

## Association Intelligence.

### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

THE Committee of Council will meet at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on Friday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock, to receive the Financial Report for the year 1857.

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

Worcester, March 1858.

### NUMBERS OF THE JOURNAL WANTED.

THE numbers of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for February 13th and 20th (LIX and LX) are out of print. As several copies of these have been already asked for, and as others will be required to complete the sets for new members, those associates who have no further use for their Journals of the above dates are respectfully requested to return them to the publisher (prepaid by one stamp), at 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Postage stamps will be sent in return, to the amount of sixpence for each number.

### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE ordinary meeting of this Branch was held on February 25th, at the York House, Bath, under the presidency of AUGUSTIN PRICHARD, Esq. There were also present: J. S. Bartrum, Esq. (Bath); J. Beddoe, M.D. (Clifton); E. Boulton, Esq. (Bath); W. Budd, M.D. (Bristol); W. J. Church, Esq. (Bath); W. M. Clarke, Esq. (Bristol); E. Cockey, Esq. (Frome); Charles Collins, Esq. (Chew Magna); James Crang, Esq. (Tisbury); E. Crossman, Esq. (Hambrook); J. G. Davey, M.D. (Northwoods); W. Davies, M.D. (Bath); F. Flower, Esq. (Chilcompton); R. S. Fowler, Esq. (Bath); H. C. Fripp, Esq. (Bristol); James Godfrey, Esq. (Bristol); W. Henderson, M.D. (Clifton); W. B. Herapath, M.D. (Bristol); Joseph Hinton, Esq. (Charterhouse Hinton); R. C. Holland, Esq. (Bath); W. Hutchings, Esq. (Keynsham); Joseph Lancaster, L.R.C.P. (Bristol); F. P. Lansdown, Esq. (Bristol); J. Lawrence, Esq. (Bath); C. Leonard, Esq. (Bristol); F. Mason, Esq. (Bath); E. S. Mayor, Esq. (Bristol); Joseph Metford, Esq. (Bristol); G. Norman, Esq. (Bath); G. S. Ogilvie, Esq. (Bedminster); J. Parsons, Esq. (Beckington); E. Skeate, Esq. (Bath); G. Skinner, Esq. (Bath); J. Soden, Esq. (Bath); J. K. Spender, Esq. (Bath); T. G. Stockwell, Esq. (Bath); R. N. Stone, Esq. (Bath); S. H. Swayne, Esq. (Bristol); J. Tunstall, M.D. (Bath); G. Vicary, Esq. (Warminster). Dr. W. T. Robertson, of Nottingham, was present as a visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

### NEW MEMBERS OF THE BRANCH.

The following gentlemen were balloted for, and unanimously elected members of the Branch: J. Beddoe, M.D. (Clifton); Charles Harper, Esq. (Bath); J. P. Lansdown, Esq. (Bristol); Henry Ormerod, Esq. (Bristol); J. R. Pennefather, Esq. (Corsham); James Taylor, Esq. (Bristol); and J. S. Tylor, M.D. (Bristol).

### CASES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were read:

1. History of a Death from Chloroform. By A. Prichard, Esq. [This paper, with the discussion, is published in the present number of the JOURNAL.]
2. Notes on Medical Practice (concluded). By W. Davies, M.D.
3. Sugar and Diabetes; further Report of the Case of Joseph Snailum. By W. Budd, M.D. [This paper, with the discussion, appears in the present number.]
4. Case of Intussusception: Survival for five months. By A. Prichard, Esq. [This paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]
5. Mr. Parsons brought before the meeting some remarkable bodies that had been removed from the orbits of corpses mummified and buried in Mexico.

## Reports of Societies.

### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1858.

E. H. GREENHOW, M.D., in the Chair.

INVESTIGATION OF EPIDEMICS BY EXPERIMENT.

BY B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D.

Dr. RICHARDSON commenced by pointing out the weakness of the present system of epidemiological study, which sought after results by trying to descend from the general to the particular. This method lets pass simple laws, which lie at the root of all inquiries. It is painful to say as a fact, yet it is a fact proper to be said, that the researches at present so laboriously conducted do not lead to such proofs of unanimity or to such positiveness of science as might, on *à priori* reasoning, be expected from them. The present modes of research may bring out negatives. The present modes of research may bring out partially accepted positives, *i. e.*, sufficient of positive evidences to satisfy a section of men; but as yet they have failed to elude such demonstrations, that all who are educated to the same mark can read off the same phenomena by the same process of thought and inductive learning.

