

the present year; and this will afford us an opportunity of giving your readers some information respecting the hospitals and schools of Dublin, and the facilities which they offer to students.

## Association Intelligence.

### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL: NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 4th of November, at 1.45.

*Agenda.*—Annual Meeting in 1863; Registration of Births and Deaths; Finances; etc.

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

Worcester, October 26th, 1862.

### EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, the 6th November, at 3 P.M.

Dinner will be ordered at 5 P.M.

THOMAS BOXCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Secretary.*

Canterbury, October 20th, 1862.

### LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

MEETINGS for the reading and discussion of papers on scientific subjects will be held as follows:—

On Thursday, the 18th December next, at Chester.

On Thursday, the 12th March next, at Manchester.

Gentlemen desirous of communicating papers or cases to either of the above meetings are requested to send notice to the Honorary Secretary.

A. T. H. WATERS, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Liverpool, October 29th, 1862.

## Correspondence.

### GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SERVICES.

LETTER FROM P. H. WILLIAMS, M.D.

SIR,—I will with pleasure reply to the questions contained in your comments on my letter. The word "co-operation" simply means *working together* for the same end. The term "*equal cooperation*" is quite a different thing, and appears to me, as applied to the subject under discussion, an impossibility. My belief is, that no fair comparison can exist between the contributions, *in specie*, made to charitable medical institutions by the general public, and the peculiar services which we as physicians and surgeons have in our power to render. I consider, as stated on a former occasion, that our relation as a profession to the poor is such as pertains to no other divisions of society. In each department of study we depend upon the needy for benefits which they alone can furnish; and is it not consistent with the spirit of our noble calling to bestow, in our turn, blessings which we alone can minister to them? Our hospital services confer no favours on the rich. They supply what they can afford in gold; we supply what we can afford in skill and sympathy. Do not let us estimate our share in the cooperation at a money value. "The millers and graziers and brewers" do their utmost in the only way that is practicable; but we can do more

than they; and shall we leave it undone because our mission so far transcends in dignity the attribute of guinea-giving, indispensable though it be?

You ask, again, "why a benevolent public request medical men to give gratuitous services?" For two reasons. First, medical men are *able*, and secondly, they are *willing*, to bestow them. This leads to the further question, which I apprehend to be the one on which we differ—*How* are they able, and *why* are they willing? That they are able has been proved by ample experience. The list of hospitals which from time immemorial have been gratuitously attended by physicians and surgeons abundantly testifies the fact. But whence arises this ability? How can men, whose time is their property, devote so much of it to charity? Because every man has some leisure hours that are not strictly lucrative, and therefore can appropriate those hours to others without sustaining pecuniary loss. The answer to the next inquiry—Why are so many willing?—is to my mind equally natural. First, it is a source of real happiness to a benevolent man to do everything in his power for the welfare of the poor. A true philanthropist is not satisfied to measure his beneficence by the alms of a squire or a tradesman, however wealthy they may be; he has a higher aspiration, bearing a proportion to his extended and specific capacity for alleviating the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. Secondly, there is remuneration, both direct and indirect, for services that are called gratuitous; and it is, in the opinion of many, the *only* remuneration that should be recognised. It is direct, in communicating invaluable knowledge; it is indirect, in forming a basis of professional reputation. This may be called the "spirit of selfishness"; still it is a spirit by which imperfect humanity has ever been influenced, and by which it will continue to be influenced, so long as it remains imperfect. I think it might be demonstrated that no *less* selfish system pervades any department of commerce or of art, and that no less selfish system could be devised with reference to ourselves.

