

honestly made, it would be privileged. The question, therefore, for the jury, would be whether the letter of September 5th was fairly warranted by a reasonable occasion or duty, and honestly made—that is, with a *bona fide* belief in its truth—and they would judge of this by the knowledge the defendant possessed at the time he wrote that letter. The letters to the brother and to Mrs. Jones (his lordship said), in his opinion, were not libels. As to the slander, he thought there was no evidence of any special damage. Then they must consider whether the defendant ever intended to use the expressions he did with reference to the plaintiff's profession of government."

The jury retired, and subsequently found a verdict for the defendant.

THE report on the subject of vivisections, drawn up by the late Dr. Moquin-Tandon, has been presented to the Academy of Medicine. The following are the general conclusions arrived at by the commission appointed to investigate the subject.

"1. Vivisections are indispensable to physiology, and operations on living animals are necessary for learning the manœuvres of operative medicine in the veterinary art. 2. They should be undertaken with reserve, and the greatest care should be taken not to give them a character of apparent cruelty. 3. The experimenter should always have in view a real progress in science. 4. Students should not perform experiments except in the great centres of study, under the direction of the professors. 5. Every means at the disposal of science for the diminution of pain should be put into requisition by the experimenter."

M. DEBOUT says that sugar is an excellent destroyer of worms. He once accidentally put sugar instead of salt on a leech which he wished to detach from the skin, and was surprised at the spasms produced by it. He therefore tried sugar on earth-worms, and found it had a similar powerful effect; and has since used it in solution with success as an injection in children.

The French medical press thus talks of the late College of Surgeons election. "This annual election of Councillors has been a great triumph for *individual initiative*. Heretofore the election has been a mere form, the members going on being re-elected. But abuses increasing in the bosom of the learned assembly, and ameliorations and reforms being negatived, the *Fellows*, members of the College, determined to use their power of election to make an example, and put an end to such a state of things! To combat the Council and its influence, the voters in great number voted as one man (*sic*) in favour of MM. Lane, Busk, and Hancock. A lesson this to conservatives, to teach them how to yield reforms in time, in order to avoid revolutions!"

The *Morgenblad*, a Christiania journal, tells us as follows: "At the request of Professor Boeck, Drs. Steffens, Egeberd, and Voss formed a commission to investigate the experiments made in the treatment

of syphilis by syphilisation. These messieurs have fulfilled their mission from the year 1846 up to the year 1859, having regularly visited the hospital where the experiments were made. The last number of the *Norsk Magazin för Lægevidenskaben* (June 1863) publishes their report. The following are the conclusions given in it. "From what we have seen, we consider that syphilisation is a curative method superior to derivation; and, although we cannot say that syphilis is always cured by this method, we unanimously declare that we know of no treatment which produces more or even an equal effect with syphilisation in cases of secondary syphilis in which the patients have not been treated with mercury."

The Calabar bean, says *L'Union Médicale*, has been imported into England through the isolated and persevering efforts of individuals. "Yes! it is in this simple and disinterested way that proud Albion has bestowed a grand discovery on the art of medicine, and on the world a great benefit. Great is the force of individual initiative! Great the blessings of the press!"

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

EXHIBITIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND MODELS.

[Notice of the following communications was omitted in our report of the meeting last week.]

At the meeting on Friday, some photographs were exhibited, displaying the present state of a patient from whose orbit a large cancerous growth had been removed by Mr. C. H. Moore. The patient herself was presented last year at the meeting in London; and the account of her case was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of August 23rd, 1862. The photographs were by Mr. Heisch, Lecturer on Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital. They showed the large cavity fifteen months after the operation, completely healed, altered, and contracted to an oval shape, and without any trace of the former disease. The nasal and other bones, including the entire circumference of the front of the orbit, which had been removed by sloughing after the action of the chloride of zinc, were likewise exhibited. The patient remained in the Cancer Establishment of the Middlesex Hospital, perfectly well in health; and wore a mask which had been ingeniously made and fitted for her by Mr. Turner, dentist, of Margaret Street, Cavendish Square. She was a little apt to sneeze; and somewhat frequently had slight catarrh. In that event, the Schneiderian membrane became quickly and much swollen, but the swelling soon subsided again. The skin of the cheek, malar region, and forehead, adjoining the scar, remained benumbed in consequence of the destruction of portions of the fifth nerve.

Dr. Thomas Ballard exhibited several models illustrating the deformities of the jaws and teeth, which, according to him, result from the habit of sucking the fingers, the thumb, or the tongue, during childhood; the subjects of the deformities always being, in some degree, weak and delicate.

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—Bachelor of Medicine. Preliminary Scientific Examination. Entire.

First Division.

Adams, Arthur Bayley, London Hospital
 Ball, John Augustus, Guy's Hospital
 Brown, James Campbell, University of Aberdeen
 Buckell, Francis John, University College
 Bushell, Stephen Wootton, Guy's Hospital
 Dyer, William Turner Thistleton, King's College
 Gowin, Benjamin Chastor, Guy's Hospital
 Heathcote, Rowland, Royal Manchester
 Hulme, Samuel James, Royal Manchester
 Kelly, Charles, King's College
 M'Dougall, Arthur, Owen's College
 Maybury, Augustus Constable, St. Thomas's Hospital
 Pooley, Thomas Alexander (private study)
 Rogers, George Arthur, London Hospital
 Smith, Charles James Hardy, University College
 Spencer, George Owtwhaite, University College
 Thomas, John Davis, University College
 Whitwell, John Maude, University College

Second Division.

