

## THE ILLNESS AND DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.

LETTER FROM W. H. RANKING, M.D.

SIR,—It is a great satisfaction to me, as it is, doubtless, to every member of the association, to see that not only does its JOURNAL not follow the indelicate example of sundry newspapers, and of one medical publication at least, in prying, under the guise of science, into the details of the late lamentable death of Prince Albert, but has formally condemned so monstrous a proceeding. In the less exalted spheres of private life, that any officious intruder should wish to be apprised of the sacred occurrences of the sick room, and with the paltry object only of criticising the medical treatment, would be looked upon as an instance of impertinent and vulgar curiosity not for one moment to be tolerated. What is there, then, in the lofty position of a royal household that should render it amenable to espionage that the humblest family would resent? That some presuming charlatan should seize upon our national loss as a text for enlarging upon his globules is not to be wondered at; but that the pages of science should be defaced by inquiries and innuendos, which could only add further poignancy to a nation's sorrow, must be a subject of lasting regret.

Let the members of this association, at least, admit their confidence that, with such physicians as Drs. Watson, Holland, and Jenner, in attendance, nothing which the most advanced science and its best practical application could effect, was either absent or unduly postponed. Still less let us think that the aid of the *ignes minores* who presume to cavil at the proper reserve which has been maintained, would have averted the national calamity which an all-seeing Providence has allowed to overtake us.

I am, etc.,  
W. H. RANKING.

Norwich, January, 1862.

[We most thoroughly agree with the remarks of our correspondent. To demand the particulars of the treatment of Prince Albert during his fatal illness from the physicians who attended him, is simply and plainly to insult those gentlemen. That quacks should be anxious to have pegs to hang their trumpery boasts of possible cures upon is comprehensible enough; but when a medical journal perseveringly follows up its weak demand for information, which it has no right to ask for, and which, if given, could serve no useful purpose whatever, or be of the very smallest service to the living or the dead, we can only regret its want of respect to the profession and to itself. EDITOR.]

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

LETTER FROM GEORGE E. DAY, M.D.

SIR,—I find, from numerous letters which I have lately received, that a general impression seems to exist that the new regulations recently issued by the Scottish Universities Commissioners came in force in this University on the first day of the *present* year. Will you permit me to state, through the medium of your pages, that the new regulations do not come in force until the first day of *next* year?

During the present year, members of any one of the Colleges of Surgeons, of the Apothecaries' Society of London, and of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, are, as heretofore, eligible as candidates for our medical degree.

After the present year, if the proposed regulations are confirmed by the Privy Council, no one will be admitted as a candidate for our medical degree who has not spent two of his four winter sessions at an English or a Scottish University; at Trinity College, or one of the

Queen's Colleges, Ireland; or at King's or University College, London.

By inserting this note in your next number, you will oblige yours, etc., GEO. E. DAY, M.D.,  
*Professor of Medicine in the University of St. Andrews.*

St. Andrews, Jan. 4th, 1862.

## Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. List of gentlemen on whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, in January 1862:—

Ball, Tertius, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Staff-Assist.-Surg., Army  
Barker, Robert A., L.A.C., Calcutta  
Barras, James, Lic. Fac. Phys. & Surg. Glasg., Glasgow  
Brigstocke, Henry, M.R.C.S. Derby  
Brushfield, Thomas N., M.R.C.S., Chester  
Callon, William T., M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P. Ed., Liverpool  
Chambers, William, Banbridge, co. Down  
Duchesne, Robert, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London  
Ducket, Clark A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed. & L.A.C., H.M.S. *Geyser*  
Finch, Henry, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Newnham Crofts  
Goodday, Horatio, M.R.C.S., Witham, Essex  
Greenwood, Major, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London  
Hatchett, Joseph, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Ravenstone, Leicestershire  
Hayes, James C., L.R.C.S.I., Athea, co. Limerick  
Ingle, Robert N., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. & L.A.C., Melbourne  
Lintzgy, William J. Von, M.R.C.S., Calcutta  
Marshall, Edmund H., M.R.C.S., Kelvedon, Essex  
Maund, Henry, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Ashford, Kent  
Moore, George, L.R.C.P. & Lic. Fac. Phys. & Surg. Glasg., Stoke-on-Trent  
Osborne, Henry, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Islington  
Pearce, George, L.A.C., Bishopstrow, Wilts  
Preston, William J., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Hongkong, China  
Slorach, Henry, M.R.C.S., Cork  
Tuite, Francis, L.R.C.S.I., Dublin  
Woodman, Wm. B., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Stonehouse, Gloucester

