

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
MIDLAND. [Annual.]	Guildhall, Lincoln.	Wed., June 18, 2 P.M.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID- LAND COUNTIES. [Annual.]	Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham.	Friday, June 20th, 3.30 P.M.
LANCASH. & CHESHIRE. [Annual.]	Royal Institution, Manchester.	Wednesday, June 25th, 12 noon.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Annual.]	Bedford.	Thursday, June 26th, 12.30 P.M.
SOUTH-EASTERN. [Annual.]	Public Hall, Reigate.	Thurs., June 26, 2 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual.]	Stowmarket.	Friday, June 27th, 2 P.M.

EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE sixth annual meeting of this Branch was held at the Hull Infirmary, on May 22nd, at 1 P.M.; ROBERT HARDEY, Esq., President, in the chair. Fifteen members and three visitors were present.

Sir H. COOPER, on taking the chair, spoke of the pleasure which he had had in presiding over this large Branch of the British Medical Association, assuring the members that the duties connected with the office had been discharged by him with feelings of gratification to himself, and he hoped to the members generally. In resigning the office of President of this Branch to his esteemed friend Mr. Hardey, he did so with the full assurance that no member of the profession was more worthily selected; and, under the present circumstances of his having been restored from a serious illness, no one who enjoyed more the high respect of his professional brethren. Sir H. Cooper then resigned the chair to Mr. Hardey.

Mr. HARDEY, with feelings of emotion, spoke of the high honour conferred upon him by electing him President of the East York Branch of the British Medical Association; and said that if ever there was a time when he felt that he was indebted to the members of the profession for their kind attention and treatment of his case, and especially for their keeping together his practice during his late severe affliction, it was now. They all had, indeed, his warmest thanks; and their kindness and attention to his particular interests could never be forgotten by him.

New Members. It was resolved that Edward Healey, Esq., and T. Somerville, Esq., R.N., be admitted members of the Branch.

Officers for 1862-3. The officers appointed for the ensuing year are as follows:—*President*, R. Hardey, Esq. (Hull); *President-Elect*, F. B. Anderson, Esq. (Hessle); *Representatives in General Council*, K. King, M.D. (Hull), and J. Bell, L.R.C.P.E. (Grimsby); *Honorary Secretary*, H. Munroe, M.D., F.L.S. (Hull). *Committee*, J. P. Bell, M.D. (Hull); K. King, M.D. (Hull); Sir H. Cooper, M.D. (Hull); R. M. Craven, Esq. (Hull); O. Daly, M.D. (Hull); W. H. Eddie, Esq. (Barton); W. J. Lunn, M.D. (Hull).

Next General Meeting. It was resolved that the next general meeting should be held at Withernsea.

Papers. The following papers and communications were made:—

1. On the General Disuse of Venesection in the Treatment of Acute Diseases. By R. Hardey, Esq.

2. On the Occupation of the Uterus by Hydatids. By H. Gibson, Esq.

3. On Excision of the Tongue. By K. King, M.D. Dr. KING, on being called upon for his paper on Excision of the Tongue, requested permission from the President to read instead the sequel to one of the cases reported in the *Lancet* of April 19th, 1862, under the title of Recto- and Vesico-Vaginal Fistulæ; several operations; cure. By I. Baker Brown, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Mr. MORLEY of Barton, under whose care this patient had subsequently been, made also some observations, which, with Dr. King's, will be published in the JOURNAL.

4. Dr. King also exhibited a man who, having suffered amputation below the knee, had a wooden apparatus, allowing free use of that joint, costing only fifteen shillings.

The other papers read at the meeting will be forwarded for publication in the JOURNAL.

Although the meeting commenced an hour earlier than usual, yet, so interested were the members in the discussion of the papers, that the time for departure took them unawares.