Aveling, Charles Taylor, St. Thomas's Hospital
 Barrett, Howard, St. George's Hospital
 Bateman, Francis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Birtwell, Henry Hargreaves, St. Thomas's Hospital
 Bradshawe, Paris, King's College
 Buck, Thomas Alpheus (private study)
 Carter, Richard, Charing Cross Hospital
 Cole, Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Eager, Reginald, Guy's Hospital
 Lethbridge, Charles Frederick, University College
 Madeley, George Sherwin, Royal Manchester
 Murphy, Thomas Charles, University College
 Poore, George Vivian, University College
 Sanders, Richard Careless (private study)
 Sawyer, James, Queen's College, Birmingham
 Smith, John Ablewhite, Middlesex Hospital
 Smith, Robert Shingleton, King's College
 Tindall, Alexander M'Ivor, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Welch, John Burgess, King's College

Chemistry and Botany only.

First Division.

Berry, Other Windsor, Charing Cross Hospital
 Cluff, James Stanton (B.A. Dublin), University College
 Edwards, Thomas Marsden, Andersonian Institution
 Fry, Augustin Barber, Guy's Hospital
 Gooding, Ralph (B.A.), King's College
 Graves, Boydell, University College
 Grimes, John, King's College
 Howse, Henry Greenway, Guy's Hospital
 Hughes, John Pearson, University College
 Nelson, John Waller, Queen's College, Birmingham
 Orton, George Hunt, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Owen, David Charles Lloyd, Sydenham College, Birmingham
 Stuckey, John, University College
 Summerhayes, Henry (B.A.), St. Thomas's Hospital
 Wagstaffe, William Warwick (B.A.), St. Thomas's Hospital

Second Division.

Lees, Joseph, St. Thomas's Hospital
 Metcalfe, Fenwick, King's College
 Provis, William Alexander, King's College
 Smith, Samuel Hignett, King's College

First M.B. Examination. Entire.

First Division.

Allen, Bryan Holme, University College
 Deas, Peter Maury, University and Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh
 Duke, Oliver Thomas, Guy's Hospital
 Green, Thomas Henry, University College
 Mason, Philip Brookes, University College
 Powles, Revett Coleridge Powles, King's College
 Richards, Frederick William, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Savage, George Henry, Guy's Hospital
 Smith, Charles, Guy's Hospital
 Snow, William Vicary, University College
 Tayler, Francis Thomas, Guy's Hospital

Second Division.

Birt, Joseph, Sydenham College, Birmingham
 Bond, Thomas, King's College
 Edwards, Thomas Marsden, Andersonian Institution, Glasgow
 Greaves, Charles Augustus, St. Thomas's Hospital
 Lush, William George Vawdrey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Mackey, Edward, Queen's College, Birmingham
 Murray, Thomas, St. George's Hospital
 Powell, Richard Douglas, University College

Squarey, Charles Edward, University College
 Trimen, Henry, King's College

Excluding Physiology.

First Division.
 Hilliard, Henry Charles, Guy's Hospital
 Turner, Ebenezer Fulham, Guy's Hospital

Second Division.

Glynn, Thomas Robinson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Harvey, Walter Justice, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Norton, Arthur Treherne, St. Mary's Hospital
 Read, Charles, University College

Physiology only.

First Division.
 Best, Palemon, University College
 Edis, Arthur Wellesley, Westminster Hospital
 Phillips, John Jones, Guy's Hospital
 Rivington, Walter (B.A.), London Hospital
 Roberts, Frederick Thomas, B.Sc., University College
 Smith, William John, University College
 Spender, John Kent, King's College

Second Division.

Beddard, James, Guy's Hospital
 Cooke, John, University College
 De Negri, Athenodore, University College
 Gale, Henry Stanley, King's College
 Jenkins, William Vosper, University College
 Lanchester, Henry Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Langton, John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Miller, Richard May, University College
 Simms, Frederick, King's College

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on July 30th:—

Beets, John, Norwich
 Buckle, William Henry Fleetwood, M.D. St. And., L.R.C.P. Lond., Royal Mint
 Cooke, James, Stretford, near Manchester
 Eaton, Frederick Bond, Lansdown Road, Notting Hill
 Edwards, John Henry, Llangein, Anglesea
 Fentem, Philip Sheldon, Eyam, near Sheffield
 Hogan, Francis Vincent, Dartford
 Hyde, Edward, Witney, Oxon
 Loane, John, Dock Street, Whitechapel
 Moorhead, Joseph, Clones, co. Monaghan
 Morton, Samuel, Sheffield
 Oliver, George, Stockton-on-Tees
 Parks, Charles Holman, St. Columb, Cornwall
 Pollock, Edward James, Halton, Hounslow
 Reid, James Gerhard, Cape of Good Hope
 Robinson, John Craven, Scarborough
 Snewin, Alfred George, Thornhill Square
 Taylor, Frederick Stublings, Greenwich
 Taylor, Hugh, Norwich
 Taylor, Shephard Thomas, L.R.C.P. Lond., Dilsham, Norfolk
 Thomas, William Hopkin, Maesteg, Glamorganshire
 Tribble, John, Torrington, Devon
 Weir, Christopher John, M.B., Trinity College, Dublin
 Wicksteed, Francis William Slow, L.S.A., Maidstone
 Woodhams, John Amos, Lamberhurst, Kent
 Yarrow, George Eugene, L.S.A., Central Street, Old Street

Admitted on July 31st:—

Best, Frederick Arthur, Bilston
 Bridgman, Isaac Thomas, Berkeley, Gloucestershire
 Bush, Henry John Ryder, Devonport
 Caudle, Charles Edward, L.S.A., Henfield, Sussex
 Coombs, Carey Pearce, L.S.A., Frome, Somerset
 Harris, James Smith, St. John's Wood
 Hobson, William Henry, L.S.A., Long Sutton
 Holden, John, Manchester
 Johnson, Thomas Mason, M.D. St. And., L.S.A., Manchester
 Kendall, Cuthbert Robert, Gateshead
 Kettle, Henry, Tipton
 Moore, Miller Montgomery, Buckstone
 Puzey, Chauncy, Surrey Square, Old Kent Road
 Reynolds, Edward Robert Bradley, Islington
 Richmond, Sylvester, Hornsey
 Rigg, John, Southport
 Ruddock, Edward Harris, Woolwich
 Seare, Francis Furlong, Exeter
 Staff, George Thomas Albert, Barnes
 Steel, Frederick, M.D. Edin., Edinburgh
 Werry, Augustus, Smyrna
 Wynne, John Kendrick, Oswestry

