

operatives and many of a higher grade. No one who is not a resident of these districts can form any idea of the appalling rate at which this is daily increasing; and though our mortality statistics as yet do not show any addition, owing to the non-prevalence of autumn diarrhoea or other epidemic disorders, there is little doubt that the seeds of phthisis and other chronic organic disease are being scattered broadcast. Three thousand fresh paupers made every day—seven millions of yearly wages abstracted from the labouring classes,—these are terrible figures, but not so terrible to contemplate as the facts they represent. The sums that have been hitherto raised to meet this are utterly inadequate. I doubt much if ten times the amount will save us from the wolf at our door. Now, I may be an enthusiast, but I cannot help the impression that we as a profession might do a noble deed if we could combine to raise something in aid of the exertions of others. We are not often backward, individually or collectively, when the real welfare of the poor is at stake; and now there is a call, such as in our generation has never been heard before, for all to do what they can. When I think of the thousands of medical practitioners scattered over the wealthy towns and counties of England and Scotland (there must be at least thirteen or fourteen thousand), with the influence they wield over the hearts of hundreds of thousands of their countrymen, I cannot help believing that we might, by something like a united effort, be the means of raising a splendid addition to the offerings that are so kindly and yet inadequately being showered on our patient and suffering operatives. I cannot imagine a better opportunity for showing what our profession really is and can do. The clergy are, in many instances, at work; and we, only second in the sacredness of our calling, do possess an influence perhaps even greater over the hearts of many. One thing I can assure you, that the denunciations of some of the London papers of the apathy and hardheartedness of our manufacturers are false, utterly false, as I could easily show, if this were a fitting place. I have thrown out a suggestion which may be Utopian, and, if so, can do no harm; but if it should seem to any considerable number of my brethren to contain a germ of practicability, I for one, and I am sure there are many of us here who, will spare no time or labour to aid its working out.

Poisoning by Strychnia. Mr. Reed, the coroner for South Northumberland, lately held an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Jane Gillespie. It appeared from the evidence that Dr. Fenwick, at whose surgery the medicine containing strychnia was obtained, is in large practice in Shields and Newcastle. He makes up, according to one of his dispensers, one hundred bottles of medicine per day in Shields; according to the other, seventy. A good proportion of this medicine is prescribed to persons who attend at the surgery, and it is made up by his assistants, and sold by them over the counter to the patients at 1s. 6d. the bottle. The jury, after above an hour's absence, returned with the verdict "That it was their opinion that Jane Gillespie had come to her death from taking strychnia received at the surgery of Dr. Fenwick, but that there was not sufficient evidence as to who the person was who had given it." They were of opinion that Dr. Fenwick's surgery should be managed more carefully, to prevent mistakes in future.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	York House, Bath.	Thursday, Nov. 27, 7 P.M.
METROPOL. COUNTIES. [General.]	37, Soho Square.	Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1 P.M.

NOTICE REGARDING NEW MEMBERS.

By desire of the Committee of Council, the General Secretary requests that the Local Secretaries will be good enough to forward to him the names of all New Members who join the Association through the Branches; as otherwise the JOURNAL cannot be sent to them.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*
Worcester, November 10th, 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.

Reports of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1862.

W. TYLER SMITH, M.D., President, in the Chair.

NINETEEN gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society. The names of ten candidates for admission into the Society were read. These gentlemen will be balloted for at the meeting on the 3rd of December.

Donation. The Honorary Secretaries announced the donation of about two hundred and eighty works on the medical sciences from Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester. A special vote of thanks to Dr. Clay was proposed by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Dr. Drage, and carried unanimously.

Papers. The following papers were then read:—
Case of Sudden and Unconscious Delivery. By John Shortt, M.D., Zillah Surgeon, Chingleput.
Case of Obstructed Labour from the presence of the Hymen. By S. Palmer, M.D.
Case of Acephalo-Cyclopean Monstrosity. By Robert Hardey, Esq., Hull.

Puerperal Convulsions, Complicated with Mania; Apparent Recovery; Sudden Death. By ARCHIBALD HALL, M.D., Montreal. The patient, in labour with her first child, had severe attacks of convulsions, when the os uteri was very rigid and scarcely dilated to the size of a shilling. She was freely bled twice, forty ounces of blood being taken away, though more was lost afterwards owing to the patient's restlessness displacing the bandage. A blister was also applied to the nape of the neck, ice was used to the head after the hair had been shaved off, and small doses of calomel were given. Chloroform was also given, and, as soon as the parts were sufficiently dilated, delivery of a dead child was effected with the forceps. After the labour there were only one or two attacks of

DR. HENRY'S "NEW IDEA".

LETTER FROM R. G. MAYNE, M.D.

SIR.—The subject of Dr. Henry's letter being exhausted in the correspondence to which he refers, and in the first portion of which he wrote, "I shall probably publish this letter, with your reply, in the medical journals,"—I conceive it to be irregular in him to start a second correspondence on precisely the same points which have been already fully stated and answered in the first, in order to steer clear, if possible, of the Scylla and Charybdis between which he there struggled. It is indeed a *new idea* of his, but I cannot assent to its correctness. I therefore call upon him to publish *verbatim*, in *terms of his promise*, and to save time and trouble, the entire correspondence, which is not long, and exhibits the whole matter at a glance, in place of making partial use of selected expressions to suit his own purpose.