At 4 o'clock P.M., a sumptuous dinner was provided at the George Hotel, where the members and friends, the largest number ever met on a like occasion, passed a very pleasant evening. R. Hardey, Esq., President, occupied the chair; and Dr. Daly the vice-chair. This social gathering will be long remembered for the unanimity of feeling and cordiality of sentiment exemplified by all present. Several friends have, since this meeting, been admitted members of the Association and this Branch.

Special Correspondence.

NORWICH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

I DON'T know that I can find a better subject for a letter than a statement now lying before me of the in-patients admitted into the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital during the past year. It consists of an analytical table of diseases, accidents, and operations, most carefully arranged by our excellent house-surgeon, Mr. Williams; and contains many interesting particulars highly creditable to our provincial hospital.

It appears that in the year 1861, there were 1011 in-patients; of whom—

355 were discharged cured.

85 relieved.

319 made out-patients; most of whom were cured.

25 incurable.

41 discharged at their own request.

17 discharged for irregularity, or without leave.

47 deaths.

104 remaining in the hospital.

18 discharged either as not requiring hospital treatment, or from the allotted time for being allowed to remain upon the books having expired.

1011

Of these patients, 610 were males, and 401 females; 655 from the country, and 356 from the city. Their ages were as follows:—

To accomplish this end, the College of Surgeons has been entrusted with a charter to enable it to regulate the course of education of the young Æsculapians, and to test their proficiency by a rigid system of examination. It is the privilege and duty of the Council of the College to fulfil these requirements; and equally so of the Fellows, to select councilmen fitted to perform their appointed functions.

I shall not, at present, digress into the consideration of the mode hitherto adopted of balloting for councilors; but simply assert that it fails to select the best men; that its machinery is most imperfect; and that it occasions serious inconvenience and injustice to the country Fellows; by entailing upon them great expense and loss of time, and much hindrance in the discharge of their professional obligations at home.

My especial purpose in the remarks I now make, and in consequence of what I have heard, is to urge the Fellows not to make the election a matter of party spirit, nor an arena for pitting a country Fellow against a London Fellow. Something like an appeal is made to provincial Fellows, with a view, it is alleged, to represent more efficiently their interests and wishes in the College, as if the College were divided into political factions or parties like the House of Commons; or as if gentlemen living in the country had separate and distinct interests from those residing in London. Nothing would be more unseemly and undignified than an antagonism founded on the supposition of clashing interests. The College is a centralised unity, and its purposes are national; and there is not the least necessity to set up the chimerical notion of rival feelings between the claims of Fellows residing in London and those in the provinces. With a view to a solution of the question, who is the best candidate? the Fellows will naturally inquire into the history, the position, the attainments, and character of the candidates.

Let the Fellows dispassionately weigh in the balance the respective claims, merits, and experience of the several candidates; and, uninfluenced by secondary motives or hypothetical notions, select that gentleman who can meet the requirements of the office the best; the guardianship of the education of the rising generation; the encouragement of the science of medicine; the conservation of a noble and magnificent museum; and the honour of the profession.

I am, etc.,

A COUNTRY FELLOW (BY EXAM.)

THE CASE OF DR. A. P. STEWART AND MR. I. B. BROWN.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM ALLISON, ESQ.

SIR,—Your critique in the number of the JOURNAL for May 31st will call forth too many letters; and, as you may have much better observations upon it, and more to the point, than mine, it is very probable that you will not publish this letter.

In the note by the referees, at page 592, they say: "The expressions used by Mr. Brown, in our opinion, were decidedly indiscreet;" by which opinion, I presume, they mean imprudent in reference—

1. To alarming, depressing, and injuring the child;

2. To producing "an overwhelming astonishment and dismay" in the minds of the parents; and

3. To implying that Dr. Stewart had allowed the child to sink into a state of great jeopardy; into which state it would not have fallen, if it had been under his (Mr. Brown's) treatment.