Admitted on August 1st:—

Aspray, Charles Owen, M.D. St. And., L.S.A., Newton Road, W.
 Brown, Edward, Reading
 Carter, Richard, Newbury
 Day, William Henry, Wakefield
 Gervis, Frederick Handebourk, Tiverton
 Hanna, James, New Zealand
 Henderson, Hector Grahame, London

Jardine, Arthur David, Chatham
 Orr, Gawin, Belfast
 Phillips, George Richard Turner, Bayswater
 Roberts, Edwin, St. John's Wood
 Sharp, George Wyatt, L.S.A., Great Cumberland Street
 Sturton, Hubert Wilson South, Greenwich
 Thomas, Edward Steven, Birmingham

NAVAL SURGEONS. The following gentlemen have lately passed their examinations for full Surgeons in the Royal Navy:—

Cann, Thomas, M.D., of H.M.S. *Recruit*, Chatham; diploma of membership dated April 11, 1859
 Gross, Saml., of H.M.S. *Dauntless*, Southampton; April 11, 1859
 Lawrence, Richard Charles Pasley, of the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth; December 12, 1856
 Richardson, Francis Hunt, M.D., of H.M.S. *Majestic*, Liverpool; April 13, 1857

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On August 6th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bird, William, Tarporley, Cheshire
 Durrant, William, Manchester Street, Argyle Square
 Groves, Joseph, King's College
 Jones, John James, Queen's Road, Peckham
 Larkin, Charles Robert, Bishop's Castle, Salop
 Prince, Charles Edward, Balsham, Cambridgeshire

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Bennett, Francis Graham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
 Blick, Thomas Edward, St. Mary's Hospital
 Hawthorn, Frederick John, London Hospital
 Owen, David Charles Lloyd, Sydenham College, Birmingham
 Taylor, Arthur, Guy's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

BURTON, Thomas C., M.D., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Waterford Lunatic Asylum.
 COOPER, Horace, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Reading Dispensary.
 EVANS, George, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary.
 GRUBB, Richard T., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Metropolitan Free Hospital.
 HARVEY, Robert, M.D., appointed Resident Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Birmingham General Dispensary.
 MOON, Robert C., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Surrey Ophthalmic Hospital.
 MOORE, William, M.D., elected Physician in Ordinary to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin.
 *MUSHET, William B., M.B., appointed Physician to the Royal General Dispensary.
 ROBERTS, John, Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Bath General Hospital.
 ROBERTSON, John C. G., L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the Feinale Department of the Middlesex County Asylum, Hanwell.
 SIMPSON, John H., Esq., appointed Second Assistant Medical Officer to the Kent County Asylum.
 STRUTHERS, John, M.D., appointed Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, in the room of A. Lizars, M.D., resigned.
 THOMSON, David P., M.D., appointed Justice of the Peace and *ex officio* Coroner for the colony of British Guiana.
 THOROWGOOD, John C., M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
 YELLOWLEES, David, M.D., appointed Medical Superintendent to the Glamorganshire County Lunatic Asylum.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

BRICKWELL, Henry, Esq., to the Warboys District of the St. Ives Union, Huntingdonshire.
 BURKE, Thomas, M.D., to the Scariff Union Workhouse, co. Clare.
 CAMPBELL, Andrew, Esq., to the United Parishes of Kilchrenan and Dalmach, Angleseyshire.
 HAIR, James, M.D., to District No. 5 of the Sudbury Union.
 MACINTOSH, Daniel, M.D., to District No. 3 of the Ely Union.
 MARSH, James, I.R.C.P.Ed., to the Thornley District of the Easington Union, Durham.
 MORGAN, John, Esq., to the Northern Division of the Wellington Union, Salop.
 MOUNTZ, John, M.D., to the Crossroads District of the Dunsborough Union, co. Donegal.
 RUSSELL, John, Esq., to the Scrooby District of the East Retford Union.
 SAMPSON, Francis C., Esq., to the Mountshannon District of the Scariff Union.

ARMY.

ANNESLEY, Surgeon-Major F. C., Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* S. M. Hadaway.
 FITZGIBBON, Staff-Surgeon R. E., to be Surgeon 60th Foot, *vice* G. W. Sparrow.
 FOX, Staff-Surgeon T. W., M.B., to be Surgeon Royal Engineers, *vice* Surgeon-Major F. C. Annesley.

HADAWAY, Deputy Inspector-General S. M., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* J. R. Taylor, C.B.
 MILLER, Staff-Surgeon C. M. M., M.D., half-pay, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* T. W. Fox, M.B.
 MONTGOMERY, Staff-Surgeon A. G., half-pay, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* R. E. FitzGibbon.
 STANLEY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon St. John, to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Dragoon Guards, *vice* R. T. G. Galton.

ROYAL NAVY.

CLARKE, Robert W., Esq., Staff-Surgeon, to the *Saturn*.
 DICK, James N., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Medina*.
 McDERMOTT, W. E., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Forte*.
 MACLEOD, William, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Russell*.
 O'TOOLE, Richard B., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Egmont*.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

COCKEY, E., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 13th Somerset R.V.
 To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—
 HAYNES, J. C., Esq., 8th Devonshire A.V.
 PICROFT, G., Esq., 1st Devonshire A.V.

DEATHS.

