

country as a set of scoundrels, ready, for a few guineas, to immure and keep immured in a madhouse any person whom it was convenient to his relatives to put out of the way. Mr. Dickens may be well assured that the slur attempted to be cast, with his permission, through *All the Year Round*, on the medical profession, is not a thing which will redound to his credit or will add to his laurels. When literature condescends to seek popular applause by slandering an honourable profession, literature has descended to the position of a mere mercantile transaction.

THE regretted death of Mr. Green makes a vacancy in the Court of Examiners of the College of Surgeons; and the occasion offers a favourable opportunity to the Council for the carrying out the intention of the Charter—one of the express objects of the Charter which has hitherto been completely disregarded—we mean the appointment of an Examiner from the Fellows outside the Council. The Council can no longer say there is no precedent for such a thing, because now, in consequence of a most unexpected *force majeure*, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins is an Examiner, although no longer on the Council. We sincerely trust that the Council will seize this opportunity of showing by its practice that it really intends to inaugurate the new era of liberalism which, it is supposed, has begun to prevail within its body; in fact, that it will carry out the Charter in spirit and in letter.

At the end of every session, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society is overwhelmed with papers, and consequently with the complaints of their authors that they can only be read in brief; and, on the other hand, at the beginning of every session there is usually a perfect dearth of papers. We notice that, at the present moment, there is not a single paper set down for reading on the paper-list suspended in the library of the Society. Perhaps this hint may be of service to the slow of pen and the full of knowledge.

Two new journals are announced in France literary and scientific—*Le Revue des Cours Littéraires*, and *Le Revue des Cours Scientifiques*. They are reproductions of the lectures delivered in the College de France and the Museum. Scientific journalism appears to be a better trade on the continent than it is in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

For the first time since its foundation—that is, for forty-three years—the Academy of Medicine has exercised its right of excluding an offending member. The offender is a Dr. Priou; and his offence that of placarding and disfiguring the walls of Rouen with unseemly advertisements. Doubtless the doctor finds the placarding business pays better than academical honours.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
WEST SOMERSET. [Conversazione.]	Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS: SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the present year are earnestly desired to remit them to the General Secretary before the end of December. Their attention is directed to the following laws of the British Medical Association.

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

10. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, December 1st, 1863.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session was held in the Victoria Rooms, Clifton, on November 27th; FRANCIS K. FOX, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were present thirty-nine members and six visitors.

New Member. Benjamin Maurice, Esq., of Thornbury, was elected a member of the Association, and of the Bath and Bristol Branch.

Papers. The following papers were read.

1. Cases of Obscure Brain-Affection. By F. Brittan, M.D.
 2. Case of Malformation of the Temporal Bone. By C. Leonard, Esq.
 3. On Laryngismus Stridulus. By E. L. Fox, M.D.
- Several other papers had to be postponed, on account of the late hour of the evening.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Branch was held on Thursday, December 10th, in the Medical Department of the Library, Union Street, Birmingham; ALFRED BAKER, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present sixteen members.

New Members. The following gentlemen, having been elected at a previous meeting of the Council members of the Association, were unanimously elected members of the Branch:—1. Dr. Robert Alexander Davis, County Asylum, Stafford; 2. Mr. Thomas Kelly, Princes End, Tipton; 3. Mr. Edmund Gibbs, Digbeth, Birmingham; 4. Dr. Thomas Albert Carter, Leamington; 5. Mr. Ed-

ward Welchman, Southam; 6. Dr. S. S. Roden, Droitwich; 7. Mr. T. W. Walsh, Worcester; 8. Mr. Thomas Taylor, Bennett Hill, Birmingham; 9. Mr. B. S. Wilders, Birmingham; 10. Mr. G. Yates, Bath Row, Birmingham; 11. Dr. C. B. Suckling, Birmingham.

Papers. The following papers were read.

1. Therapeutical Inquiries. III. Oil of Male Fern in Tapeworm. By A. Fleming, M.D.
2. The two Circles of the Blood historically considered. By J. S. Gamgee, Esq.
3. Case of Hæmorrhage from Retained Placenta, after Abortion, terminating fatally. By G. Lowe, Esq.

Reports of Societies.

LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1863.

