

have put no other meaning on them. You then offered to refer the matter to any two of my colleagues, and to abide by their decision; to which I replied, that such a proposal came far too late, for the mischief was done, and was, I feared, irreparable, and that I did not see what good purpose any such reference could possibly serve."

This statement now lying before me in Dr. Stewart's own handwriting rather militates, I think, against his representations to you. Here we have his own admission that I explicitly denied the construction he put on my words; and you will perceive, too, that at Canterbury he did not, in the face of that denial just fresh from my lips, venture to say there was "no issue to arbitrate upon." He only thought that an arbitration could do no good."

I am, etc., I. B. BROWN.

17, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, Jan. 14, 1862.

[As this matter is now placed in the hands of the Committee of Council of the Association, we can, of course, receive no further communications on the subject. EDITOR.]

Medical News.

APPOINTMENTS.

ANGIER, George A., Esq., elected House-Surgeon to the East Suffolk Hospital, Ipswich.
DUGGAN, W. N., M.D., elected Assistant House-Surgeon to the Chester General Infirmary.
ROBERTS, E. Stokes, jun., Esq., elected House-Surgeon to the Chester General Infirmary.
*SUTTON, John M., M.D., elected Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, in the room of W. F. Nott, M.D.
WHITMARSH, William M., Esq., elected Resident Medical Officer of the Birmingham and Midland Free Hospital for Sick Children.
WILLSHIRE, W. H., M.D., appointed Physician to Charing Cross Hospital.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

ALLAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 17th Foot.
CLARKE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 10th Foot, *vice* J. Tulloch, M.D.
CROSS, Staff-Surgeon P. H. E., to be Surgeon 58th Foot, *vice* H. Downes, M.D.
DEVLIN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon H. W., to be Assistant-Surgeon 44th Foot, *vice* E. G. McDowell.
GASCOYEN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. E., to be Assistant-Surgeon 60th Foot.
JAMESON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 47th Foot.
MARTIN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon C., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Canada Rifle Regiment.
NASSAUVILLE, Staff-Surgeon-Major W. A., M.D., to have the honorary rank of Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals.
O'HALLORAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W., to be Assistant-Surgeon 74th Foot, *vice* A. Chester.
PAXTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 30th Foot.
TULLOCH, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., 10th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* J. Jardine, M.D.

To be Staff-Surgeons-Major:—

DEMPSTER, Surgeon-Major J. C., M.D., half-pay.
DOWNES, Surgeon-Major H., M.D., 58th Foot, *vice* P. H. E. Cross.

To be Staff-Surgeons:—

BARRETT, Surgeon W., M.B., half-pay, 100th Foot.
BELL, Assistant-Surgeon J. N., M.D., 93rd Foot.
FERGUSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J.
MORPHEW, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A., *vice* W. R. Thompson, M.D.
O'CALLAGHAN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A., *vice* E. A. Brien.
SPEEDY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R.
WHYLOCK, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. S., M.D.
WRIGHT, Assistant-Surgeon J. C. E., M.D.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

ARMSTRONG, Assistant-Surgeon W., 87th Foot, *vice* Kennedy.
BEATH, Assistant-Surg. J. H., M.D., 3rd Foot, *vice* J. Jameson, M.D.
CALDER, Assistant-Surgeon W. M., 49th Foot, *vice* A. Allan, M.D.
CHESTER, Assistant-Surgeon A., 74th Foot, *vice* W. O'Halloran.
CHALK, Assistant-Surgeon F. M., 15th Foot, *vice* E. O'Connell.
DOWELL, Assistant-Surgeon E. G., 44th Foot, *vice* E. W. Devlin.

HUTTON, Assistant-Surgeon G. A., 12th Foot, *vice* J. Paxton, M.D.
JARDINE, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., St. Helena Regiment, *vice* J. Clarke, M.D.
MARSHALL, Assistant-Surg. E. H., 2nd Foot, *vice* G. E. Gascoyen.
MILBURN, Assistant-Surgeon J. T., 25th Foot, *vice* J. Martin.

The undermentioned Staff-Assistant-Surgeons upon half-pay to be restored to full-pay:—

ADAMS, R., M.D.	LEVER, R. C., M.B.
ALCOCK, N.	MAUNSELL, T.
DAVIDSON, D. M., M.D.	RIORDAN, R. De Burgh
GILLKSPIE, F., M.D.	WALTERS, J.
GODWIN, C. H. Y.	WHITE, G. F.
HEATH, R. E., M.D.	WELLS, C. S.
HOPE, S.	WILSON, F. R.
JAZDOWSKI, B. J., M.D.	