It has been said that we "lose our status" with the public by giving our advice, and that they will value the profession according to its valuation of itself. With every feeling of respect, I believe this to be entirely a mistake so far as proper gratuitous services are concerned, but perfectly correct with regard to what has always struck me as being the bane of our prosperity, namely, *undercharging those who are competent to pay legitimate fees*. I will not now trespass by enlarging on this topic, but only suggest that it is entitled to the most serious consideration. So long as a general practitioner is contented with *eighteen pence* for a visit and a box of pills, and a physician eminent in his locality will condescend to receive the sum of *half a crown* for a prescription, there is surely little hope of our obtaining, as a body, the esteem and confidence of the world. There is not time to point out the difficulties that would attend the establishment of paid appointments in all our hospitals, but at some future date I hope we may dissect that further division of our subject.

I am, etc., PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

Worcester, October 4th, 1862.

### ALCOHOL.

LETTER FROM THOMAS INMAN, M.D.

SIR,—If Mr. Fowler will take the trouble to read my essay more carefully, he will himself be able to answer his own remarks; especially if he be an admirer of Bacon, and know how induction is gradually built up until it culminates in a point where fresh investigation is necessary. I left "the formation of alcohol in the blood" at this spot; as, not being a chemist, I could not demonstrate the truth or falsity of the deduction. When chemistry has decided the question, we shall at least

liberal-minded gentlemen. It is not likely, however, to be of general application; say, for instance, to a house long unoccupied, the owner of which is "unknown." No doubt, "a necessity of the day," and night too, might be urged in this case; but who would admit the honesty of the seizure on such a pretext? It is not so long since another would-be-successful-on-easy-terms author—of course, also incited by a "necessity of the day"—produced an imitation of *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *Barnaby Rudge*, etc.; but Mr. Dickens speedily caused the whole issue to be suppressed, as a fraudulent infringement on his right.

But the allegation that the author was unknown is not true. My *Medical Vocabulary* was, indeed, published anonymously in 1836; but its authorship was made publicly known so long ago as 1852, in the prospectus of the *Expository Lexicon* then widely circulated, and in the address printed on the wrapper of each of the ten parts of that work, issued periodically, the first in October 1853. Therefore, unless my ingenious professional brother had fallen into a state of *hybernation* for some ten years, he must have become aware of the fact; but even if it were supposable that he did not of himself know, surely his publisher, in whose leading-strings he professes to have walked, and on whose willing shoulders he lays his sins of commission, was, as one of the trade, cognisant of it, and informed his *employé*. Does not the very plea, that the "author was besides unknown," betray an inward conviction of wrong committed? With all of denial and attempted extenuation, Dr. Fowler cannot nullify his having appropriated, or "filched," as he seems to fancy Iago's word,

"Convey, the wise it call,"

the idea, the very title, of my original work. Having done so, and having the hardihood to avouch his misdeed, little doubt can exist as to the rest of the reprehensible proceeding,

"Facilis descensus Averni."

The second edition had been again and again called for, long before Dr. Fowler thought of "filching" my name; and was so "long in abeyance, only because of the engrossing requirements of the *Expository Lexicon*." This declaration of the preface he has perused; yet, in the face of it, he broaches a statement that it never would have appeared but for his usurpation of the first—and why? Just to shuffle in his puff about "the very great commercial success of my own *Medical Vocabulary*."

I am, etc., R. G. MAYNE.

Leeds, October 28th, 1862.

[We cannot admit any further correspondence on this subject into the JOURNAL. EDITOR.]

**HIGH BALLOON ASCENTS.** Mr. Glaisher, gives the following as the main purport of his visit to the ethereal regions: "The committee charged me with two primary objects, the determination of the temperature of the air and its hygrometric state at different elevations up to five miles. The secondary objects were to compare the readiness of an aneroid barometer with that of a mercurial barometer; to determine the electrical state of the air; to determine the oxygenic condition of the atmosphere by means of ozone papers; to determine the time of vibration of a magnet on the earth and at different distances from it; to determine the temperature of the dew point by Daniell's dew-point hygrometer, and Regnault's condensing hygrometer, and by the use of the dry and wet bulb thermometer as ordinarily used, and by their use when under the influence of the aspirator; to collect air at different elevations; to note the height and kind of clouds, their density and thickness, at different elevations; to determine the rate and direction of different currents in the atmosphere; to note atmospherical phenomena; and to make general observations."

