

notion, the acidity of wine goes on diminishing, so that an ordinary wine, according to its richness in alcohols, loses from one-eighth to one-sixth of its acid by the formation of ether alone. (*Chemical News.*)

Association Intelligence.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING of the Committee of Council will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 29th of September, 1863, at half past One o'clock P.M.

Business.—To appoint the readers of the Addresses in Medicine and Surgery at the next annual meeting.

To consider and decide upon the best means of collecting the annual subscriptions.

Any other business which may be brought forward.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *Gen. Sec.*

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, Sept. 17th, 1863.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
MIDLAND. [Quarterly.]	Board Room of the Infirmary, Derby.	Thursday, Oct. 15, 2 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND. [Autumnal.]	Infirmary, Northampton.	Thurs., Oct. 22, 1 P.M.

Reports of Societies.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

[Held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 1863.]

Life in the Atmosphere. By JAMES SAMUELSON, ESQ. No subject in natural history, Mr. Samuelson remarked, except the allied one, the origin of species, had of late excited greater interest in the scientific world than the origin of the lowest types of living beings on the globe; and although the problem was far from being solved, yet the investigations which had accompanied the discussion had already served the useful purpose of throwing new light on the anatomy and life history of the mysterious little forms of which it treated. He had taken rags imported from various countries, and shaken the dust from them into distilled water, which he then exposed to the atmosphere; and, after describing generally the character of the living forms he had discovered in this pure water, he stated in detail the forms of life found in each kind of dust; among these were some new species of *rhizopoda* and *infusoria*, and an interesting ciliated worm-shaped form, which he believed to be a collection of the larvæ of some other infusoria. The general results of the microscopical examinations of these fluids, between July the 27th and August 15th, was as follows:—In dust from Egypt, Japan, Melbourne, and Trieste, life was the most abundant, and the development of the different forms was rapid. In conclusion, he observed, that if he was correct in supposing the germs of the living forms that he had described to be present in the dust conveyed by the atmosphere, and in distilled water, it was worthy of notice that these germs retain vitality for a long period, of which he could not pretend to define the limit. In his experiments they outlived the heat of a tropical sun, and the dryness of a warm room during the whole winter; but in Dr.

Pouchet's case they retained their life two thousand years, for he obtained his from the interior of the pyramids of Egypt, and they survived in an oil-bath of four hundred degrees of heat. A main purpose which Mr. Samuelson had in view was to discuss the theory of spontaneous generation; and he suggested whether the great rapidity with which these germs are multiplied might not account for the spread of epidemic diseases. He did not profess to have any acquaintance with such diseases; but might it not be desirable to subject the atmosphere of hospitals to the microscopic test?

Effect of Digestion on the Stomach. By F. W. PAVY, M.D. The author, after relating many experiments, said that the problem as to why the stomach is not susceptible of attack during life as it is after death, still remains open for solution; and the view that he had to offer referred the immunity observed to the circulation, within the walls of the organ, of an alkaline current of blood. It would not be disputed that the presence of acidity was one of the necessary circumstances for the accomplishment of gastric digestion. Now, alkalinity was a constant character of the blood, and, as during life the walls of the stomach were everywhere permeated by a current of this alkaline blood, there was here an opposing influence, the effect of which would be to destroy, by neutralising its acidity, the solvent properties of the digestive fluid, and to prevent it from acting on and penetrating the texture of the organ. The blood being stagnant after death, the opposing influence offered by the circulating current was lost. Should life happen to be cut short at a period of digestion, there was only the neutralising power of the blood actually contained in the vessels of the stomach, to impede the progress of attack upon the organ itself; and the consequence was, that digestion of its parietes proceeded, as long as the temperature remained favourable for the process, and the solvent power of the digestive liquid was unexhausted. The author found, experimentally, that by arresting the flow of blood through the stomach during life, the organ was placed in the same condition as after death; its protecting influence being lost, digestion of its texture now proceeded.