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

ALCOCK, Daniel R., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Investigator*.
BORROWS, Robert, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*.
CONNOLLY, Wm., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Adelaide*.
MULLAN, Andrew, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royal Adelaide*.
THOMSON, M., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*.

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

EMMERSON, W. L., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Northumberland A.V.
TRIPE, J. W., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

HORTON, G., Esq., 21st Worcestershire R.V.
MORRIS, T., Esq., 4th Denbighshire R.V.
RANSOME, A., M.B., 25th Cheshire R.V.

DEATHS.

BLACK. On January 7th, at 6, Amelia Place, Southgate Road, aged 7½ years, John, eldest son of Robert J. Black, M.D.
BLACKALL. On January 6th, at Exeter, aged 89, Laura, widow of *John Blackall, M.D.
BULLER. On January 13th, at Lloyd Square, Pentonville, aged 74, Mary Ann, widow of William N. Buller, Esq., Surgeon.
COCKBURN, Archibald W., M.D., at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, on January 13.
CROUDACE, John R., M.D., at South Moor House, near Sunderland, aged 32, on January 10.
DAVIES, Henry, M.D., at 6, Duchess Street, Portland Place, aged 79, on January 9.
KILGOUR. On January 8th, at Musselburg, near Edinburgh, aged 84, Sarah, widow of Martin Kilgour, M.D.
KNAGGS. On January 13th, Susan, wife of John Knaggs, Esq., Surgeon, of 5, Kuston Grove.
PROTHEROE. At Black River, Mauritius, Frederick B. D. G., infant son of E. S. Protheroe, Esq., Surgeon Royal Artillery.

LADIES' PATRONAGE OF HOMŒOPATHY. The ladies who compose the Board of Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum have elected a homœopathist to the medical department.

RESULTS OF TATTOOING. The *Union Médicale de la Gironde* states that a young soldier lately had his arm removed at the shoulder-joint for gangrene, brought on by tattooing. The poor fellow who thus lost his limb had served in the Cavalry and the Military Train: He was literally covered—fingers, arms, and chest—with fanciful tattooings, which were made in hospital whilst he was under treatment for rheumatism.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant: physician to the Sussex and Brighton Eye Infirmary, by the resignation of Dr. H. Moon; poor-law medical officer to the Huntingdon district of the Kingston Union, Herefordshire; physician to the Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew Close, by the resignation of Dr. R. C. Galton; and resident medical officer to the Dover Hospital.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON. A donation of £500 has been made to this excellent institution in its hour of need by Mr. George Crawshaw. A successful surgical operation performed on one of this gentleman's servants at the hospital, by Mr. Ure, led, we understand, to this liberal and acceptable donation, the largest which the hospital has received since it was opened.

A NEW REMEDY. It is reported that a London physician (*pure et simple*) has lately made application for and obtained the promise of all the boa constrictor excrements that the Zoological Society can supply. This new remedy is, we believe, rubbed in externally; and also taken internally by humanity's sufferers. It is to be hoped the patient is ignorant of the nature of his physic.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. At a meeting of the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, held on Friday week—present, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Rector, Principal Sir David Brewster, the Hon. the Solicitor-General, Robert S. Grieve, Esq., Dr. Brown, Dr. Alexander Wood, and Dr. Christison—the following gentlemen were elected non-professional examiners in the faculty of medicine, viz.:—Dr. James Begbie, Dr. William Robertson, and Dr. Douglas MacLagan.

ARMY DRUNKENNESS. "Within the last few weeks," writes Surg.-Major Ranking, in *Madras Quarterly Review*, "the payment of the 'bounty' has afforded the men the means of indulging their propensities for drink to an extent which probably never fell to their lot before. Some thousands of rupees were put into circulation, and the consequence was that eighty-one cases of ebrietas (drunkenness in its most profound form), and fourteen cases of delirium tremens passed through the hospital."

MURDER OF A DOCTOR. A physician of Houdelaincourt (Meuse) has just been murdered by one of his patients under the following circumstances. A labouring man named Vincent, 38 years of age, had been successively attended by two medical men named Guyot and Hanin, both of whom prescribed copious bleeding. As Vincent found no relief from their mode of treatment, he went to a third doctor, who told him that his complaint arose solely from want of blood. On hearing this he was so incensed against Drs. Guyot and Hanin that he resolved to be revenged on them. Accordingly, having heard that the former was at a neighbouring village, he waylaid him on his return, and killed him by repeated blows on the head with a hoe. Being arrested shortly afterwards, he confessed his crime without the least hesitation, and seemed to think himself fully justified in thus taking blood for blood.

