

nothing in the *post mortem* appearances to enable him to distinguish whether the disease of the liver had resulted from injury, or from natural causes; and it was mainly upon the history of the case that he based his opinion. There was no external bruise or mark of injury, either at the time of the assault or subsequently. The jury, after some deliberation, stated, through their foreman, that they considered there was great doubt in the case, and they gave "the prisoner" the benefit of it. The deputy-coroner reminded them that there was no prisoner in the case, adding that he could not receive such a verdict. They then returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

A third case was held before the coroner for Cheshire. A boy, 9 years of age, while playing with some children, kicked another lad on the knee, who having an open knife in his hand, with which he was cutting some wood, threw it at him; the knife struck the deceased above the left ear, producing a wound, of which the poor boy died almost instantly. The surgeon, who was summoned, made a *post mortem* examination, and found an incised wound about an inch and half above the left ear. The knife had penetrated through the skull, and cut the outer membrane of the brain (*dura mater*); the lateral sinus was severed; and effusion of blood had taken place between the membranes of the brain. A verdict of manslaughter was returned.

Although the weekly returns of the Medical Officer of Health show that the general sanitary condition of the town is favourable, we are not free from that formidable disease diphtheria. Four fatal cases have come to my knowledge within the last fortnight, three of which occurred in the families of members of our profession. There have also been some severe cases of cholera, closely resembling the Asiatic form of that disease; but I have not heard of any of these proving fatal.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE. In a report read by Professor Roscoe in the Chemical Section of the British Association, some interesting statistics are given of the manufactures of sundry chemical articles in South Lancashire, of sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.85, the weekly production, exclusive of what is used in the manufacture of soda ash, is 700 tons. The extent of the manufacture of soda has largely increased since 1851; the value of the alkali annually made in England is £2,000,000, of which half is made in South Lancashire, and half in the Newcastle district. The following statistics apply to the South Lancashire alkali trade, per week, in 1861:—Common salt decomposed per week, 2,600 tons; sulphuric acid used, 3,110 tons; hydro-chloric acid produced, 3,400 tons; soda ash sold per week, 1,800 tons; salt cake sold per week, 180 tons; soda crystals ditto, 170 tons; bi-carbonate soda ditto, 225 tons; and caustic soda ditto, 90 tons. The following are the quantities of some of the substances made per week in the district:—of bleaching powder, 155 tons; of chlorate of potash, from four to five tons; of hyposulphite of soda, three tons; of silicate of soda, about ten tons; of arseniate of soda, ten or twelve tons; of bichromate of potash, about fourteen tons; from four to five tons of yellow prussiate of potash, and one ton of red prussiate; of superphosphate of lime, 5,600 tons; of protosulphate of iron, about eighty tons; of pyroligneous acid, 12,000 gallons, containing about 4 per cent. of glacial acid; of nitric acid about forty-eight tons.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
SHROPSHIRE ETHICAL.	Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury.	Tuesday, October 15th, 1 p.m.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

THE next ordinary meeting will be held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, October 3rd, at 7 o'clock p.m.
The meeting will be rendered special, for the purpose of discussing Dr. Budd's proposed amendment of the seventh bye-law of the Branch.

R. S. FOWLER, *Honorary Secretary.*

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

THE autumnal meeting will be held at Kettering, on Tuesday, the 17th of October next.

Gentlemen who are likely to furnish papers or cases are requested to forward their titles before the 7th of October, to
DR. BRYAN, *Hon. Sec.*, Northampton.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE first meeting was held at Dover, on Thursday, September 19th; A. LOCHÉE, M.D., President of the British Medical Association, in the Chair. There were also present thirteen members and one visitor.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the meeting with a short address, expressing the gratification he felt in meeting his professional brethren on this occasion, and presiding at the first of these meetings formed to unite the members of the South-Eastern Branch of the British Medical Association and the East Kent and Canterbury Medical Society. He quite approved of this union to increase our scientific and social interests; and he felt convinced such meetings would have good results.

Rules. A series of rules to govern the meetings were then proposed and adopted; which provide that four meetings shall take place during the year, in the months of September, November, March, and May, either at Canterbury, Dover, Ashford, Faversham, Folkstone, or such other places as may be hereafter thought proper.

Secretary. Dr. Boycott of Canterbury was elected Honorary Secretary.