Although the referees "do not see any reason to believe that Mr. Brown meant to imply that Dr. Stewart had either neglected the child or treated it incorrectly", yet I should expect that an immense majority of medical men would find reasons not only to doubt whether Mr. Brown could have made a better imputation if he had

intended to charge Dr. Stewart with neglect or want of skill, but also whether or not, if either they (the majority) or the referees, individually, met Mr. Brown in consultation, they might be subjected to a similar indiscretion.

We cannot divine what Mr. Brown meant in reference to Dr. Stewart. He (Mr. Brown) only knows whether, towards patient, parents, or their medical attendant, he was "doing as he would like to be done to".

Suppose we speak of "life", instead of "repute". 1. If a man (whether in public or in private) gives you a death-blow, you cannot retaliate. 2. Though a blow did not kill you, it might be so injurious as to make retaliation useless; or, 3. So severe as to render you unequal in self-defence.

It is but fair towards Dr. Stewart to presume that he was as much surprised, in the chamber of sickness, as were the parents of the child; so much so as to be disabled at the moment for determining what course it was his duty to pursue; and that, "out of regard to the feelings of the parents", his gentlemanly delicacy obliged him to control his own feelings, and to abstain from even self-defence. Dr. Stewart is an entire stranger to me; though, under such circumstances, we can make every allowance for apparent self-neglect in a man who has a refined mind, with delicate sensibilities. If such influences did prevail in commanding Dr. Stewart's silence in the bedroom where parents were afflicted by a statement which was made in reference to their child—whilst that statement affected Dr. Stewart in reference to himself only—does he not deserve more of praise than of gibe or censure for his unselfish consideration?

I am, etc., WILLIAM ALLISON.

East Retford, May 31st.

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. First M.B. Examination, Easter Term, 1862. (Examined and approved.)

Bagshaw, F. M.A., John's
Philpott, G. H., B.A., Clare
Sturges, O., B.A., Emmanuel
Shuttleworth, H. J., B.A., Caius
Wilkes, A. G. P., B.A., Trinity

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On May 29th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bloomenthal, Theodore, Kennington
Dawson, Richard, Brighton
Denton, Everard William, Hornsea, Hull
Goddard, Eugene, St. John Street Road
Humphry, C. H., Balham Hill
Jones, J. L., Bangor
Jones, Robert, Llanrwst
King, J. G., Havant
Rickards, Walter, Cosby
Vanderstraeten, Julian L., Pimlico

APPOINTMENTS.

*HILLIER, Thomas, M.D., appointed Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, in the room of W. Jenner, M.D., resigned.
JONES, Thomas, Esq., elected Assistant-House-Surgeon to the Chester General Infirmary.

ROUGH, James O'Brien, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the South Staffordshire Hospital.

*MACKESY, Thomas L., Esq., elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.

O'KELLY, William, Esq., elected Surgeon to the Chester General Infirmary.

WOOKY, James, Esq., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Weston-super-Mare Dispensary.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

ELLIOTT, John, Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Royal Adelaide*.
SHAW, Doyle M., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Bermuda*.

MILITIA. The following appointments have been made:—

BROOKE, C., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal North Lincoln Militia.

GIRDLESTONE, W. T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.
STEWART, D. P., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon Stirlingshire, etc., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Militia.

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

MACKINLAY, J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Renfrewshire R.V.
STECKLE, J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Renfrewshire R.V.
SWINHOE, G. M., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Wiltshire R.V.
THWAITES, T. B., Esq., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Durham R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon:—

FITZPATRICK, C. D., Esq., 15th Lancashire R.V.

BIRTH.