ARSENIC SMOKING IN ASTHMA. The *Philadelphia Medical Reporter* has the following:—A correspondent gives us his experience in the use of this remedy, in two cases which came under his observation. The persons had been afflicted with spasmodic asthma over twenty years, and the attack would last five or six days, during which time they could neither lie down nor sleep. His method of administration is as follows: fill a small pipe half full of tobacco, then add a quarter grain of arsenious acid, and cover it with tobacco enough to fill the pipe full, smoke it, and inhale the smoke. This will cause a tickling sensation in the bronchial tubes, which will be followed by expectoration and relief. In both the cases it was given in the middle of the attack, and each smoked a quarter of a grain each day for six days. No unpleasant effects followed, and neither of them have been troubled since.

MODERN MIRACLES DISSECTED. The Tribunal of Correctional Police of Valence (Drôme) tried, some days since, a young woman of 18, named Revoiron, and popularly known as the "Saint of Montmirail," on a charge of deceit and swindling. Her brother's wife was also charged as an accomplice. It appears from the evidence that Marie Revoiron, after hearing mass at Montmirail in June last, fainted on leaving the church, and was carried in a state of insensibility to her brother's house close by. Soon after a rumour was set afloat that she saw visions, and had direct communication with

angels; also that on her hands, feet, and side the stigmata of the crucifixion had been imprinted by some mysterious agency. The rumour of this miracle soon spread abroad, and people came in thousands from all the country round to consult her and receive her blessing, for which money was taken. A commissary of police, however, thought it his duty to investigate the matter, and, being convinced of the deception, he arrested the young woman and her sister. Marie Revoiron then confessed to him that the wounds on her person were made by herself, but she persisted that her visions were real. After hearing all the evidence, the Tribunal condemned the pretended saint and her accomplice each to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 25f.

POISONING NOXIOUS ANIMALS. On account of the numerous accidents which have occurred from using arsenic and phosphorus for this purpose, M. Severin Causse, at the request of the French government, has been pursuing a series of investigations with the object of devising some means of poisoning which should be as efficacious and more safe than those in use. As general principles he lays down these rules:—1. We must not risk mistakes by employing the poison in the form of biscuits, pills, or powder. 2. An excipient must be used which is repugnant in taste to man but not to animals. 3. Emetic substances should be added, so as, in case of the poison being swallowed accidentally, vomiting may be produced, which is not with gnawing animals like rats and mice. 4. The substance should be easily detectable by chemical analysis. 5. The composition he finally recommended as the best suited as a destructive agent, consists of tallow 786 *grammes*, tartar emetic 153 *grammes*, and euphorbium 51 *grammes*. These, mixed with a pinch of aventurine (added for facility of detection in case of human poisoning), by the aid of 10 *grammes* of cotton, are made into thirty-two candles, each of which should suffice to poison several rats or mice. (*Annals d'Hygiène*.)

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY. On the 14th instant, a paper was read by Professor Owen "On the Osteology and Dentition of the Andaman Islanders." He gave a very elaborate description of the men he had to discourse upon. They stood about four feet ten inches high; their skin was jet black; their hair woolly, but usually shaved off, except a small piece on the top of their heads and on their upper lips. Their noses were flat, and their lips thick, and they possessed every characteristic of the negro. They were remarkably strong, and tattooed themselves with small pieces of glass, without any colouring, as the under part of the skin was whiter than the outside. They went totally naked, and were noted for their audacity and their antipathy to strangers. He then proceeded to show the skull of one of these extraordinary beings, and pointed out some marked differences between it and the negroes of Tasmania and West Africa. The skull was well formed, and the frontal bone, though rather narrow, was not low, and they were certainly not cannibals. The paper then proceeded to discuss the question of the origin of this race, and, after referring to various authorities, declared that there could be no doubt that they were a pure race, and their origin, had been coexistent with the formation of the earth. They themselves, however, had no idea of their origin and no notion of a future state. Dr. Mouat gave a very interesting account of his cruise round those islands, the unsuccessful attempts he made to establish amicable relations with them, and the capture of one of their number. He stated that they went naked, and would hold no communication with strangers. When they tried to get near them the natives would send a shower of arrows at them, and he confessed they shot with great force and accuracy. From all the information he could glean about them, and the experience he had had of the one they had caught, he

believed they were quite gentle, amiable, tractable, and improvable, and could be reclaimed if means could be discovered for communicating with them. At present, about six of their number had been caught at different times, and were being educated in India for the purpose of being sent back as negotiators.

MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The distribution of prizes and scholarships in this institution for the session 1860-1, took place on January 9th, in the Lecture Theatre of the Manchester Royal Institution. Mr. Joseph Jordan presided. The following is a list of the successful candidates. *Third Year's Students:* *Scholarship* value £20: Mr. Herbert G. Lee, Thame, Oxfordshire. *First prize*, value £5: 5s.: Mr. Frederick R. Fairbank, Rugby. *Second*, £3: 3s.: Mr. James Allen, Pott Shrigley, Macclesfield. *Third*, £2: 2s.: Mr. John W. Morris, Rochdale.—*Second Year's Students:* *Scholarship*, value £15: Mr. Samuel M. Bradley, Victoria Park, Manchester. *First Prize*, value £5: 5s.: Mr. Joshua W. Renshaw, Sretford. *Second*, £3: 3s.: Mr. Frederick W. Booth, Ashmond, Lees. *Third*, £2: 2s.: Mr. Hugh Moss, Congleton. *Fourth*, £1: 1s.: Mr. John Mottershead, Butley, Macclesfield.—*Certificates of Merit:* Mr. John Mottershead, Macclesfield; Mr. J. L. Rushton, Rainbow, Macclesfield.—*First Year's Students:* *Scholarship*, value £10: Mr. Ebenezer W. Edlin, Manchester. *First Prize*, value £5: 5s.: Mr. T. M. Johnson, Salford. *Second*, £3: 3s.: Mr. John Ward, Rushford Park, Levenshulme, Manchester. *Third*, £2: 2s.: Mr. William Longbotham, Middleham, Yorkshire. *Fourth*, £1: 1s.: Mr. C. J. Renshaw, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.—*Certificates of Merit:* Mr. John W. Bentley, Leigh, near Manchester; Mr. Walter Whitehead, Bury.—*Mr. Turner's Prizes for Comparative Anatomy and Physiology:* *Senior Class:* Mr. John W. Morris. *Junior Class:* Mr. C. J. Renshaw.—*Royal Infirmary Clinical Surgery:* *Prize:* Mr. J. W. Bentley.—*Honorary Certificates:* James Andrew, Daniel Elias, Thomas Carter, Joshua William Renshaw, James Gwyther, Edward Dawson, James Whitlaw, John Mottershead, William Wallace, S. A. Patrick, Hugh Moss, Joseph Handley, William Clarke, John Watson, Samuel M. Bradley, John Bott, John L. Rushton, Robert W. Coles, Charles Fryer, John Eatock, John Ward, John Holden, George T. Joynson, Robert Whipp, Thomas M. Johnson, Thomas Carter, Thomas Sutton, James H. Wardle, Ebenezer W. Edlin, William Longbotham, John W. Whitehead, William J. Stott, John W. Bentley, J. C. Renshaw, Frank Derbyshire, Edmund Haughton, John D. Mann, James Davies, Patrick Byrne, J. H. Wraith, J. R. Woodcock, William J. Williams, J. H. Anderson, John T. Caldwell, James Shackleton, Frank Holmes.

POISONING WITH PRUSSIC ACID. The following interesting details are given in the evidence of Mr. Marten Perry, of Evesham, at the inquest held on the body of a veterinary surgeon who had killed himself with prussic acid: Marten Perry, of Evesham, physician and surgeon, said—I was the professional adviser of the deceased. On Dec. 10th, I was called to see him, his friends thinking he was in a fit. I saw him about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. He was then lying on the bed and undressed. He was in a state of coma and perfectly insensible. There was great paleness of the whole surface, which was also extremely cold to the touch. His respiration was slow and laboured. I could not distinguish any pulsation at the wrist, and the heart's action was scarcely audible when my ear was placed close to his chest, nor could its impulse be felt. The pupils of his eyes were contracted and quite insensible to light. I did not perceive any odour of prussic acid in the breath. In a short time he expired. Several circumstances led me to suspect this to be a case of suicide. By direction of the coroner, I made a *post mortem* examination of the body in the afternoon of the same day, commencing

