

specimen, the inner and outer tables on the right side do correspond somewhat; but on the left side, there is a space into which can be laid the forefinger to the middle joint. In another, the external table only has been removed; and not only is there a cavity betwixt the two tables, but it can be traced up to the extent of more than a third of the frontal bone. In another instance, a longitudinal section in the median line shows indisputably that there is no corresponding uniformity throughout from this specimen. I took a cast of the interior, and the most superficial observer would not fail to mark the difference. I could go on through seventeen specimens to prove my assertion that the external and internal surfaces of the skull do not correspond.

As to the organological part of the question, which, I believe, comparative anatomy renders utterly fallacious, *i.e.*, in its details, and which fallacy I am prepared to prove if requisite, with the distinct understanding that phrenologists keep to brain and skull alone, and not drag in that dear old dreamer Lavater, I conclude this disjointed letter, by referring to the *casus belli*, the cast of Cogan. In the first place—and I mean no flippancy—directly you hang a man, you take away his character; and phrenologists, from foregone conclusions, give “readings or delineations,” as they are termed, accordingly. But a too much overlooked error creeps in here. It will be admitted by all, that one of the physical effects of hanging is to cause turgidity of the vessels of the head and neck, which have to bear the entire weight of the body for the statute hour. Now, let us contrast the effect of this upon two cases. Take those of Rush and Daniel Good, both notorious cold-blooded murderers. The cast of Rush, who was a fat, heavy man, shows the tissues enormously puffed up; whilst in that of Good, a thin, spare man, this is hardly perceptible. Casts shortly after this sudden, forcible death of hanging, a murderer’s head is shaved, the eyes closed if necessary, and a cast taken (anything but like the living man), and why? I quote your own words:—“To add another ghastly object to the rows of ghastly murderers’ heads (in casts) which figure in our public thoroughfares.” I thank the surgeon of Newgate for withholding such morbid pabulum from the general public, and yourself for the stand you have made on this point; and if you think it worth our general attention, and will open the lists, I am aye ready to break a lance “in the large and fertile field of mental philosophy,” phrenology.

I am, etc., R. CLIFTON FOREMAN.

Church Hill House, Brighton, December 3rd, 1861.

[We must beg our phrenological friends not to prosecute this subject further. People have all made up their minds about phrenology. A few believe in it, and most think it no *λόγος* of the mind at all. And both the few and the most will only be more firmly convinced of the correctness of their opposite conclusions by further discussion. EDITOR.]

#### A RASH AFTER VACCINATION TO BE EXPECTED.

LETTER FROM F. J. BROWN, M.D.

SIR,—I am desirous of stating my observations respecting a rash that appears after vaccination. A rash, sometimes roseolous, at other times lichenous, appears on the fifteenth or sixteenth day after the operation. It appears on the sixth, seventh, or eighth day in some cases. The rash disappears in a few days, especially if magnesia or other aperient medicine be given. I regard the rash as a natural effort to get rid of the poison. I am in the habit of telling my patients to expect it on the fifteenth day. If the experience of other practitioners should agree with mine, then I should advise that a rule be established to tell patients to expect the rash. By this means, much obloquy will be removed

from vaccination; for patients now attribute the rash to impure lymph, dirty lancets, or other avoidable causes.

I am, etc., FREDERICK J. BROWN.  
Rochester, November 20th, 1861.

## Medical News.

APOTHECARIES’ HALL. On December 5th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Catt, Charles Verrall, Brighton  
Dobson, Thomas, Fleetwood, Lancashire  
Griffiths, George, Pointz Castle, Pembrokeshire  
Jones, William Owen, Bryntegid, Bala, North Wales  
Lamb, Joseph, Birkenhead  
Leeds, Thomas, Stretford, near Manchester  
Murray, Henry Ash, Westminster Hospital  
Weld, John F.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

ADEY, Charles A., M.D., elected Physician to the East Sussex Infirmary, in the room of W. A. Greenhill, M.D.  
BANKS, John T., M.D., elected President of the Pathological Society of Dublin.  
CURTIS, Collins, Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital.  
FIDDES, David, M.D., elected President, for the ensuing year, of the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society.  
SCOTT, John, Esq., elected President, for the ensuing year, of the North Staffordshire Medical Society.  
WATSON, William S., Esq., appointed Surgeon to the Islington Dispensary, in the room of F. Mason, Esq.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointment has been made:—

SAM, Assistant-Surgeon S., 60th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice H. J. Rogers.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

ATTCHISON, Cunningham, Esq., Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Devastation*.  
BANKS, George E., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Stromboli*.  
BRIGSTOCKE, N. W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Chanticleer*.  
LITTLE, John, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Satellite*.  
MULLINS, Albert A., Esq., Acting Assist.-Surgeon, to the *Stromboli*.  
SPROULE, Charles, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Devastation*.  
WARD, M. P. S., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Chanticleer*.