I am unwilling to recommence any discussion of a personal nature in your columns, seeing how my recent reply to accusations in a similar case was mutilated, notwithstanding a special request to the contrary; and the editorial door was brusquely banged to against all further attempt at justification. Scant measure of justice to a member of the Association of twenty years standing! If, however, when the correspondence is published, Dr. Henry shall think proper to offer any further remark, and you will promise insertion uncurtailed, I will then reply.

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

Leeds, November 18th, 1862.

[What Dr. Mayne calls the "mutilation" of his "recent reply to accusations" was the striking out from his letter a very gross insinuation made by him, on mere supposition, against Dr. Fowler. Dr. Fowler's point-blank denial of the charge should have rather led Dr. Mayne to thank us for the omission. Surely Dr. Mayne does not think that his being a twenty-years member of the Association gives him any title to insert what he pleases in the pages of its JOURNAL. We cannot allow him to be a judge of what is justice in a case like this, in which he is personally concerned. EDITOR.]

THERAPEUTIC INQUIRY: NON-SYPHILITIC PSORIASIS.

LETTER FROM THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

SIR.—May I be permitted to ask Dr. Handfield Jones if he includes under the term non-syphilitic psoriasis the various forms of leprosy? I ask this question of him, as I am strongly of opinion, with Mr. Hunt and other observers, that they arise from, or are connected with, the same morbid condition or influence.

I should also wish to be informed by Dr. Jones why he has not included cod-liver oil in his otherwise unexceptionable list of antipsoriatic remedies? My reason for asking this other question is, that whether cod-liver oil acts as a basis or only as an adjuvant in the treatment, I have long looked upon it as a *sine qua non* in *chronic non-syphilitic psoriasis*. The therapeutic value of cod-liver oil in such cases is, in my estimation, only equalled by its power over phthisis. What does Dr. Jones himself say of the nature of squamous affections? That they "seem to belong chiefly to the cutaneous tissue itself, and to result from some modification of its *vital nutritive action*." Hence the great value of cod-liver oil, in combination with specifics, in the treatment of squamous affections.

From the deep interest which Dr. Jones takes in this important inquiry, I am sure he will kindly excuse the trouble I am imposing upon him.

I am, etc., THOMAS SKINNER.

Liverpool, November 10th, 1862.

FRACTURE OF THE FACIAL BONES:
LIGATURE OF THE CAROTID.

LETTER FROM EDWARD GARRAWAY, ESQ.

SIR.—I was not aware, when I forwarded the case of ligature of the carotid which is published in the JOURNAL of last week, that a *post mortem* examination of the structures involved in the operation took place after the removal of the body from Faversham. It appears, from a communication I have received from Mr. Solly, that the artery was sealed at the point of ligature, but had given way at the seat of a small atheromatous deposit about half an inch on the cardiac side of the ligature. It is due to the operator, as well as for the sake of perfecting the history of the case, that this fact be recorded.

I am, etc., EDWARD GARRAWAY.

Faversham, November 10th, 1862.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on November 11th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

Chaffers, Edward	St. Thomas's Hospital.
Etheridge, Charles	Good, Joseph
Frankland, William	Griffith, Thomas
Bailey, Frederic Charles	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Elliott, George Hurlstone	Peatfield, Thomas John
Davis, Henry Robert	Westminster Hospital.
Daniel, William Clement	Guy's Hospital.
Crosthwaite, Henry Augustus	Leeds School of Medicine.
Flack, James	London Hospital.
Day, William Henry	Charing Cross Hospital.
Schapira, Moriz	Vienna.
Birningham School of Medicine.	
Payne, David Hollis	

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on November 18th:—

Anderson, Edward Charles, Birningham
Armstrong, James Hunter, Gravesend
Baird, John, Strabane, co. Tyrone
Baker, Thomas, Birmingham
Carter, Frederick, Billericay, Essex
Corlett, Joseph Benson, Jamaica
Cribb, William, Kentish Town
Davies, Richard William, Colnbrook, Bucks
Fairbank, Frederick Royston, Rugby
Harding, Charles Fincham, Woolwich
Hedges, John Alexander, Bedford
Jordison, Robert Lloyd, South Ockenden, Essex
Lydall, Wykeham Hawthorne, Westbourne Park Road
Mann, Allen Graeme Cheek, Grenada, West Indies
Marshall, William Norris, Wingham, Kent
Moore, Thomas, Stockport
Norton, Arthur Treherne, Westbourne Grove West
Protyn, John Sutherland Howell, Newbury, Berkshire
Rushton, John Latham, Rainow, near Macclesfield
Schapira, Moriz, Vienna
Simpson, Charles Montague, Barnsbury
Slingsby, Edward Richard, Hull
Watts, Arthur John, Bayswater
White, Arthur Calcutta, Rawreth, Essex

At the same meeting of the Court—

Magill, Martin, H.M.S. *Russell*, Falmouth, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date June 6th, 1856.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. List of gentlemen on whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, in November 1862:—