three hours after death. Externally there was the same pallor of skin as observed during life. The body had become cold and was quite rigid. Neither wound nor bruise was found, nor any external sign of injury. On opening the abdomen the stomach and bowels appeared to be healthy, as did also the liver and kidneys, but they were congested with blood. On opening the stomach the odour of prussic acid was readily perceptible. The lungs were healthy, the heart also healthy, its ventricles dilated and containing fluid blood. The brain was healthy, not congested. The ventricles of the brain contained rather a large quantity of serum. At the base of the brain there was no appearance of disease. The odour of prussic acid was not observed in any part of the body besides the stomach. The symptoms which I observed before death and the state of the various organs after death would admit the probability of his having died from the effects of prussic acid, taken in such a quantity as would not be sufficient to cause death immediately on taking it. I cannot say how long a time after taking prussic acid would elapse before a person became perfectly insensible, as that would depend on the quantity and strength of the acid swallowed. In my opinion, prussic acid kept in a corked bottle about one quarter full, would in the course of fifteen months or less, become much deteriorated in strength, particularly if the bottle were not kept inverted, cool, and in a dark place. This might account for death not taking place for so long a period after taking half an ounce of prussic acid of Scheele's strength. I have undertaken an analysis of the contents of the stomach, and during part of this analysis have had the valuable assistance of Mr. Greenstreet, who is a good practical chemist. We have satisfied ourselves of the presence of hydrocyanic acid by the following tests:—1. The odour was that of prussic acid, and when the stomach was opened was very strong. 2. Oxide of mercury dissolved in the filtered contents of the stomach. Neither potass nor ammonia occasioned any precipitate in the solution, but when hydrochloric acid was present, ammonia produced the precipitate. 3. On adding a solution of potass to the filtered contents, then a few drops of a solution of sulphate of protoxide of iron, a dirty green or brownish precipitate fell, and when a little dilute hydrochloric acid was added, the colour of prussian blue was observed: this was not destroyed by acids.

Varieties.

THE RIGHTS OF DRUGGISTS. We have frequently had occasion to resist the attempts which have been made to define the limits between the functions of the Apothecary and those of the Pharmacist, in such a manner as to be injurious to the latter class; and it is now generally admitted, that some discretionary power must be conceded to the public, as well as to the members of our own body, in determining where the line shall be drawn. The Pharmaceutical interest is concerned in proving that the confidence thus reposed in its members is not misplaced, and that no further restrictions are necessary. Those chemists who endeavour to sail as near the wind as possible, who have 'consulting rooms,' who 'prescribe gratis,' (and whether on their own premises or not) perform all the functions of medical men, are not the friends of their class. They may be compared to school boys, who are allowed to walk through an orchard with the understanding that they may take a few windfalls from the ground; but not satisfied with this privilege, some of them take advantage of the opportunity to strip the trees, and thus cause the door of the orchard in future to be closed against their companions and themselves, or only opened under much more strict regulations (*Pharmac. Journal.*)

INDIGESTION IN A BOA CONSTRICTOR. M. Dumeril, of the French Museum of Natural History, says that one of the boa constrictors, which had been in the Museum for a number of years, swallowed a large woollen blanket. At the end of a month the serpent made great efforts to vomit, and succeeded in throwing up the blanket.

SYDENHAM'S PROFESSIONAL HABITS. "In the morning, when I rise, I drink a dish or two of tea, and then ride in my coach till noon. When I return, I refresh myself with any sort of meat, of easy digestion, that I like; I drink somewhat more than a pint of Canary wine immediately after dinner every day, to promote the digestion of food in my stomach, and drive the gout from my bowels. When I have dined, I betake myself to my coach again; and, when my business will permit, I ride into the country two or three miles for good air. A draught of small beer is to me instead of a supper; and I take another draught when I am in bed, and about to compose myself to sleep."

EXTRACT FROM AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE. I was particularly struck with the remarks of Mr. Wilde upon the unanimity of feeling which characterised the profession in Dublin. He said that in most instances, if not all, those who had become noted for anything were supported and confirmed in their special aims by the rest of the profession; and that, instead of publishing marvellous reports and questionable procedures to bring grist to the mill, there was nothing of the sort known. The profession was too honourable and too high socially to descend to any such thing. Men uncouth in their manners, and anything but pleasing, had been, for their sterling worth, placed by their professional brethren in positions of influence and affluence. (*American Medical Times*.)