*AYTON, George, Esq., at Kenilworth, aged 41, on August 8.
 BAGSTER, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Kentish Town, aged 83, on August 3.
 CUMMING. On August 5th, at Chester, aged 77, Lucy Margaret, wife of *George Cumming, M.D.
 GRIFFIN, D., M.D., at Limerick, on August 1.
 GRIFFITH, W. T., Esq., Surgeon, of Ely Place, at Bangor, aged 28, on July 26.
 HUGHES, Thomas H., M.D., at Chester, on August 3.
 LOVELL. On August 7th, at Tottenham, aged 86, Mary Ann, wife of Charles H. Lovell, M.D.
 NORRIS, Thomas, M.D., at Weybridge, aged 74, on July 29.
 PHILLIPS, Charles H., Esq., Surgeon to Her Majesty's Household, at Chelsea, aged 75, on August 8.
 ROWLEY. On August 5th, at Titchfield Terrace, Elizabeth, widow of R. Rowley, M.D.
 SOUTHAM. On July 30th, at Buckingham, Ann, widow of Edward Southam, M.D.
 SPENCER. On August 5, at Eynsham, Oxon, aged 9 months, Ethel, only child of Henry B. Spencer, M.D.
 WHITE, Charles W., Esq., Staff-Surgeon R.N., at Southsea, aged 56, on July 31.
 WHITE, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, of Lamb's Conduit Street, aged 73, on August 9.
 WORKMAN, Octavius, Esq., Surgeon, at Basingstoke, aged 63, on August 2.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has given £100 to the Cornwall Hospital.

NEW HOSPITAL. The erection of a new hospital is contemplated at Coventry.

NEW SOCIETY AT BRADFORD. A society has been formed at Bradford, under the name of the Bradford Medico-Chirurgical Society, to discuss and read papers.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. An unknown lady has forwarded the munificent donation of £500 towards the funds of this institution.

THE ARSENICAL WATER OF WHITBECK. This water, which our readers will remember was described in our columns by Professor Church three years ago, has just been brought into notice again by Dr. John Davy. Its utilisation as a medicine has been suggested.

PRINCE ALFRED'S MEDICAL ATTENDANT. The Queen has directed that a photograph of Prince Alfred should be sent to the relatives of Mr. Kelly, R.N., in Kintyre. A letter from Colonel Phipps was sent with the photograph. Mr. Kelly attended the Prince when suffering from fever at Malta.

PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE. We observe that it is proposed to hold a Pharmaceutical Conference at Newcastle during the meeting of the British Association. If the object be merely the discussion of pharmaceutical politics, it is scarcely fair to make use of the British Association for getting to Newcastle and back at a cheap rate. If the Conference have a scientific object, it would be well to consult the executive of the Association, and form a pharmaceutical sub-section of Section B. (*Chemical News*.)

SURREY COUNTY HOSPITAL. Surrey, with its 830,000 inhabitants, has, up to the present time, had no hospital. On July 31st, however, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a county hospital at Guildford was performed. The hospital is dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort; and is intended to afford accommodation for fifty-eight in-patients.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. Dr. Carpenter says, that he is directed by the Senate of the University of London "to announce to candidates for the ensuing M.B. Examination, that the examination for honours in surgery will this year be carried on as heretofore; the pass examination alone being modified by the omission of the practical examination in surgery."

AN AMBITIOUS VERDICT. In a late inquest, the coroner having summed up, the jury returned the following verdict, "That the deceased, Edward King, was found dead in the river Scheldt, in the kingdom of Belgium, and that he lost his life from the mortal effects of suffocation caused by drowning, and that he came by his death accidentally and by misfortune."

PETROLEUM. Notwithstanding the report of Dr. French, the medical officer of health for the borough of Liverpool, to the effect that there is no evidence to prove that petroleum is injurious to health, the inhabitants of Bootle and its neighbourhood are making strong remonstrances on the subject, and some medical men have given it as their opinion, from personal visitation, that a good deal of suffering and sickness have actually been caused by petroleum.

A NEW TUBER. Among the exotics recently introduced into France is a new tuber, brought from Peru by M. Cochet, who has resided twenty years in South America. This new plant has been cultivated for two years in the Jardin d'Acclimatation of the Bois de Boulogne, and has passed two winters without requiring more attention than the potato. Besides its nutritive and medicinal properties, it is very rich in sugar, of a quality superior to that of beet-root. The yield of this plant per hectare will average 150,000 *kilogrammes*. (Sixty tons per English acre.) In honour of its introducer this valuable root is called *Poire de terre Cochet*.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL BOARD. The Commander-in-Chief has issued most useful rules for the health and conservancy of military cantonments. In every station of the Bengal army there is to be a Board of Health, composed of the senior military, medical, and engineer officers, with the station staff officer, as secretary and executive officer. This Board will receive weekly reports from all the authorities who are responsible for graveyards, drainage, bazaars, slaughterhouses, barracks, and hospitals, and will make a monthly report to the divisional commander. Sir Hugh Rose has thus at once, as is his custom, taken a hint from, and stolen march upon, the government of India, which has published a bill to be passed next session.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN. The Society for Promoting the Employment of Women has issued a statement and report, with the view of bringing its objects more immediately under the notice of the public. The applications from distressed females which have been laid before the committee show the necessity for new fields of industry being opened up to women. They strongly urge parents to bring up their daughters in some useful business, and with a view to facilitating this, they recommend the perusal of several books and papers relating to the education and employment of women, published by the society. Amongst the occupations suggested as suitable to women are book-keeping, law copying, photography, pattern-staining on furniture, wood engraving, lithographic tracing, music copying, plant preserving, heraldic painting, modelling, watch engraving, etc.