Anthonyson, Peter D., F.R.C.S.Ed. & M.R.C.S., Ceylon
 Bishop, Edward, I.R.C.P.Ed. & M.R.C.S., Leeds
 Blumer, Luke, L.R.C.P. & L.R.C.S.Ed., Sunderland
 Bott, Thomas B., L.A.C., Manchester
 Chippindale, Walter, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Tunbridge, Kent
 Christy, William B.C., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Royal Navy
 Cookson, Samuel, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London
 Cooper, Astley A.C., M.R.C.S., Southampton
 Crosby, Thomas B., F.R.C.S. by Ex. & L.A.C., London
 Curtis, Thomas H., M.R.C.S., Alton, Hampshire
 Deck, John F., M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P.L., Nelson, New Zealand
 Duke, Stephen, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Chichester, Sussex
 Ewart, William, I.R.C.S.Ed., Middleton, Barnard Castle
 Falls, William S., L.R.C. & Q.C.P., & M.R.C.S., Bournemouth
 Fegan, Henry, M.R.C.S., Royal Navy
 Foster, Francis M., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Kingston-upon-Hull
 Freeman, Robert G., M.R.C.S., Greenwich
 Gardiner, Gideon G., M.R.C.S., Clapton, London
 Giles, George F., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Hackney
 Graydon, Samuel J., L.R.C.S.I., Lismasken, Ireland
 Hill, Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Ed., & L.A.C., London
 Horsfall, Henry, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Masham, Yorkshire
 Howell, Horace S., L.R.C.P.Lond., Great Dunmow, Essex
 Ince, John, F.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London
 Irwin, Richard P., M.R.C.S., London
 Miskin, George A., L.A.C., London
 Nelson, Samuel C., M.R.C.S., Douglas, Isle of Man
 Nicholls, John F., M.R.C.S., Surg. Rl. Wiltshire Militia, Devizes
 Parker, Theophilus R. B., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Abbotsbury
 Pocock, William, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Brixton
 Powell, Josiah T., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., & L.A.C., London
 Purnell, Richard, M.R.C.S., Wells, Somerset
 Richardson, John, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Islington
 Rodger, James, Lic. Fac. Phys. and Surg., Glasg., Bellingham
 Scott, William, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Greenwich
 Sharpley, Thomas, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Louth, Lincolnshire
 Sillifant, Horace, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., London
 Stokoe, Richard, F.R.C.S. & M.R.C.S., Peckham Rye
 Thomas, Moses, Lic. Fac. Phys. and Surg., Glasg., Glasgow
 Tyler, John W., L.A.C., Calcutta
 Walker, Joseph, M.R.C.S., London
 Waterworth, Charles A., M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Newport, I. of Wight
 Watson, John, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London
 Welsh, John T., L.R.C.S.Ed., Edinburgh
 Whitehead, John, L.A.C., Preston, Lancashire
 Williams, John, M.R.C.S. & L.A.C., Pontypridd, Monmouth
 Williams, Wm. Jay, F. Fac. Phys. and Surg., Glasg., & M.R.C.S.,
 Manchester
 Wray, David C., M.R.C.S., March Combe, England
 Yearsley, James, L.R.C.P.Ed. & M.R.C.S., London

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On November 13th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Bridgman, John Henry, Bridport
 Forsyth, William, Edinburgh
 Grimbly, Owen, St. Thomas's Hospital
 May, Lewis James, West Putford, near Bideford, Devon
 Mumford, William Lugar, Cornard Parva, Suffolk
 Richards, Charles, St. Mary's Hospital
 Watmough, William, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields
 Webb, James Stafford, South Street, Kennington Road
 Wilson, James, Soho Park, near Birmingham

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

Miles, Thomas, Guy's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

Boon, Joseph Henry, M.D., appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Christopher.

*CHEVALLIER, Barrington, M.D., appointed Physician to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, in the room of the late E. Beck, M.D.

*ERICHSEN, John E., Esq., appointed Examiner in Surgery at the Royal College of Physicians.

O'CONNOR, Maurice J., L.R.C.P.Ed., elected an Alderman of the Borough of Morpeth.

POPELEYTON, Joe, Esq., elected Consulting-Surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary.

ARMY.

CRUMP, Assistant-Surgeon H., 20th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice F. R. Wilson, M.B.

GOODALL, Deputy Inspector-General A., retired on full-pay from Her Majesty's Indian Army, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals.

LORIMER, Surgeon A., M.D., retired on full-pay from Her Majesty's Indian Army, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SCOTT, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. R., to be Assistant-Surgeon 8th Hussars.

WHITTY, Staff Assistant-Surgeon T. R., to be Assistant-Surgeon 5th Foot, vice J. W. Gillespie, M.D.

WILSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. R., M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon 20th Foot, vice H. Crump.

ROYAL NAVY.

BLUETT, Walter J., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for service at Haslar Hospital.

BRISBANE, Thomas, M.D. } Acting Assistant-Surgeons (super-numeraries, to the *Nile*.

DONOVAN, Daniel, M.D. }
 MORE, Robert, M.D. }
 SHAROOF, J., Esq.

LEONARD, Frederick L., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Lily*.

ROE, Thomas A., M.D., Assistant-Surg. (additional), to the *Sutlej*.

SIMPSON, John, M.D., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Trafalgar*.

SKENE, James A., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Cumberland*.

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

HUSBAND, William D., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st West Riding of Yorkshire R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BISHOP, H., Esq., 14th Kent R.V.

WILLIAMS, J., Esq., 1st Brecknockshire R.V.

NEW MAYORS. The following members of the medical profession have been elected Mayors for the ensuing year:—

RODEN, William, M.D.	Kidderminster.
TYACKE, N., M.D.	Chichester.
WILLIS, George, M.D.	Monmouth.

DEATHS.

BLACK. On November 9th, at Cannes, aged 49, Louisa, wife of *Glass Black, M.D., of Torquay.