Cases. 1. Mr. SANKEY of Dover brought forward two cases of epilepsy treated by belladonna. The first was a little girl five years and a half old, who had apparently been cured by belladonna at the beginning of the year. (A notice of this case appeared in the JOURNAL of the 23rd of March.) She remained some months free from fits, and had measles in July; but at the beginning of the present month the fits returned; and she is now under the belladonna treatment, with the hope of relieving her as before.

The second case was a boy four years old, who had been subject to fits since he was six weeks old. In April last, he commenced taking one-twelfth of a grain of belladonna every six hours. The dose was increased to one-sixth of a grain gradually. The fits became less frequent; and in July he was free from them. On August 7th, he was feverish, and complained of headache, for which a mercurial purgative was given to him; this brought away a large dead lubricus. Thinking there might be more worms, five grains of kamala were given for two or three following nights; but none came, and he seemed quite well again till the 13th, when he had another epileptic fit. On visiting him again, Mr. Sankey found the motions dark; and, to correct this, he took three grains of hydrargyrum cum creta for a few nights. No more fits returned, and he has continued well ever since.

Mr. Sankey introduced both children at the meeting; and from what he had seen of these two cases, he considered

belladonna had a decided influence in controlling the fits, and quite worthy the attention of the profession.

Although none of the members could give any personal experience of the use of belladonna in epilepsy, an interesting discussion followed, in which the President and several members took part. Mr. BOWLES of Folkestone mentioned that, in a case of epilepsy attended by irritation of the bowels in a child three years old, the fits had been checked by the use of repeated doses of three drops of liquor opii.

Mr. OTTAWAY, of Dover, said that from suggestions received from Mr. Sankey, he had treated a case of incontinence of urine with a quarter of a grain doses of belladonna, and that the boy, 13 years of age, was entirely cured in a very short time.

II. Mr. JAMES REID, of Canterbury, read three very interesting surgical cases.

The first was one of Malformation of the Rectum requiring the formation of an artificial anus. The patient was a well developed female child, 9 months old. The bowel opened by a fistulous communication on the left and posterior part of the orifice of the vagina. There was considerable bulging of the perinæum; and the straining efforts of the child to expel the fæces were very strong, and at times almost constant. An opening was made directly into the bowel, at a point corresponding to the ordinary situation of the anus. This, in the course of a few weeks, contracted; so that the fæces again escaped by the old channel. A larger opening was then made in the same situation, and the mucous membrane of the bowel was brought down and attached to the side of the wound. This second operation was successful. The child, when seen more than a year afterwards, passed its motions easily by the artificial anus.

The second case was one of Polypus Recti, in a boy, 13 years old. He had suffered more or less from symptoms resembling those of prolapse of the rectum for four years, and had undergone various methods of treatment from several surgeons. Some bleeding had lately occurred from the part. On examination a polypus of the size of a small walnut, with a narrow neck, was found, which was removed by the *écraseur*; and from that moment the boy was well.

The third case was one of aggravated Prolapse of the Rectum, which was protruded and invaginated for three or four inches, in a poor, shrivelled, half-starved female infant, six months old. The portion of rectum formed a livid, indurated mass, partly excoriated and ulcerated, projecting from the reddened and irritated nates. The bowel had descended during an attack of diarrhœa, from improper food, a few weeks after birth, and had remained protruded since. The child improved rapidly in health when proper food was given to her; and when strength had been sufficiently acquired, the bowel, with considerable difficulty was reduced, but no direct pressure on the part would retain it in its place; but it was found that it could be kept in its place by the lateral pressure of the thumb after it was reduced. The treatment adopted was the introduction (after the bowel was returned) of a boxwood tube, two inches and half long, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, with a bore of three eighths of an inch, having a circular flange similar to the ear end of a stethoscope, to which the straps were fastened, and it was kept in its place by passing these in front and behind over the shoulders. After the first ten days, it was found the bowel descended only on a forced effort. The tube was worn for two months, when the child had quite recovered, and she has since become strong and active. These cases, so telling in themselves, had left very little time for discussion.

The members afterwards dined together at the Royal Ship Hotel.

The next meeting will be held at Canterbury on the 14th November.

Reports of Societies.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SUBSECTION.

THE following are abstracts of some of the papers read in this subsection.

CHLOROFORM ACCIDENTS. BY C. KIDD, M.D.