RATHER A HARD PROSECUTION. Martha Ryan was indicted for having feloniously killed and slain Martha Stack. The prisoner, a poor old woman, was called in on the evening of July 7th last by a Mrs. Stack to act as midwife for her. Mrs. Stack was delivered of a female child, which died about five hours and a half afterwards. It seemed that the prisoner cut the umbilical cord, but tied it with a worsted and not a silken ligature; and, according to the evidence of the surgeon, the death of the child resulted from haemorrhage, caused by the ligature becoming untied. After the child was placed by the side of its mother in bed, it was taken up again by a sister-in law of Mrs. Stack; and it was just possible, that had not the child been moved the ligature would not have slipped. His lordship directed the jury that if they believed the prisoner had been criminally negligent they should find her guilty of manslaughter. The jury acquitted the prisoner; but thought that she was deserving of censure.

THE WEATHER IN PARIS. The heat in Paris has been of so exceptional a nature as to receive considerable attention from scientific observers. It is very long, according to the observations of one of these gentlemen, since such a day as the 9th inst. has been known in this capital. Between 1 and 3 P.M. the heat was so excessive that the pavement burnt the soles of the feet, and the asphalt yielded to the shoes that pressed it. M. Barral writes that, near the Observatory, the centigrade thermometer, placed in the shade and away from any wall, marked 39 deg. on Sunday, at half-past 2 in the afternoon (103 deg. of Fahrenheit); and at 4 o'clock 36 deg. "It is very rare for the thermometer to rise above 36 deg. cent. in Paris. Since the beginning of the century it only once attained 37.2 deg., on the 18th of August, 1842. The highest temperatures we find on record are 38.4 deg., July 8th, 1793; 39 deg., August 19th, 1763; 39.4 deg., August 14th, 1773; and 40 deg., August 26th, 1765. It is to be observed that, when the thermometer marks 39 deg. in the shade, it is 65 deg. in the sun, according to the observations of Mersier. Thermometrical observations of Paris do not go back beyond 1703. Thus, during the last 158 years, it has probably only once been warmer than it was on Sunday last."

MEDICAL EVIDENCE. The following is reported in the daily journals:—The surgeon stated that he found the woman's face very much bruised, and there was a wound on her temple and one running back to her ear. This was, he said, rather a lacerated wound. Next day he made the *post mortem* examination, and found that the cause of death was extravasation of blood between the membranes of the brain. They were such injuries as were, in his opinion, caused by blows and falls conjointly. As to the lacerated wound, it might have been caused by falling against an iron edge of something like the corner of a fender. Cross-examined. The witness said falls alone would hardly account for all the appearances he observed. Being pressed as to this, he said he did not think that falls would account for them, though they might account for a great deal of them. Pressed still further, he said possibly they might account for all of them. The learned Judge: Consider the question. Looking at all the appearances on the body, can you say that they could all be accounted for by the falls? The witness said he thought that they could not be. The learned Judge observed that it would be well if the witness would attend to the questions before he answered. The witness was further pressed upon this by the prisoner's counsel. He repeated more positively that he believed all the appearances could not be accounted for by falls. Mr. Ribton pressed the witness whether, if he had heard nothing of blows and had heard only of falls, he could have found any appearances inconsistent with falls? The witness said distinctly that he should. Other organs of the body he found healthy, except a slight trace of disease in the

brain; but he should say that the woman was of "slightly intemperate" character. Mr. Ribton: Habitual intemperance, though of a slight character? Witness: Yes. By the learned Judge: Habitually intemperate, but in a slight degree.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. The thirty-third annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will commence in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Wednesday, the 26th inst., when Sir W. G. Armstrong will deliver an address as president. The following gentlemen have been chosen presidents of sections:—Mathematical and Physical Science, Mr. W. J. M. Rankine, C.E., LL.D., F.R.S.; Chemical Science, Alexander W. Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Geology, Mr. W. W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.; Zoology and Botany, including Physiology, J. Hutton Balfour, M.D.; Geography and Ethnology, Sir R. I. Murchison, K.C.B.; Economic Science and Statistics, Mr. W. Tite, M.P., F.R.S.; Mechanical Science, Professor Willis, of Cambridge. Papers will be read descriptive of the great branches of industry in this district, such as coal mining, the glass and iron trades, iron ship-building, etc., and the excursions, which will be to the iron district of Cleveland, where the party will be entertained with magnificent hospitality by the iron masters of Middlesborough; to the lead mines of Mr. W. B. Beaumont, M.P., at Allanheads; to the Northumberland lakes, and the Roman Wall; to South Shields, Sunderland, and to Seaton Delaval, and other large collieries in the district. There will be an extensive exhibition of works of art and science held in the Central Exchange News-room, the Mayor of Newcastle will give a grand concert, and there will be several balls and other gaieties during the week of the Association's meeting. Sir William Armstrong will also make several great gun experiments upon Whitley Sands on one of the days of the meeting.

ACTION FOR SLANDER. *Low v. ELLIOT.* In this case, which was lately tried, the plaintiff, Mr. Low, was a dentist in Carlisle. The defendant was a physician, also residing in Carlisle, and living next door neighbour to the plaintiff. It appeared that, being neighbours, they had a quarrel and a lawsuit about a party wall, which action was going on in June last year. During that month the plaintiff had a friend staying at his house, who died of heart-disease, and on June 3rd, his remains were removed to the railway station at Carlisle to go to Penrith. A day or two before this the defendant had had a conversation with a lady, who stated that she had heard that a young lady had died at Mr. Low's, while under chloroform. The defendant had replied that it was very extraordinary if so, as he had heard nothing about it, living next door neighbour. On June 3rd, after this conversation, Dr. Elliot saw a hearse come to the plaintiff's door and have a coffin placed in it. He immediately came to the conclusion that this coffin contained the body of the young lady. He thereupon, being a magistrate and deputy-mayor of the borough, followed the hearse to the railway station, where he saw the coffin on the platform, and then placed in a horse-box. He thereupon told the story he had heard to the guard of the train, and wished to see the plate upon it, and read (as one of the witnesses said), in an "oracular" manner aloud to the crowd, which was then gathering round him on the platform, "John Thomas Lloyd Richards, aged 24," and wondered if the coffin contained a young lady. He further said, that "he was afraid it was a bad case." Mr. Hall stated to the railway officials what the case really was. The defendant, however, still seemed to have talked of the case. A few days after he was written to by the plaintiff's attorney demanding a retraction of his slander and an apology, to which he replied that he was not aware that he had anything to apologise for. The present action was then commenced. The plaintiff proved that in consequence of the circulation of this story his chloroform patients had fallen off from about

