hear the same representations, and they will give as united a
voice as you will get from either the law or the church.
With much respect and good wishes to you and your worthy
colleagues,

I am, sir, yours truly,

Benjamin Blowen,
Consulting Surgeon to the Liverpool Lying-in Hospital
and Dispensary for Women and Children.

August 22nd, 1860.

COMPLEMENTARY OCULAR SPECTRA.

LETTER FROM J. Z. Laurence, Esq.

Sir,—Shortly after writing the notice on Complementary Spectra in the Journal of the 11th instant, my attention was
directed by Mr. Chatto to Darwin's Zoonomia, in which the
passage quoted by Mr. gorham occurs.

Mr. gorham has so admirably conveyed my own views on the
causation of this phenomenon, that I need do no more than refer your readers to his letter published in your impression of
the 25th instant. I have, however, now to add that I have
submitted the question to experiment. The following table exhibits the averages of a large number of observations on
four different persons.

Lengths of Spectrum in Four Cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 At 11 inches distance</th>
<th>2 At 15 inches distance</th>
<th>3 At 28 inches distance</th>
<th>4 At 30 inches distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>0.825</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It will be seen from the above observations (allowing for
certain unavoidable errors), that the magnitude of a comple-
mementary spectrum is in a direct ratio to its distance from the
eye.

I am, etc.,
J. Zachariah Laurence.

30, Devonshire Street, August 29, 1860.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND

APPOINTMENTS.

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

Association.

BIRTHS.

Of sons, the wives of—
Freeman, William H., Esq., Surgeon, Spring Gardens, on
August 25.
Griffith, John T., M.D., Peckham, on August 28.
Marshall, James M., Norwood, on August 29.
Tawson, Joseph A., Esq., Surgeon, Clapham, on August 24.

MARRIAGES.

Duncan, James M., A.M., M.D., of Edinburgh, to Jane Hart,
youngest daughter of Jas. holmes, Esq., Ladyfield House,
Dumfriesshire, on August 21.
Moule, the Rev. Frederick J., to Mary Alicia, third daughter of
*Oswald Foster, Esq., of Hithein, on August 22.
Pemberton, George R., M.D., Indian Army, to Winifred,
youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Layton, rector of
Hinxworth, Herts, on August 23.

DEATHS.

Acton, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, Grundisburgh, Suffolk, aged
64, on August 25.
Emoke, John R., M.D., at 27, Harley Street, aged 73, on
August 25.
Hutchinson. On August 24th, at 70, Guildford Street, W.C.,
aged 75, Ann, widow of scape hutchinson, M.D.
Leroy d'Ettolles, M., of Paris, aged 62, lately. M. Leroy
was distinguished for his contributions to the science and
practice of surgery.

Row, Wm., Esq., Surgeon, of Homerton, aged 58, on Aug. 24.
Smith, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, Bow Lane, aged 61, on Aug. 29.
Taylor. On August 26th, at South Lambeth, aged 3 months,
Herbert W., son of Richard Taylor, Esq., Surgeon, Whick-
ham, Durham.

APPOINTMENTS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM. The following
appointments have been made and confirmed—

Anderson, G. A., Esq., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry.

*Fleming, Alex., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Hospital.

Foster, W. B., J.K. and Q.P.L., Professor of Practical Anatomy,
Assistant-Physician, and Medical Tutor.

*Postgate, John, Esq., Professor of Forensic Medicine.

*Clay, John, Esq., District Surgeon-Accovertes.

*Wade, Willoughby F., B.A., M.B.T.C.D., Professor of Medi-
cine and Physician to the Queen's Hospital.

Pepper, William, M.D., elected Professor of the Theory and
Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, in
place of *George B. wood, M.D., resigned.

PASS LISTS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. M.B. First Examination. 1860.

First Division.