STEPHENSON. On May 8th, the wife of T. Appleby Stephenson, Esq., Surgeon, Nottingham, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAMERON. On May 28th, at Tallisker, Isle of Skye, Harriet A., wife of E. P. Cameron, M.D., of Berbiee.
CLAY. On May 30th, at Stratford, Phoebe C., wife of T. F. Clay, Esq., Surgeon.
COX. On June 3rd, at Welford, Northamptonshire, aged 18, Frances, eldest daughter of *Frederick Cox, Esq.
DICKSON. On April 30th, at Tripoli, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Dickson, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy.
MACLAREN. On June 2nd, at 29, Harley Street, Mary Andrews, youngest child of *A. C. MacLaren, Esq.
*WAKLEY, Thomas, Esq., at Madeira, aged 66, on May 16.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant: Assistant medical officer to the Worcester County and City Lunatic Asylum; medical officer for the Stickney district of Spilsby union; medical officer for district No. 2 of the Everton district of the West Derby union.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY. The President of this body gave his second and last *conversazione* this season on Saturday night, at the apartments of the Society at Burlington House. There was a very large attendance of the Fellows, and many of the distinguished foreigners in London for the International Exhibition.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. On Wednesday an adjourned special meeting of the governors was held at the hospital, London Bridge; Alderman Sir J. Musgrove, president, in the Chair, supported by about seventy of the governors. The report of the grand committee on the question of securing accommodation until the rebuilding of the hospital having been read, a long discussion ensued, in which the Earl of Leven, Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Alderman Humphery, Mr. Alderman Copeland, Mr. Alderman Gabriel, and others took part. Resolutions were passed empowering the grand committee to take all necessary measures for securing without delay accommodation for the in-patients and out-patients in such place or places as they may deem suitable, also for the accommodation of the officers and servants, who will be displaced in July, and for the removal of the museum and library; and further authorising the committee to take the necessary steps to erect such building as may be required for the reception and accommodation of urgent cases, and for dispensary business, at a cost not exceeding £15,000. Thanks having been voted to the chairman and the committee, the Court separated.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM. Mr. Griffin has addressed a note (dated June 2nd) to the members of the Select Committee on Poor Relief, in which he says: "On the 24th of March last, I addressed a letter to your honourable Committee, in which I stated that 'I desire to tender evidence relative to other branches of medical relief, and especially to that of vaccination'. On the 21st of May last, I addressed a note to each individual member of your honourable Committee, in which was

the following:—'Mr. Griffin has officially applied to be reexamined, and hopes that some member of the Committee will move that he be sent for. Dr. Fowler has been reexamined, and Mr. Griffin hopes that his request will be acceded to.' This morning I received a letter from a member of your honourable Committee, in which it is stated, 'Your request cannot now be complied with, as the inquiry into the case of medical officers of unions has been completed.' It is far from my wish, as a private individual, to obtrude myself upon and take up the time of your honourable Committee; but, as the Chairman of an Association of Poor-law medical officers, I should ill discharge my duties to them did I not press upon your honourable Committee the importance of your receiving all the evidence I can offer on their behalf."

EARLY MARRIAGES. The returns for 1860 show, as usual, an increasing number of early marriages. In 1841, of the men who married in England only 4.38 per cent. were under 21; in 1860, the proportion had risen to 6.35. Of the women married, the proportion under age in 1841 was only 13.29 per cent.; in 1860, it was 19.35. Every year, above 2000 girls are married under 18, when neither mind nor body has attained maturity; above 30,000 are married under 21. Within the last twenty years, the number of persons who marry under age has doubled, though marriages have not increased much more than forty per cent. The increase of early marriages has been most rapid in the prosperous ten years 1851-1860. In Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Huntingdonshire, where the straw-plait and lace manufactures place so many girls in a condition of some independence, a fourth of those who marry, marry under age. The proportion is as high in Staffordshire, the West Riding, and Durham. It is low in the metropolis, in the south-western counties, and in Wales.