The author held that "there is every reason to hope that in consequence of more correct opinions now entertained in hospital practice on the administration of chloroform, the deaths from that agent will disappear altogether, as they have been manifestly diminishing in proportionate frequency during the last twelve months, now that these accidents are better understood." His conclusions were:—In place of attending solely to the pulse, as hitherto, those who administer chloroform should for the future pay equal attention to the respiration of the patient, and in case of accident direct their first attention to it. The corroborative facts as bearing on his former views, as explained at Oxford, which the author wished to submit, were the following:—1. That from a large number of experiments since published on animals, there is now no reason to doubt that cardiac syncope is a mere accident. The death arises, as carefully observed in such animals, by a form of tetanic fixtude of the respiratory muscles in the early stages of the chloroform administration; and the best means of saving the life of such a patient is founded on that view of such accidents; namely, by the immediate adoption of such means for resuscitation as artificial respiration, tracheotomy, with the intermittent "Faradisation" electric current, to imitate or assist respiration. 2. Respiration has its earliest point of departure, not from the phrenic nerve and diaphragm directly, but from certain fibres in the superior laryngeal nerve, which are distributed to the laryngeal mucous membrane, which seem to act in a reflex manner on the diaphragm—stopping its action if the action be too great, as from impure or pungent chloroform acting on the membrane, or possibly from idiosyncrasy; as it has been a long time observed, in France especially, that it is dangerous to administer chloroform where irritable larynx exists, or emphysema or other extensive lung-disease. Such irritation, under other circumstances, of other branches of the eighth pair, produces permanent closure of the glottis till relieved by tracheotomy—a very formidable remedy no doubt, but one never to be lost sight of in accidents from chloroform.

PRISON DIET IN INDIA. BY F. J. MOUAT, M.D.

Dr. MOUAT commenced by giving a brief history of the successive dietaries in use in Bengal; and then proceeded to detail the results of an inquiry which had been made into the sanitary influences of the existing dietary. He stated subsequently the principles that should guide the formation of a prison dietary, applied those principles to the dietary in use, and concluded by suggesting the remedies necessary to correct the errors of that scale of food, without losing sight of the primary objects it is intended to fulfil; namely, to maintain the health of prisoners at the lowest possible cost to the State, so as, on the one hand, to avoid improper indulgences, and, on the other, to secure a sufficiency of food to preserve health and prevent disease. Facts and figures were produced to show connection between the diet-scales and the mortality from diseases most nearly associated with the functions of digestion—dysentery, diarrhœa, scurvy, phthisis, and cholera, of which the connection was believed to be very doubtful. The

of my cases is so few to draw any strong conclusion from, that I should be glad to know with what success it has been used by others. Should benzine prove constantly, or even frequently successful, its application will, to say the least, be a pleasanter mode of dislodging the acarus scabiei, than bedaubing the body with sulphur ointment.

I am, etc.,

Jos. J. GODFREY.

Malvern, Sept. 25, 1861.

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On Sept. 19th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Furber, George H., Maidstone
Harris, John C., Chipping Norton
Roberts, Edward S., Chester
Stockwell, Frederick, Bath
Tyrrell, William J., Pembroke
Wooley, James, Weston-super-Mare

APPOINTMENTS.

BARRETT, Caleb, Esq., elected Surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary.
DEVILLE, A., M.D., appointed Lecturer on Practical Anatomy at the Manchester Royal School of Medicine.
*EDWARDS, George N., M.D., appointed Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
FIDDES, David, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Aberdeen.
GODFRAY, Charles Le V., Esq., appointed Medical Officer for one year to the Jersey General Hospital, in the room of the late *G. M. Jones, Esq.
*GREENHOW, Edward H., M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health in the Medical School of that Institution.
*HUTCHINSON, Jonathan, Esq., appointed Lecturer on Surgery at the London Hospital, in the room of G. Critchett, Esq.
LANCHESTER, Henry T., Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.
*MANIFOLD, William H., Esq., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Liverpool Northern Hospital.
MERCEI, John T., Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Brixton Dispensary.
*MURCHISON, Charles, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the Middlesex Hospital.
WALTON, Thomas, Esq., appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the Hull and East Riding School of Medicine.
WARD, Stephen H., M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

APLIN, William J., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Warrior*.
AUSTEN, Josiah, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Medea*.
BROWN, John, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Medea*.
CONNOLLY, William, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*.
EDMONDS, Henry, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Victory*.
PIERCY, Frederick, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Donegal*.
RUBY, Henry G., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

JERSEY MILITIA. The following appointments have been made:—

FIXOTT, John, M.D., Surgeon 1st Regiment, appointed Deputy Medical Inspector-General.
LOWE, Alexander, Esq., Surgeon 5th Regiment, appointed Medical Inspector-General, in the room of the late *G. M. Jones, Esq.