## Medical News.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Midwifery at a meeting of the Board, on October 29th:—

Cann, Thomas Martyn, Virginstowe, Devon: diploma of membership dated June 12th, 1862  
Copland, Frank, Breckley: June 4th, 1861  
Gayton, William, Brick Lane, Spitalfields: November 14th, 1860  
Giddings, William Kitch, Leeds: April 23rd, 1862  
Hibberd, Edward, Tunbridge Wells: May 8th, 1862  
Hunt, Alfred, Bridge Road, Hammersmith: May 1st, 1857  
Matthews, Chas. Samuel, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields: May 8th, 1860  
May, Lewis James, West Putford, Devon: July 31st, 1862  
Phillips, Howell Charles, Trinity Square: July 31st, 1862  
Taylor, Rev. James Hudson, Barnsley: July 27th, 1862  
Trehwella, Henry Ellery, M.D. St. Andrews, Guy's Hospital: April 22nd, 1862  
Waghorn, Henry, Soho Square: May 9th, 1862  
Walton, Brinsley Marcus, Hurstpierpoint: April 20th, 1860  
Yates, James, Oldham, Lancashire: August 1st, 1861

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** On October 23rd, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Ayre, Edwin Samuel, Penistone, Yorkshire  
Clarke, Alexander Carson, Coleraine, co. Londonderry  
Forrest, John, Blackburn, Lancashire  
Hobson, William Henry, Charing Cross Hospital  
Roe, Edwin Hodgson, Eccles, near Manchester  
Shillito, Joseph, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
Watson, Thos. Wm. Wasdale, Nottingham Place, Regent's Park  
Way, John Palmer, Portsmouth

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

Bracey, William Arthur, Guy's Hospital

### APPOINTMENTS.

\*ACKLAND, W. H., M.D., appointed Physician to the Bideford Infirmary.  
HELPS, William, M.D., elected Resident Physician and Medical Superintendent to Bethlehem Hospital, in the room of \*W. C. Hood, M.D.  
LITTLEJOHN, Henry J., M.D., appointed Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh.

### ROYAL NAVY.

ALLEN, James A., Esq., Assist.-Surg. (confirmed), to the *Emerald*.  
ASHFORD, John W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (acting, additional), to the *Rattlesnake*.  
BENNETT, Wm. R., M.D., Assistant-Surg., to Greenwich Hospital.  
CLAPP, Wm. P., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (confirmed), to the *Tribune*.  
EGLIS, Gabriel, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*.  
MINNOCK, A., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Fisgard*.  
O'FLAHERTY, Thomas A., M.D., Assistant-Surg., to the *Britannia*.  
RIORDAN, Denis A., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon (acting), to the *Rattlesnake*.  
ROCHE, William, Esq. (b), Assistant-Surg., to Plymouth Hospital.  
THOMSON, J., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines.  
WARDEN, T., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Psyche*.

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

AYERST, T., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Battalion Kent R.V.  
BARCLAY, R., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Lanarkshire A.V.  
BUSWELL, R., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st London Engineer Volunteers.  
GLADMAN, H. R. A., Esq., to be Assist.-Surg. 1st Lanarkshire A.V.  
WOODBURN, J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Lanarkshire A.V.

### BIRTH.

ELLIS. On October 28th, at Bristol, the wife of \*R. W. Ellis, Esq., of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

\*WILLIAMSON, John Edwin, M.D., Nantwich, to Mary, second daughter of Thomas SPRINGER, Esq., Macclesfield, at Prestbury, on October 23rd. (No cards.)

### DEATHS.

CHISHOLM, Stewart, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, at Inverness, aged 68, on September 30.  
NOTT. On October 22nd, at Bere Regis, aged 71, Catherine, wife of \*Thomas Nott, Esq.