Dr. Richardson next proceeded to point out carefully such experiments as might be reasonably instituted for the purpose of investigating particular epidemic disorders, especially small-pox, scarlet fevers, and typhus; commenting also on the care which should be taken in the selection of the animal subjected to experiment, and showing that, in inquiries relating to the three special diseases named above, the pig is the animal to be selected, as one more easily susceptible of those diseases than other members of the inferior animal kingdom. Thence, leaving proposition for the history of experiment itself as a means of investigation, the author explained what in recent times had been done towards the production of some diseases artificially, and the information derivable from this form of investigation. He followed up this argument with a minutely recorded account of some experiments performed by himself, in which all the characteristics of typhus, symptomological and pathological, were produced by the introduction of alkalies into the system. He showed, further, that the typhous condition which could be induced by the injection of animal putrid matters was coincident with and dependent on the development of a superalkaline state of the blood; and he connected the pathology of "putrid fever", so called, with conditions analogous to those which had been thus artificially produced.

In a connected and simple mode of argument, the question was next put, Whether, when the virus of a disease is introduced into a healthy animal, so as to reproduce that disease, the symptoms and the pathological changes are due to an absolute reproduction of the virus itself, and to the actual presence of such virus; or whether the virus acted by setting up such new changes in the body that a product generated secondarily, and differing in character from the original poison, was the cause of the symptoms? He (Dr. Richardson) was inclined to the latter view, and gave some experimental evidence in support of his position. He admitted, at the same time, that further experiment was required, and argued that, until this point was defined, no sound progress could be made in the study of epidemics.

It is impossible, in an abstract, to give more than the briefest outline of a communication written in so condensed a style, and opening up for consideration so many subjects, each differing in detail, yet having but one object. But the final propositions laid before the Society were as follows:—That, by experiment, it might be ascertained—

1. In what excreta the poisons of certain epidemic diseases are located.
2. By what surfaces of the body such poisons may be absorbed, so as to produce their specific effects.
3. Whether the virus of a disease, in reproducing its disease in a healthy body, acts in the development of the phenomena by which the disease is typified, primarily or secondarily; *i. e.*, by its own reproduction and presence, or by the evolution of another and different principle or product.
4. Whether climate, season, and other external influences, modify the course of epidemics, by producing modifications of

it did appear to me that, under the circumstances, I was warranted in throwing out the suggestion of trying small doses of arsenic as a probable remedy in the universally fatal and miserable disease which occurs in oxen bitten by the *tsetse*; and, however captiously my suggestion may be received by those possessed of less liberal minds, I am glad, at all events, that it has been favourably received and considered worthy of a trial by such a distinguished individual as Dr. Livingstone.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to remark, whilst danger may arise from too easy credulity and hasty generalisation in carrying out theoretical and practical medicine, still, on the other hand, without some degree of speculation and experimental investigation, we can never hope to make any great or rapid improvements in medical science and practice; and, consequently, I hold that the two opposite extremes of headlong enthusiasm, and uninquiring, unreasoning, dogmatic scepticism, are equally inimical to real progress and improvement in medicine, as in every other branch of art, science, and philosophy.

I am, sir, etc., JAMES BRAID.

Rylaw House, Oxford Street, Manchester, March 1858.

## ARSENIC AS A REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF THE TSETSE.

LETTER FROM GEORGE W. BALFOUR, M.D.

SIR,—Without at all wishing to dispute or call in question the truth of Dr. Livingstone's observations respecting the *tsetse*, there is yet something so inexplicable and incongruous in the fact of its bite being alleged to be perfectly harmless to man, wild animals, and sucking calves, and only fatal to weaned and full grown domestic animals (and that, if I remember right, with the symptoms of a slow consuming fever), that, coupled with the known unhealthiness of the climate, would almost make one desire a more extended and perfect series of observations before accepting the conclusion that the bite, and not the climate, is the cause of these singular phenomena. And this all the more, as I am not aware that the nursing young of any animal are subject to those virulent remittent and intermittent fevers which prevail in certain unhealthy regions of the globe; while, of course, the wild animals of the district must be proof, by acclimatisation or otherwise, against these unhealthy influences; otherwise they would soon cease to exist. In man and in animals, the symptoms must vary somewhat; but should both arise from the influence of climate, and the *tsetse* bite prove a mere coincidence, it will be, of course, a very substantial reason for employing arsenic in their treatment, as suggested by Mr. Braid. I would, however, be inclined to advise larger doses, not less than gr. x or ℥i, to be given in solution as an arsenite of potass; by which means you know the exact dose, and ascertain that the animal has got it all.