BUCKLE. On November 3rd, at Malta, aged 1 year and 8 months, Alicia Mary, daughter of R. T. Buckle, M.D., 15th Regiment.

EVANS. On November 9th, at Woolwich, aged 50, widow of the late Oliver Evans, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

HEDENUS, August, M.D., at Dresden, on November 6.

LYFORD. On November 11th, at Winchester, Elizabeth Anne, wife of Henry G. Lyford, M.D.

POLAND, James Wood, Esq., Surgeon, at Blackheath, aged 38, on November 14th.

RIX, William B., Esq., at Matching, Essex, aged 62, on Nov. 15.

STEVENS. On November 11th, at Biggleswade, aged 4 months, Wm. Foote, son of Charles P. Stevens, Esq., Surgeon.

TROUNCE. On November 15th, at 6, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 4, Fanny E., daughter of J. H. Trounce, M.D.

TURNER. On November 9th, the wife of N. B. Turner, Esq., Surgeon, of Singleton, near Chichester.

SIR CHARLES HASTINGS'S SOIRÉES. Our President's soirées take place on the evenings of January 13th, and February the 3rd and 24th.

A CLEAN SWEEP. Hydrophobia having been prevalent in Vienna, eighteen hundred dogs were caught and destroyed in a month.

CENSUS OF THE LONDON HOSPITALS. On the night of taking the census in 1851, the number of in-patients in London hospitals was 5625.

INVALIDS IN THE NAVY. Of invaliding in the navy in 1859 the proportion was 37.7 per 1000, 30.5 per 1000 being for disease, and only 7.2 for wounds, injuries, and hernia.

MEMORIAL TO JENNER. A painted window is to be placed at the entrance of the south aisle of the nave of Gloucester Cathedral in memory of Dr. Jenner. The dean and chapter have contributed £100; the remainder will be raised by subscription.

SPLENIC TUMOURS. M. Roeser, at the Academy of Medicine, stated that in hypertrophy of the spleen he has found with tolerable constancy a bellows-sound occurring in the splenic artery, perfectly distinguishable from the aortic bruit, and accompanying alone this form of splenic tumour.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM. The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England have determined to appoint an assistant conservator of the museum, at a salary, we believe, of £200 per annum, and have invited gentlemen desirous of the situation, to send in their applications on or before the 6th of December next.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR OF THE DUBLIN TRINITY COLLEGE. At a meeting of the Senate and fellows, held on Wednesday week, the Earl of Rosse was duly elected Chancellor of Trinity College in the room of the late Lord Primate.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. About seventy medical gentlemen, educated at this College, dined together on the 30th October, at St. James's Hall. Professor Erichsen presided; and among those present were: Dr. Lankester, Dr. Parkes, Mr. J. Marshall, Dr. Waller Lewis, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Quain, Dr. Hearne, of Southampton, Mr. P. Martin, of Reigate, etc.

FOWEY COTTAGE HOSPITAL. Mr. Rashleigh, of Menabilly, Cornwall, has marked his sense of the admirable manner in which the above institution has been managed by its founder, Dr. Arthur Davis, by placing under that gentleman's professional care six additional cottages near the celebrated Par Consols Mines and Harbour, where they will be a great acquisition to the numerous hard-working miners in that district.

THE SILENT PRISON SYSTEM. M. Pietra-Santa has just brought forward some further observations on the cellular system of imprisonment and its defects; in which he, as before, strongly condemns this method of punishing criminals, considering that the effect of total and uninterrupted seclusion is to destroy the intellectual faculties, and to produce, if prolonged, madness and suicide.

INFANTS WITH TEETH AT BIRTH. Dr. Elliot, Physician to the Bellevue Hospital, records in the *American Medical Times*, the cases of two children who were born with teeth. One, a sixth child, puny, but fully developed, and weighing at birth six and a half pounds; had the right middle incisor in the lower jaw, well formed and protruded, but placed athwart the jaw. The second case was a first child, and weighed seven pounds, fully developed; it had two middle incisors in the lower jaw, both well formed, but loose; the right incisor was set obliquely in the alveolar process.

A NEW PROPHET. Our readers may remember that some weeks since, M. Mathieu made a prophecy of bad weather. We now read: "M. Mathieu de la Drome has obtained a high reputation in the South of France by his late predictions with respect to the weather. He announced heavy rain and consequent floods for the beginning of the month. His prediction has been fulfilled. A letter from the neighbourhood says that the prediction of M. Mathieu de la Drome was generally known in the country, and its accomplishment at the precise moment has caused more astonishment among the ignorant peasantry than any event in modern times."

THE LEGION OF HONOUR. The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Staff Assistant Surgeon James Joseph McCarthy, M.D., her Majesty's Royal licence and permission that the may accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Fifth Class, which his Majesty the Emperor of the French has been pleased to confer upon him as a mark of his Imperial Majesty's approbation of his services while under fire to the French soldiers wounded during the recent operations in China, and especially to the late Admiral Proter at the moment when he was mortally wounded.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY. This society resumed its meetings on the 18th inst., under the presidency of Mr. J. Crawfurd. Mr. Thomas Wright, hon. secretary, read a report on "The Papers read in the Ethnological Section at the British Association meetings at Cambridge." The next paper read was by Captain R. Burton, her Majesty's consul at Fernando Po, and was "On the Fans," or so called cannibal tribes of the Gaboon country. Another paper was read by Mr. Wright on "Human Remains found at Uronium."