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On January 2nd, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Evans, John Henry, Guy's Hospital  
Spanton, William Dunnett, Loughborough

## APPOINTMENTS.

JENNER, William, M.D., appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Queen.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

BOUCHIER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G., to be Assistant-Surgeon 93rd Foot, *vice* R. Menzies.  
FENNELL, Surgeon J. R., 16th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed 20 years full-pay service.  
MACBETH, Surgeon J. M.D., 74th Foot, to be Surgeon-Major, having completed 20 years full-pay service.  
MENZIES, Assistant-Surgeon R., 93rd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* G. Bouchier.  
NORRIS, Assistant-Surgeon N., 85th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon Rifle Brigade, *vice* D. R. Pearson, M.D.

INDIAN ARMY. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among medical officers in Her Majesty's Indian military forces:—

ATCHISON, Assistant-Surgeon T., Bengal Army, to be Surgeon.  
CAMERON, Surgeon W. L., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon-Major.  
DUNBAR, Surgeon-Major J. A., M.D., Bengal Army, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals with temporary rank.  
FORBES, Surgeon G. F., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon-Major.  
FORBES, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., Madras Army, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
GRANT, Surgeon A., Bengal Army, to be Surgeon-Major.  
HUNTER, Assistant-Surgeon A., M.D., Madras Army, to be Surgeon.  
JOWETT, Surgeon J., Bengal Army, to be Surgeon-Major.  
MACKAY, Assistant-Surgeon G., M.D., Madras Army, to be Surgeon.  
MANISTY, Surgeon F., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon-Major.  
NOTT, Assistant-Surgeon H., Madras Army, to be Surgeon.  
OGILVIE, Surgeon J. K., M.D., Madras Army, to be Surgeon-Major.  
PELLEY, Surgeon L. M., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon-Major.  
PITMAN, Assistant-Surgeon H., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon.  
RIND, Surgeon-Major M. McNeill, Bengal Army, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.  
RITCHIE, Surgeon-Major D., M.D., Bombay Army, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, with temporary rank.

SMITH, Assistant-Surgeon J. Y., M.D., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon.  
STEWART, Assistant-Surgeon IL., Bengal Army, to be Surgeon.  
WYLLIE, Assistant-Surgeon D., M.D., Bombay Army, to be Surgeon.

## BIRTHS.

GILLARD. At Hovingham, York, on January 1st, the wife of \*Richard Gillard, Esq., of a daughter.  
SKINNER. On January 5th, at Liverpool, the wife of \*Thomas Skinner, M.D., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

\*FLEMING, Alex., M.D., of Birmingham, to Mary, second daughter of Francis MAXWELL, Esq., of Drumpark, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at Edinburgh, on December 28th, 1861.  
MACY, Ernest A., Esq., Royal Marines Light Infantry, youngest son of \*Henry J. Macy, Esq., of West Town, Somerset, to Margaret, second daughter of R. SIMMONS, Esq., late of Clifton, at Brussels, on January 4th.

## DEATHS.

FYFE, Andrew, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Aberdeen, at Edinburgh, on December 31st.  
HUTCHINSON, John, M.D., formerly of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton, at Fiji, Sandwich Isles, in July 1861, aged 50.  
JONES, William W., Jun., Esq., at Clebury Mortimer, on January 1, aged 34.  
MCANDREW. On December 27th, at New Street, Stepney, aged 72, Maria, wife of Alexander McAndrew, M.D., 96th Regiment.

BEQUEST. The late Mr. Broadwood, pianoforte-maker, has left £100 to the Sussex County Hospital.