As to arsenic being an antidote to any animal poison, whether snake or *tsetse*, the idea is simply incredible. I have little doubt that the Indians possess powerful antidotes, sufficient, at least, very much to modify if not altogether to prevent the effects of the bite of any of the less virulent snakes. In a letter which I recently had from South Africa, my informant mentions that a man, to all appearance dying from snake-bite, recovered, after receiving the native antidote, so as to be at once able to stand and be taken home. The antidote used was a herbal decoction; and there are many such herbs in the Hindoo pharmacology.

Dr. Honigberger's book is full of examples of his credulity. With other instances, he mentions having met *en route* from Cabul to Bokhara "a physician and horsedealer, who was said to consume daily one drachm of arsenic, and who had continued the practice since childhood." This tale, Dr. Honigberger accepts without a shadow of proof; although, being a homœopathist, he might have known that this dietetic use of arsenic was wholly opposed to the principles on which he professed to act. I do not see that his story of the wonderful faquer rests on any better foundation; and I may add, that the result of various inquiries into the alleged use of arsenic in Central Asia has been that the natives are much more prone to give arsenic to their neighbours than to take it themselves.

Independent of the medico-legal bearings of this arsenic-eating tale (which have been but too strikingly illustrated by recent cases), it is fraught with danger to the heedless public. Already I have had one case of accidental (?) poisoning by arsenic; and I know of another; both in young women, fellow servants, who had been using arsenic to improve their personal appearance. The poisoning in my case only went the length of producing an obstinate eczema: the other case was more

serious. I have little doubt that many such cases have occurred; and I hold that every one, more especially a medical man, who heedlessly gives currency to the idea of arsenic-eating, shares the responsibility of having occasioned them.

It might help to counteract the influence of the romance of poison-eating were the public aware that, apart from dogmatic assertion, the only foundation for it is the well known result of chronic arsenical poisoning (*Bergsucht*), to which the cobalt-miners are subject. It begins with conjunctivitis, sparkling eyes and anasarca, simulating increased fat; ending, alas, with a hairless, hidebound skeleton, slowly sinking to the tomb. (Scheffer, *Gesundheit der Bergleute*.)

I am, etc., GEORGE W. BALFOUR.

Westfield, Cramond, N.B., March 3rd, 1858.

## MEDICAL REFORM.

LETTER FROM A. STOKES, M.D.

SIR,—What has become of Medical Reform, or rather, what has become of it in the pages of the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*?

Did the note from the Hon. Mr. Cowper, received by our respected President on the breakfast morning at Nottingham, appointing—unprecedented honour!—an interview at Whitehall, entomb it? Since the receipt of that note, in July last, the *JOURNAL* has been nearly if not quite silent—as per agreement between the Reform Committee and Mr. Cowper—on this great question. Surely, after a struggle of some thirty years, the matter is not to be shelved because a Honourable writes half a dozen lines to a learned Baronet.

The Hon. Mr. Cowper is now out of place; it is, therefore, to be hoped that, instead of seeking to interest some member of the Government in the to them distasteful matter of Medical Reform, Mr. Headlam will again bring in his Bill, which, backed by the influence and agitation of the profession, in the shape of meetings, numerous petitions, and personal explanations with members of Parliament, will no doubt be carried by a large majority (147), as it was last session.

If the profession wait until Government are at leisure, and until no matter of pressing public interest is before the House, another thirty years will pass away, and Medical Reform be then, as now, a myth.

Hoping immediately to hear the note of preparation,

I am, etc., ALEX. STOKES.

1, Rodney Street, Liverpool, March 9, 1858.

[Nothing has been said about medical reform, simply because there has been nothing which could with propriety form the subject of public comment. The late President of the Board of Health had, we have been informed, given his attention to the framing of a Bill, which, had the late Ministry continued in office, would no doubt have soon been laid before the House. By recent events, the prospects of medical reform are for a time obscured; but we do not think it would be judicious to attempt to break through the obscurity by premature speculations or announcements. EDITOR.]