ALFRED HIGGINSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Trough Water-Closets. Mr. HAKES said that the use of trough water-closets for the courts in this town was now under consideration, he should be glad if any one could inform him as to the nature of these troughs.

The CHAIRMAN said they were already in use in some of the charity schools and other institutions in this town. A trough, built sometimes of brick, but more frequently made of cast-iron, is placed under half a dozen seat-holes. There is a decline of several inches from one end of the trough to the other. The whole apparatus is kept under lock and key, and flushed out once a day.

Cauliflower Excrescence of the Uterus, removed together with a Portion of the Uterus. Dr. NOTTINGHAM shewed this specimen. The tumour filled the vagina; and it seemed doubtful whether the chain of the ecraseur could be passed behind it. By means of blunt hooks the uterus was brought down very slowly and completely, then a curved ecraseur was passed behind the disease and the vagina and uterus very slowly divided. This process took a quarter of an hour; no knife was used, and there was no hæmorrhage at the time, but a little occurred half an hour afterwards. The woman was about 38 years old, and the disease of about 18 months' standing; her general health was not affected.

Cancer of the Lip. Dr. NOTTINGHAM shewed a specimen, and also one of *Disease of the Tibia*.

Urinary Calculus. Mr. RAWDON shewed a stone peculiarly shaped, narrow in the middle and expanded at the ends, somewhat like a dumb-bell, removed from the bladder of a boy, aged 12, by Mr. Stubbs, at the Royal Infirmary.

Congenital Fibrous Tumour. Mr. RAWDON also shewed a congenital fibrous tumour, of the size of half a pigeon's egg, removed from a child's head.

Dry Gangrene of the Foot. Mr. RAWDON shewed a specimen of this disease, which occurred after fever. Mr. Bickersteth had amputated the foot at the ankle-joint.

Fracture of the Spine. Mr. LOWNDES shewed a specimen in which there was complete transverse fracture of the body of the first lumbar vertebra, and fracture of one of its transverse processes. The patient lived three weeks.

Disease of the Suprarenal Capsules. Dr. IMLACH read a case of this disease, and shewed a specimen of the same disease taken from another subject.

Uterine Hæmorrhage. Dr. E. WHITTLE read the following case. At 9 P.M., on Sept. 21st, 1863, he was called to see Mrs. L., aged 35, who had been attended all day by a midwife. This was her sixth confinement, and her last was five years ago; she was of hæmorrhagic diathesis. He was told that she had complained of slight pains all day, and when sitting up to take tea felt suddenly very

ill, complained of abdominal pain, and fainted away. On his arrival he found her ghastly pale, collapsed, covered with cold sweat and nearly pulseless. The abdomen was hard and tender, but there were no uterine pains; she complained of great pain and tenderness over the region of the bladder; the os uteri was dilated to the size of a crown piece; the head presented, and had not receded, and the membranes had ruptured. As the head had not receded, and the pain was not at the epigastrium internal hæmorrhage was diagnosed. Brandy was given from time to time, and 20 minims of tinct. opii at once. At 10 P.M. there was a considerable rally, pulse 64, pretty steady; pains were now beginning, but the labour progressed slowly; a catheter was passed, but there was found to be no retention of urine. At midnight he gave a dose of ergot with the double purpose of assisting the labour and of checking any tendency there might be to *post partum* hæmorrhage. Sept. 22nd, at 2 A.M., as the patient's pulse was now 120, and she was getting exhausted, Dr. Whittle applied the forceps and removed a very large child that had evidently been dead some hours. Its removal was immediately followed by a very large clot, much resembling a liver in shape, about ten inches long, three in thickness, and from five to seven in width; one of its edges was thick and bound together along its whole length by a fibrous mass resembling the buffy coat of blood, the other edge thin like the thin edge of the liver. This clot would seem to represent nearly two quarts of blood. The after-birth followed immediately, and there was no hæmorrhage. Convalescence was tedious, and a troublesome diarrhœa commenced on Oct. 28th, which yielded gradually to the use of opium and counter-irritation to the abdomen. The large clot appeared to him to be the cause of the hypogastric pain, by distending the uterus and pressing the child down; the sudden abstraction of so much blood from the circulation would seem to have occasioned the death of the child.