THE AMERICAN HOSPITALS. Surgeon-General Moore reports the number of sick and wounded received in the Richmond hospitals since their organisation to be 99,508. Of these 9,774 have been furloughed, 2,341 have been discharged, and 7,603 have died. At the Chimborazo Hospital there were received 24,805, at which 2,033 died. At the winter hospital the number received was 22,874, of which 1,271 died. The whole number of sick and wounded received in the Petersburg hospitals was 11,170. (*American Confederate Paper*.)

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES. On the 13th inst., the election of patients at this valuable charity took place at the London Tavern, when four in and four out were elected, from a list of fifty-nine candidates. The chairman said: I am requested to mention that we have succeeded in obtaining the premises of the British Orphan Asylum, Clapham Rise, which, after they have been furnished, will cost about £1,000. We are very anxious to raise that £1,000, in order that the income of the charity may be free towards carrying on the asylum.

TESTIMONIAL TO A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Anston, and several parishes near Rotherham, Yorkshire, lately took place for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to a highly-respected and benevolent practitioner. A telescope, forming part of the present, bore the following inscription:—"Presented with a service of plate, time-piece, and microscope (value together, £150), to William Latimer, Esq., Surgeon, Anston, as a token of esteem, by the inhabitants of ten parishes, being the district wherein his professional duties have been exercised during the last thirty years."

BEQUESTS. By will, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Doherty, leaves a residue of his property to be equally divided between the Royal Free Hospital and King's College Hospital.—Mr. Abraham Musgrave, of Bramley, near Leeds, has made by his will the following:—The Leeds General Infirmary, £10,000; the Leeds House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, £10,000; the Leeds Public Dispensary, £10,000; the Leeds Eye and Ear Infirmary, £10,000; and the Bradford General Infirmary, £10,000.—The Rev. Edward Brown, M.A., of Lydon, Rutlandshire, leaves a legacy of £200 to each of the following charitable institutions, the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, the Lincoln County Hospital, and the Stamford and Rutland Infirmarys.

SUCCESSFUL REMOVAL OF TUMOURS FROM THE LARYNX. Dr. Gibb of Portman Street, has lately accomplished the removal, with complete success, of two small pedunculated tumours of the size of peas, from the interior of the larynx, by means of the laryngeal *écraseur*, with the aid of the laryngoscope. One tumour grew from the anterior part of the left vocal cord, and the other from the hollow between the origin of the two vocal cords. Hoarseness and partial aphonia of twelve years duration, disappeared on the removal of their exciting cause; the patient, aged 37, remains well in every respect. Dr. Gibb's efforts were ably assisted by Mr. George Lawson and Mr. T. Carr Jackson.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. The second triennial election of Rector of the University of Edinburgh took place last Saturday. The choice is vested in the matriculated students of the University, and out of a constituency of 1,331 the number who voted was 1,112. At the close the numbers stood as follows:—For Mr. Gladstone, 614; for Mr. Stirling, 468; majority for Mr. Gladstone, 176. In 1859 Mr. Gladstone was elected by 613 against 527 who voted for Lord Neaves—majority, 116. The contest on the present occasion was, on the whole, very creditably conducted by the students. During the hours of polling the quadrangle was a scene of good-humoured excitement, and an attempt to get up a disturbance at the close was promptly put down. The result was received with tremendous cheering by Mr. Gladstone's friends, who were mainly of the Liberal party.

COURT-MARTIAL ON A NAVAL ASSISTANT SURGEON. A court-martial was lately held on board Her Majesty's ship *Hibernia*, in Malta Harbour, to try Assistant-Surgeon J. T. R. Torrence, of Her Majesty's ship *Malacca*, on a charge of drunkenness at Gibraltar, when accompanying an armed boat's crew, which, at the request of the captain of the port, was proceeding to arrest the second officer of the Confederate steamer *Sunter*, accused of murdering the first officer of that vessel. The prisoner pleaded in his defence that he mixed a glass of sherry and gin, mistaking the latter for water, and did not discover his mistake till he had drunk off the mixture. The Court found him Guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the ship and placed at the bottom of the list of assistant-surgeons.

JURIES AND MEDICAL EVIDENCE. Twelve men, utterly ignorant of the first principles of physiology, and more than ignorant, because filled with the most erroneous notions on the subject, are set to determine whether a man who has studied the science for a lifetime has rightly or wrongly applied it. True, they are supposed to be informed as to this by witnesses who are themselves experts; but in practice the experts on either side flatly contradict each other, and the ignorant jury must judge between them. This is a mockery of justice, discreditable alike to science and to law, and should be prevented, as it may be, by simply permitting the fact of admission to the profession to be conclusive evidence of competency in a medical man, limiting his liability for misconduct to negligence in the exercise of his skill to be sustained by proof of actual misconduct or positive neglect. (*Law Times*.)

ARRIVAL OF A LIVE GORILLA IN LIVERPOOL. By the arrival of the African mail steamer *Armenian* at Liverpool, there has been brought to that port a fine male specimen of the gorilla. He appears quite docile, and amuses himself in dancing round the room at Mr. Newby's (the eminent naturalist), and attempting to sew pieces of blankets together. His skin is of an olive colour, and, as he is yet very young, only slightly covered with hair. He is remarkably fond of good living, and appears to have an especial relish for beef-steaks, mutton chops, and fruit. Young Mr. Gorilla is about three feet and a half in height, very broad and thick across the chest, while his arms and legs are long and sinewy, displaying great strength. He has a habit of putting his feet into any stray boots and shoes which may be lying about, and when he is discovered in his freaks he invariably runs for protection to any lady who may be present. His face, unlike the generally entertained opinion, is not fierce or repulsive looking, although the jaws are both broad and heavy. This is the only live specimen of the gorilla ever brought to this country.