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

#### BIRTHS.

- BEAMAN. On March 7th, at 3, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, the wife of George Hulme Beaman, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- DENNY. On March 7th, at Cato Lodge, West Brompton, the wife of John Denny, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- FRASER. On March 2nd, at Bramshaw Parsonage, near Lyndhurst, the wife of John Fraser, M.D., Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.
- HILL. On March 2nd, at Osborne Villa, Lower Norwood, the wife of Ninian Hill, M.D., of a daughter.
- MACKENZIE. On March 8th, at 1, Oakfield Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow, the wife of William Mackenzie, M.D., of a son.
- SMITH. On March 6th, at Winchester, the wife of Dr. Smith, Staff-Surgeon Rifle Depot Battalion, of a son.

**TOMS.** On March 4th, at 133, Stanley Street, Pimlico, the wife of Francis Yeates Toms, Esq., Surgeon H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk*, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**DOLTON—TAYLOR.** DOLTON, William Blucher, M.D., of Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, to Emily Fortescue, only daughter of John Stirling Francis Taylor, Esq., at St. George's, Hanover Square, on March 9th.

**KETTLEWELL—WALLER.** KETTLEWELL, Thomas, Esq., Lieutenant 20th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to Louisa Mary, second daughter of Dr. Waller, Garrison Surgeon of Belgaum, at Belgaum, on January 12th.

#### DEATHS.

**HAYMAN, Charles, Esq.,** Surgeon formerly R.N., of Axminster, Devon, at Ottery St. Mary, aged 77, on February 28th.

**NEALE.** On March 9th, at 18, Westbourne Place, Eaton Square, of congestion of the brain, aged 6 months, Morris George, infant son of W. M. Neale, Esq., Surgeon.

**PHILSON.** On March 3rd, at Baldock, Herts, aged 5, William Cowell, only son of William Philson, M.D.

**SHAW, William Joseph, Esq.,** Assistant-Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at the Dilkhosh Palace, on his way from Lucknow with the rescued garrison, aged 24, on or about November 22nd, 1857; and, on June 27th preceding, killed at Cawnpore, aged 20, Mary Anna Sophia, wife of the above William Joseph Shaw, and eldest daughter of Anthony Southby, M.D., of Bulford House, Wilts.

**SCHOOLBRED.** On March 3rd, at Bath, aged 80, Lucy, widow of the late John Schoolbred, M.D.

**ROULSTON, John, M.D.,** late House-Surgeon to the Leeds General Infirmary, at Low Harrogate, aged 30, on Feb. 22nd.

**TRAVERS, Benjamin, Esq., F.R.S.,** Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, at 54, Green Street, Grosvenor Square, aged 74, on March 6th.

**WAVELL.** On February 28th, at Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 80, Mary, widow of the late John Wavell, Esq., Surgeon.

#### PASS LISTS.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, March 5th, 1858:—

BOWES, John, Workington, Cumberland  
DAVISON, John Marchant, Islington Green  
GIBSON, Thomas, Kirkby-Stephen, Westmorland  
HAWKINS, James Stilwell, Colet Place, Commercial Road  
NAPIER, William Donald, George Street, Hanover Square  
NEWLAND, Peter Frederick, Dublin  
O'CONNOR, Michael John, Manchester  
SCANLAN, Fitzgerald Edward, Army  
SEPHTON, Richard, Kenyon, near Manchester  
WARD, John Daxon, Manchester

**LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY** admitted at a meeting of the Board, on March 10th:—

ALBERT, George Pascal, Sevenoaks: diploma of membership dated July 27th, 1857  
BLACK, Alexander Osmond, Regent's Square: Feb. 20, 1858  
BOWER, William Eliot, Nantwich, Cheshire: Dec. 4, 1857  
BROOKS, Arthur d'Oyley, Henley-on-Thames: Jan. 8, 1858  
CHAMBERS, Charles, Llanrwst, North Wales: July 31, 1857  
COCKERTON, Richard, Gorton, Cambridgeshire: April 3, 1857  
DAVISON, John Marchant, Islington Green: March 5, 1858  
LYNES, William, Wednesbury, Staffordshire: Dec. 18, 1857  
MORRIS, Richard, Aberystwyth: December 11, 1857  
NEEDHAM, Frederick, York: Jan. 8, 1858  
PRITCHETT, Henry, York: May 24th, 1857  
SHOOTER, Charles, Bishop Wilton, Yorkshire: June 11, 1857  
STOCKER, Edward Clement, Congleton, Cheshire: January 8th, 1858