The CHAIRMAN inquired as to the appearance of the child, whether it seemed to have been long dead; it is highly valuable to know in such a case whether the child is alive or no, and he finds the stethoscope very useful.

Dr. WHITTLE replied that the child seemed to have been dead some little time.

Mr. HODGSON inquired whether the opium was given directly after the hæmorrhage was supposed to have taken place; is opium useful or injurious in these cases?

Dr. WHITTLE said that some time had elapsed before the opium was given.

Mr. HAKES said that he had seen cases of internal hæmorrhage where the child had died and very large clots had passed afterwards, but in these cases the membranes are generally unruptured.

Dr. NOTTINGHAM thought the appearance of the clot with its firm fibrinous back would lead us to suppose that its formation would take a longer time than the history of the case would point to.

JUNIOR MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863.

J. E. CHURCHILL, Esq. (Vice-President), in the chair.

Pathological Specimens. The following specimens were exhibited:—

1. A Fibrous Tumour of the Uterus, of very considerable size. By Mr. Willson.
2. Portion of a Foot removed by a Modification of Chopart's Operation. By Mr. Pennings.
3. An Atheromatous Aorta which had Burst into the Pericardium. By Mr. Sutcliffe.

Treatment of the Earlier Stages of Phthisis. A paper on this subject was read by Mr. WILLSON (Charing Cross Hospital). The author first drew attention to the efforts of nature to effect a cure, as evidenced by *post*

and I feel sure your strongly expressed views in regard to our gratuitous services are urged under a misapprehension of the working of the system. You ask, "Do we do the work out of a pure love of charity, or is it to promote our own private ends?" I answer emphatically, for both; the first, by providing for the poor, comforts and efficient treatment, to be afforded by no other means; the second, by relieving ourselves of a great amount of labour, whilst, under their favouring conditions, we are enabled not only to confer hitherto un hoped-for benefits upon our patients, but by so doing "gain the respect and obtain the thanks of society." On the subject of gratuitous services, I have on previous occasions pointed out the hopelessness of attempting to establish a village hospital on the principle of payment for professional services, nor do I think we ought in reason to expect any larger compensation than the hospital itself is capable of affording. It must be borne in mind that a very large percentage of the patients are parish paupers, many living at great distances, entailing long, tedious journeys, and loss of time. Others, not entitled to parochial relief are incapable of affording the smallest compensation, and for these the surgeon can obtain no extra allowance of diet. The great saving in time and labour, the facilities afforded in treatment, with the good nursing, and liberal diet, thus secured, are no mean advantages to the parish doctor; added to this, he receives the usual fee allowed by the Poor Law Authorities for every pauper case admitted, whilst surgical appliances, medicines, etc., are provided.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Cranley Village Hospital is now in course of printing, and with it will be published an epitome of the cases treated during the first four years, amounting to one hundred, by which it will be seen that of this number 77 were parish paupers, 7 were persons totally unable to afford compensation to a surgeon, and the remaining 16 were all in humble circumstances. Of the 77 paupers 10 were cases of accident, for which the surgeon received the usual fees amounting to £36. And now, sir, I must respectfully ask, will "the baneful results of such gratuitous medical services as these, degrade the social position of our profession?" Having asked these questions, I must request the favour of your giving insertion to this reply, in justice to those who are working with me in promoting a scheme that we venture to hope will be attended with a very different result. I am, etc.,

ALBERT NAPPER.

Cranley, Dec. 1st, 1863.

THE PLEA OF INSANITY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

LETTER FROM FORBES WINSLOW, M.D.

SIR,—May I be permitted to state, in reference to the evidence I gave at Derby in the case of George Townley, that I pronounced no opinion as to his insanity on the 21st of August, the day he committed the murder?

Having, as I thought, recognised, in common with Mr. Gisborne, the surgeon to the prison, and Mr. Sims, the governor of the jail, mental derangement on the 18th of November, and on the 10th inst., I said, in reply to a question put by Mr. Macaulay, "Assuming the prisoner to have been in the same state of mind on the 21st of August as he was at the time of my examination of him in the Derby County Jail, I was of opinion that he was *then* (as he is *now*) deranged in his intellect, and consequently legally irresponsible." I purposely avoided propounding any speculative opinions on the subject of his alleged insanity at the time of the murder, rigidly adhering to a statement of facts observed by myself.