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

HAX, W. H., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Dorset R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

MUDD, B. R., M.D., 8th Sussex R.V.

BIRTH.

SPENDER. On September 21st, at Bath, the wife of *John K. Spender, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

*PARKER, Edward, Esq., of Liverpool, to Jane, daughter of James Roscoe, Esq., of Knutsford, on September 11.

DEATHS.

ARNOLD. On September 22nd, at Stamford, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of T. G. Arnold, M.D.
CARLYON. On September 17th, at Truro, aged 81, Eliza, wife of Clement Carlyon, M.D.
HARRISON. On September 7th, at Chester, aged 4 days, Percival T., son of *Job Harrison, Esq., Surgeon.
HUGHES, David, Esq., Surgeon, at Maeseyffnon, Mold, aged 83, on September 20.
RAWLING. On September 17th, at Bath, aged 89, Susannah, widow of the late Simon Rawling, Esq., Staff-Surg. 16th Light Dragoons.
WALKER, Thomas D., Esq., Surgeon, at Hurworth-on-Tees, on September 16.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The Library and Museum of this College, which have been closed during the past month for the necessary cleaning and re-arrangement, will be reopened on Tuesday next, the 1st proximo.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS OF FRANCE has been holding its 28th annual meeting at Bordeaux, with a large attendance of members, French and foreign. Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, has been elected president, and M. Léon Dufour honorary president.

QUACKERY IN AMERICA. Quackery, or irregularity, as it is more elegantly termed, has been recently revived in Philadelphia, and appears now to possess an amount of vitality not dreamed of by the profession. Thus it has been seriously proposed to introduce homœopathy into one of our prominent hospitals, on account of its cheapness, and also that those who prefer it may be thus treated. (*Amer. Med. Times.*)

THE WOUNDS IN THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. "I think," says the surgeon of 21st New York Volunteers, "the bayonet was very little used by the enemy at Bull's Run, for we have seen but very few cases of bayonet wounds, and these few were mainly the result of accidents among our own men. Much has been said about their superiority in point of arms, but the wounds brought under our notice were made with the same kind of projectiles we use, viz: round bullets and buckshot." (*Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*)

CATTLE DISEASE IN RUSSIA. The terrible Siberian epidemic, as it is called, continues its ravages in the animal world of the western provinces. In the districts Schliusselburg, New Ladoga, Luga, and Zarskoje, which are all within a short distance of St. Petersburg, as many as 4,400 horses, 890 cows, and 319 sheep have fallen within the last two months. Of the remoter districts we have not received any exact numbers, but the state of things there, may be gathered from the circumstance that the extensive exportation of cattle to Germany has entirely ceased.

WINE VERSUS SPIRITS. The Excise returns for the first half of the present year show a falling off in the consumption of spirits. The quantity of home-made spirits retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in the first half of the year 1860 was 11,471,387 gallons (almost exactly the same as in the previous year), and in 1861 only 9,235,439 gallons. The foreign and colonial spirits also entered for home consumption in the first six months of the year were 2,848,728 proof gallons in 1860, and only 2,465,771 in 1861. The deficiency has not been compensated by a corresponding additional demand for malt; the malt retained for home consumption was 28,114,451 bushels in the first half of 1860, and 27,585,017 in 1861. But the return respecting wine is of a very different character; the quantity of imported wine entered for home consumption in the first half of 1860 was only 4,094,795 gallons, and in 1861 no less than 6,105,578 gallons. Of these wines 686,684 gallons came from France in 1860, but 1,330,354 in 1861.

DR. KIDD. "We learn from Dr. Kidd," writes the editor of the *American Medical Times*, "that he visited the hospitals of Paris in the revolution of 1847-8, and assisted Roux, Velpeau, etc., in treating sixteen hundred

gunshot wounds, ten thousand of the insurgents having been killed, as described in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of that year; that he has, since 1850, edited the 'Mirror' of Hospital Reports of the *Lancet*, and has almost lived in the London Hospitals; that he has seen in all over ten thousand applications of chloroform by inhalation, so that he does not offer these hints without some reason. His approval of the report of Dr. Post and Dr. Van Buren is of the strongest kind; and he states that it quite astonished surgeons for its ability and information. In the Crimea, he concludes, chloroform was forbidden by the English authorities, till he, Dr. Kidd, and others cried out against such barbarity, and appealed personally to Mr. Syme to use his influence with some Scotchmen in office."