DONATIONS. The Prince of Wales has given a donation of £100 to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.—The new and first member for Birkenhead, Mr. John Laird, inaugurates his position by offering £3000 towards the building of a hospital.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. A special general meeting of this Society will be held on Monday next, at half-past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of presenting an address of condolence to Her Majesty on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

SUICIDES IN THE ARMY. The Statistical Report of the Health of the Army in 1859 tells us that, in that year, twenty suicides took place in the United Kingdom, among 71,715 men. The Registrar-General shows that the number of suicides in England among males in five years (1852-66) was 85.1 per 1,000,000. The above number of suicides in the army gives a proportion immensely greater, viz., 278.6 per 1,000,000.

A FACT FOR ANTI-SMOKERS. The importation of manufactured tobacco and snuff into the United Kingdom for the first eleven months of this year reached 1,897,616 lbs., being a great falling-off as compared with the corresponding period of 1860, when the importation amounted to 2,288,197 lbs. [As smoking is decidedly on the increase, this fact would seem to show that cabbage and rhubarb-leaf cigars are in extensive use.]

DR. MARION SIMS'S SUCCESS IN EUROPE. Dr. Sims has been called upon by a duchess, countess, or lady of great rank, to relieve her from the sad perplexity of no longer bearing children. The learned operator is now treating her, and with the most promising results. Some of the medical and surgical worthies of London have offered him a hospital for his speciality. Should our practising and efficient brethren succeed in merging the Woman's Hospital into St. Luke's, etc., the Doctor would be justified in living abroad, and this ungrateful community served right in losing the conscientious talent of an excellent man. (*Phil. Med. Rep.*)

MEDICAL CLASS IN ST. LOUIS. We anticipate a very small class in St. Louis this winter. The peculiarly unfortunate situation of our city renders this not only probable, but almost certain. We are under martial law with its accompanying inconveniences. Besides, in the States from which most of our students come, the young

men are almost all engaged in the war; particularly is this the case in Missouri. In our opinion, this is just where they ought to be, and we shall not therefore complain of the thinness of our class—we can afford to remain quiet for the present in anticipation of the better time that is coming. By next winter it is to be hoped that the unnatural war that now rages with so much fierceness will be at an end, and when this is the case we have no fears but that our class will at once reach, and even far exceed, its former size. (*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal.*)

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The following gentlemen were elected Officers and Council of the Pathological Society of London, at the anniversary meeting of the Society on the 7th inst. *President*: James Copland, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents*: G. H. Barlow, M.D.; W. Coulson, Esq.; W. Jenner, M.D.; Sir J. Liddell, M.D., C.B.; T. Watson, M.D., F.R.S.; J. Birkett, Esq.; J. Dixon, Esq.; A. Shaw, Esq. *Treasurer*: R. Quain, M.D. *Council*: T. Barker, M.D.; G. Budd, M.D., F.R.S.; W. D. Chowne, M.D.; A. Clark, M.D.; G. Harley, M.D.; W. O. Markham, M.D.; C. Murchison, M.D.; J. W. Ogle, M.D.; J. E. Pollock, M.D.; H. Hyde Salter, M.D.; B. E. Brodhurst, Esq.; R. Barwell, Esq.; W. White Cooper, Esq.; W. H. Flower, Esq.; J. G. Forbes, Esq.; Jabez Hogg, Esq.; T. Holmes, Esq.; Henry Lee, Esq.; John Pyle, Esq.; S. J. A. Salter, Esq. *Honorary Secretary*: J. S. Bristowe, M.D.; Henry Thompson, Esq.

HYDROPATHY. Such strong and enthusiastic testimony has been borne to the value of hydropathy by highly educated men, who have chronicled their sensations, that we must, perforce, give credence to the efficiency of that system. Yet ever and anon a shadow of scepticism steals over our mind, for the practice of packing in wet sheets does not tally with our preconceived ideas, or quite reconcile itself to our reason. It is said that by this process all impurities are brought out through the pores of the skin, and what are called crises are superinduced; and we have heard more than one excellent person assert with exultation that after a tight course of packing and asperging they have brought forth as fine a crop of boils and blains as could have been exhibited in Egypt during the prevalence of the plague. Notwithstanding all this, we think that one cold bath in a morning is as much ablation as is good for a man. (*Meditations on Dyspepsia, in Blackwood for October.*)