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

ARMSTRONG, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 4th Manchester R.V.  
ARMSTRONG, T., Esq., to be Surgeon Brecon Division of Royal Cardigan, Brecon, and Radnor Regiment of Militia.  
ROBINSON, W., M.D., to be Surgeon 2nd Administrative Battalion Durham R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BRODRIBB, U. P., Esq., 4th Dorset A.V.  
BROWN, W., M.D., 3rd Roxburghshire R.V.  
COOPER, J. M.D., 17th Aberdeenshire R.V.  
ENGLAND, W. H., M.D., 16th West Riding R.V.

#### DEATHS.

LOWRY. On December 5th, at West Malling, Kent, aged 3½ years, George, third son of \*Thomas H. Lowry, M.D.  
POWELL. On December 4th, at Amwell Street, Pentonville, Elizabeth, wife of D. Powell, Esq., Surgeon.  
SCOTT, George, M.D., at Cheltenham, aged 70, on December 8.  
SMITH, Cornelius, Esq., Surgeon, at 56, Gracechurch Street, aged 54, on December 6.

AMBULANCES. There are now at, or in the vicinity of, Washington, 133 ambulances.

POLISH MEDICAL STUDENTS IN TROUBLE. Seven Jewish and eight Christian students of the medical faculty of the University of Warsaw have been condemned to serve as common soldiers in the Russian corps d’armée in Orenburg.

MONUMENT TO SIR HUMPHREY DAVY. A monument is about to be erected to the memory of Sir Humphrey Davy at Penzance. It will consist of a granite column and base, surmounted with a statue of the great chemist, holding a safety lamp in his hand.

DR. OSCAR HEYFELDER, Professor of Surgery at the Imperial Medical Academy of St. Petersburg, author of the latest work on exsection of bones, has authorised Professor Louis Bauer, of Brooklyn, to tender his services to President Lincoln, for the United States Army during the war.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA. This institution, which has been chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is about to be opened. The board of managers is composed of ladies of different religious denominations. The resident physician is Mrs. E. H. Cleveland, who has spent considerable time in the Maternité of Paris.

NON-INFLAMMABLE FABRICS. In these days of inflammable ladies, we (*Athenæum*) shall, perhaps, render good service by giving publicity to the discovery recently made by a French chemist, that muslin, lace, and all descriptions of light stuffs may be rendered fireproof by steeping them in starch mixed with half its weight of carbonate of lime, or, as it is commonly called, Spanish chalk.

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL AID FOR THE AMERICAN ARMY. About fifty physicians of Philadelphia have offered themselves for temporary service to the wounded of the army, should their services be, on an emergency, required. Their services have been officially accepted by General McClellan, and they are requested to hold themselves in readiness for departure in the first train after they shall have received a notification.

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. The following gentlemen have been appointed office-bearers for the Session 1861-2:—*Presidents*: John Duncan, M.D., John Anderson, M.D., Thomas R. Fraser, Dyce Duckworth. *Treasurer*: John F. Macfarlan. *Hon. Secs.*: R. J. B. Cuninghame, Arthur Gamgee. *Curator of Library*: John Berryman, M.D. *Curator of Museum*: Wm. Russell. *Sub-Librarian*: Wm. Thompson.

GREEN COLOUR WITHOUT POISON. The *Scientific American* says, that a green colour not inferior to that made from arsenic is produced by melting fifty-nine parts of tin with one hundred parts of nitrate of soda in a crucible, and then dissolving it when cold in a solution of caustic alkali. The clear portion of this solution is then diluted with water, and a cold solution of sulphate of copper is added. A reddish-yellow precipitate now results, which, on being washed and dried, becomes a beautiful green.

A SURGICAL OPINION OF AMERICAN POLITICS. Dr. Mott of Philadelphia being asked the other day his opinion of the state of affairs in this country, technically replied as follows:—"Sir, I grant you that the body politic has been severely lacerated, and I doubt not that the wound will heal eventually, but it will be by the second intention. There will always be a scar to mark the union of dissevered parts." Good for Dr. Mott! (*Phil. Med. and Surg. Rep.*)

ANOTHER DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM. On Saturday Mr. Brent held an inquest on the body of Charles Gibbs. Deceased, on the 3rd inst., had, whilst intoxicated, met with an accident by which one of his ankles was fractured. On being taken to University College Hospital, it was deemed necessary to administer chloroform while the fracture was being reduced, and under its influence he died. Verdict, "Accidental death from chloroform, administered in a surgical operation."