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** Members admitted on Thursday, March 4th, 1858:—

BOWER, Joshua, Wilmslow, Cheshire  
CHEESMAN, John, Lewes, Sussex  
DAX, Henry Arundell, Bristol  
GOLDSMITH, John, Hambledon, Hants  
HOGG, Francis Roberts, Army  
HUGHES, Hugh, Bethesda, North Wales  
LIDDEN, William, Taunton, Somerset  
PARK, Mungo, Berwick-upon-Tweed

**TOMPSON, Charles Augustus James, Dudley**  
**WOAKES, Edward, Luton, Beds**

#### HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING MARCH 6TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE returns for last week (which ended Saturday, March 6th) show a considerable increase of mortality, an effect which the remarkable coldness of the weather on several days could hardly fail to produce. The deaths in London, which were about 1280 weekly in the latter half of February, rose last week to 1353, of which 604 were deaths of men and boys, 659 those of women and girls. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1175, but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary to compare them with the average, when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1293. Hence it appears that the deaths now returned are 60 in excess of the number which would have occurred under the average rate of mortality.

The births of last week exceed the deaths in the same period by 291.

Of the five classes into which the causes of death are distributed, only one—namely, "local diseases"—is found to produce the excess above mentioned; and amongst local diseases the increase is due to those which affect the organs of respiration. Under this last head, comprising chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia, 399 deaths are classed, whilst the corrected average is not more than 283. The only corresponding weeks in which nearly equal or greater numbers under this head are found, are those of 1853 and 1855, when during or immediately after low temperature of the air the deaths from pulmonary diseases were 388 and 433. Bronchitis was fatal last week in 243 cases (the average being 140); pneumonia in 123 cases (the average being 96). Influenza was specified as the cause of death in only four cases; fatal cases of whooping-cough rose to 59. From phthisis (or consumption) 146 persons died; its mortality was not aggravated by the cold, for the number was exactly the same as that of the previous week, and is scarcely equal to the average.

In the sub-district of Lambeth Church (second part), two children died of whooping-cough in a family at 3, Neville Street; and on the 1st and 3rd instant, two children of typhus in a family at 50, Park Street. Four children have died since the 25th ult. of measles, in the Workhouse at Norwood; besides one from chicken-pox, and one from pyæmia. Five children died of measles in the sub-district of Poplar; seven of whooping-cough in St. Paul, St. George-in-the-East. "Diphtheria" is returned in seven instances. One person died of destitution.

Last week, the births of 869 boys and 775 girls, in all 1644 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1676.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.420 in. The highest barometrical reading was 29.69 in., on Sunday (the 28th ult.); the lowest was 28.88 in., and occurred on Saturday. The mean temperature of the air in the week was 31.5°, which is 8.5° below the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average throughout the week, and it has been below the average on every day, with the exception of February 13th, during the whole period from February 6th to March 6th. Last week the extent of this depression was more than 10°, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The highest point attained by the thermometer was 43°, on Thursday; the lowest was 25.3°, on Sunday. The mean daily range of temperature was 11.1°; on Wednesday, the range was 6.5°; on the following day it was 17.1°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 6°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 35.2°, nearly 4° higher than that of the air. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 79; on Thursday, the humidity was only 64. On six days the wind blew from a north-easterly point. The rain or melted snow measured was 0.45 in., most of which fell on Wednesday. Snow fell on four days; on Wednesday, it fell to the depth of five inches.

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.** On Monday, April 5th, a paper will be read by Dr. Milroy, "On the Sickness and Mortality in the French Army in the East during 1854-6."