fifty a year to six or seven, and that his general business as a dentist had fallen off £1,000 a year. His practice had formerly been worth £2,300 a year, and it was less now by £1,000 a year. The defence urged that the defendant had acted *bona fide* and without malice. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £100.

THE TORQUAY CLIMATE. It will be seen by our meteorological journal that the highest temperature registered in Torquay during the present summer has been 75°. In Nottinghamshire, Mr. Lowe, in writing to the *Times*, quotes the maximum as 87.2, and at Greenwich it was 83.5. The temperature of the Thames, at Greenwich, as given in the Registrar-General's report last week, was as high as 68°; in Torbay the sea-water off the Baths, was only 62°. This is the cause both of the cool summers, in Torquay, and the mild winters. An insular, or, in this instance, a peninsular climate, is always more equable than inland. This portion of the coast has, moreover, the great advantage of a south and east aspect, so that all the hot and sultry winds elsewhere, are sea breezes, Torbay and the open sea encircling the little peninsula upon which Torquay is built, on all points of the compass between north-east and west. The influence of the sea, although rather paradoxically, prevents any excess of humidity on this coast. If the dew-point of the air rises above the temperature of the sea (62°), its whole surface acts as a condenser. The maximum difference between the wet and dry bulb self-registering thermometer has been 10°, or nearly 20° above saturation. Not only on the hills, but around the harbour, there is always a breeze; and with the ample shade on this richly-wooded coast, our summer climate is always cool and bracing. We confidently appeal to our readers whether this is not correct. The old prejudice, that because Torquay is mild in the winter it must be hot in summer, is as unsound in fact as in theory. (*Torquay Directory*, July 22nd, 1863.)

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL. The following questions were proposed in the examinations at the end of the summer session, 1863, at the Army Medical School, Netley. *A. Written Examination* (three hours allowed for each paper). *i. Military Surgery.* 1. What are the series of symptoms which may be expected to occur when a lung has been penetrated by a rifle-ball? Mention the chief circumstances which may lead to an error in diagnosis as to such an injury having taken place. 2. Name the various kinds of defective vision, independent of those consequent on injury or diseased action, which incapacitate soldiers for the proper use of the rifle. Explain the nature of these defective conditions; show how they are to be distinguished from each other; and state the means of establishing their existence in cases of alleged disability in consequence of them. 3. Describe the systematic inspection of a recruit, and the purpose of each step of the examination. *ii. Military Medicine.* 1. Name the endemic diseases of India which chiefly injure the health or destroy the life of the soldiers, giving their classes and orders according to the official system of classification, and a summary of the causes supposed to be most active in their production and propagation. 2. What are the chief diseases of the circulatory system observed by you among soldiers? to what causes do you attribute them? and how far do you deem such causes remediable? 3. In a case of supposed acute hepatitis, give the diagnostic value (a) of pain; (b) of jaundice; (c) of cough, increased respiration, etc.; (d) of enlargement of the liver. *iii. Pathology.* Define the nomenclature necessary to be attended to in description of venereal sores. 2. Describe the modes by which elimination of the material in Peyer's patches occurs in cases of typhoid fever. 3. State the main points in the phenomena of typhoid fever which distinguish a case of this disease from a case of typhus. 4. Enumerate the forms of degenera-

tion which occur in the tissues or organs, and state how the existence of such degenerations may be recognised. *iv. Military Hygiene.* 1. What are the general principles to be attended to in the choice and preparation of sites for barracks? 2. What diseases are supposed to be communicated through the agency of water? How would you examine for organic matter in water? 3. How would you determine the amount and direction of movement of air in a room, and the sufficiency of ventilation? 4. What measures would you adopt if cases of yellow fever were to appear in a barracks in the West Indies? *B. Practical Examination.* 1 and II. *Military Surgery and Medicine.* Examination and concise statement of the history, diagnosis, prognosis, effects of treatment, and influence of the disease (or injury), on the fitness for military service, of a case in the surgical, and one in the medical division. (Twenty minutes allowed for the examination, and thirty for the written description.) III. *Pathology* (three hours). 1. Mention the lesions shown in the preparations numbered 1, 2, 3. Describe (a) their nature; (b) how they have originated; (c) their probable progress; (d) their probable results. 2. Name the parasites contained in the bottles *a, b, c, d, e.* 3. Describe the lesions shown in the preparations on the two trays before you. 4. Determine the magnifying power of the combination of lenses of the two microscopes on the table. *iv. Hygiene* (three hours). 1 and 2. Chemical examination of water and beer. 3. Microscopical examination of adulterated flour.