Cranial Deformities: the Scaphocephalic Skull. By W. TURNER, M.B. The author commenced by stating that deformities of the skull might be occasioned by artificial means, by posthumous changes, by pathological changes, and by developmental irregularities and deficiencies. He in a great measure restricted himself to the consideration of the influence, which premature or retarded synostosis may exercise in the production of abnormal cranial forms. He arranged the sections of the skull-cap into a vertical-transverse group, a median-longitudinal and two lateral-longitudinal; and, carrying out the important proposition first clearly enunciated by Professor Virchow, he pointed out that if a premature ossification takes place in one or more than one of the whole or a part of the sutures, then, necessarily, the growth of the skull corresponding to and in a direction perpendicular to the line of synostosis will occur, and diminished length or breadth, or height, as the case may be, will be occasioned. He illustrated this proposition by describing the peculiarly elongated and laterally compressed form of skull to which Professor Von Baer, of St. Petersburg, has given the name of Scaphocephalus. The whole of these crania agreed in possessing the following characters: Absence of the sagittal suture and consequent blending of the two parietal bones; absence of parietal eminences; lateral compression; great elongation. He then described at length the theories which had been advanced in explanation of these characters. The first, proposed by Minchin, and adopted by Von Baer, supposes that the biparietal bone is developed from a single median-vertical centre. The second, proposed by Virchow, and concurred in by the author, supposes that the two bones were formed in the

press the truth, then it is time for us to protest against this kind of thing; for, if we do not protect ourselves against the indignities offered by government bodies, it is futile to expect that proper estimation and respect due to us as a profession at the hands of the general public.

I am, etc.,

F.R.C.S. AND HOSPITAL SURGEON.

London, September 19th, 1863.

POISONING BY ARSENIC.

LETTER FROM DANIEL DOUGAL, M.D.

SIR,—As the subject of accidental poisoning is one that deservedly is of considerable interest to the profession, I beg to report the following case, as it occurred within my knowledge a week ago.

A man who trains sporting dogs had been using Fowler's solution of arsenic in the treatment of mange affecting some of his canine pets; and one morning had poured out a little, and gone to the kennel to administer it, leaving the phial standing on a table. A child of twenty months old was in the room, and got hold of the bottle and swallowed, as was afterwards ascertained, at least three drachms (equal to a grain and a half of arsenious acid) before it could be prevented. The child was at once brought to me; and, as the stomach-pump was not at hand, I administered twelve grains of sulphate of zinc, which caused immediate and free vomiting. The pulse was very feeble and rapid, the skin cold and clammy, and the face sunk; and there was drowsiness. With a good deal of difficulty, owing to the resistance of the child, I gave repeated doses of the hydrated sesquioxide of iron, prepared by adding liquor ammoniæ to tincture of sesquichloride of iron, and persevered with the use of it for an hour and a half at intervals. The child vomited repeatedly, and complained of burning over the stomach; but there was no purging. I then administered another emetic of sulphate of copper, with diluent drinks, which acted well. After this, the pulse increased in volume, the skin got warmer, and the symptoms gradually abated; and in a day or two he was almost well.

This case was a very favourable one for a fair trial of the sesquioxide as an antidote, as it was administered within half an hour of the time the poison was swallowed, and before, therefore, it had time to produce very violent symptoms. I may mention, that the child vomited in less than ten minutes after the poison was swallowed.

I am, etc., DANIEL DOUGAL.

Strathaven, Lanarkshire, September 15th, 1863.

SUGGESTIONS FOR VACCINATION.