CURIOUS CASE OF ALLEGED DEATH FROM POISON. On the 8th instant, an inquiry relative to the death of Caroline Barratt was resumed before the coroner, at the Bricklayers' Arms Tavern. The inquest had been adjourned for six weeks; and the death of the deceased, it was alleged, had been caused by the administration of poison. Dr. Godfrey of Finsbury Square had declared his opinion, when called in by the friends of the deceased, that she was being slowly poisoned. She died on the 1st November last. Dr. Letheby detected a small portion of lead in the intestines, but not sufficient to cause death. Mr. Wallace, who attended the examination of the body, said that lead was not an irritant poison; and Mr. Halford, another medical gentleman, said the deceased died from the effects of typhoid fever, and his opinion was supported by Dr. Gray, for many years engaged at a fever hospital at Corfu. Mr. Barratt handed in a written statement of the case. It contained full contradictions to the allegations set forth in the first evidence, and declared that the rumours were gross fabrications. After the production of other evidence, the coroner summed up, observing that the case was shrouded in great mystery. The summoning officers had, however, failed to obtain further evidence. After consulting about twenty minutes, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died from the mortal effects of an irritant poison, but whether taken by

herself, or administered to her by any other person, there was no evidence before them to prove."

**CLOTHING OF THE POLICE.** Mr. Borlase Child, the surgeon to the City police force, has just issued a report, addressed to the Police Committee, upon the subject of the clothing of that body, which contains some very interesting details. After a few introductory remarks, Mr. Child says:—"The hat now worn by the police force fulfils no indication for the covering of the head of men so exposed requires. It affords no protection in a struggle, for it either immediately falls, or is struck off; and the man, becoming conscious that his head is exposed to great danger, hesitates, and begins to think only of self-defence. It is, moreover, heavy, weighing fourteen ounces, even when dry; offers no protection to the eyes, face, ears, or neck; causes headaches, etc.; not being arched, it does not sufficiently, even if kept on, protect the head from a blow, no matter what may be its strength; while, as to appearance, it presents the additional absurdity of superadding a civilian's hat (the worst covering for the head ever invented) to a semi-military dress. "The coats worn at present by the force is the relic of a past age; it affords no protection from wet or cold to the vital organs contained within the cavities of the abdomen or pelvis, nor does it afford covering or warmth to the haunches and limbs. In its place ought to be substituted a tunic, full, handsome, and provided with ventilation in the armpits, and sufficiently warm to protect the wearer in our cold, damp, variable climate. The modern trousers, when made of good material, and sufficiently elastic have been proved the best; but the trousers as generally made do not give full protection to the joints. Cold and damp aid in the production of rheumatism and other diseases in these parts; to remedy which it might be advisable to strengthen the trousers on the inside over the knee, in those especially who may be liable to rheumatism, and to afford the shins and ankles additional protection from wet by the use of waterproof leggings, worn over the trousers. But, whatever plan may be adopted, care must be taken so as not to interfere with the circulation in the superficial veins of the limbs.

## Varieties.

**MODERN MEDICAL SKEPTICISM.** "We are going back to that old culture, and medical education must become broader and deeper. We can see this in the almost universal scepticism that prevails regarding the power of medicine. Sir Benjamin Brodie tells us that the success of homœopathy is due to leaving nature alone; Sir John Forbes writes a book showing that the art of medicine is to trust in nature, and among our most experienced physicians a strong current of feeling, sometimes unacknowledged by themselves, has set in which would express itself in the saying—"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it." In how many maladies does it not hold true that the sight of the medical man with his cheery face and kindly words does more good than all his prescriptions? 'Let me tell my young doctor friends,' says Dr. Brown, 'that a cheerful face, and step, and neckcloth, and buttonhole, and an occasional hearty and kindly joke, a power of executing and setting agoing a good laugh, are stock in our trade not to be despised. The merry heart does good like a medicine.'