ABORIGINAL SURGEONS AND SURGERY. We extract the following from the description of an aboriginal fight in the *Hamilton Spectator*.—"One fellow who had his leg broken, rolled himself from the field to a mia mia, where sat the doctor in solemn gravity, ready to operate. He commenced by laying the patient on his back, then, placing the wounded leg on a piece of bark, he got some splints, and bound up the leg with blanket bandages and opossum skins, finishing the operation by pouring a billy of cold water over the whole." [A friend who has been much among the aborigines states, that when one receives a gun or spear wound, he fills it with clay or dirt, after all danger of hemorrhage is over; his lubra (wife) pours cold water constantly over it. Another friend informs us of an instance where the native surgeons removed the fore-arm from the arm, at the elbow; the bleeding was arrested, from what he could learn, by clay and leaves.] (*Medical Record*.)

DANGEROUS FOOD. Dr. Dupuy relates the following curious case in the *Union Médicale de la Gironde*:—"Some time ago he was pressingly summoned to attend a family of five grown-up persons and two children, who had all been taken ill; the servant who brought the message was himself seized with retching in the doctor's house. Upon examination it was found that they had all partaken of a soup made of pumpkin and rice, and of some codfish done with potatoes, and that soon after they had all been seized with vomiting, more or less, according to the quantity of soup they had taken; for it was soon ascertained that the other dish could not have been the cause of the accident, since one of the patients had not partaken of it at all. Moreover, two greyhounds had smelt at the soup, and refused to touch it; and the master of the house, who had only taken a spoonful of it, because he found it bad, had had a milder attack of sickness than the rest; there could not, therefore, be any doubt that the soup was the real culprit. The pumpkin was therefore examined and found to be quite spoilt; and, with the aid of a microscope, the fungus *mycelium* was found to have penetrated with its filaments into all the cells of the parenchyma, so as to form an inextricable network. Hence the symptoms alluded to seem chiefly ascribable to this fungus, which, like so many others, is known to be poisonous. Another case is related of a large farm at Bordeaux, where a strange epidemic had suddenly declared itself among some valuable breeds of pigs, and had caused the death of several of them. It was discovered, upon investigation, that they had been feeding freely on a quantity of leaves, of the beetroot plant, which were in a state of putrefaction.

DISINFECTANTS. In a paper on the chemical manufactures of the South Lancashire district, read at the meeting of the British Association, Professor Roscoe stated that the manufacture of disinfectants has become a regular and constant one, and since the inquiries instituted on the subject by one of us and Mr. M'Dougall, of this city, the use of those made in this district has been enormously increased. Mr. M'Dougall manufactures, near Oldham, a disinfecting powder, in which the properties of carbolic

and sulphurous acid are taken advantage of. This is used to prevent decomposition in stables, cowhouses, and among accumulations of putrescible matter, and generally for the prevention of decomposition in manures. A liquid is also prepared with carbolic acid and lime water, which is applied for the purpose of preventing decomposition in sewers, according to the idea entertained by one of us, of purifying whole cities by preventing the generation of gases in sewer water or among accumulations of animal refuse. The liquid is also used to prevent the decomposition of animal matter when it cannot at once be made use of, especially in the case of meat brought to market, or animals that have died on the field. The solution of the powder has also been used, to some extent, in dissecting rooms, where it immediately destroys any noxious smell, at once liberates the fingers of the operator from the peculiarly nauseous odour which so often attaches to them. It has also been found useful in the treatment of sores, as well as of dysentery. Mr. M'Dougall has also applied carbolic acid to the destruction of parasitic insects on sheep, and has in many districts entirely driven out the arsenical preparations by the use of this acid united with fatty substances. Sheep dipped in it are not liable to be attacked by tick, even when left for some months among other sheep infected with it. Foot-rot, and other diseases of sheep, are also said to be prevented and cured by its use.