CLEANING OLD BOOKS, PRINTS, ETC. The energetic action of ozone (the allotropic condition of oxygen) has lately been applied to remove stains from paper. By its means writing ink is said to be entirely removed (although we doubt this), as are also vegetable colours; but printing ink, grease, and mineral colours are not attacked by it. The plan recommended is as follows: Introduce a stick of phosphorus, three inches long by half an inch thick, into a clean carboy; pour cold water in until the phosphorus is half covered; then loosely cork the carboy, and let it remain in a warm place for twelve or eighteen hours, by which time the contained air will be highly ozonised. Without removing the phosphorus and water, the article to be bleached is uniformly moistened with distilled water, and after being rolled up, is suspended by a platinum wire in about the centre of the carboy. The roll of paper is soon seen to be continually surrounded by the column of vapour rising from the surface of the phosphorus. The time required for the bleaching depends on the nature of the substance, but never requires more than three days; paper brown with age, and coloured with coffee spots, in two days was quite white and clean. If the paper were now dried, it would not only be very brittle, but would also rapidly become brown; hence the acid must be completely removed. The paper is immersed in water, which is frequently renewed, until it only gives a very feeble acid re-action with litmus. It is next placed in water to which a few drops of solution of soda have been added, and then, being spread on a piece of glass, and placed in an inclined position, is exposed to a thin stream of water for twenty-four hours, when it may be removed and dried between blotting paper, and then in the air. (*London Review*.)

SIBERIAN TUMULT. The Academy of Sciences has received a communication from MM. Meynier and Louis d'Eichthal, who are at present engaged in a scientific exploration of Siberia, on the ethnological question

of the *Tschudi*. This paper, dated Barnaool, in the Government of Tomsk, is accompanied with a large number of anatomical pieces and articles collected in the tumuli, considered by tradition to be the graves of the legendary people above alluded to. These mounds are called *koorgon* or *bongor* in the country. The tumuli, 36 in number, opened by MM. Meynier and d'Eichthal are situated at about six miles from Barnaool; they are not placed in any particular order. The skeletons they contained rested on the bare ground, with their heads turned towards the east and their feet towards the west, and the arms stretched close to the body. Near all these skeletons, without exception, the remains of ruminating animals were seen; some to the right, others to the left of the skeletons, and sometimes beside the head or on the thorax. The weapons and other objects found by MM. Meynier and d'Eichthal in the tumuli are either of bone or iron; the ornaments are of bone, melted silicate, polished quartz, or copper; there were, moreover, in one of the tumuli, fragments of pottery; in another the remains of a wooden vessel. All the tumuli, without exception, had some remnants of iron tools or weapons, but none of bronze, the metallic ornaments found being cast in copper, exactly like all others our travellers have met with in Siberia, in the collections of dilettanti. The cranium bears in all the skeletons strong marks of relationship with those which Retzius has designated under the name of "Brachycephalli," their chief feature being the rectangular form of the orbital cavity, a form common to all Mongolian races. MM. Meynier and d'Eichthal are nevertheless, inclined to believe that several different kinds of tumuli must be distinguished in Siberia, and that it would be premature to consider all these tombs as pertaining exclusively to a single race.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MAY 31.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week..... { Boys ..1010 Girls.. 976 }	1986	1119
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61	1723	1126
Barometer:		
Highest (Sun.) 29.952; lowest (Fri.) 29.339; mean, 29.739.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 121.3 degs.; (Tu.) 81.9 degs.		
In shade—highest (Th.) 71.4 degrees; lowest (Mon.) 42.1 degs.		
Mean—57.6 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs. + 2.3 degs.		
Range—during week, 29.3 degrees; mean daily, 16.2 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 85.		
Mean direction of wind, var.—Rain in inches, 0.16.		

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.