**INTERCOURSE WITH THE INSANE.** Dr. Conolly speaks as follows of the effects of intercourse with the insane: "The great authors on insanity, Pinel and Esquirol, are in favour of having the physician non-resident with a resident assistant. This is reasonable; for being constantly confined with the insane has a very depressing effect. 'I am at length rewarded,' says Muller, 'since

after twenty-six years intercourse with the insane, I have not become mad myself.' Besides the fact of the resident-physician being obliged to devote all his time to the duties of the asylum, will more or less incapacitate him from having that general knowledge of disease that is frequently so requisite, and which is acquired by out-door practice. Some doubt that insanity is curable and deny that medicine and medical treatment is of any avail; but this from personal experience I am happy to be able to disprove by means of the many patients who have left our asylum perfectly recovered."

**ARTESIAN WELLS.** A communication has been received on this subject by the Academy of Sciences from M. Gaudin, in which he replies to the question, often asked, whether the supply of the Artesian wells, bored in the neighbourhood of Paris, can ever be exhausted? The stratum of green sandstone interposed between the strata of chalk and Jurassic limestone is of the average thickness of 50 metres; consequently, taking the depth of 577 metres of the Artesian well at Passy as a criterion, there remains a depth of 25 metres of sand. A cubic metre of sand, closely rammed, weighs 1,600 kilogrammes, while compact quartz weighs 2,500 kilogrammes; hence the stratum of sand, even supposing it to be closely packed, has interstices amounting to one-third of its bulk in the aggregate, so that every cubic metre of sand under water contains 333 litres of water. Now, the layer of sand existing under the chalk may be represented by a disk of 160 kilometres' radius, its surface amounting to 80,000 square millimetres, and its thickness to 8 metres. The cubic contents of this disk are, therefore, 640,000,000,000 metres, which, divided by 10,000,000, then by 365, gives the quotient 175, being the number of years requisite to exhaust the supply of water at the rate of 10,000,000 cubic metres per day! This would be correct, supposing the quantity of water to remain stationary, and never to receive any increment by the infiltration of rain-water and that of rivers. This our author calculates at half a metre per annum, and thence arrives at the conclusion that the annual increase of the water is double the quantity expended, so that the Artesian wells in or about Paris are, and must ever be, inexhaustible.

**QUACKS A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.** If our forefathers a hundred years ago could not boast of their mesmeric influences, or of table-turning, or of spirit-rapping, they were the victims of a marvellous list of quackeries of other descriptions, which were, perhaps, more injurious in their effects. It was literally the age of quack medicines, and every possible disease was fitted with its nostrum, all duly qualified by his Majesty's letters patent. There were "The Original Balsam of Health," otherwise called "The Balsam of Life," which is described as "the most admirable vulnerary in nature;" the "Golden Nervous Cordial, or Paralytic Drops," which was "the greatest preservative and restorer of health ever yet published," and had been "sent many years ago by her Catholic Majesty to King James the First's consort;" the "Famous Sugar-plums for Worms;" the "Grand Elixir of Ease," which was a certain cure for the colic; and "The Much-famed Hypo Drops," which "infallibly cure melancholy in men or vapours in women." One "Doctor Toscano" declares himself able to find out and cure all diseases to which humanity is liable, adding, in conclusion, "I will forfeit one hundred guineas if anybody can prove to the contrary." Some of these medicines are put forward under the name of the celebrated Doctor John Hill, the great medical and literary quack of the age; such as "Essence of Water Dock," a safe remedy for scurvy; and the "Elixir of Baridana," which was infallible against gout and rheumatism. Those who needed the latter were encouraged by the information added to the advertisement, that "The baridana (burdock) is a common innocent British plant." Dr. Hill's

"elixir" met with a rival in a medicine against the same diseases, by one Dr. Colley, who announced as "an effectual remedy," his "Antiarthritick Wine," supposing, perhaps, that the very name of wine was enough to cure a gouty patient. But all these inventions are thrown into the shade by the "Medicinal Arabian Quilt," wherein, we are told, "is infused salutary composition," consisting chiefly of "Eastern vegetables," and by "wrapping up in this quilt," sufferers under all sorts of diseases were to find quick relief. We learn from the same advertisement that "the author also has invented a medicinal paper cap, for the constant wear of those who are vaporous, or subject to catch cold;" and of this it is further stated, "likewise it refreshes the memory of the studious, particularly those who apply constantly to their pen, and is so curiously contrived that gentlemen (*sic*) may constantly wear them under their wigs, or even ladies under their caps." (*London Review*.)