COLONEL OUSELEY AND DR. WINSLOW. At the Marlborough Street Police Office, on March 4, Colonel Richard Gore Ouseley applied to Mr. Beadon for two assault warrants. Applicant said that his complaint was that he had been assaulted and conveyed to a lunatic asylum by men acting under the orders of Dr. Mitchelson and Dr. Forbes Winslow, of Cavendish Square. He had a residence in Ashley Place, but the assault took place at Lane's Hotel, St. Alban's Place, where he had gone to get out of the way of parties who sought to deprive him of his liberty, whom he dared not name, and who had gained over his wife to consent to this proceeding by playing on her fears. On the 15th he found himself confined in the hotel, and he broke a window and got into the street. No sooner was he in the street than a lunatic asylum keeper, who had been gained over by a bribe of £50, said to him, "Go into that cab." He immediately knocked the man down, and hit a second man who attempted to lay hold of him pretty hard. He was seized by five or six persons, and after much struggling was forced to enter the cab. He ascertained by offering to pay the turnpike that the cab was driven in the direction of Hammersmith. He was set down at a handsome house, and was put into a fine bedroom and told to go to bed. About 12 o'clock at night he was awakened by a noise, and, on looking out of bed, he saw the wall open, and some men about to enter his room. When he threatened them the men went out, and he slept till morning, when he was called to breakfast. He was allowed to walk about the grounds, which were very fine. He was treated well by the keepers, one of whom was taller than he was, being six feet four inches, whereas his height was six feet one inch. He saw many persons in the same house, several of rank and fortune. Some of the asserted lunatics were as sane as he was. Some of the keepers were as mad as the lunatics. While walking about the grounds he determined not to call out for a rescue, but watching his opportunity, he jumped over the palings and attempted to get away. In an instant keepers and madmen were after him; he was seized, thrown down, and jumped upon, one of the keepers kneading his neck in such a violent way that he had been unable to shave himself ever since. The keepers said to him, "I'll give you one to remember us," and then they raised him up and let him fall on his head on the ground. He did not intend to make any complaint against the sixty or seventy keepers at the Hammersmith house. He complained against two keepers and Dr. Forbes Winslow, who made a good thing of the Hammersmith house business. In that house men of large fortunes were confined; some had incomes of £10,000 a-year, and they were charged accordingly. He was only a soldier under the East India Company. He had only £180 a-year, and £1,100 a-month from the King of Oude, who could not pay him because he was in prison. He could, therefore, not afford to pay the charges of the house. He wanted three assault warrants.

MR. BEADON. Had the men any authority?

COLONEL OUSELEY. I did not see any authority.

MR. BEADON. How did you get away?

COLONEL OUSELEY. I found a relative of mine in the same place, and we contrived a plan between us. We decided upon singing improper songs. While doing this, a doctor whose grounds adjoined the house came out and complained of the nuisance. We called, one of us, "Give us your daughter, old fellow!" and the other, "Give us your wife! Come to-morrow, and then you will see that we can be gentlemen." This plan would not do; the people of the house would not forward my letters to my friend Lord Palmerston and to other noblemen. At last I thought of a trick to get out. When the bill was brought to me to settle, it amounted to £48 for the nine days. I said to them, "I can't pay you; I've got my protection, and therefore I must put you down in my schedule." As soon as they found they could get no money they let me walk out.

MR. BEADON. The only way this complaint could come before me is by my issuing summonses against the persons who took you forcibly to the asylum. But then I know what the defendants will do; they will produce an order signed by two medical men to take you. The only remedy that I see, is for you to make your application to the Lunacy Commissioners. They will inquire into any improper acts that may have been done.

COLONEL OUSELEY. I'll take that course.

The applicant then left the court.

Dr Winslow has published the following explanatory letter to the *Times* of March 6th.

"SIR,—In justice to myself, as well as to the family of

Colonel Ouseley, I feel it incumbent on me to request your immediate insertion of my contradiction to the statement which that gentleman made at the Marlborough Street Police-office, and which appeared in your columns this morning. In all its main features that communication is a creation of Colonel Ouseley's distempered imagination.

"When I was first consulted respecting the case of this gentleman, he was represented to be in a state of mental derangement, and I was informed that it was necessary to adopt immediate measures to have him put under supervision and medical treatment. Accordingly, by the advice and on the certificates of two other physicians, he was placed legally under control in Sussex House.

"At the expiration of nine days, Mrs. Ouseley, in consequence of her husband's apparent recovery, removed him, contrary to my advice, from the asylum. Colonel Ouseley's statements respecting the acts of violence committed on his person, his having had communication with a physician residing in an adjoining house (there being no house adjoining), his assertions that a pecuniary demand had been made prior to his leaving the establishment, as well as his having obtained his release from the house by the aid of another patient, are all flights of his excited fancy.