THE AMERICAN MISS NIGHTINGALE. Happily, though we have no Florence Nightingale, we have a Dorothy L. Dix, a worthy, truly philanthropic, and uncommonly intelligent and energetic woman, who has devoted herself for many years to the cause of suffering humanity, and who is, we believe, in every respect, Miss Nightingale's equal, to say the least. We are glad to see that our government, while admitting the propriety of employing competent women as nurses, has placed this estimable lady at the head of this important department. Those who are personally interested in the welfare of our brave troops—and who that loves his country is not?—will be glad to know that, whether suffering from sickness or wounds, they will be under the general supervision of one so well qualified by nature and by education for her arduous and important position. Much as she may deplore the horrors of war, the great heart of this benevolent woman will revel in this opportunity of serving her fellow men, and they, brave men, in the discharge of their solemn duties as loyal citizens of a government which has ever been mindful of its constitutional obligations to the country. Yet there will be no unnecessary discrimination made; for the true nurse, like the true physician, will serve friend and foe alike, ministering to the wants of all as opportunity offers. As government has thus publicly acknowledged the importance of women nurses in connection with our armies, we trust that, ere long, some step will be taken, under its countenance at least, to qualify them for this important office. We need a good training school for nurses, and can see no reason why it should not be under the direction and control of government. We have military and naval schools, supported by government, to teach men how to fight, why not have a school, supported in the same way, to teach women how to care properly for the sick and wounded while in the service of their country? (*Phil. Reporter*.)

THE GRAPE CURE. The late Dr. Aran says that the grape cure, as understood in Switzerland and Germany, consists in making grapes the basis of the alimentation during an interval of time extending from two to five or six weeks. The cure itself may be strong or mild. In the *strong* cure, the arrangements are as follows: The patient rises very early in the morning, and, after having swallowed a large glass of cold water, he goes, if he has sufficient strength, into the vineyard, where he eats one or two pounds of grapes, pulled from the vines, and still

wet with the morning dew; these he eats without bread, or, if his stomach had difficulty in supporting the grapes alone, he may take a small roll of half an ounce to two ounces. After this repast, the patient, according to circumstances, is either subjected to frictions over the whole body, or he takes a bath, or he engages in gymnastic exercises, or he simply takes a walk. At eleven o'clock, another repast, consisting of three or four pounds of grapes; after which, again a walk; and at two o'clock a frugal meal, composed chiefly of herbs, with grapes for dessert. In the afternoon, another repast of grapes, of three to four pounds. Lastly, before going to bed, from one to three pounds of grapes are taken, with some very light food. The *mild* treatment differs from the preceding, or strong cure, only in the smaller amount of grapes which the patient takes, the quantity being reduced, according to the case, to one-third or one-fourth; and, besides, a little meat, not too fat, is allowed at the mid-day meal, and a cup of coffee or chocolate in the morning. In both kinds of cure much stress is laid upon the regimen. Patients are strictly forbidden to take milk, or food made with milk; all kinds of fat meat, eggs, vegetables, and every kind of fruit except the grape, are prohibited; the day must be regularly employed, with moderation both in drinking and eating; no excess of any kind is permitted; and frequent baths are taken. When the cure is finished, patients should continue the same kind of life during several weeks—eight or ten; which constitutes what the Germans call the after-cure (*Nach-cur*). The grape used must be perfectly ripe; and different kinds are used in different countries—the chasselas grape in most parts of Germany and Switzerland, the muscatel grape in the southern countries. The season best adapted for this treatment is the after-season, the middle or end of October, not only because at that time the grape is perfectly ripe in favourable years, but also because the air is then cooler and more pure, and the patients are less exposed to the heat of the sun when they are out in the vineyards, and because, the temperature admits of long walks and gymnastic exercises. The localities selected for these special modes of cure, of which the number is very considerable at the present day, are, for the most part, admirably chosen, both as regards the purity of the air, the beauty of the situation, and the exposure, which shelters them from sudden chills of temperature. We have only to mention Veytaux, Montreux, and especially Aigle, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva; on the banks of the Rhine or its vicinity, Armenhausen, Bingen, Boppard, Laubbech, and Rudesheim, Saint Goar; Méran in the Tyrol, etc. All acquainted with these countries will understand how many favourable influences are at work, in addition to the simple "grape cure." (*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.* and *Edinburgh Medical Journal*.)