SIR,—If the Report on Vaccination for 1862 shows that the machinery for performance of that operation is an enormous failure, let us earnestly hope a wise revision of the existing system will take place. Very often proper arrangements are made for the performance of the operation; but I will tell you where the system breaks down. The public vaccinator at the time appointed attends at the station, which is situate perhaps four miles from his surgery. And what happens? Why, often enough, not a single candidate applies for vaccination. Is it his business, for a paltry half-crown, to drive round a scattered parish and beat up some insolent dame (who entertains him with a long history of skin-diseases, past, present, and to come), and wrangle with her over the right to vaccinate the morsel of humanity she carries in her arms? I trow not. The whole affair is managed under the admirable regulations of persons whose system "how not to do it" finds so much favour with all public boards.

A few business men would regulate the whole affair at one sitting. Given a time and place for vaccination;

a proper yearly honorarium to a medical man for his attendance at his post in each parish for a set time each day whilst vaccination is going on, abolishing the present trumpety fee, depending on each spot, or pimple, or pustule; a strict list to be sent into the board-room at the end of the public vaccinator's attendance; a comparison instituted between it and the list of births in the parish; followed by the issue of *printed warnings* to all who have shirked entering an appearance, and an occasional summons if required;—and then parents and the public generally would really believe that compulsory vaccination was a good thing and a necessary, and no longer a bugbear and farce, as it surely now vastly resembles.

I am, etc.,

A COUNTRY UNION SURGEON AND PUBLIC VACCINATOR.

September 1863.

P.S. I have often wondered that Government has not issued a pamphlet for the poor—"Plain Facts on Vaccination"—and circulated it widely. I would write them one gratis with pleasure.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On September 17th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Henson, Sidney Russell, Hull
Wall, George, Stourbridge

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

Cowen, Philip, St. Thomas's Hospital
Pearse, George E. Legge, Westminster Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY.

BELL, Staff-Surgeon J. N., M.D., to be Surgeon 5th Foot, *vice* Surgeon-Major F. Reid, M.D.

BLECKLEY, Assistant-Surgeon T. M., M.B., 14th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon.

CRERAR, Surgeon J., 60th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* R. C. Todd.

GIBAUT, Assistant-Surgeon W. M., 17th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon.

HARE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. W., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 80th Foot, *vice* J. B. Baker.

REID, Surgeon-Major F., M.D., 5th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon-Major, *vice* J. N. Bell, M.D.

SAINTER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 94th Foot, *vice* E. McGrath.

TODD, Staff-Surgeon R. C., to be Surgeon 60th Foot, *vice* J. Crerar.

TOTHILL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. H. H., to be Assistant-Surgeon 17th Foot, *vice* W. M. Gibaut.

VENNING, E., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Life Guards, *vice* O. W. George, M.D.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

BAKER, Assistant-Surgeon J. B., 80th Foot.

LIGERTWOOD, Assistant-Surgeon W., M.D., from half-pay.

MCGRATH, Assistant-Surgeon E., 94th Foot.

BRENNER, A., M.B.

CHANDLER, E., Esq.

CREYKE, W., M.B.

DAVIS, J. N., Esq.

DOIG, A., Esq.

DUDLEY, W. E., Esq.

FERGUSON, F., M.D.

MCNULTY, G. W., Esq.

MARTIN, H. A., Esq.

MARTIN, W. T., Esq.

NASH, W., M.D.

PAGE, W. J., Esq.

QUINTON, W. W., M.B.

SEGRAVE, R. G., Esq.

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

CASTLE, W. H., Esq., to be Surgeon 5th Hampshire R.V.

DEATHS.

*COLDSTREAM, John, M.D., of Edinburgh, at Gilsland, Cumberland, on September 7th. Friends will please accept of this intimation. CROMPTON. On September 6th, at Upper Walmer, Kent, aged 6, Samuel Molesworth, only son of *Samuel Crompton, M.D., of Manchester.

CULLINAN. On September 20th, at Great Malvern, aged 16, Rachel Florence, only daughter of Patrick M. Cullinan, M.D., of Ennis, Ireland.

*HARRIS, Lewis, Esq., at Totnes, aged 26, on September 13. HENDERSON, Alexander, M.D., of Caskeben, Aberdeenshire, and Curzon Street, aged 83, on September 16.

