36 degrees.		
Mean—57.5 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+3.5 degs.		
Range—during week, 44.2 degrees; mean daily, 24.3 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 73.		
Mean direction of wind, Var.—Rain in inches, 0.50.		

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.

PROFESSIONAL PROMOTION OF HOMŒOPATHY.—A Hospital Surgeon writes: That the names of the gentlemen who signed the letter to a celebrated medical man, demanding that he should give up consultations with homœopaths, if he wished to continue in their favour, ought to be published; in that they did an honourable act of professional duty. [We can only say, in reply, that if the gentleman who communicated the above fact to us will give us permission, we shall be very happy to honour our JOURNAL by inserting the names of the honourable protestors. In latitudinarian days of professional morality, a simple act of duty becomes a highly meritorious act. EDITOR.]

COMPENSATION TO MEDICAL AUTHORS.—It is stated that the medical book publishers, Blanchard and Lea, have long been in the habit of reprinting foreign works from sheets furnished by the authors, or publishers, and to whom compensation has been duly made. (*New York Medical Times.*) [We should be curious to know whether any of our English confrères have been lucky enough to taste some of the aforesaid liberality.]

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, June 1861.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. HENRY LEE; Dr. M^W WILLIAM; Dr. WM. BUDD; Mr. A. PRICHARD; Dr. E. L. FOX; Dr. JAMES GRAY; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Mr. J. ARMITAGE PEARSON; Mr. D. KENT JONES; Dr. F. H. HEWITT; Dr. WATERS; Mr. WINTER; Mr. J. HINTON; Dr. BRYEN; Dr. MUNROE; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. J. PRANKERD; and Mr. W. W. MORGAN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Ready Rules for Operations in Surgery. By Allan Webb, M.D. Second edition. London: 1861.
2. A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging; for the use of House-Surgeons, Dressers, and Junior Practitioners. By Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S. London: 1861.
3. An Oration delivered before the Hunterian Society, February 13th, 1861. By William W. Gull, M.D. London: 1861.
4. On Acute Ophthalmia as it occurred in the Left Wing of H.M.'s 37th Regiment in 1851-52. By J. W. Fleming, F.R.C.S. London: 1861.
5. The Influence of Atmospheric Changes upon Disease. By Arthur Ransome, M.B., B.A.
6. Instructions to Mothers and Nurses in the Lying-in Chamber. By J. C. L. Marsh, M.D. London: 1861.
7. On Some of the Medico-Legal Relations of the Habit of Intemperance. By Robert Christison, M.D. Edinburgh: 1861.