THE BLACK DOCTOR AGAIN. The Tribunal of Correctional Police lately tried the Black Doctor, J. H. Vriès, on charges of usurping the title of doctor, and of illegally practising medicine. A doctor named Ebra, who sometimes assisted Vriès in his consultations, was charged, at the same time, with illegally vending medicines to their patients. Among the papers found in the possession of Vriès, and put in as evidence, was the prospectus of a work entitled "Clef de la Nouvelle Alliance," presented to mankind as "the revelation of a new era which shall for ever close the abyss of revolutions, and put an end to all the sufferings, wars, and catastrophes afflicting nations." In answer to questions from the president, Vriès declared that he was merely the assistant of Dr. Ebra, whom he aided with advice, while the latter signed all the prescriptions; he denied having ever sold medicines since his first condemnation, although he still had the drugs in his possession, which were returned to him after his first trial. The evidence, however, clearly proved that, although Dr. Ebra lived in the same house, he was not always present at the consultations, and the fact of supplying patients with medicine was established against both the defendants. One witness proved that Vriès alone had attended a person named Piffetot, and had received from him 2,000 francs, with securities for the payment of 4,000 francs more. After hearing counsel for the defence, the tribunal condemned Vriès to 2,000 francs fine, with six months imprisonment, for illegally practising medicine, and to 500 francs fine for selling medicaments; Ebra was also fined 500 francs for the last named offence, and condemned to pay one-fourth of the expenses of prosecution, the other three-fourths to be paid by Vriès. (*Galigrani.*)

VIVISECTIONS IN FRANCE. At the veterinary college of Alfort a wretched horse is periodically given up to a group of students to experimentalise upon. They tie him down and torture him for hours, the operations being graduated in such a manner (this is given on the authority of Dr. Guardia, of the Academy of Medicine) that sixty, and even more, may be performed before death ensues. The same authority declares these tortures perfectly useless, and that the experiments might just as well be made on dead horses. It appears, however, that since Dr. Guardia, with honest indignation, de-

nounced those atrocities, some change for the better has taken place. Dr. Blatin, the vice-president of the French Society for the Protection of Animals, says that the directors of the veterinary schools have limited the experimental studies of their pupils. "At Lyons, to cite one example, the removal of the hoof, which causes frightful suffering, is practised upon the living horse only once by each pupil; on the day when he passes his examination." This is certainly an astonishing stretch of humanity, and it must be admitted that Dr. Blatin is not difficult to mollify. He omits, however, to inform us of the benefit derived from this frightful act of torture. It is well known that in veterinary practice very few serious operations are ever attempted, and that in cases of fractures, bad wounds, and really dangerous affections horses are much more usually shot than operated upon.

GLORIOUS WAR! I have just returned from Gettysburg. The estimated number of wounded there was, on Monday, July 7, 20,000 Union and rebel soldiers. They have diminished daily from 1,000 to 1,200 in number by sending the "walking cases" (men slightly wounded, or only in the upper extremities and with flesh wounds) to Baltimore and Washington. About half are under canvas in the various corps hospitals, the rest in churches, barns, and private houses in and around Gettysburg. The speed of General Meade's movements had made a provision against the consequences of so terrible a battle impossible. Medical stores, and even food, were not and could not be at hand. The neighbouring country had been stripped bare, first by the rebel army and then by our own. Moreover, the splendid victory of our troops made every available soldier necessary in the pursuit of the flying, but not routed or demoralised, and still dangerous foe. Only one-third of the surgeons, ambulances, and wagons could be left from each corps in care of our wounded, and no detail of well men to nurse them; add 6,000 rebel wounded, deserted by all but five of their own surgeons, and one can see the inevitable misery of the situation. There were most inadequate supplies of coarse food, and none of suitable and delicate food within the reach of the hospitals. Beef and hard tack were the only things in tolerable abundance. Transportation for the wounded from worse to better quarters, and of supplies, was necessarily very scarce, and was a chief source of distress. The roads were thronged with wounded men, here on canes and there on crutches, not seldom with amputated arms and heads still bleeding, making their way on foot from the corps hospitals, two, three, and four miles, to the dépôt. At the hospitals themselves, at first, the spectacle was intensely wretched. Men with both legs shot off, shot in the eye, the mouth, both hands gone, or one arm lost, were lying in rows that seemed pitifully long, and in wonderful patience, fortitude, and patriotic pride facing their sufferings. The rebels, as was just, had to wait their turn for having their wounds dressed or their limbs amputated till the Union men had been cared for; then they were treated with equal kindness and attention. Many after six days were looking forward, as to an unspeakable blessing, for the amputation of their shattered limbs. The terrible destination of many of the rebels will not bear description. It was too horrible for recital. (*New York paper*)

AN OSSIFEROUS CAVERN IN ARGYLLSHIRE. A cavern, containing osseous remains of men and of lower animals, has lately been discovered on the property of John Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch. The cavern has been fully explored, and its contents carefully collected by the Rev. Messrs. Mapleton and Macbride. These contents consist of the remains of men, of other animals, and shells of edible shellfish. The only article of manufacture found in it was a small celt, a flint flake; and the only domestic utensil was a scallop shell, or *pecten maximus* — the shell used by the ancient Celts as a drinking vessel. The cavern was evidently used as a place of resi-

dence, for beneath the cave, stuff, or *débris*, were found ashes, bits of charred wood, and bones, a flint pebble for striking fire, and stones which, from their form and position, seem to have served for seats. When first discovered, the human remains were supposed to have been those of persons who had fled there for shelter, when the adjacent country was laid waste by fire and sword during the ruthless raid of Alister McColl Catto. The absence, however, of metal weapons and culinary vessels—both which were of universal use in the days of this scourge of Argyleshire, and which undoubtedly would have been conveyed by the refugees to their place of concealment—and the presence of celts and scallop shells, seem to disprove this opinion, and to point to a much higher antiquity for its inhabitants. What seems to confirm this opinion is the fact that many of the bones, teeth, and shells were as firmly embedded in a calcareous matrix as are the fossil remains in the lias and carboniferous limestones. Mr. Macbride is engaged in examining the contents, and preparing a report on the subject. (*Glasgow Herald*.)

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samarian, 2.30 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.—London, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 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.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—AUGUST 15, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

Births. Deaths.