In the course of my analysis of Mr. Townley's state of mind, I could not altogether set aside his singularly perverted views on the subject of religion; but I carefully avoided all misconception on the subject by stating, in

my written opinion, "that it would be most unphilosophical to infer the existence of insanity from the theological views of the prisoner or of any person."

I distinctly referred, in my evidence, to the prisoner's *intellectual* delusions, as contradistinguished from what may be termed his *moral* perversion.

He informed me that he killed Miss Goodwin in order to "recover" and "repossess" himself of property that had illegally been wrested from him by an act of violence. He was perfectly unable to appreciate the absurdity of this idea.

If a man were to throw a sovereign into the Thames, and, on being asked why he did it, were to reply that his object was to "recover" and "repossess" himself of the twenty shillings thus lost to him for ever, would he, if he persisted in this assertion, be considered of sane intellect?

As an additional proof of his intellectual derangement, I referred to his insane belief in the existence of a conspiracy against him, consisting of six persons, with a chief at their head. Mr. Baron Martin, in his charge to the jury, pointedly alluded to this delusion, and remarked that it frequently existed among insane persons.

I am, etc., FORBES WINSLOW.

Cavendish Square, December 16th, 1863.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Monday, December 14th, 1863, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, were duly admitted to practise Physic as Licentiates of the College:—

Atkinson, John P., M.D., 2, Carlton Road West, New Peckham
Close, Henry Ashlin, H.M. ship *Royal Adelaide*
Fleury, Charles Robert, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service

Harrer, Charles J. J., M.D., Vienna
Haward, John Warrington, St. George's Hospital
Hayden, William Gallimore, High Wycombe
Hewitt, William, Upton, near Birkenhead
Hide, John, 1, Ebenezer Terrace, Turner Street, Mile End Road
Hunter, John Charles, 30, Wilton Place, Belgravia
Hyde, George Edwin, Worcester
Jones, Thomas E., Llanasa, Flintshire
Ranson, Wynne Staton, M.D., Wincanton
Sheridan, John Wilton, Stowmarket
Simpson, John Henry, Maidstone
Skinner, David Shorter, Headcorn

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellowship, were reported to have done so to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and at a meeting of the Council on December 10th, were confirmed. Those gentlemen with an * prefixed to their names, also passed the preliminary examination in Classics, Mathematics, and French.

England, William, Winchester: diploma of membership dated December 3, 1847

*Greenhill, Joseph Ridge, Army, Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley: April 13, 1860

Ilott, Edward, Bromley: July 14, 1848

Langdon, Thomas Charles, Winchester: March 19, 1858

*Nesbitt, Francis Albert, Wolverhampton: May 15, 1854

At the same meeting of the Council, the following members, having been *elected* Fellows at previous meetings, were admitted as such.

Alexander, Charles Linton, Great Dover Street, Borough: diploma of membership dated February 18, 1842

Brown, Richard, Brighton: February 17, 1843

Penny, Henry James, H.M. Indian Army: March 5, 1841

Admitted to the *ad eundem* membership—

Robertson, John Charles George, Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh: January 19, 1853

About eighty candidates are now undergoing their preliminary examinations for the membership of this College.

The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentates in Midwifery at a meeting of the Board, on December 16th.

Amy, Frederic, M.D. Edin., Jersey: diploma of membership dated January 30, 1862

Andrew, James Lawton, Mossley, near Manchester: May 6, 1863

Benson, Joseph Henry, Hornsey Road: January 28, 1862

Bullmore, Charles Forrester, Falmouth: July 29, 1863

Cresswell, Alfred, L.S.A., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company: May 18, 1858

Eaton, Frederick Bond, Lansdown Road: July 30, 1863

Emanuel, Leonard, M.D. St. And., Inverness Road: May 16, 1859

Hayden, Wm. Gallimore, L.R.C.P., High Wycombe: Nov. 20, 1863

Lydall, Wykeham Hawthorne, Westbourne Park Road: November 18, 1862

Mahon, George Annesley Derville, L.S.A., Aspley Woburn, Beds.: July 30, 1862

Ruddock, Edward Harris, Woolwich: July 31, 1863

Shaw, Charles Edward Martin, Crewkerne: November 19, 1863

Stott, William John, Haslingden, near Manchester: Nov. 18, 1863

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. M.B. Second Examination, 1863. Examination for Honours.