**SYDNEY SMITH ON FASHIONABLE PHYSICIANS.** "There is always some man of whom the human viscera stand in greater dread than of any other person, who is supposed, for the time being, to be the only person who can dart his pill into their inmost recesses; and bind them over, in medical recognition, to assimilate and digest. In the Trojan War, Podalirius and Machaon were what Dr. Baillie and Sir Henry Hallford now (1818) are,—they had the fashionable practice in the Greek camp; and, in all probability, received many a guinea from Agamemnon dear to Jove, and Nestor the tamer of horses."

**THE AGE OF UTERINE DISEASE.** It has been remarked by a popular writer that this is "the age of uterine disease." In the medical profession, and with the other sex, the assertion certainly is not wide of the truth. Uterine diseases have been the all-engrossing theme of a large class of practitioners for many years. Volumes have been written upon these affections, with chaste or unchaste illustrations of every grade, from the secret and undetermined forms of sterility, to the gravest forms of cancer; interminable discussions have been held upon the ever-varying phases of the diseases of this organ; and students of uterine pathology have always been rewarded with rich discoveries in this fecund placer. If we were to believe all that is written of the inherent and acquired diseases of the organ, on the integrity of which depends the perpetuation of our species, how surely fated to early extinction would seem the human race? If it be perpetuated, it would be through decaying germs that must give origin to imperfect forms and decrepid generations. (*Amer. Med. Times*.)

**CHLOROFORM IN OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.** As regards the use of chloroform in the special department of ophthalmic surgery, most unquestionably in infancy it does afford very great assistance; for, without it, resistance on the part of the little patient is certain. The very diminutiveness of the organ, whereby there is much less room for the use of the fingers and for instruments, together with the great delicacy of the parts, demand the utmost exposure of the surface of the eyeball, with the greatest steadiness. . . . With children and young persons in general, even when an operation is painless, there is an expectation of something worse than what is actually felt, and generally a deficiency of resolution that renders it impossible for them to be sufficiently quiet without violent resistance, or the employment of mechanical restraint; and failures and mishaps are more commonly due than could be supposed to the unsteadiness of the eye. If I had noted down all the instances that I have witnessed of foiled endeavours, they would form a large page in my note-book. (*Mr. Haynes Walton*.)

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY. . . . . Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.  
TUESDAY. . . . . Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.  
WEDNESDAY. . . . . St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.  
THURSDAY. . . . . St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.  
FRIDAY. . . . . Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.  
SATURDAY. . . . . St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

## MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical, 7.30 P.M.: Special General Meeting. 8.30 P.M.: Dr. S. Fenwick, "Desquamative Gastritis in Scarlatina."—Geographical, 8.30 P.M.  
TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. F. G. Reed, "On Affections of the Cæcum;" Dr. Aldis, "On the Poisonous Effects of Coal-Gas."—Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Zoological, 9 P.M.—Syro-Egyptian, 7.30 P.M.—Ethnological, 8 P.M.  
WEDNESDAY. Meteorological, 7 P.M.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—London Institution, 7 P.M.  
THURSDAY. Harveian, 8 P.M.: Mr. W. Adams, "On the Treatment of Lateral Curvature of the Spine."—Zoological, 4 P.M.—Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Antiquaries, 8.30 P.M.—Linnean, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.—Numismatic, 7 P.M.  
FRIDAY. Western Medical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution, 8 P.M.

## POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—JANUARY 4, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .1104 Girls .1069 }	2173	1367
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60 .....		1848	1425
<i>Barometer:</i>			
Highest (Sun.) 30.291; lowest (Sat.) 29.702; mean 30.126.			
<i>Thermometer:</i>			
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 69 degs.; (Mon.) 36.1 degs.			
In shade—highest (Sat.) 41.8 degrees; lowest (Mon.) 23.5 degs.			
Mean—34.1 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—2.7 degs.			
Range—during week, 18.3 degrees; mean daily, 8.6 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air ( <i>saturation</i> = 100), 88.			
Mean direction of wind, N.E.—Rain in inches, 0.05.			

## 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, January 1862.

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