SHAW. On September 19th, in Madras, Ann Jane, wife of James Shaw, Esq., Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Madras Army.

MR. WHITE COOPER, has resigned the office of Ophthalmic Surgeon to the St. Mary's Hospital.

DEATH FROM ENORMOUSLY ENLARGED SPLEEN. In a *post mortem* examination, made by Mr. B. Dulley, the cause of death was an enlargement of the spleen, which had attained the weight of nine pounds. Deceased was in his forty-eighth year. (*Northampton Express*.)

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant: Physician to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital; medical officers for the Ballyclough Dispensary district, Mallow Union; and for the Corlingford Dispensary district, Duudalk Union, county Louth.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The examination for medical degrees in this university will take place in the month of November. For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, the examination will commence on Monday next. The examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine will commence on Monday, November 24th.

DIET IN THE ARMY. Dr. Gibson, the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army, has represented that the daily ration of meat allowed to the soldier is insufficient to enable him to support the fatigue of duty, and recommends that the supply be increased from three quarters of a pound to a pound daily.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AT HONG KONG. The number of physicians, surgeons, oculists, and dentists, in Victoria, amounts to 592. Of this number four are females. In addition, there are 61 Chinese and aborigines. There are also 1,022 persons—528 males, and 494 females, following the occupation of chemists, sick nurses, and hospital attendants.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. The first series of Lettsomian Lectures for the present session will be delivered on the 17th and 24th of November and 1st December, at 8½ P.M., by Dr. James Bird, A.M. The subject is, "The Materials and Principles of Private and Public Hygiene, and the Practical Application of Hygienic Rules for the Preservation of the Health of Individuals and of Masses of the People."

INCOMBUSTIBLE DRESSES. The sum total of the facts is comprised at this moment in the statement that, of all preservatives of linen garments against flame, sulphate of ammonia is the cheapest and best. A solution containing 7 per cent. of crystallised salt, or 62.10 per cent. of anhydrous salt, is a perfect preservative. It does not offer the resistance to the iron that other salts do, as only a comparatively small proportion of it is used, neither does it change the colour or texture of the fabric upon which it is employed. (*Social Science Rev.*)

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE IN THE ARMY. The Secretary of State for War has directed that medical aid to all branches of the military service shall be governed by the army medical regulations of October 7th, 1859. All officers, as well as members of the civil and military departments, will only be entitled to medical aid at the public expense when there is a military surgeon at the station, or a private medical practitioner in attendance at contract rates, on troops, staff pensioners, or the permanent staff of militia regiments; and when their residences are within a mile of the principal army dispensary, no separate medical claims will be allowed.

THE FEMALE BLONDIN. On Friday week, the Female Blondin was removed on crutches from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a cripple for the rest of her life, from the fracturing of the neck of the thigh-bone at Highbury Barn, while obeying the morbid desire of the age for perilous adventures. The fractured limb is three inches shorter than the other, and perfectly useless. With a courage truly characteristic, she wished the surgeons to amputate the limb if it could not be rendered service-

able, rather than have it dangling uselessly by the side of the other one, and requiring support which she might find very difficult to obtain. What renders the case of this unfortunate artist the more distressing is, she was the only support of an aged and infirm father and an invalid sister.