A YANKEE JUDGE ON DOCTORS' EVIDENCE. In a report of a trial for murder which has excited much attention in New York, we read: "The Honourable Judge made a very eloquent speech when he charged the jury; but, unfortunately, coming to the evidence given by our medical brethren, he said, 'as to the medical testimony he did not consider it material; indeed he never deemed it important, for you seldom find two doctors agree except they belong to the same school.' Accordingly the honourable judge gave to the jury a medical opinion of his own as follows:—'There are two kinds of insanity; a permanent, total, and visible one, discoverable by acts, looks, manners, and conversation; or an impulsive one, that renders a person wholly irresponsible for every act termed lunacy. And the other insane on particular subjects not always visible, unless occasion offer, like pyromania, kleptomania, or what has been termed by recent writers impulsive insanity.' Then his honour said he had had the opportunity of seeing a remarkable instance of kleptomania in Europe, and related it to the jury. We regret that a judge on the bench should indulge in medical

theories which are not within his province. Especially is this true of a judge who holds the following opinion: 'I can conceive of a person who might not be accountable to his Maker and yet be perfectly accountable to human tribunals.' (*American Medical Times*.)

THE HEALTH OF THE NAVY. In a Blue-book on the health of the Navy, compiled by Dr. Bryson, giving the returns from stations for 1859, Dr. Bryson says: "The total number of men daily inefficient through disease, wounds, and injuries, may be thus stated: The total mean force of the year has been estimated at 52,825 of all ranks and ratings; the total number of days sickness amounts to 1,145,529; dividing, therefore, the latter by the days in the year, the quotient shows the number of persons daily inefficient or on the sick list, amounting to 3,138, certainly a most serious reduction on the total force. These results, carefully condensed from a large mass of returns, though they may appear simple and of minor importance in service point of view, nevertheless show how necessary it is to husband well the health and strength of those on whose efficiency depends not only the safety of the ships in which they sail, but it may be the safety and honour of the country."

THE DEAF AND DUMB. At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences, a paper was presented by M. Boudin, in which, after expressing his belief that surdomutism may henceforth be considered as one of the probable consequences of marriages between near relatives, he decidedly opposes the view adopted by some, who consider the infirmity in question to be hereditary. The parents of deaf and dumb children, he observes, are generally in perfect health; and, moreover, deaf and dumb parents not connected with each other by ties of consanguinity very rarely get deaf and dumb children. He then quotes an observation made by Dr. Perron, of Besançon, of two brothers of the name of Vallet, splendidly constituted and enjoying the most perfect health, who married two sisters, their cousins-german. The eldest has had several children, only one of whom, now aged 20, is deaf and dumb. The younger brother has had six children, the first, third, and fifth of whom could hear and speak, while the second and fourth were deaf and dumb; the sixth, still in its cradle, does not seem sensible of any noise they may happen to make in the room. These cases are utterly in contradiction with the doctrine of inheritance.

PARISIAN MEDICAL STUDENTS. The students, who seem bent on reopening the campaign suspended last year, made a "demonstration" on Monday against their new lecturer, Dr. Rayer. It appears there are two reasons for the ebullition of feeling of which he has been the object; the first is, he is one of the physicians in ordinary to the Emperor; and the second, that his appointment was considered by the students as an act of flagrant favouritism. Be this as it may, Dr. Rayer proceeded to pronounce his opening address on Monday. The hall of the Ecole de Médecine was crowded from an early hour by students and others who went out of curiosity or for instruction. The moment the lecturer opened his lips a storm of hisses and cries was raised, which drowned the applause of others who did their best to support him. The only words of the lecture heard was the opening sentence, *La solennité qui nous assemble*; but beyond this hardly a word could be caught during the confusion, even by persons close to him. The sergents de ville had to interfere; but their appearance did not at once calm the storm. The bust of the Emperor, which stood on a pedestal opposite the chair, was thrown down; a few say intentionally; others allege by accident, some one having moved a ladder which happened to be near it. The sergents de ville tried to lay hold of the rioters; and, after much resistance on their part, succeeded in carrying off the ringleaders in custody, and tranquillity was restored.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN SCOTLAND. The mortality returns of last month from the eight principal towns in Scotland oblige the Registrar-General to report that they show Edinburgh and Leith threatened with an epidemic outbreak of small-pox, 31 deaths from that loathsome disease having occurred in Edinburgh and 18 in Leith, being in the large proportions of 8 per cent. of the deaths in the former place and 19 per cent. in the latter. He has also to state that diphtheria has been unusually prevalent in Glasgow and Edinburgh, 23 deaths in Glasgow and 9 in Edinburgh being caused by it. A diphtheritic complication seems to have greatly increased the fatality of croup, which has from this circumstance proved the most fatal of all the epidemic diseases of the towns in October. There were no fewer than 44 deaths from it in Glasgow. Among the remarkable deaths of the month was one of a child of seven years of age from drinking a tumbler of port wine, and another of a child two years and four months from convulsions, the effect of fright caused by a band of music in the street suddenly striking up when the child was close to it. The marriages in the eight towns were below the average of the last seven years, and considerably fewer than in 1859 and 1860; they were 607 in October, 1859; 566 in 1860; 522 in 1861; 513 in 1862. The depth of rain fallen in October was far greater than in any month throughout the years since the meteorological observations were recorded; at Greenock it was 13·20 inches, and at Paisley 12·20 inches.