During week.....	{ Boys... 970 Girls... 930 }	1909	1320
Average of corresponding weeks 1863-63		1806	1256
Barometer:			
Highest (Sun.) 29.967; lowest (Sat.) 29.677; mean, 29.851.			
Thermometer:			
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 117.7 degs.; (Fri.) 109.5 degs.			
In shade—highest (Sun.) 84.9 degs.; lowest (Wed.) 50.1 degs.			
Mean—65.1 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+3.5 degs.			
Range—during week, 34.8 degrees; mean daily, 24.3 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (<i>saturation</i> =100), 70.			
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.00.			

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.

A CORRESPONDENT asks why, in the advertising appeal made to the public in the daily journals on behalf of the Cancer Hospital, the name and address of the surgical doctor to it should appear immediately over the name of the bankers, as follows:—

"Cancer Hospital.—The Committee urgently appeal to the public for support, to enable them to meet the weekly expenses incurred by supplying generous diet, expensive medicines, etc.

"Principal Surgeon—Wm. Marsden, Esq., M.D., 65, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"Bankers—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand."

We suppose Surgeon Marsden, M.D., allows his name to go in the advertisement on principles of the purest philanthropy. He is a great Cancer Doctor, and therefore gives the Hospital the advantage and prestige which are to be had from the use of his name.

F. K.—The death of Sir Cresswell Cresswell may perhaps recall to the mind of some of your readers the death of Dr. Pereira. Dr. Pereira (in excellent health, we believe, at the time) slipped, and ruptured the tendo Achillis; and, whilst undergoing the rest necessary for his cure, suddenly fainted, and died, when turning over in bed. Sir C. Cresswell ruptured his patella, and also suddenly fainted, and died, after some slight exertion.

MEDICAL STATISTICS.—SIR: As bearing on the question of medical statistics, and an old observer of the late Dr. Todd's practice in fever and pneumonia, will you permit me to remind Dr. Mayo, that the "large statistics" which he says are wanted, have been already published, though somewhat to the discredit of Dr. Todd's practice, from what appears to be a faulty mode of interpretation, comparing equals to unequal. Let us remember also that a well known weekly editor boasts that he largely bleeds in typhus.

Nearly all our confusion in the kindred subject of anaesthetics or chloroform deaths, arises from erroneous induction as to cardio syncope, or taking a *post hoc* for a *proper hoc*; and so at present stands this all-important question of these "large statistics", as is obvious from the writings of Dr. Murchison and Dr. Beale. Patients, in fact, get well *malgré* our brandy or bleeding. If anything appears clear to an observant man after a dozen years going from one hospital to another, especially in surgical wards, it is this, and the small effect produced (especially in weak and nervous patients) by these twenty-four ounces of brandy in twenty-four hours. "The real physician is the one who cures", says Brossais; "the observations which do not teach how to cure, are those of a naturalist." The brandy-doctors certainly cure their patients of pneumonia or typhus. The admirers of Andral and of the men who bleed largely in typhus, are better naturalists and admirers of pathological bottles and great guns at pathological societies. We do not want "large statistics" so much as a proper examination and fair coordination of those already published; when it will be seen how potent is the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, and not so potent (at any rate, for mischief) the twenty-four ounces of brandy.

I am, etc., CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

Sackville Street, July 27th, 1863.

P.S.—One of the leading surgeons at St. Bartholomew's has, over a series of years, used brandy quite as much, if not more, than the late Dr. Todd. Seven pipes of wine is his quota now for his ward, where it used to be half a pipe. Brandy is also prescribed in immense quantities. I have watched the effect with much interest. Brandy, chloroform, ether, all enter the blood, and may be re-distilled from it; but what shall we say of medical guides who say for party purposes that they do not enter the blood?

DR. E. CRISP requests us to insert the following correspondence:—
To the President and General Council of Medical Education.

Gentlemen: I have forwarded to each of you a pamphlet respecting the Carmichael and Harley prizes, believing, as I have stated in my printed letter, that one of your functions is to regulate matters connected with education and the progress of medical science. The particulars relating to these prizes are fully given in the pamphlet. In the one instance, three gentlemen (one of them a colleague) awarded a prize to Dr. Harley, who had not complied with any of the injunctions required by the Council of the College of Surgeons; and in the other, the Council of the Dublin College of Surgeons deputed three of their members to decide a matter, that Mr. Carmichael directed by his will should be left to the decision of all the Councillors. The Council of this College, moreover, advertised that prizes of £200 and £100 would be given to the best and second best essays on Medical Reform (without reservation), as directed by Mr. Carmichael; and, although there were several candidates, the award was illegally withheld. I shall take the liberty hereafter of placing before you other matters relating to corporate illegalities, which, I believe, specially come within your province. In the meantime, I respectfully beg of you to investigate the grievances of which I complain, trusting that you will believe that my motive in making this appeal is neither a vindictive nor a pecuniary one.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

EDWARDS CRISP.

June 15, 1863.

Sir: I beg to inform you that your memorial, and the pamphlet which accompanied it, have been submitted to the General Council during their recent session. But the Council found themselves obliged to pass the following resolution:—"That the Council is of opinion that the memorial presented by Dr. Edwards Crisp, respecting the Carmichael prizes, is not within the powers of the Council, as limited by the Medical Act; and the Council, therefore, decline to enter on its consideration."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FRAS. HAWKINS.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Dr. T. J. WALKER; Dr. M. MACKENZIE; Dr. LORY MARSH; Dr. O'BRYEN; Mr. CAPES; Mr. T. J. DYKE; RUSTICUS EXPECTANS; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. G. E. FORMAN; Dr. HYDE SALTER; Dr. GOOLDEN; Mr. PAGET; Dr. SYMONDS; Mr. JOHN RUSSELL; Dr. SANKEY; Mr. HAYNES WALTON; Mr. JAMES ROSS; and A MEMBER.