"Mrs. Ouseley came to the asylum on the afternoon of Saturday last and quietly removed her husband in a cab, representing that it was of vital importance that he should personally appear within a few days before a commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

"During the several interviews I had with Colonel Ouseley while he was under my care in the asylum, I never heard him breathe one word of complaint respecting the treatment. He appeared perfectly satisfied with everything that was done to promote his comfort and recovery, and always spoke of the unvarying kindness of those who were more immediately about his person. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"FORBES WINSLOW, M.D.

"23, Cavendish Square, March 5."

SAILING OF DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION. LIVERPOOL, March 10. The north-westerly gales which prevented the sailing of the screw steamer *Pearl* on Monday and yesterday abated this morning, and at fifteen minutes after one o'clock she took her departure for Sierra Leone, whence she will sail for the Cape, and thence for the Zambesi river, up which she will steam as far as her draught of water will permit her to go. The little launch will then be unshipped, and will commence her part of the enterprise. Besides Dr. and Mrs. Livingstone, the *Pearl* has on board their little son; Mr. Livingstone, brother to Dr. Livingstone, and assistant-commander; Captain Bedingfield, R.N., government surveyor and nautical commander of the expedition; Dr. Kirk, of Edinburgh, the botanist and medical officer; Mr. Thornton, the geologist; Mr. Rae, the engineer of the launch; and Mr. F. Baines, the artist of the expedition, all of whom have signed articles under government for two years service. Mr. John Laird and a few other friends accompanied Dr. Livingstone on board, and bade him a cheering "God speed" before the vessel sailed. There seems to be a complete and agreeable change in the weather, and there is every reason to hope that the *Pearl* will have a favourable run down the channel.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM. This collection has just been enriched by the addition of a large number of the bones of that extraordinary and extinct wingless bird, the *Dinornis Giganteus* of Owen. Many of the bones are of considerable size. They were presented by Mr. W. D. Napier, dentist, of George Street, Hanover Square, a member of the College.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

### POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets open at the ends, at the following rates: not exceeding 4 ounces, one penny; above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces, twopence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpence; for every additional half-pound or under, twopence.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. The Editor would feel glad if Members of the Association and others, would cooperate with him in establishing as a rule, that in future no paper for publication shall exceed two pages of the Journal in length. If the writers of long communications knew as well as the Editor does, that lengthy papers *always* deter the reader from commencing them, this great evil would never arise. Brevity is the soul of medical writing—still more than of wit.

NOTICE.—DR. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, Mr. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

Members should remember that corrections for the current week's JOURNAL should not arrive later than Wednesday.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

Communications have been received from:—MR. W. SANDS COX; MR. JOHN WINDSOR; MR. JAMES BRAID; MR. J. S. BARTHELM; DR. GEORGE W. BALFOUR; MR. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. JOHN BIRKETT; DR. WILLIAM BUDD; MR. T. SNAITH; DR. S. T. CHADWICK; DR. MCWILLIAM; MR. J. A. LOCKING; MR. HOLMES COOTE; DR. A. B. MADDOCK; MR. R. COLLISON; DR. MARKHAM; MR. WILLIAM POWER; DR. MACKENZIE; MR. I. B. BROWN; MR. STONE; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. HAYNES WALTON; H. H.; and MR. S. HARE.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

[\* An Asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.]

1. Elements of Practised Midwifery; or, Companion to the Lying-in Room. By Charles Waller, M.D. Fourth Edition, with Plates. London: John Churchill. 1858.
2. On Malformations, etc., of the Human Heart, with Original Cases. By Thomas B. Peacock, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1858.
3. A Catechism of the Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind, for use in Schools and Colleges, and in Private Study. By T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. London: John Churchill. 1858.
4. Illustrations of the Constituents of Urine, Urinary Deposits, and Calculi. By Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S. London: John Churchill. 1858.
5. A Treatise on the Employment of the Speculum in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Uterine Diseases: with Three Hundred Cases. By Robert Lee, M.D., F.R.S. London: John Churchill. 1858.
6. A Letter to the Provost of Oriel, on a Scheme for making Oxford more Accessible to Medical Students generally. From C. H. Pearson, M.A. Second Edition, revised and augmented. London: D. Nutt. 1858.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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London: H. Baillière, Publisher, 219, Regent Street.

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