DR. SCOTT AGAIN. Dr. Lankester last week held an inquiry respecting the death of a woman, who was alleged to have lost her life through an attempt to procure abortion. The evidence went to show that she had been prematurely delivered of a child, which died the same night; that the poor woman was suffering from wounds caused by blunt instruments used to bring on premature labour; and that she died on the 1st instant, from inflammation arising from those wounds. Dr. Harris, of Great Windmill Street, said that about three weeks ago deceased came to his surgery and asked him to attend her in her confinement. She said a Mr. Scott had recommended him to her. He recommended her a nurse, after which she went away, and he had never seen anything more of her. Mr. Scott, who was in attendance, was asked if he wished to give any explanations. Mr. Scott, 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, said that he had written on medical subjects, and occasionally saw patients, but he had not a license to practise. About a month ago a female came to him and asked, Did he attend midwifery cases? He replied, "That depends." She asked, Did he take in women to confine them? And he said he did not. She then pressed him to recommend some doctor to her, and he gave her the name of Dr. Harris. Mr. Mayhew, insisted that Mr. Scott should be sworn and cross-examined. Mr. Scott in reply to the jury, said that he gave advice in midwifery and other cases. He did nothing to commit himself. He was never criminally prosecuted. He had, however, been prosecuted for using a medical title by the Medical Protection Society, but the charge was dismissed. Inspector Pierce deposed that he found that eight years ago he had been tried and convicted of a criminal assault on a female, and administering to her a drug, when she had called on him, to procure abortion. He was convicted under the name of Hamilton. The Coroner said that, unhappily, there was reason to know that abortion was frequently procured in the metropolis. Persons were extensively engaged in that infamous traffic. It was clear that abortion had been attempted in the present case, and that the injuries produced by the instruments used were sufficient to cause death. If the jury were of opinion that the use of the instruments was the sole cause of death, or that there was sufficient evidence—which he doubted—as to who had used the instruments, it would be their duty to return at least a verdict of *manslaughter*.

That instruments had been used there was not the slightest doubt. The jury, having deliberated, returned a verdict, "That deceased died of inflammation arising from a portion of retained placenta; and injuries from violence inflicted with instruments to procure abortion; and the jurors find that who the person was that inflicted the said injuries to procure abortion there was not sufficient evidence to show." Mr. Scott was then called; but a solicitor, who was in attendance for him, said that he had left for his country house, as he believed that he would not be required again. The Coroner stated that the jury wished to say, that the fact of Mr. Scott's practising without any diploma or licence placed him in a position open to strong censure; but they desired to express their severe condemnation of the manner in which he had perjured himself by swearing that he had never been subjected to a prosecution when he had actually been tried and convicted; and the jury considered that it would be most improper if such an act of perjury were to be allowed to pass without formal and public censure. The proceedings then terminated.

NOXIOUS VAPOURS. The report of the Lords Committee appointed to inquire into the injury resulting from noxious vapours evolved in certain manufacturing processes, has lately been issued. The most important portion is the following:—"The Committee think that it would be most desirable that the laws respecting nuisances generally should be consolidated, and made uniform throughout the country; but, whether this be practicable or not, there are certain points on which amendment appears to them to be urgently required. They recommend that the provision of the Smoke Prevention Act respecting offensive trades should be made of universal application; that gases evolved in manufacturing processes from furnaces or chimneys should be placed on the same footing as smoke from furnaces; that full effect should be given to the 24 and 25 Vict., c. 77, s. 13; that medical inspectors, when appointed, should have the right of free access to all works productive of noxious vapours at all hours when such works are in operation; that the power, on the part of the defendant, of demurring to the jurisdiction of the magistrate, should be abolished; and if any appeal be allowed to the superior courts, they would be inclined to restrict it to cases in which the magistrate should certify that they involved questions of law fitting to be there heard and decided. While, however, the committee think that the alterations they have suggested will be found adequate for the more ordinary nuisances, yet, looking to the very serious injury caused by alkali and other chemical works of a like description, to the great extent of those trades, and to the proved and admitted preventibility of any nuisance by proper precautions, they concur with the manufacturers engaged in those trades, that they ought to be dealt with by special legislation. They do not hesitate to express their opinion that the legislature should not attempt to prescribe the specific process by which the nuisance should be prevented, but that a substantial penalty should attach to the escape of gas or vapour during the process of manufacture; that any person should be at liberty to sue for such penalty, and that it should be recoverable at quarter sessions, without appeal to the superior courts, except in cases in which the magistrate should certify that they involved questions of law fitting to be there heard and decided. But the committee feel bound to record their opinion that, for the effectual suppression of this nuisance, it will be necessary that inspectors, properly qualified, should be appointed, who should at all times have free access to the works, with or without notice, so far as may be necessary for ascertaining that nuisance is effectually prevented, and who should be officially charged with the duty of enforcing the law; and, without desiring to imply any suspicion of the local authorities, they concur in the opinion expressed by more than one witness, that such inspectors,

by whomsoever appointed and paid, should be wholly independent of all local control, and removed as far as possible from all local influence. The committee have reason to believe that, in framing a measure on these principles, her Majesty's Government will have the cheerful cooperation of all the most respectable manufacturers engaged in the trades affected by it."