First Class. Surgery.

Beddard, James, Scholarship and Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital

Pye-Smith, Philip H., Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital

Stevenson, Thomas, Guy's Hospital

Rivington, Walter, London Hospital

Second Class.

Clarke, Julius St. T., Guy's Hospital

Edis, Arthur W., Westminster Hospital

First Class. Medicine.

Jones, John T., Scholarship and Gold Medal, University College

Pye-Smith, Philip H., Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital

Stevenson, Thomas, Guy's Hospital

Beddard, James, Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Roberts, Frederick T., University College

Lanchester, Henry T., St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Hicks, John W., St. Thomas's Hospital

Third Class.

Clarke, J. St. T., Guy's Hospital

Gwyther, James, Manchester Royal Infirmary

Edis, Arthur W., Westminster Hospital

First Class. Midwifery.

Stevenson, Thos., Scholarship and Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital

Hicks, John W., Gold Medal, St. Thomas's Hospital

Pye-Smith, Philip H., Guy's Hospital

Beddard, James, Guy's Hospital

Second Class.

Clarke, J. St. Thomas, Guy's Hospital

Harries, Gwynne H., King's College

Jones, John T., University College

Roberts, Frederick T., University College

Third Class.

Gwyther, James, Manchester Royal Infirmary

Rivington, Walter, London Hospital

First Class. Forensic Medicine.

Stevenson, Thos., Scholarship and Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital

Jones, John T., Gold Medal, University College

Clarke, Julius St. T., Guy's Hospital

Rivington, Walter, London Hospital

Roberts, Frederick T., University College } equal.

Second Class.

Beddard, James, Guy's Hospital } equal.

Pye-Smith, Philip H., Guy's Hospital } equal.

Gwyther, James, Manchester Royal Infirmary

Third Class.

Edis, Arthur W., Westminster Hospital } equal.

Hicks, John W., St. Thomas's Hospital } equal.

Axford, William H., King's College

M.D. Examination, 1863.

Hewlett, Richard W., King's College

Marriott, Charles H., University College

Money, Frederick J., St. Thomas's Hospital

Parson, Edward, King's College

Ringer, Sidney, University College

Tonge, Morris, King's College

Woakes, Edward, St. Thomas's Hospital

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On December 10th, the following Licentates were admitted:—

Fitzhenry, George, Brynmawr, Brecknockshire

Fox, Edward Lloyd Harries, University College Hospital

Hughes, David, Llangollen

M'Kenzie, J. J.

Rooke, William Foster, Scarborough

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

Beckett, Francis Mears, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Buckle, William Turbeville, King's College

Smith, Henry Richard, Guy's Hospital

Passed as an assistant:—

Clarke, Walter, Hereford Place, Commercial Road

APPOINTMENTS.

*BROWN, Frederick James, M.D., appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Chatham.

RADCLIFFE, John N., Esq., elected Non-Resident Medical Officer to the National Hospital for the Paralytic and Epileptic.

RICE, William, L.R.C.P.Ed., elected Assistant House-Surgeon to the Liverpool Southern Dispensary.

ROBERTSON, John, M.D., elected House-Surgeon to the Carlisle Dispensary.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

ALLAN, William W., L.R.C.P.Edin., to District No. 1 of the Wharfedale Union, Yorkshire.

BRECKNELL, William H., M.D., to the Heworth District of the Gateshead Union.

GRAHAM, J., Esq., to the Burningham District of the Teesdale Union.

GRANGER, William S., Esq., to the Parish of Overmoigue, in the Weymouth Union.

HARDISTY, James J., L.R.C.P.Edin., to the Brookland District of the Romney Marsh Union.

JAMES, David, M.D., to the Parish of Dunbar.

OLIVE, Eustace H., Esq., to District No. 6 of the Brixworth Union, Northamptonshire.

O'NEILL, Timothy, M.D., to the Ballyduff Dispensary District of the Lismore Union, co. Waterford.