MOOR, Wm. H., M.D., at Buntingford, Herts, aged 33, on Sept. 19.

MIRHEAD, Alexander, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General R.N., at Orcadia Villa, Isle of Bute, on September 18.

THALLIUM. The Emperor of the French has conferred on M. Lamy the Cross of the Legion of Honour and a gold medal, the latter on the recommendation of the committee of the Congrès des Sociétés Savantes. (*Chemical News.*)

YOUNG ITALY. We have had here in Naples a congress of the medical men of Italy, which has just terminated its sittings, and though its avowed objects were medical, still the social and political consequences must have been considerable. The simple fact, too, of such a meeting attests that new existence on which the Italians are entering.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. A woman supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog falls into the hands of a secret curer, who treats her thus: The twenty-five letters of the alphabet are written on twenty-five bits of paper, made into a ball, and swallowed after being well soaked in butter, whilst the curer pronounces certain cabalistic words. Unfortunately, in this case, the cure was ineffectual; for fifteen days later the woman died of hydrophobia.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The Association for the Promotion of Social Science, lately holding its second session at Ghent, has discussed at great length the subject of punishment of death. The abolition was finally voted by a great majority. In the course of the debate, a member read a list of 167 convicts sentenced to death, of whom 161 had been present at capital executions; and he concluded from this fact that the witnessing capital punishment is not efficacious in the suppression of crime.

A CAUSE OF BRONCHITIS. It has been found, in France, that the use of threshing and winnowing machines has produced an immense amount of bronchitis and disease of the throat and chest among the labourers employed, who are exposed to an atmosphere charged with dust, which affects them so powerfully, that in some parishes there are whole families of confirmed invalids. To such an extent has the evil gone, that the *mairies* have issued an order that the labourers employed near this machinery must work in veils.

A CASTOR OIL OMELETTE. To those who ask how castor oil may be disguised, the following receipt for an *omelette au huile du ricin* may be interesting. The author is not Francatelli, but a M. Martin. Put the quantity of castor oil required into an earthen pan, and break an egg upon it. Then let the pan be heated, and the oil and egg be shaken up together so as to produce an *œuf brouillé*. A little salt must then be added. A person would eat an omelette of this sort without finding out the presence of castor oil. Perhaps he might; but to make it more probable, we fancy some *finer herbes* might be added without objection. (*Chemical News.*)

TESTIMONIAL. A handsome electro-plated candelabrum or epergne was presented by the members of the Norwich Pathological Society to their honorary secretary, Mr. T. W. Crosse, at the anniversary dinner which followed the annual meeting of the society, held on the 10th instant. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman (Dr. Lombe), in introducing the toast of the evening took occasion, in an eloquent and appropriate speech, to refer to the very efficient services which Mr. Crosse had so freely given to the society from its very commencement—a period now of fifteen years' duration; and in presenting him with the testimonial, expressed, on the part of the subscribers, a hope that he would accept it as a token of the feeling of regard which they entertained for him personally, as well as of their thanks for his long continued and valuable services, with the addition of a hope that those services would still continue to be available to the society. The candelabrum bore the following inscription on its base:—"Presented to Thos. William Crosse, Esq., by the members of the Norwich

Pathological Society, to mark their sense of his long and valuable services as their honorary secretary. Sept. 10th, 1863."

CONTRABAND OPINIONS AT ROME. "The slightest tinge of liberal opinions is visited by the most odious and vexatious tyranny. Dr. Maggiorani has the highest reputation in physic among the native practitioners. Not long ago he was Professor of Medicine in the University, an office in the gift of the government. He was so persecuted by the government on account of his opinions, that he was driven from his chair. His sons, sharing the opinions of their father, have been banished, regardless of how they are to find their daily bread. Lately the father has been again so harassed and persecuted, that he has at length demanded his passport and prayed for exile. Whether the government has yet complied with his request I cannot say. Signor Feliciani has the same relative superiority in local surgery that Maggiorani has in physic, and he stands in the same predicament from the same cause. Now, all this is persecution for opinion, and nothing beyond."