CULTIVATION OF MUSHROOMS. At a meeting of the French Academy, M. Labourdette sent in a paper on a new method for developing the size of the esculent mushroom (*agaricus campestris*). He prepares a bed exclusively formed of sulphate of lime, beaten down to perfect hardness, without any manure but nitrate of potash. The nitrate is buried in the sulphate, together with the spores of the mushroom, at the depth of one-sixth of an inch. This done, the bed will indefinitely produce a variety of the *agaricus*, which the author proposes to distinguish by the epithet *gigantic*, and not without reason, since this mushroom, cultivated in the usual manner, seldom exceeds three ounces in weight, whereas by M. Labourdette's method it attains an average of nineteen ounces.

M. MAISONNEUVE. An American, Dr. Swan, gives the following sketch of M. Maissonneuve:—"As M. Maissonneuve has written but little, he is consequently but little known beyond his wards. He is now over fifty years of age; was formerly attached to the Hôpital Cochin, but for the last five years has held a service in the Hôpital la Pitié. His bald head is very round and large, forehead immense, eyes large and brilliant, nose turned up, mouth decidedly non-classic, chin double, and underneath a string of whiskers which come from each ear not unlike a cap strap. He is of low stature, and by the size of his abdomen is rendered somewhat ungraceful. In manners exceedingly rough, is clear and forcible as a speaker, and as an operator there never was one who could torture poor sick humanity with more perfect *sang froid* than he. For example, who but he could smilingly circumvallate so tender an organ as the eye with six or eight *flèches*, each cruel spike driven firmly to the orbit's base, and no anæsthesia thought of."

"Who can all sense of others' pains escape,
Is but a brute at best in human shape."

GALEN'S FIRST STUDY OF OSTEOLOGY. The following is Galen's own account of his first opportunities of

studying the human skeleton about the year 120:—"I have often examined human bones when decayed tombs or monuments have fallen in my way. A sepulchre, slightly built, on the brink of a stream, having suffered from the violence of the torrent which had overflowed it, the body, carried away by the force of the current, stopped at last in a kind of harbour, bounded by pretty high banks. I had an opportunity of seeing this body, the flesh of which was already rotten, although the bones still adhered to each other, so that it resembled a skeleton prepared for the use of the student. At another time I saw the body of a robber, lying on a mountain, remote from any public road. He had been killed by a traveller whom he attacked, and the inhabitants of the vicinity conceiving so wicked a man a proper prey for the vultures, refused him the right of sepulture; and, two days after, his bones were stripped of their flesh and dry, like those prepared for students."

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN ST. LOUIS. The large number of Federal soldiers in and around St. Louis has rendered an increase of hospital facilities absolutely necessary. The Government authorities have therefore secured and fitted up as hospitals some three or four of the largest buildings to be found in the city, which together with the several hospitals heretofore in operation will furnish accommodations for a large number of disabled soldiers. We have not the means of ascertaining the precise number of inmates in these various establishments, but from the best information that we can gather we are satisfied that we will not be wide of the mark, in stating that there are at this time *two thousand* sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in St. Louis, and the number is daily on the increase. What proportion of these have been wounded in battle we are unable to say, but are of the opinion that it is quite large. The characters of the diseases prevailing are such as ordinarily occur at this season, and are in many instances of a severe type. From the weekly report of the mortality among the soldiers in the hospitals and camps in the vicinity of St. Louis, from October 26th, to November 2nd, we learn that thirty-four deaths occurred during that period. From this it will be seen that the post of Army Surgeon in this region is no sinecure. (*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*.)

AGES OF THE NOBILITY. We find from *Who's Who* in 1862 that the oldest duke is the Duke of Cleveland, whose age is 73, the youngest is the Duke of Norfolk, aged 14; the oldest marquis is the Marquis of Lansdowne, 61, the youngest the Marquis of Ely, 12; the oldest earl is the Earl of Charlemont, 86, the youngest is the Earl of Charleville, 9; the oldest viscount is Viscount Combermere, 88, the youngest Viscount Downe, 17; the oldest baron is Lord Sinclair, 93, the youngest Lord Rossmore, 10; the oldest archbishop is the Archbishop of Armagh, 88, the youngest the Archbishop of York, 67; the oldest bishop is the Bishop of Exeter, 84, the youngest the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, 42; the oldest Colonial bishop is the Bishop of Toronto, 82, the youngest the Bishop of Madras, 41; the oldest privy councillor is Lord Lyndhurst, the youngest Earl Spencer, 26; the oldest judge in England is Dr. Lushington, 79, the youngest Mr. Baron Wilde, 45; the oldest judge in Ireland is Chief Justice Lefroy, 85, the youngest Mr. Justice Keogh, 44; the oldest judge in Scotland is Lord Wood, 73, the youngest the Lord Justice Clerk, 51; the oldest baronet is Sir Tatton Sykes, 89, the youngest Sir Grenville L. J. Temple, 3; the oldest knight is General Sir James L. Caldwell, G.C.B., 91, the youngest Sir Charles T. Bright, 29.