LECTURES ON INSANITY AND ITS TREATMENT have been given at various times, and in various places. One of the earliest, and certainly the most important clinical lecture ever delivered, may be described as the orders of Pinel to strike off the chains, and liberate from their dungeons, the lunatics of the Bicêtre, with Couthon and the blood-stained members of the Committee of Public Safety as auditors and pupils in the school of philanthropy. Once, indeed, in this country, long before the era of Pinel, clinical psychology promised fair to assume its proper position, for we find that one of the objects proposed at the foundation of St. Luke's, in 1751, was that "of introducing more gentlemen of the faculty to the study and practice of one of the most important branches of physic." The enlightened physician of this hospital at that time, Dr. William Beattie, tells us, too, in the preface to his *Treatise on Madness*, that, "by a unanimous vote the governors signified their intention of admitting young physicians, well recommended, to visit the hospital, and freely to observe the treatment of the

patients confined." But Dr. Beattie was far in advance of his age, and immediately after his death a retrograde movement in psychological matters took place. Tracing the history of clinical psychology in England, we find no further effort at such tuition made for nearly a hundred years. In 1842, however, St. Luke's again opened its wards to students, and in the same year Dr. Conolly commenced lecturing at Hanwell. Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Hitchman have also lectured upon insanity; and now almost every English asylum receives a limited number of resident pupils. In Germany, clinical instruction in psychology appears to have originated with Horn, who lectured at Berlin in 1818. Horn was succeeded by Newmann, and Newmann by Ideler. Müller, Conradi, and Frank have also lectured on psychology in Germany, having illustrative insane cases introduced into their ordinary hospitals. Now, too, young medical men are admitted into some German asylums. At an early period in the history of reformed psychology, the celebrated Guislain gave lectures in Belgium, which were afterwards collected and condensed into his valuable *Leçons Orales*; whilst in Holland, Van der Kolk has strongly advocated the necessity for the study of mental disease. In France, perhaps more than in any other country, progress has been made in psychological teaching. Pinel having inaugurated a new régime, and introduced humane principles into asylum discipline, gave lectures on his favourite study, having as illustrations patients in Salpêtrière. This he did about 1814, and was followed in a few years by Esquirol, who lectured at the same hospital, and afterwards at the royal asylum of Charenton. M. Ferrus, M. Bottex, and M. Rech, have all been psychological teachers in France. M. Baillarger and M. Falret, both so well known in this country, have also contributed to the advance of psychological science by instructing in it, and France possesses many other distinguished lecturers upon insanity. In Scotland, the first lectures upon the subject of insanity, were those delivered by the venerable Sir Alexander Morrison, in 1827. In 1836, Dr. W. A. F. Browne gave a course of five lectures at the Montrose Asylum; and in 1851, a course of lectures to his medical assistants at the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries. In Edinburgh, for many years the absence of any systematic course of lectures on mental diseases constituted a great defect, but we have now two distinguished lecturers on the subject. Dr. Skae, the justly eminent superintendent of Morningside; and Professor Laycock who began a special summer course in 1859. (*Clinical Teaching of Psychology* by T. Crichton Browne.)

Varieties.

MEMENTO MORI. The question of burning, instead of burying the dead, is now being discussed in Paris, in a manner becoming so *grave* a subject.

LONDON CHARITIES. Speaking of English hospitals and charitable societies, Guizot has said that "the finest sentence to be found in any language may be read in almost every street in London, 'Supported by voluntary contributions!'"

PROSTITUTION. It is stated that in the three towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, there are no fewer than 2,500 prostitutes in a population of 123,000; or, in other words, that about one adult woman in every twelve is earning the harlot's wages.

THE EYE-DOUCHE. "I believe in the efficacy of an eye douche; I believe it to be a valuable addition to our ophthalmic therapeutics. It is several years since I have been prescribing it, especially for those of my patients who are old enough to manage it. In acute, and par-

ticularly in chronic inflammatory affections of the eye-ball, or of the eyelids, its directly sensitive effects are soothing and sedative. The temperature must be regulated by the sensations of the user, for after all that theory may suggest on this head, his discretion is, I think, the best criterion. To this is added, in purulent ophthalmia, a real and effectual method of cleansing the eye." (*Mr. Haynes Walton.*)