Baylton, John, University of Edinburgh
Bell, John William, Hall School of Medicine.
Best, Palemon, University College
Boog, Thomas Wemyss, University College
Brown, A. Crum, M.A.Edin., University of Edinburgh
Enns, Arthur Wellesley, Westminster Hospital
Gale, Henry Stanley, King's College
Griffiths, Thomas, University College
Hooper, John Harward, St. Thomas's Hospital
Jones, John Talfourd, University College
King, Edmund Cornish, University College
Lanchester, Henry Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Langton, John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Lee, Frederick Fawson, St. George's Hospital
March, Henry Colley, St. Thomas's Hospital
Marsdin, Frederic, King's College
Moggy, Frederic, Guy's Hospital
Mercer, John Thomas, Guy's Hospital
Miller, Richard May, B.A., University College
Morton, Thomas, King's College
Orton, Richard, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland
Parson, Edward, King's College
Powell, William, London Hospital
Roberts, Frederic Thomas, University College
Smith, Thomas Starkey, University College
Tidds, Edward Thomas, University College
Toot, Joseph, Queen's College, Birmingham
Watson, Forbes, St. Thomas's Hospital
Woodhouse, Thomas James, St. Thomas's Hospital

Second Division.

Baker, John Penning, University College
Cooke, John, University College
Dawson, Richard, University College
De Negri, Athenodore, University College
Mayhew, Edward, University College
Power, Wilmot Horton Trevon, B.A., University College

LEGALIES TO HOSPITALS. The executors of the late Mr.
Robert Stephenson have paid to the governors of the Newcast-
el-tyne Infirmary a legacy of £120,000, bequeathed by the
deceased to that institution. Thomas Cotton, Esq., of
Birmingham, who died this week possessed of £110,000, has be-
queathed £1000 to the General Hospital, £1000 to the Queen's
Hospital, £1000 to the Dispensary, with other benefactions
to local charities.

Cholera in Spain. The Siglo Medico says that cholera has
not quitud Spain since 1854; every year it has broken out
fresh after an apparent disappearance. From June 1st to 29th
of the present year, there died of this disease, in Malaga, 524
men, 649 women, and 1084 children; in all 2397, out of an
estimated number of 5344 cases. It has also shown itself in
the provinces of Jaen, Granada, and Almeria. Madrid appears
to have remained free.
LUNACY IN SPAIN.

ALTHOUGH heretofore slow in adopting modern improvements, it is satisfactory to find that even Spain now begins to institute measures with regard to the proper treatment of lunatics. In proof of this the following remarks, respecting insanity and asylums in that country, made by a physician who has lately visited the Peninsula, may be quoted from a recent number of the New Monthly Magazine. The writer here alluded to says:—

"Granada possesses several useful beneficent establishments where females and strangers, besides the large general hospital and that for foundlings, there is likewise an asylum for orphans, each of which was visited by the writer. Being a physician, they all had considerable value in his estimation, particularly the medical school attached to the first named institution. To these, however, he would add another, which 10 not only to himself was most interesting, but to non-professional observers would likewise be esteemed worthy of more than a casual notice—namely, the Lunaric Asylum, founded by Queen Isabella after the Moslem expulsion. This Hospital de los Locos 'is the most ancient receptacle for insane patients now existing throughout Europe, being instituted prior to Bethlehem Hospital, in London, which ranks the second oldest public asylum for the same class of sufferers. Considering the period when constructed, it is highly creditable to the royal foundress, and when first opened must have been greatly in advance of its time. Many being, as is the custom, allowed to associate together, without making much attempt to alleviate their suffering malady. Several were in strait-waists; the most dangerous being, however, kept separate from those more quietly disposed. As usual, female patients appeared much more noisy and talkative than male inmates.

"Contrasted with analogous institutions in France or England, the Granada hospital is far inferior. Nevertheless, remembering how isolated this country has been lately from the rest of Europe, and the severe trials, political as well as otherwise, she has passed through, foreign critics must not be too severe if Spain has not been able to lag more than other northern nations more than the latter sex. The interior was clean; and the arrangements were better than could be expected. A judicious separation of patients did not always prevail, while occupying and amusing them was of secondary moment; many being allowed to associate together, without making much attempt to alleviate their suffering malady. Several were in strait-waists; the most dangerous being, however, kept separate from those more quietly disposed. As usual, female patients appeared much more noisy and talkative than male inmates.

"Unfavourable to the former with regard to their annual returns have been the efforts of the last few years. In 1841, 330 were taken in; from 1842 to 1845, 340; but since that time the average has been 300 per annum. The patients are divided into two classes, the one for women and the other for men. Each of these is subdivided into three classes, the first for those who are at the expense of the country; the second for those who pay for the privilege of residence; and the third for strangers who pay for the privilege of residence. The latter class is the most numerous and comes nearest to that which we have in England, where women are often seen and heard talking.