THE PUCKETT SUBSCRIPTION. Mr. Griffin requests us to announce that, since printing the names of the subscribers to the Puckett fund, he has received one guinea each from Major W. Gordon Cumming, Lieut. G. F. Blowers, and Henry J. Gane, Esq., all of whom are resident at Bhopawar, in the East Indies. The students of St. Mary's Hospital have also sent to him £2:3:6; and Mr. Sayer of Leeds has forwarded ten shillings each from Mr. Clayton and Mr. W. Hall; and it appears by the *Lancet* of Oct. 11th, that Dr. Stocker has subscribed £1; thus raising the entire subscription to £1024:3:6. Mr. Griffin has been unable to discover the addresses of about twenty subscribers. Should any of them see this notice, and write to him, he will forward them a circular of the accounts.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. From an analysis of the official list of the members, etc., of this institution, which has just been published, it appears that there are now 260 gentlemen who have undergone the examinations for the Fellowship, and 938 Honorary Fellows, making a total of 1198. There appears to be about 13,890 Members, and 840 Licentiates in Midwifery. For the certificate of qualification in Dental Surgery 134 persons appear, being only 34 over the number we published last year. Of the present Council, the following gentlemen have twice filled the President's Chair: Messrs. W. Lawrence in 1846 and 1855; J. H. Green in 1849 and 1856; J. M. Arnott in 1850 and 1859; J. F. South in 1851 and 1860; C. H. Hawkins in 1852 and 1861; and James Luke in 1853 and in the present year.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. On Tuesday last the Court of the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital met, when the report of the deputation of four of the Governors recently appointed to examine the hospitals of France, Belgium, and Holland was received with great satisfaction. A motion was then made to leave the whole question of choice and purchase of site to the Grand Committee, subject to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, upon which an amendment was moved, very much, it was understood, with the view of continuing the hospital at the Surrey Gardens. In the debate that followed, the Treasurer (Mr. R. Baggallay) and the leading members of the Grand Committee stated that no site had been chosen or even discussed; and that thirty to fifty acres ought to be obtained as near as possible to London. Finally the motion was carried by a considerable majority; as also another, directing the architect of the hospital to prepare plans to be submitted to a future Court and to the medical men.

HOSPITAL AT NAGASAKI. The Japanese Hospital at Nagasaki is completed and opened to the public. It has excellent accommodation for one hundred patients. This hospital is the first one that has been opened in Japan, and its success is entirely owing to the indefatigable zeal and energy of Dr. Pompe van Meerdervoort, who is appointed director of the establishment, and gives public lectures on surgical and anatomical subjects, for which services he received from the Government of Japan a salary of 600 florins per month (equal to £600 per annum.) The above named gentleman writes that the natives have a very good idea of surgery and medicine, and that many of them have made such proficiency in the theory and practice of the profession under his tuition, that he fully hopes, after the lapse of another year, to be able conscientiously to transfer the direction of the hospital to a native medical man. (*London and China Telegraph*.)

**POPULATION AND HOUSES.** The revised census returns show that on the 8th of April, 1861, the number of houses inhabited by the population of England and Wales was 3,739,505. There was, therefore, one house to every 5.36 persons, or 536 persons to 100 houses. In 1851, there were 547 persons to 100 houses, so that notwithstanding increased numbers there is rather more house-room than there was. In the metropolis, however, taken as a whole, these returns show that the crowding is rather greater than less than it was; in 1851 there were 772 persons to 100 houses, in 1861 780 persons. At the date of the census of 1861 there were 27,305 houses building in England and Wales, and in the same year the number of children born was 260,232 greater than the number of persons who died. The number of houses in England and Wales returned as "uninhabited" in 1861 is 184,694, an increase of 31,200 over 1851, but it must not be supposed that this means empty houses; it merely implies that in that number of houses no person sleeps. In the city of London, for instance, the uninhabited houses\* have since 1851 increased from 1,059 to 1,576, but at least 1,200 or 1,300 of these are occupied during the day, though left tenantless at night under the general surveillance of the police.

**DISEASED MEAT.** There seems to be a strong belief in the provinces that meat which is scarcely fit to be given to dogs there, is good enough for those of us who live in London. Mr. Churchwarden Smart, of Newton Bromswhold, Northamptonshire, bought a cow so far eaten up with disease that it is doubtful, according to the evidence, whether the form of slaughtering it was gone through before or after its death. He wished some butchers in his own village, who dare not, of course, offer it for sale there, to dress it and send it to London. They declined to accede to the latter part of the request from fear of the law, several of their friends having already found their way to prison for similar doings. Mr. Churchwarden Smart then took the responsibility on himself. The cow was dressed and the carcase, *minus* the very worst portions, which were given to pigs, was sent up to London, incontinentally seized, in a frightful state of decomposition, and condemned. Mr. Smart was then called to account, and brought before Alderman Mechi at Guildhall. After the case had been gone into he was committed for trial.

**CHRISTIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.** The ninth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, on Friday last, the 24th inst., at 8 P.M.; H. Hyde Salter, M.D., F.R.S., in the chair. The Report of the Committee stated that weekly meetings of medical students and practitioners for the study of the Bible had been held throughout the past winter and summer sessions, at the Freemasons' Hall, on Saturdays, at 8 P.M.; and that they had been already recommenced for the present winter. The following paragraph closed the Report:—"One other, and a most important, subject has been much pressed upon the attention of the Committee during the last few months. It is that of medical missions to the unenlightened people of heathen lands. Of the value and the need of such missions the Committee had no doubt; but they should not have considered themselves at liberty to undertake a missionary charge, in addition to that work for which they were originally constituted, unless the subject had been much and repeatedly urged upon their attention. They cannot but contemplate with some exultation the prospect of the British medical profession uniting in a common effort to extend the knowledge of Christ on earth by sending forth and supporting one or more medical missionaries. Such an act would be a noble manifestation of allegiance to Him on the part of our profession, and of a desire to imitate Him who, while He saved men's souls, took also their infirmities and bare their sicknesses. The Committee still hesitate to think that they could be so honoured as to be en-

trusted with the bounty of the profession in such a cause, but they have already ventured to ask attention to the subject. In August last they held one public meeting at the St. James's Hall, to which the members of the British Medical Association, then in London, were invited, and at which the subject was briefly introduced. They are also, in pursuance of a resolution of that meeting, engaged in preparing a scheme for the support of medical missions by the profession, which, when matured, they hope to make public. Meanwhile, they take this as one fitting occasion to renew their appeal to medical men for an earnest consideration of the whole subject." The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. W. Cadman, Rev. W. Arthur, Professor Balfour, Dr. Stewart, and Mr. Pye Smith. From the auditors' abstract of accounts, it appeared that, after expending the receipts of the year, amounting to £43, the Society remained in debt to R. D. Grainger, Esq., F.R.S., the Treasurer, in the sum of £7.

**RESPONSIBILITY OF NON-QUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS.** A verdict of some interest was given last week by a coroner's jury. A child sixteen months old had died from acute hydrocephalus, and the medical evidence went to show that death had been accelerated by the administration of a preparation of opium, which the mother of the child had obtained from a Mr. Timpson. Mr. Timpson, it seems, is not a legally qualified practitioner, but he claims for himself that he knows a good deal more than many who are. Be that as it may, it was sought to make him in some degree responsible for the death of the child. The coroner, however, explained the law. Formerly, if a patient died under the wrong treatment of a legally qualified man, it was held to be misadventure, but if the same thing occurred under the treatment of a man not legally qualified, it was manslaughter. A case which had been decided in the superior courts had, however, changed all that; and it was only when a person totally ignorant of medicine undertook to prescribe that he laid himself open to the charge of manslaughter. Mr. Timpson was not so ignorant, and therefore no charge could be brought against him. The jury agreed to a verdict of death from natural causes.