RADFORD, Thomas, Esq., to the Rishangles District of the Hartismere Union, Suffolk.

SALLERS, William, Esq., to the Pilkington Nos. 1 and 2 Districts of the Bury Union, Lancashire.

SKAIFE, Henry, Esq., to the Kilburn District of the Thirsk Union, Yorkshire.

STEELE, James, M.D., to the Parish of Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire.

WILLIAMS, Frederick, Esq., to the North Hill, or No. 2 Divided District of the Launceston Union.

ROYAL NAVY.

CANNAN, Richard, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surg., to the *Salamander*.

NINNIS, Belgrave, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Curacoa*.

RATTRAY, Alexander, M.D., to the *Salamander*.

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

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon:—

HOUSEMAN, F. C., Esq., 17th West Riding R.V.

RIDDELL, R., Esq., 5th Berwickshire R.V.

DEATHS.

BRAITHWAITE, Francis, Esq., Surgeon, at Hereford, aged 59, on December 2.

GREEN, Joseph H., Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Medical Council, at Hadley, aged 72, on December 13.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. Considerable sums have been paid to the Donation Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Researches.

BEQUEST. The late Mrs. A. E. Ward has bequeathed to the Sussex County Hospital, £500, and the London Hospital, £500.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL. Twenty-seven engravings have been presented to this hospital by Mr. Graves. They have been distributed throughout the surgical wards.

A FORTUNATE DOCTOR. Dr. C. A. Campbell of Ottawa, Canada, is said to be the heir to the Breadalbane Estates, worth about £40,000 *per annum*.

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Mr. Sylvester of Woolwich, the distinguished mathematician, has received the distinction of being elected corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences.

SOCIETY OF ARTS. Dr. Cauter of the East India Company's service, left about two years ago all his property to be divided between the Society of Arts and the Wellington College. In consequence, the Society of Arts have arranged for the delivery of lectures, to be called "Cauter's Lectures."

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Drs. David J. Simpson, William Rutherford, Montgomerie Bell, and Thomas Annandale, have been elected annual presidents of this Society.

NEW ZEALAND BIRDS. During his travels, Dr. Hester has made a discovery of a character extremely interesting to ornithologists, viz., recent traces of the *notornis*, a smaller species of the *dinornis* (moa.) He expects that this is the bird which has given rise to the many rumours of the moa having been seen. He hopes to capture one of these birds.

THE BATH MUNICIPAL CORPORATION is represented at the present time, by no less than seven members of the medical profession, viz.: Drs. Barret, Falconer, Lloyd, Tunstall, and Messrs. Gore, Barter, and Cox. Within the short period of eight years, four medical men have been mayors of this city, viz.: Mr. William Bush, Dr. Falconer (two years in succession), Dr. Thomas Barrett, and Mr. Thomas Barter.

INDIAN MEDICAL STAFF CORPS. We understand that the Indian Government are about to establish a local Medical Staff Corps, upon somewhat the same principle as the General Staff Corps in that country; and that the service will be open to all assistant-surgeons in the British army who are willing to volunteer, and who can reckon five years from the date of being gazetted. The pay will be six hundred rupees a month, with twenty shillings a day retiring allowance after twenty-five years. (*United Service Gazette*.)

DR. HOFMANN. We learn that the chair of chemistry at Berlin, rendered vacant by the death of M. Mitscherlich, has been offered to Dr. Hofmann, the able chemist of London, who has thus the alternative of a choice between Bonn and Berlin, for the University of Bonn has already made him a similar offer, and has placed at his disposal a sum of £20,000 for the establishment of a laboratory. Dr. Hofmann has, moreover, recently been elected corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna. M. Bunsen refused the chair at Berlin, as he would not leave the circle of friends which he possesses at Heidelberg.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH. At the annual election meeting held on Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 1863, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*—Dr. John G. M. Burt. *Council*—Dr. David Craigie; Dr. William Seller; Dr. John Moir; Dr. Robert B. Malcolm; Dr. Alexander Wood; Dr. William H. Lowe. *Vice-President*—Dr. David Craigie. *Examiners*—The President; Drs. Craigie, Seller, Wood, Douglas, R. Paterson, Wright, Keiller, Pattison, Cumming, Duncan, J. W. Begbie, Haldane, Sanders. *Treasurer*, Dr. Samuel Somerville. *Secretary*, Dr. Daniel R. Haldane. *Librarian*, Dr. J. Matthews Duncan. *Curator of Museum*, Dr. T. Stretchill Wright. *Clerk*, Mr. Christopher Douglas, W.S. *Auditor*, Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, C.A. *Under Librarian*, Mr. John Small. *Officer*, Thomas Marshall.