THE FORMS AND ACTIONS OF WATER. In a discourse on this subject at the British Association, Professor Tyndall, dwelt at the outset on the energy of molecular forces. In the combination of oxygen and hydrogen to form a gallon of water, weighing ten pounds, an energy was expended—the atoms clashed together with a force—equal to that of a ton weight let fall from a height of 23,757 feet. In falling from the state of vapour to that of water an energy was exerted equal to that of a ton falling from a height of 3,700 feet, or of one cwt. from a height of 74,000 feet. The moving force of the stone avalanches of the Alps was but as that of snow-flakes compared with the energy involved in the formation of a cloud. In passing finally from the liquid to the solid state, the atoms of ten pounds of water exercised an energy equal to that of a ton weight falling down a precipice of 550 feet high. The lecturer then halted to consider some of the phenomena connected with water in its vaporous state. Its action upon radiant heat was extraordinary. Though forming only about 0.5 per cent. of the entire atmosphere, for every ray of terrestrial heat struck down by the air, 50, 60, or 70 rays were destroyed by the aqueous vapour. The vapour of the lecture-room was shown by condensing it on the surface of a vessel containing a freezing mixture, on which it precipitated itself in such a quantity that, when scraped off, a snowball was formed of the condensed vapour. Aqueous vapour was the "barb" of our atmosphere; it permitted the solar rays to search the earth, but intercepted the terrestrial rays in their escape towards space. The Desert of Sahara showed us what would be the effect of its removal. There, where the "soil is fire and the wind is flame" during the day, the nights are intensely cold; ice in fact, has been known to be formed. Were the aqueous vapours removed from the air which covers England, no doubt a single summer night would destroy all plants incapable of bearing a freezing temperature. The Professor then dwelt briefly on the liquid state of water, and passed on to consider its solid form. Ice was chosen, and shown to be eminently brittle. Pieces of it, when placed together, froze together. This freezing was shown to occur in hot water. The ice was scraped to fine powder, and the frozen powder, placed in a mould, was squeezed to a sphere of hard ice by the pressure. Cups were formed from the ice powder; and in the presence of such experiments it was easy to see how the snow of the Alpine mountains should compress itself to ice, and how the ice could be squeezed through the moulds formed by the valleys. From existing glaciers the Professor passed on to those of a former epoch, and showed that a diminution of the sun's heat would not account for them. They were as much a proof of heat as of cold. They were a proof of powerful condensation, but to produce the vapour for condensation an enormous expenditure of heat is necessary. To produce a glacier required as much heat as would raise five times the weight of that glacier of cast-iron to its melting point. What was wanted, then, to produce the glacial epoch was not a less powerful sun, but a more powerful condenser; and the speaker conceived that this was most easily obtained by assigning to the Alps a greater mean elevation than they now enjoy. For ages they have been planed down by glaciers and by atmospheric denudation generally. The valley of the Po is overstrewn with their ruins; by the wear and tear of time they must have been lowered, and hence rendered incompetent to condense the vapours necessary to produce the glaciers of a bygone age.

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. Royal College of Physicians, 4 P.M. Dr. Charles Bland Radcliffe, "On Certain Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System";—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. James Bird, Lettsomian Lecture on "The Means of Preserving Individual Health, Collective Differences in the Organic Type of Masses, Mortality, and Duration of Life, etc."—Royal Geographical.

TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8.30 P.M. Mr. William Smith (of Chesterfield), "On Poisoning by Oil of Wormwood"; Dr. Webster, "Notices of a Caesarean Operation, etc., at Moscow"; Dr. Dobell, "On Hereditary Transmission"—Zoological.

WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts.—Archaeological Association.

THURSDAY. Royal College of Physicians. 4 P.M. Dr. Charles Bland Radcliffe, "On Certain Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System"—Antiquarian.

SATURDAY. Royal (Anniversary).

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births. Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 928 Girls.. 976 } 1904 1429
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61	1806 1323
Barometer:	
Highest (Sat.) 29.920; lowest (Mon.) 29.243; mean, 29.659.	
Thermometer:	
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 79.8 degs.; (Tu.) 43.5 degs.	
In shade—highest (Sun.) 53.1 degrees; lowest (Fri.) 24.9 degs.	
Mean—37.3 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—6.5 degs.	
Range—during week, 28.2 degrees; mean daily, 13.4 degrees.	
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 91.	
Mean direction of wind, S.W. & N.—Rain in inches, 0.18.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

JOURNALS WANTED.—The Publisher of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL is in want of the numbers for August 15th, 1857, and June 5th, 1858. Perhaps some member who does not bind his volumes will kindly forward his copy of those numbers.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Mr. M. B. HILL; Dr. F. J. BROWN; Mr. E. GARRAWAY; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. DAY; Mr. R. S. FOWLER; Mr. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON; Dr. R. G. MAYNE; Mr. C. HEATH; Dr. ALEXANDER FLEMING; Mr. F. T. PONCIA; Mr. POSTGATE; Dr. BOYCOTT; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. P. BELCHER; Dr. TYACKE; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; Dr. ROBERTSON; Mr. H. LOWNDES; Dr. EDWARD COPEMAN; Mr. T. E. EDWARDS; and Mr. H. HAILEY.