**POISONOUS MUSSELS.** Last week a young woman, was poisoned in Liverpool by eating some mussels which her brother had collected from the bottom of the barque *Robert*, which was undergoing repairs in the Clarence graving dock. The vessel, during her stay at Birkenhead, was covered on the bottom and sides by an immense quantity of mussels and weed, which remained fastened to her until she was placed in the dry dock. Here they were removed by the workmen, and on Friday distributed to various families throughout the town, with what results remains to be seen. Cunningham, like many of the workmen, took home a basketful, and had them cooked. He and his sister ate a number, after which they both became exceedingly ill; the woman died, and he was only rescued by medical skill. For some time Cunningham was paralysed in his limbs, found difficulty in speaking, and experienced all the sensations of drunkenness. Two young children who partook of some of the mussels, were immediately afterwards seized with violent vomiting, and exhibited symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Another ship carpenter, named Kilread, who ate some of the mussels uncooked, has been temporarily deprived of the use of his limbs, and is in imminent danger of losing his life. Several other persons who partook of the mussels are similarly situated, and there is no knowing where the mischief will end, as thousands of the mussels have been taken away for sale. The attention of the health officers has been directed to the matter, and orders have been given to have the mussels collected and destroyed. The hull of the *Robert* to which the mussels clung was not covered with copper, but with a green composition, similar to that which is used for the bottoms of iron vessels, and

it is supposed that a large proportion of arsenic forms an ingredient in its manufacture.

**DIET OF THE ARMY.** The army medical reports just issued, state that the medical officers say that three quarters of a pound of meat, with a share of bone to be deducted, are not sufficient for the soldier's daily ration. It is not enough, it is said in one quarter, to counterbalance the corporeal tissue expenditure of the Life Guardsman of six foot stature, engaged in the daily duty of horse strapping and other physical exertions. It is not enough, is repeated in other quarters, for the young soldier, often weakly and ill-grown, and who requires a supply to meet the process of growth and physical development. The loss in roasting or baking this ration drives some soldiers to turning it into soup, for the sake of obtaining greater bulk of dinner. The Director-General of the department (Dr. Gibson) has submitted to the authorities that the quantity is insufficient, and that many soldiers resort to publichouses to mitigate the craving for food, and are thus led to form habits of intemperance; and he recommended that the ration of fresh meat be increased to a pound, anticipating full compensation in the greater vigour and efficiency of the army, and in a proportionate diminution of the rate of mortality and annual invaliding. The sanitary report, however, then adds:—"This question of supply—no inconsiderable one of directly increased public expenditure—is believed to have met the counterbalance of that as yet unavoidable consideration."

#### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY.**.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—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.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 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.

**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.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.

**FRIDAY.**.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

**SATURDAY.**...St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**MONDAY.** Epidemiological, 8 P.M. President's Address; Report on Epidemics; Dr. B. W. Richardson, "On Anomalous Exanthems;" Medical, 8.30 P.M. General Meeting; Dr. Thudichum, "On the Treatment of Dropsies in Connection with Diseases of the Kidneys, the Liver, and the Blood."

**WEDNESDAY.** Obstetrical, 8 P.M. Mr. Braxton Hicks, "Five Cases of Vaginal Closure;" Dr. Archibald Hall (Montreal), "Case of Puerperal Convulsions."

**THURSDAY.** Harveian, 8 P.M. Mr. W. Sedgwick, "On the Influence of Sex in Hereditary Diseases."

#### 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.

**THE GLASGOW FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.**—SIR: In the JOURNAL of this date, p. 454, col. II, there are certain persons named as office-bearers of the "Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow." Allow me to inform you that not one of these persons is even a Fellow of Faculty. Enclosed is a correct list of the office-bearers of Faculty elected on the 6th inst.

I am, etc., WILLIAM WEIR, Treasurer of Faculty.

Glasgow, October 25th, 1862.

[We have received also another letter on the same subject. The heading of the article should have been "Glasgow Faculty of Medicine." EDITOR.]

**MAN AND MONKEY.**—[*Homo Loquitur.* Man addresses, but not respectfully, his remarkable forefather, Mr. Gorilla.]

Most uncouth monster, tell us, do we see  
A veritable ancestor in thee?—

In thee, with thy flat forehead, hideous face,  
Huge awkward arms, bare teeth, and broad grimace.  
Has man indeed thus gradually grown,  
From some primæval germ, unnamed, unknown,  
Till in successive ages he has got  
Through varying races to so high a lot,  
That to Gorilla he ascends at last?  
And now the great Gorilla period past,  
Having attained to be a tailless brute,  
Though still, it may be senseless and still mute,  
The rising race progressing on the whole  
At length achieves a language and a soul.