PHYSICIANS' FEES.—SIR: I wish the discussion on Physicians' Fees had been more fully carried out than it has been in your JOURNAL, as I believe more is involved in the subject than has appeared in any of the correspondence. We have hitherto looked upon the physician as the highest rank of our profession—and very justly so, I consider; but there is not so great a difference now between the physician and general practitioner as existed fifty years ago. Whatever lowers the rank of the physician will lower the profession generally, and nothing is so likely to have that effect as reducing their charges; and the public will always value a man at what he values himself. There is only one physician in this large city who keeps up the fee due to his rank; all the rest get what they can, and, in fact, charge less than some of

the general practitioners; and this is a state of things which ought not to be; it makes the two ranks antagonists. Besides, what is the young man to do, if those older than himself try to undersell one another, which is the case now? I consider this will lower the status of the profession, which the public do, without our doing it ourselves. I enclose my name, but not for publication. I am, etc.,

May 28th, 1862.

BRISTOLIENSIS.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.—SIR: A surgeon appointed by the union to attend the "sick-poor" of the parish, and to be public vaccinator in the district, has, I believe, a right to expect that his brother practitioners will not interfere with his union practice or vaccination cases, as long as he holds the appointment. It so happens that in the parish to which I allude, there are two union surgeons, appointed by the same Board of Guardians, but each has his allotted parish or parishes to attend to. Has the surgeon of one parish a right to vaccinate children in the parish of the other surgeon, and claim his fees from the union? If he can legally do it, is it not a breach of what we call "medical etiquette": in short, ungentlemanly? If you or any of your numerous readers could give me any information upon the above important question, you or they would greatly oblige,

Yours respectfully,

MEDICUS.

[There can be no doubt that such an act of interference as here referred to, is a breach of etiquette and propriety. Surely, an application to the Board of Guardians would prevent any future poaching of this nature. EDITOR.]

A REASONABLE SUGGESTION.—Medicus writes: "May I be allowed space in your JOURNAL for a few remarks respecting the examination of candidates for the Licensate of Midwifery? At the present time, it is quite uncertain when the Board of Examiners meet, as there is never any date for an examination fixed until a certain number of candidates have put their names down. Could it not be so arranged that there may be a time previously fixed for one examination in the year (at least), so as to give assistants in the country, and, I may add, country practitioners, an opportunity of obtaining the Diploma, who now are unable to leave at any time, and at a very short notice."

DR. BAYES.—We really cannot see that justice to Dr. Bayes demands the publication of his second letter to us. With the homœopathic logic to which we formerly referred, he says: "You speak of my consultation with Mr. Adams as a medical consultation, whereas it was purely surgical." Are not surgeons medical men? Besides, what are we to understand as to the fact of a consultation? Mr. Adams says there was no consultation at all; Dr. Bayes says there was a consultation, but that it was surgical. These two gentlemen do not seem to be helping each other much in attempting to define distinctions without differences. Dr. Bayes also wishes to know what we meant about the colleges entering into no engagement with him under certain circumstances. We meant simply this: that, if he had stated a belief in homœopathy when he presented himself for examination, he would have been "rejected"—i.e., not admitted a member of them. Dr. Bayes states, what every body knows, that he breaks no Medical Act, nor bye-law of Colleges, in practising homœopathy; and he therefore accuses those who refuse to meet him of being Lynchers. He would like to be tried by a College, or even by a couple of referees. "They" (the Cambridge doctors) "Lynch me for doing that which is legal, and they threaten to Lynch every one who won't join them in Lynching me." We give Dr. Bayes all the credit he can ask for the strictest honesty in this matter of his credulity; but he at the same time must in a like manner give us the same credit for strict honesty in believing that no member of the medical profession who believes homœopathy to be a delusion, can honourably and honestly have medical intercourse with homœopaths. We therefore praise the men of Cambridge for their resolute demeanour in the matter of homœopathic consultations.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. A Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging, for the Use of House-Surgeons, Dressers, and Junior Practitioners. By Christopher Heath, F.R.C.S. Second edition. London: 1862.
2. A Practical Treatise on the Medical Properties of the Aix-la-Chapelle Hot Sulphurous Waters. By L. Wetzlar, M.D. Aix-la-Chapelle: 1862.