A CURIOUS SIGHT. In the Buffalo Medical Society, on Dec. 5th, 1854, Dr. Baker said that his partner, Dr. T. T. Lockwood, "recently brought home an ovum [human] the size of a turkey's egg, on account of its beauty, the fœtus being enclosed in the amnion. It was brought in a cloth and laid on a table in a cold room; on looking at it he saw the fœtus first draw up one leg, and afterwards move both legs and arms distinctly, with a quick, sharp motion. Drs. Lockwood, King, and Newell also saw it in motion an hour and a half after its expulsion; Dr. White saw it three hours after expulsion, the motion still very active." (*Buffalo Med. Soc. Rep.*)

PHœNICIAN ANTIQUITIES. During the past three months, considerable progress has been made in exploring the ruins of the ancient cities of Phœnicia. In January 1861, Dr. Gaillardot commenced at Saida, and M. Ernest Renan at Sour; and the operations at these places are now complete, with the exception of the excavation of the great necropolis at the former place. Remains of the Crusaders were found at both places, but none above ground of the Phœnicians. Gigantic blocks of granite, marking the limits of the ancient port of Sidon, still remain; also on the plain to the east of the site of the old city a subterranean Sidon has been discovered. Here, in 1855, the sarcophagus of Eschmanuzar, in the cavern of Apollo, was found. This is the only great inscribed Phœnician sarcophagus hitherto discovered. Portions of another have been found in the same place by M. Renan. Also in the rock of caves of Sidon, some of which are anterior to the time of Alexander, sarcophagi of various forms, some of terra cotta, ornamented with garlands, have been discovered. Other remains of different epochs have been examined, and portions have been brought to Paris. Some of the sculptures, etc., resemble those of Egypt; others those of Nineveh and Persepolis. Among the objects found in the caverns and brought home are many articles of dress and common use, Phœnician coins, and a leaden sarcophagus of good workmanship.

NON-INFLAMMABLE FABRICS. Dr. Odling writes as follows on non-inflammable fabrics:—"The various means proposed for rendering textile fabrics non-inflammable were carefully investigated a short time back by two well-known chemists, Messrs. Versmann and Oppenheim. An account of their experiments was read at the Aberdeen meeting of the British Association in 1859, and was afterwards published in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, and in a separate form by Trübner and Co., of Paternoster-row. They showed that linen and cotton goods dried after immersion in a solution of one or other of several salts possessed the property of non-inflammability, and that the best results were obtained with a solution of sulphate of ammonia, or of tungstate of soda, neither of which liquids produced any injurious effect upon the tissue or colour of the fabric. The tungstate of soda solution was found most applicable to laundry purposes, on account of its not interfering in any way with the process of ironing. Muslins, etc., steeped in a 7 per cent. solution of sulphate of ammonia, or a 20 per cent. solution of tungstate of soda, and then dried, may be held in the flame of a candle or gas lamp without taking fire. That portion of the stuff in contact with the light becomes charred and destroyed, but it does not inflame, and consequently the burning state does not spread to the rest of the material.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.
TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY. Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY..... St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—SEPTEMBER 21, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Boys.	Girls.	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	944	886	1830	1126
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60			1637	1167.3
Barometer:				
Highest (Wed.) 30.050; lowest (Sat.) 29.568; mean 29.820.				
Thermometer:				
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 118 degs.; (Sun.) 95 degs.				
In shade—highest (Th.) 71.8 degrees; lowest (Wed.) 39.4 degs.				
Mean—54.4 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—1.7 deg.				
Range—during week, 32.4 degrees; mean daily, 20.5 degrees.				
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 81.				
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.25.				

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.

PESSARIES.—Mr. Thomas Taylor asks: "Can you kindly inform me which is the best and most efficient pessary of the day, and most highly approved?" [We believe that the air-inflated pessary of M. Gariel, made of caoutchouc, is the pessary most highly patronised by the profession at the present time. EDITOR.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

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

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

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, September 1861.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Mr. E. GARRAWAY; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; Dr. LATHAM; Mr. C. F. MAUNDER; Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN; Mr. PADMORE JONES; Mr. STEELE; Dr. W. BUDD; Dr. COPEMAN; Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON; Dr. TOOGOOD; Dr. GIBB; Mr. J. K. SPENDER; Dr. BRYAN; Dr. STYRAP; Mr. T. M. STONE; Dr. BOYCOTT; Dr. E. T. HUGHES; Mr. G. E. JEAFFRESON; Mr. W. B. SELLERS; Mr. R. HARRISON; Dr. GRINDROD; Mr. J. J. GODFREY; AN ASSOCIATE; and Mr. M. A. B. CORBIN.