By "natural selection", Nature's plan?  
Herbs become trees, and monkey becomes man.  
And man, we hope, will go "selecting" on  
Until all trace of "lower natures" gone,  
And all terrestrial transitions past  
Man grows into an "angel upon earth" at last.

On this wise was the peopling of the earth,—  
No race in fact was separate at birth,  
But every race, however old or young,  
From one and the same origin has sprung.  
A single germ, launched in the far, old time,  
Began developing, with power sublime,  
Developing itself on some grand plan,  
Until it did develop into man,  
When through all other species it had grown,  
As by philosophy so well is shown.  
No creature of the air, the sea, the land,  
E'er stood in need of the Creator's hand;  
Such old-world notions now will none content,—  
Creation's proved to be development.

Philosophy, thou hast a perfect right  
Thyself to re-create with any flight,  
In fact or fancy, any deed or word,  
Be it the most sublime or most absurd.  
But man too has his rights—and on the whole,  
Considering the body and the soul,  
May claim the right—with all respect for you—  
"To read his Bible, and believe it true."

Through Nature's countless creatures still we find  
Each was created after its own kind,  
Each kind may vary, but the first design  
Its limits to each species doth assign;  
Link after link, each joined yet each apart,  
Like some well graduated work of art:  
A wondrous chain, in which God binds the whole  
From Nature's lowest life, to man's immortal soul.

Man! the great link between earth's creatures here  
And the blest spirits of an higher sphere;  
His mortal frame dies with the beasts that die,  
His soul immortal doth ascend on high.  
Behold man's massive brain and thoughtful brow,  
And his transcendent place at once allow;  
'Tis but a mocking semblance beasts can show,  
With narrow forehead "villainously low",  
And face that more or less to earth is prone;  
To walk erect belongs to man alone:  
To man alone belongs that marvellous hand  
That executes each work his mind has planned.  
To man alone belongs the power of speech,  
His God to worship, and his kind to teach.

The famed Gorilla or most able ape  
Shows but a parody on human shape;  
So write or argue as you may or can,  
Man is not monkey nor is monkey man.

Torquay, October 10th, 1862.

R. T. E.

**COMMUNICATIONS** have been received from:—Mr. HENRY LEE; Mr. J. C. WORDSWORTH; Mr. M. B. HILL; Mr. WILLIAM CADGE; Mr. J. Z. LAURENCE; Dr. STIFF; THE SECRETARIES OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. R. G. MAYNE; Mr. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD; Dr. E. CUTTER; Mr. T. WILLIAMSON; Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; Dr. RENSCHAW; Mr. B. W. FOSTER; Mr. C. H. MOORE; Dr. W. H. ACKLAND; Dr. WADHAM; Mr. W. H. MASTERS; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. KIDD; Mr. T. S. FLETCHER; Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS; Dr. W. WEIR; Dr. DAVEY; Dr. FLEMING; Dr. SKINNER; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. EDWARD COPEMAN; Mr. W. PARKER; Mr. G. BODINGTON; Mr. H. SHARP; Dr. J. M. BRYAN; Mr. STONE; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; Mr. G. D. BROWN; Mr. L. HILL; and Mr. HAMILTON.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. An Appeal to Physiologists and the Press. By H. Freke, A.B., M.B. Dublin: 1862.
2. The Microscope and its Revelations. By William B. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S. Third edition. London: 1862.
3. Introductory Address delivered at the Opening of the Classes of the Middlesex Hospital Medical College. By W. O. Priestley, M.D. London: 1862.
4. A Medical Vocabulary. By R. G. Mayne, M.D. Second edition. London: 1862.