SYMM v. FRASER AND ANDREWS. Had the verdict been for the plaintiff it would have been natural to look for a crop of actions of a similar kind, and medical men would have exercised their profession under a restraint most injurious to the sick and afflicted, and liable at any moment to be hauled before a judge for saving the life of a fellow creature. The medical profession guards jealously its honour, and, under the laws as they stand, there is a maximum of chances against any violation of the liberty of the subject from their conduct. It is as regards lunacy, or alleged lunacy, mainly, that the greatest watchfulness is demanded from the law; because an alleged lunatic has been taken away from friends and relatives, and literally placed in arrest. But in the case of patients suffering from transient delirium, the conse-

quence of disease, the treatment to which they are subject goes on in their own homes, and under the eyes of friends who are cognisant of and consenting parties to the restraint demanded for the safety of others as well as the patient. The law should and does guard with vigilance personal liberty, but at the same time it should and does guard also a profession whose members are bound sometimes to direct that the actions of a patient should be restrained. Dr. Fraser and Dr. Andrews have suffered a pecuniary loss by being put on their defence, quite as much in the interests of their profession, and in the interests, we may add, of the public, as in their own interests; and we trust the suggestion that their brethren should subscribe to pay the costs of this action will meet with a ready response. (*Globe*.)

DEATH OF JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, ESQ., F.R.S. This estimable and learned member of the profession died at his residence, the Mount, Hadley, near Barnet, on the 13th inst. The deceased was an only child of wealthy parents, from whom he received a first-class elementary education. His mother—the sister of the celebrated Henry Cline, then the principal surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, accompanied her son to Berlin, where she remained during the whole of the time he was perfecting those studies which laid the foundation of his fame. He acquired his professional knowledge at St. Thomas's Hospital, under Mr. Cline, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on December 1st, 1815, having for two years previously acted as demonstrator. In 1818, he joined Mr. afterwards Sir Astley Cooper, as joint lecturer on anatomy and physiology. In 1820, he succeeded the younger Cline as surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and with Sir Astley Cooper then delivered lectures on surgery and pathology. Lithotomy, having in 1827 operated in forty cases, and lost only one patient; this success is unequalled. In 1830 he was appointed to the professorship of surgery in King's College, of which institution he was at the time of his death a member of council. In 1831 he wrote a pamphlet, called *Distinction without Separation*, addressed to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, to prove that the distinction between physician and surgeon did not really exist, and that such division was highly injurious where it did. In 1834 he wrote a memorable letter to *The Times*, suggesting a plan of medical reform, to the effect that the medical student should have a sound, classical, and mathematical education, and proposing a higher and a lower grade or distinction. In 1835, on the death of Mr. Lynn, Mr. Green was unanimously elected to the chair in the councils of the college. In 1840 he delivered the annual oration in memory of Hunter, afterwards published under the title of *Vital Dynamics*; and again in 1847, he became Hunterian orator, and published the lectures under the name of *Mental Dynamics*. Neither were considered popular discourses; they were full of the metaphysical notions entertained by the celebrated Coleridge, his intimate friend. In 1846, on the resignation of Sir Benjamin Brodie, he was elected a member of the Court of Examiners, and in 1849 obtained the President's gown—an honour again conferred on him in 1858. From Her Majesty's Government he received the appointment of President of the Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, on the resignation of Sir B. Brodie. The death of Mr. Green, though at last sudden, was not altogether unexpected; he had been labouring for some months under a severe attack of gout, complicated with disease of the heart. He had so far recovered as to be able to visit his sitting room, when on Sunday last he was suddenly seized with his fatal illness, which carried him off in his seventy-second year. He leaves a widow and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

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 Orthopædic, 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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 p.m.
 TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8 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.

