

A TABLE OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE CIVIL HOSPITAL, COMBACONUM, FROM JAN. 1855 TO DEC. 1856.

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SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL.

(Communicated by P. S. MOOTOOSAWMY MOODELLY, Graduate of the Madras Medical College; Native Surgeon, Combacorum.)

Nature of the Operations.	Number performed.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remarks.
Amputation of thigh....	4	3	—	1	
„ leg.....	7	6	—	1	
„ arm.....	3	3	—	—	
„ toe.....	1	1	—	—	
„ finger...	2	2	—	—	
„ thumb...	1	1	—	—	
„ penis....	11	11	—	—	
Ovariectomy .....	3	2	—	1	Both patients are alive and in perfect health.
Lithotomy .....	2	2	—	—	
Removal of tumours ....	71	71	—	—	Of all sizes, from 2 dr. to 50 lb.
Cataract extracted .....	9	7	2	—	
Hydrocele .....	104	103	1	1	
Tracheotomy .....	1	—	—	2	
Paracentesis abdominis	7	—	5	—	
„ capitis.....	1	—	1	—	
Phymosis .....	32	32	—	—	
Condylomata around } the vulva .....	1	1	—	—	
Polypus nasi.....	4	4	—	—	
„ in the right ear	1	1	—	—	
Encanthis .....	1	1	—	—	
Epulis .....	3	3	—	—	Discharged by the trephine.
Abscess in lower extre- } mity of the tibia ... }	1	1	—	—	
Strabismus (convergent)	2	2	—	—	
Neuroma .....	2	2	—	1	
Hypertrophy of scrotum	1	—	—	—	
Scirrhus of the prepuce	1	1	—	—	
Hernia (strangulated)...	1	1	—	—	
Pterygium.....	2	2	—	—	
Fistula in ano .....	6	6	—	—	
Division of stricture of } urethra from without }	3	3	—	—	
Hæmorrhoids (external)	4	4	—	—	
Cancer of the lower lip	2	2	—	—	
Necrosis of the tibia ...	1	1	—	—	
Ranula .....	3	3	—	—	
Hypertrophy of the } skin of the penis ... }	1	1	—	—	
Urethral calculi re- moved from mem- branous portion of urethra by excision }	1	1	—	—	Two large calculi extracted.
Left eye extirpated for malignant disease ... }	1	1	—	—	Disease returned three months after operation.
Removal of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the } lower jaw .....	1	—	—	1	Nine days after the operation.
Total	302	285	9	8	

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. — Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of Medicine, and received certificates to practise, on

Thursday, August 20th, 1857.

BUCHANAN, ALBERT, Myddelton-square.

FURSE, ROBERT, South Molton, Devon.

HOPKINS, EDWARD, Llandilo.

MARRIOTT, CHARLES WILLIAM, Leamington.

MARTIN, JOHN, Great George-street, Liverpool.

REPORT OF THE LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.—A blue-book of 135 pages, just issued from the warehouse of the Parliamentary printers, contains the eleventh report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord High Chancellor of England. A large portion of the report is occupied with local details of no interest to the general public, but a few interesting points are presented to notice which may be briefly adverted to. The question of lunatic paupers has much occupied the attention of the Commissioners, and, although they are compelled to speak with strong regret and disapproval of the continued and obstinate avoidance by a large number of cities and boroughs of the provisions of the Legislature in relation to it, and of duties in some cases imperfectly discharged by the county authorities also, it is satisfactory to discern, on the whole, a progress in the counties during the past year more considerable than for several years preceding. New buildings are in more active preparation, as well as additions to existing institutions. The Commissioners at the same time have always strongly objected to asylums exceeding a certain size, as they forfeit the advantage, which nothing can replace, of individual and responsible supervision, and the consequence is an accumulation of chronic cases in the larger asylums. Thus the proposition for the enlargement of Colney-hatch and Hanwell Lunatic Asylums was objected to by the Commissioners, but in vain; the committees, after a conference with the Commissioners, remained firm, and the latter reluctantly gave way. They still insist, however, on the necessity of more carefully classifying patients, separating recent and acute from chronic cases, and placing the latter in a less expensively-built asylum. The great increase of lunatic wards in workhouses is next adverted to, with the causes of such increase. In any case, it is obvious that the state of workhouses, as receptacles for the insane, is becoming daily a subject of greater importance. But lunatic wards generally are pronounced to be objectionable, as deteriorating the more harmless and imbecile cases, and rendering those that might have yielded to early care chronic and permanent. The irregular practice of sending lunatic paupers to workhouses in the first instance, instead of to regular asylums, is denounced by the Commissioners as directly contravening the law applicable to insane paupers. An appeal has been made to the Poor-law Board against lunatic wards, and in one case it is the intention of the Commissioners to appeal to the Secretary of State to require the local authorities (of Norwich) to provide for their lunatic poor according to the requirements of the statute. The consequences of the neglect of boroughs to provide for their insane poor have been often shown, and great exertions have been made to obviate the evil. The prosecution of Mr. Snape, the surgeon, for the manslaughter of the pauper lunatic Dolley, at the Surrey Asylum, and the details of the case occupy a large space in the report, but as the subject is now out of date, we forbear from dwelling upon it. Certain regulations for the use of the bath will be issued by the Commissioners for the guidance of medical officers, including one which abolishes the use of the bath as a mode of punishment. The grave structural defects of the criminal wards of Bethlehem Hospital are once more censured; but the resolution of the Government to provide a new State asylum, to accommodate 600 criminal lunatics, will happily obviate the evil consequent on the neglect of the authorities of Bethlehem. The want of proper asylums for lunatic soldiers is pointed out, and attention is once more specially directed to the subject. It is sad to think that the vilest abuses still prevail, here and there, in the treatment of single patients, and still more so to be assured (by the Commissioners) that the provisions of the law are extensively evaded. The fact that one insane gentleman, near Exeter, was actually under the judicious care of a market gardener until his removal to an asylum was insisted on may give some idea of the existing state of things; and as it was, notwithstanding the interference of the commissioners, the cultivator of cabbages retained his office of mad doctor for a considerable time; at all events, "much delay took place." The great value of open-air exercise and employment as a curative means is now fully established by experience. The statistical returns appended to the report show that on the 1st of January, 1857, there were 21,344 lunatics in durance (10,084 males and 11,260 females). Of these, 4637 were in private asylums, and 16,657 in pauper asylums; 276 were found lunatic by inquisition, and 581 were criminals. The proportion of lunatics and idiots to the population has risen from 1 in 847 (in 1852) to 1 in 701 in 1857. Such is the substance of the eleventh report.

THE LATE TRIAL, M'GEE *versus* DYSON.—A public meeting of the members of the medical profession of Manchester and its neighbourhood, called by advertisement and