CARLSBAD WATER AND GALL-STONES. Dr. H. Smith, of New York, relates the following case:—"A near connexion of my own, accustomed from his eighteenth year to consume, on an average, a pound of confectionery per

day, became afflicted with such an accumulation of gall-stones, that by relaxing the abdominal walls, they could be very distinctly felt forming an irregular tumour of the size of the closed fist, in the situation of the gall bladder. The engorgement of the liver became so great, that its lower border reached two inches and a half beyond the navel, measuring towards the left groin, and four inches below the edge of the ribs, measuring directly downwards. Violent attacks occurred at shortening intervals; at length so frequently, that the jaundice attendant on the one attack had not time to subside before the next occurred, so that at last his colour became of a dark dirty green. In the spring of 1841, I sent him to Carlsbad. He nearly died of an attack in London, on his road to the springs; was pronounced moribund by three of the ablest physicians of that city. However, he contrived to reach his journey's end, and after a few days use of the water, passed an incredible number of gall-stones; the tumefied liver shrank to its normal dimensions, and he returned home a new man. He remained without any relapse until the second spring, when the threatening symptoms induced him to return for a short season to Carlsbad. Perfect relief was again obtained, though no more calculi were observed to pass. The next year he spent ten days at the spring by way of clenching the nail, and he continued free of colic until his death in the fall of 1847. This event was preceded by a new series of symptoms, pointing to deep-seated disorganising disease of the liver, permanent jaundice, dyspepsia, then perfect anorexia, ascites, great prostration. The liver was found cirrhotic and studded with deposits of cholesterol, many of the size of a nut, the gall bladder empty, and the duct enormously dilated. (*Amer. Med. Times.*)

M. MAISONNEUVE'S URETHROTOME. The advantages claimed for the urethrotome are:—1. That the operation is rendered safe and simple. 2. That the operator feels positive that he cuts nothing but the stricture itself. 3. That there are no serious after effects. The mode of operating is as follows:—The stricture must be passed, and for so doing a fusiform bougie is first introduced, to which is then screwed a catheter equally fine, having an open seam its whole length. The fusiform bougie coils itself in the bladder, its duty being finished after having conducted the fine catheter through the stricture. The stylet is then put in, and the blade, much too large to be contained in so small a catheter, by means of the slit, travels outside, apparently very much endangering the urethral membrane. The membrane though, elastic as it is, is uninjured, owing to the blade being without edge except at its extremity, and, consequently, all parts, and they only, that resist get cut. The blade resembles the half of an oblong lozenge, and not much sharper except at the bow. Still better, perhaps, I might compare it to a little boat which, starting from the meatus, sails down the canal steered safely by stylet and catheter. If any obstacle is met with it tries to push it aside, and if impossible, the bow cuts the way. It is thus evident that the blade, by its conformation and undeviating guidance by the catheter, cannot cut anything but that which is desired, namely, the stricture. Spasmodic stricture will not be cut by it, from which it would almost appear as if the instrument was endowed with instinct. The operation is almost painless, so much so that in several instances the patient has been allowed to operate on himself. M. Maisonneuve states that he cuts strictures in his office, and lets the subjects walk to their home, the same as though he had only made an injection. There has never been a serious hæmorrhage or accident of any nature following his operations. (*Dr. Swan in American Medical Times.*) [M. Maisonneuve has a mania for new instruments. Many of his inventions in this way are, we take it, more curious than useful. EDITOR.]