VIPERS IN FRANCE. The large increase of these reptiles in France renders the report presented to the Society of Acclimatisation on the subject by M. Léon Soubeiran of interest. The vipers known in France are, the *Vipera pelias*, the *Vipera aspis*, and the *Vipera ammodytes*. Vipers are extremely irascible; and although they usually take to flight at the approach of man, they sometimes attack him. They sometimes penetrate into houses, and especially dairies, whither they are attracted by the milk. They will visit the sheds where sheep and other cattle are kept, and also baking-ovens, on account of the warmth; but most frequently they are introduced into houses in the faggots used for lighting fires. They remain in a state of torpor during the winter, and make their appearance again in spring, when they are most dangerous. In the morning, they do not creep out of their nests until after the dew has disappeared; hence, the country people take good care to cut the grass for their cattle at an early hour. But those most exposed to danger are reapers, since vipers get into the sheaves in order to lie in wait for rats. When a person has been bit by a viper, a ligature should immediately be made above the wound. The wound should then be sucked, either by the patient himself, or by another person whose mouth is free from any solution of continuity. Then, if the two minute wounds inflicted by the fangs be perceptible, they should be cauterised with a red-hot iron; and if not, the place should be rubbed with ammonia, or else butter of antimony may be applied. Internally, a glass of brandy may be taken, and even repeated, with good effect. All further treatment must be left to the physician. The viper has many enemies, chiefly crows, storks, hedgehogs, and pigs. The park of Chateau-Vilain (Haute Marne) being infested with vipers, the proprietor put some wild boars into it, and in a very short time there was scarcely a viper to be seen. But after the destruction of the reptiles, the boars turned their gastronomic talents to the investigation of the rich truffle-beds for which the park was celebrated, and committed such havoc therein, that the proprietor had all the boars hunted down. Immediately afterwards, vipers re-appeared in such fearful numbers that wild boars had again to be introduced. In some departments, sums have been granted for the destruction of vipers. The destruction of this reptile, however, is best effected by favouring the multiplication of crows and pigs.

SUICIDE OF A DRUGGIST. An inquest was lately held at Sheffield on a woman named Squires, who died in childbirth, and a druggist and accoucheur named Harvey Oakes, who committed suicide to avoid a charge arising out of grossly improper treatment of the woman. Mrs. Squires was seized with labour pains, and was de-

livered by a midwife named Charlton of a child. The midwife ascertained that there were twins. The labour pains ceased after the birth of the first child; and the midwife allowed the woman to remain for twelve hours without making any attempt to deliver her of the second child. At the end of that time, she sent for Oakes, who was a druggist, and who also practised as an accoucheur. He gave the woman two powders to bring on the labour-pains, instead of altering the position of the child. After putting the poor woman in excruciating pain, he tried to deliver her, but only succeeded in mutilating the child. He was then dismissed, and a surgeon (Mr. Shaw) was sent for, and delivered the woman in five minutes. Her system had sustained such a shock that she could not rally, and died. Oakes seemed much agitated at the prospect of the inquest, and poisoned himself with prussic acid. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the woman died from the effects of the improper treatment by Oakes and Charlton; and also that Oakes committed suicide during temporary insanity.

NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL. A court-martial was opened at Sheerness on the 17th instant, on board the flag-ship *Formidable*, to try Mr. Charles Foster Williams, the assistant-surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Wrangler*, for being in a state of intoxication, on or about January 27th last, at the house of Captain Webb of the Royal Marines, at Ascension Island. Commander H. H. Beamish of the *Wrangler*, said that on January 27th he was at the house of Captain Webb, when the prisoner came suddenly into the house. He was drunk, and shouted, and was unable to walk steadily. The prisoner put in a written defence, and handed into court twenty-one certificates of character from officers under whom he had served for the last seventeen years with assiduity, attention, and sobriety. The court said that the charge was proved, and that he was to be severely admonished and reprimanded, which was accordingly done.—Another court-martial assembled on board the *Victory*, on the 19th instant, for the trial of Mr. J. A. Leicester, assistant-surgeon of the first class on board the *Pioneer*, on a charge of having lent certain sums of money to seamen belonging to the *Pioneer*, the said sums being made repayable to him (the prisoner's) son with usurious interest. The trial lasted the whole day; a number of witnesses were examined; and the evidence was of a very voluminous character. The court found the charge proved; and sentenced the prisoner to be reduced to second class assistant, and put at the bottom of the list.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical Society.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys .. 946 Girls.. 984 }	1930 1186
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62		1846 1117
Barometer:		
Highest (Mon.) 30.178; lowest (Sat.) 29.584; mean, 29.950.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Sat.) 104.6 degs.; (Mon.) 74 degs.		
In shade—highest (Sat.) 71.8 degs.; lowest (Th.) 43.8 degs.		
Mean—52.1 degrees; difference from mean of 48 yrs.—0.4 deg.		
Range—during week, 28 degrees; mean daily, 16.9 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 75.		
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.00.		

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.—Samaritan, 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.

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.

ERRATUM.—In Dr. Bott's letter, at page 332 of last week's JOURNAL, for "the mother is compressed", read "the urethra is compressed."

THE names of the individuals who have been removed from the *Medical Register* are—Evan Thomas; R. Wrixon; Samuel La'Mert; R. Jordan. To prevent any person whose name has been removed from the *Register* from finding his way again into that book, the Medical Council have requested all Examining Boards not to admit any such person to examination, without communicating with the General Council.

APOTHECARIES' HALL AND THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.—The following part of an advertisement, from our professional brother Mr. Lacey, is interesting and amusing. Apothecaries' Hall and the Medical Council deserve well of the profession for introducing the gentleman among us.

"Mr. Lacey, Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, Medical Herbalist, and registered a legally qualified practitioner of medicine, begs to acquaint his numerous friends and the public generally that his five and a half years of persecution by a portion of the medical faculty of Shrewsbury, was brought to a close on the 10th ult., by the Medical Council of England ordering him to be registered a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, thus constituting him a member of the medical profession of the United Kingdom; he having proved to the satisfaction of the said Council that the statements of the above persons to them regarding the manner in which he (Mr. Lacey) had obtained his certificate from the Apothecaries' Hall, London, was entirely false, and that it had been obtained by him in a perfectly honourable manner by examination, he having complied with all the requirements of the Court of Examiners, prior to examination by them at their Hall in London.

"Mr. Lacey is very sorry there should have been so much ill-feeling displayed towards him merely on account of his superior success in his practice; he having, in the short space of a few years, fully restored to a perfect state of health forty-nine persons, whom other medical practitioners, and, in many of the cases, the most popular men of all in this and the adjoining counties, had given up and left to die, without any hope whatever. Forty-five of them are, to the best of his knowledge, alive and well at the present time. Most of them are living in or a few miles from Shrewsbury, and will at any time testify to the truth of what he here asserts. This is the source of all the envy and ill-feeling with which he has had to contend.

"Mr. Lacey considers the public ought to be made acquainted with the real facts of the case; viz., that he is a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries of London, a registered legally qualified practitioner of medicine, and that he of course still continues to practice; trusting, by the blessing of God, to be as successful in his future medical engagements as he has been in the past.

"The Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury, Sept. 7th, 1863."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. W. MICHELL CLARKE; Mr. C. H. MARRIOTT; Mr. T. T. GRIFFITH; Mr. HAYNES WALTON; Mr. T. WATKIN WILLIAMS; Dr. ACLAND; Mr. WILLIAM CADGE; Dr. JAMES WILLIAMS; Mr. G. W. HASTINGS; THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.