HEALTH OF MR. THOMAS WAKLEY. Mr. Wakley, coroner for West Middlesex, is said to be rapidly recovering from his long indisposition. He left England about two months back for Madeira. At an inquest last week, Mr. Brent, the deputy coroner, read to the jury some extracts from a letter he had received that morning from Mr. Wakley, which was written in the highest

spirits, stating that so great an effect had the change of climate, and peace of mind made upon him, that he was almost convalescent; and that if he still progressed favourably he was in great hopes he should be in a condition to return to his native country and friends in a very short time, to resume his duties.

AN IMPERIAL HÆMOPTYSIS. A Vienna journal gives interesting particulars respecting the health of the Empress of Austria. It states that the physicians attribute the cough from which her Majesty suffered less to a lesion of the lungs than a tendency of the blood to the chest; that the lungs are not diseased at present; that, if they ever were, they are now quite sound; and that consequently her Majesty's complete recovery may be expected.

MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR CANADA. The following officers at the General Hospital, Fort Pitt, Chatham, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Canada, viz.:—Inspector-General Dr. William Mure Muir; Staff-Surgeons William Home and Fox; and Staff Assistant-Surgeons A. Bryson, Mullins, Hinde, and Milburne. They were expected to leave Chatham yesterday (Friday) for Liverpool.

A DRUNKARD'S ASYLUM. Dr. Turner of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, is silently and patiently active in the noble round of duty for his fellow creatures. The roof of this gigantic institution is being covered in, and soon its walls will be prepared to welcome those who seek relief from fire-water and its deadly consequences. Already have four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight applicants made formal solicitations for admittance. (*Phil. Med. and Surg. Rep.*)

THE CHARING CROSS RAILWAY COMPANY AND ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. The award of Mr. John Steuart of Liverpool, the umpire appointed by the Board of Trade, has just been made for compensation to be paid by the Charing Cross Company for the purchase of St. Thomas's Hospital and premises, and also for the damage sustained by the governors by reason of the execution of the works authorised by the company's Act. The sum awarded by the umpire as compensation, on the grounds stated, is £296,000. The claim of the authorities connected with the hospital, it will be recollect, was £750,000.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. A session of council was held on Saturday last. Mr. Sidney Ringer was appointed resident medical officer of the hospital. The Longridge prize of £40, for general proficiency in medicine and surgery, was awarded to Mr. Henry Charlton Bastion, A.M.Lond. On the report of examiners, Professors Jenner, Sharpey, and Walshe, of the result of a competition for the annual exhibition of £30 for proficiency in pathological anatomy, founded in memory of the late Dr. William Filliter, the exhibition was awarded to Mr. John Talfourd Jones. Mr. Thomas Griffiths received honourable mention.

A MIXED ANÆSTHETIC. Dr. C. T. Jackson, one of the Boston Ether Committee, objects and excepts to the clause in this report in which "all mixtures of ether and chloroform" are denounced; viz., to the words, "the dangers of chloroform are not averted by admixture with sulphuric ether," and to the terms, "treacherous and dangerous compound" of chloroform and ether. He believes that a mixture of four measures of ether and one measure of chloroform may be employed without danger, or with very little danger, and that the risks from chloroform are diminished more than four-fifths by this combination. He believes it to be necessary to have an anæsthetic agent of less bulk than ether, and not so dangerous as chloroform, for army uses, and is satisfied that this mixture, which he has employed and prescribed, completely answers the purposes required.

DEATH BY PRUSSIC ACID. An inquest was held on Monday, at Kentish Town, by Mr. G. S. Brent, on the body of Mr. Francis R. S. Upjohn, aged 49, residing as assistant with Dr. David Winstone, at 8, Wellington Road, Kentish Town. Miss Upjohn, daughter of the deceased, stated that, although her father resided with Dr. Winstone, her mother and the other members of the family lived at 99, Carlton Road. She last spoke to her father on Saturday last. On Wednesday her brother delivered a note from her mother to her father. On Friday the family were apprised of his death. Dr. Winstone stated that the deceased, when he came to him, three months ago, was of regular habits. He had since been in the practice of taking laudanum in small quantities, and in consequence was often in a stupid state. On Friday morning, shortly after 9, the housemaid rushed into the sitting-room, exclaiming, "Dr. Upjohn is dead." The witness immediately went to the room, and found the deceased dead in bed. A bottle of prussic acid lay on the floor, and there could be no doubt that his death was caused by that poison. It was probable that the deceased had taken the prussic acid bottle by mistake for that from which he was in the habit of taking laudanum, as both bottles were of the same size, and might have been standing together on the surgery table. The jury, after adverting to the hesitating manner in which Miss Upjohn had given her evidence, returned an open verdict, to the effect that the deceased died from the effects of prussic acid, there being no evidence to show whether the poison had been taken purposely or by mistake.

**DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.** On Wednesday afternoon an inquiry was instituted before Mr. Brent, touching the death of Charles Ellwood Ashton, aged 19, dispenser at the Notting Hill and Shepherd's Bush Dispensary, who lost his life, it was believed, by an overdose of chloroform, in which he was in the habit of indulging. Edward Tunstill, porter at the above institution, said the deceased had been dispenser from May 1860, up to Saturday last. He dined with him on that day. He was cheerful and in excellent spirits. He had told witness that he took chloroform, as he liked the sensation. After dinner he went upstairs into his bedroom and locked the door, as was his custom. Witness went out, and on his return, about half-past five, he called him, but received no answer to his loud knocking at the door. Witness then ran to the dispensary for the chloroform bottle, and found it missing. His wife and himself then went up to the door, and again receiving no reply, they sent for Mr. Cole, a neighbour, and Dr. Jackson. The door was broken open, when the deceased was found lying on the bed dressed, with a cap and pocket-handkerchief over his face. The handkerchief was inside the cap, and appeared to be saturated with chloroform. Dr. Robert Jackson deposed that when he saw the deceased on Saturday he had a cap and handkerchief fastened tightly over his face, the elastic band of the cap being over his head. There was a bottle of chloroform from which he should imagine four drachms of chloroform had been taken; perhaps scarcely so much. The limbs were cold and rigid. The *post mortem* examination revealed extreme rigidity. The brain was not congested, and particularly healthy. There was no disease to account for death, and no smell of chloroform. The only way of arriving at the cause of death was from the circumstance of finding the bottle of chloroform and handkerchief, with the absence of atmospheric air. His impression was that death was produced from the effects of chloroform; and from the appearance there was an abundant quantity to produce death. He knew the deceased was in the habit of taking chloroform. The jury found "death was produced by an overdose of chloroform, but whether suicidally intended or otherwise there was not sufficient evidence to prove."

## 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 Orthopaedic, 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.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE  
NEXT WEEK.

**MONDAY.** Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M.: Mr. Maudner,  
 "On Primary Venereal Ulcers; possible sources of Error of  
 Diagnosis, and the Evil Consequences of such Error."—British  
 Architects, 8 P.M.

**TUESDAY.** Institute of Civil Engineers, 8 P.M. (Anniversary)—Sta-  
 tistical, 8 P.M.—Pathological, 8 P.M.—Ethnological, 8 P.M.

**WEDNESDAY.** London Institution, 7 P.M.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—  
 Geological, 8 P.M.

**THURSDAY.** Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Harveian, 8 P.M.—Antiquaries, 8 P.M.  
 —Linnean, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.—Numismatic, 7 P.M.

**FRIDAY.** Royal Institution, 8 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY  
OF LONDON—DECEMBER 7, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

### Births, Deaths

		DAYS	DEGREES
During week.....	{ Boys .. 837 Girls .. 819 }	1656	1300
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60 .....		1600	1395
<i>Barometer:</i>			
Highest (Mon.) 30.279; lowest (Sat.) 29.220; mean 29.786.			
<i>Thermometer:</i>			
Highest in sun—extreme (Wed.) 79 degs.; (Fri.) 50 degs.			
In shade—highest (Sat.) 59.8 degrees; lowest (Wed.) 27.3 degs.			
Mean—40.5 degrees; difference from mean of 48 yrs.—0.9 deg.			
Range—during week, 26.5 degrees; mean daily, 14.1 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air ( <i>saturation</i> =100), 88.			
Mean direction of wind, S.E. and S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.74.			

## 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.

MR. W. W. MORRIS.—We will look into the subject to which your letter refers.

MR. PAGET'S PAPER ON CYSTOTOMY was forwarded to us by Mr. Paget for publication immediately after the operation it relates was performed. Press of matter has alone prevented its earlier publication.

**MEDICUS.**—We do not think that the Medical Act could or would interfere with an already registered practitioner who should make use of the title of M.D. obtained from a foreign university subsequently to the passing of the Act; for he would not be using the title with the object of falsely making the public believe that he was registered. He has as much right to his title of M.D. as any registered practitioner who might have conferred on him, *honoris causa*, the degree of Ph.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., or even perchance of D.D., has to the use of such title.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. WILLIAM BUDD; Mr. O. C. MAURICE; Mr. H. HAYNES WALTON; DR. GRAILY HEWITT; Mr. T. PAGET; RAMBLER; DR. LIETCH; DR. SPENCE; THOMSON; MR. J. J. TERRY; MR. G. SKINNER; AMICUS; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; DR. C. R. HALL; MR. T. R. FRASER; MEDICUS; DR. THORBURN; MR. W. W. MORRIS; MR. W. JEVING; MR. J. W. WALKER; and DR. ROBERT