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 Orthopædic, 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. British Architects, 8 P.M.—Medical, 8.30 P.M.: Mr. I. Baker Brown, "On a Case of Suppressed Menses with Absence of the Vagina."
TUESDAY. Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Statistical, 8 P.M.—Pathological, 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—Geological, 8 P.M.—Royal Society of Literature, 4.30 P.M.—Archæological Association, 8.30 P.M.
THURSDAY. Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Antiquaries, 8.30 P.M.—Philological, 8 P.M.
FRIDAY. Royal Institution, 8 P.M.
SATURDAY. Asiatic, 3 P.M.—Royal Botanic, 3.45 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—JANUARY 11, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Boys.. 918	Girls.. 963	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....			1881	1561
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61			1730	1440
Barometer:				
Highest (Mon.) 29.967; lowest (Sat.) 29.309; mean 29.654.				
Thermometer:				
Highest in sun—extremes (Sat.) 58 degs.; (Mon.) 41 degs.				
In shade—highest (Th.) 53.5 degrees; lowest (Mon.) 29.5 degs.				
Mean—42.9 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs. +7.2 degs.				
Range—during week, 24 degrees; mean daily, 9.7 degrees.				
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 87.				
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.48.				

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.

CHIRURGUS.—A correspondent "wishes to know out of curiosity whether there is any particular rule, under which the members of new medical societies take their title. Why," he asks, "are the men called Members in some societies and Fellows in others? Why, for instance, does the Obstetrical Society bestow on its members the title of Fellow?" [We suppose that in this land of freedom men may call themselves what they like, just as they may wear what garments they please; but, nevertheless, there is an impropriety and an incongruity in the assumption of improper titles, and in the wearing of unbecoming garments. *A priori*, we should fancy that the Obstetrical Society acts contrary to custom and usage in giving its members the title of Fellows. We generally seem to associate the title of Fellow with a body which has received the sanction of a Royal Charter for its existence. If this be the right view of the case, then, of course, it follows that the aforesaid Society has committed an incongruous act, as a man does who wears decorations to which he is not entitled. But in this matter we really cannot give any definite answer. EDITOR.]

A CIRCULAR.—We have been requested to publish the following circular.

"172, Oxford Road, December 2nd, 1861.

"My dear —,—You are probably aware that several attacks of illness, the result of overwork, have made it requisite for me to take the benefit of rest for one or two years; consequently, on the recommendation of my medical attendants, I have resolved to suspend a portion of my professional duties. I propose to limit myself to receiving patients at my own house; and, in addition, to visit other cases, only in consultation.

"To facilitate the former course, I have changed my consulting hours to the period between 9 and 12 in the morning. Moreover, it may be convenient for you to know, that I shall be at the Ear Institution, 9, Oxford Street, every Tuesday and Friday, from half-past twelve to two P.M.

"But, amongst other things, my medical friends insist that I reside in a purer atmosphere; accordingly, a house is being built for me in Wilbraham Street, Fallowfield, near to the site of the Old Toll Bar, lately removed, and where I shall have my consulting rooms. It may, however, be late in the spring before I am able to remove thither. I trust that the measures recommended will so far restore me to vigorous health, as to enable me, at the end of a year or two, to resume my former professional position. Meanwhile, my friend Dr. Hecksher will take charge of such of my patients as are willing to entrust themselves to his care, with the friendly understanding, that they shall be resigned to me, if agreeable to them, whenever I am able to resume my full avocations.

"I remain, yours very truly,

"W. C. WILLIAMSON."

MR. R. Y. ACKERLEY.—The case which was referred to in the JOURNAL occurred many miles from Liverpool—in another county altogether.

A VERY INDIGNANT MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION writes us a strongly expressed letter, dated from Canterbury. We will publish it with pleasure, and give his fellow associates the benefit of his opinion, if he will do what all gentlemen should do who write such letters; viz., append his name to it.

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.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. SKINNER; Dr. J. BARCLAY; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Mr. J. Z. LAURENCE; A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION; Mr. J. GAY; Mr. R. Y. ACKERLEY; AN OLD PUPIL OF CASPER; Miss HUBBERD; Dr. TANNER; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. R. CLIFTON FOREMAN; Mr. I. B. BROWN; and Dr. HYDE SAITER.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Treatment of Scarlet Fever and Measles with Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia. By Thomas J. Graham, M.D. London: 1861.
2. On the Immediate Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra, by the Employment of the "Stricture Dilator". By Barnard Holt, F.R.C.S. London: 1861.
3. Clinical Surgery. The Surgery of the Mouth, Pharynx, Abdomen, and Rectum, including Hernia. By Thomas Bryant, F.R.C.S. London: 1861.
4. The London and Provincial Medical Directory: inclusive of the Medical Directory for Scotland and the Medical Directory for Ireland, and General Medical Register. London: 1862.
5. Teething of Infants. By Henry Hanks, L.R.C.P.Ed. London: 1861.
6. Cases treated by Faradisation. By Julius Althaus, M.D. London: 1862.

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