JOURNALS WANTED.—Wanted, to complete sets of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, a few copies of the volumes from July to December 1861, January to June 1862, and July to December 1862; also of the number for January 3rd of the present year. Gentlemen who have these copies, and do not further require them, will greatly oblige by forwarding them to the publisher, Mr. Honeyman, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

We are glad to hear that St. Bartholomew's Hospital has, for some years past, had a chloroformist on the regular staff of the hospital, and that his services are remunerated by a suitable salary. The office has been held by Dr. Black, Dr. Martin, and at present, we believe, by Dr. Andrew.

T. B. T.—The book is published by Longman and Co., Paternoster Row, London; and by Webb and Hunt, Liverpool.

OUR readers will see by the following advertisement, which is cut from a prominent position in the *Times*, that Messrs. Savory and Moore possess a specific for asthma.

"*Asthma Specific*.—*Datura Tatula*.—By immediate contact with the air-cells and passages, the fumes of this plant afford instantaneous relief. The remedy is adapted for use by all patients. Introduced into this country and prepared only by Savory and Moore, chemists to Her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales."

Such is the "last new thing" in asthma! We recommend Messrs. Savory to head their next advertisement with "Physicians Superseded." "Every Man His Own Doctor." What use is there in asthmatics applying to doctors, when Messrs. Savory and Moore can do the needful for them without a fee?

GRATUITOUS SERVICES AND THEIR REWARD.—M.D. says: "Allow me to call your attention to the enclosed letter, taken from one of our local newspapers. It is a good specimen of the modern notion as to one of the uses to which hospitals should be applied; viz., to rob the medical man of his hard-earned dues. How is the public to be disabused of this most uncharitable notion?"

"*Addenbrooke's Hospital*. Sir,—Allow me, as one feeling deeply interested in the prosperity of the above institution, to make one or two suggestions for consideration in the contemplated alterations. Seeing by the reports that it is said, and no doubt correctly, that many persons are admitted, which, some think, ought not to be from their circumstances in life, would it not be desirable to arrange in the new building a few comfortable rooms for the admission of patients, who, upon paying a weekly sum, might have the opportunity of enjoying the advantage of the best of skill, with all the necessary appliances and comforts of a home, thereby making the same provision for persons afflicted in body, as is made by our lunatic asylum for affliction of mind? And also appointing collectors and canvassers for the institution, as I well know many persons, if applied to, would gladly contribute to the funds."

"A WELLWISHER."
 "Cambridge, November 25th, 1863."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. OLIVER PEMBERTON; Mr. R. M. CRAVEN; Mr. LOWNDES; Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Mr. T. M. STONE; Dr. S. MONCKTON; Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Dr. HENRY MARSHALL; Dr. FLEMING; Dr. HUMPHRY SANDWITH; Dr. BURROWS; Dr. ROUTH; Dr. WILSON; Dr. FORDES WINSLOW; Mr. BOWLES; Mr. T. B. THWAITES; Mr. HAYNES WALTON; Mr. W. BOWMAN; Mr. T. S. FLETCHER; THE SECRETARY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY; and A POOR CLUB-DOCTOR.

NOTICE.—The first number of a New Series of the MEDICAL

CIRCULAR (Vol. 24th) will be sent on Wednesday, January 6th, 1864, to every Member of the Profession whose name appears in the Medical Directories for England, Scotland, and Ireland. The intention of this large issue of the Journal is to draw attention to its many improvements, in size, in paper, and in the arrangement of its contents, which, under new Editorial management, will be of a more practical character, and better adapted to the requirements of the busy practitioner than heretofore.

Advertisements on this occasion cannot be received later than Saturday January 2nd.

OFFICE: 20, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"To this department of Art-manufacture, Mr. Benson has paid especial attention."—*Art Journal*, August, 1862.

"Undoubtedly, however, the finest show is made by Benson, who offered prizes for designs for Watch Cases at the South Kensington Museum, and who, by this means, has secured some of the most exquisite ornamental details for watch cases that are shown in the building."—*Times*, May 7, 1862.

See also *Times*, June 11, 1862; *Daily News*, May 29, 1862; *Standard*, June 2, 1862; and others of the Daily and Weekly Press.

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