rest and comfort of the other patients, by night and by day. I, the undersigned, for the above reasons, consider Thomas Holmes to be wholly unfit to remain in the hospital, and recommend that he be consigned to some lunatic asylum, or other receptacle for insane persons.

(Signed) "ANTHONY CARLISLE,
"Surgeon."

Sept. 4. The patient is perfectly convalescent, not a single symptom of disease remaining.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MAMMÆ.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—If you think the following case, which I met with in the country a few weeks back, of sufficient interest from its abnormal character to merit a place in your ably-conducted and extensively circulated Journal, you will oblige me by its insertion. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HARE.

Chigwell, Essex.

William Rogers, aged 60, a stout muscular man, whilst staying a short time at Woodford, was seized with an acute attack of pneumonia, at the same time presenting extreme enlargement of the mammæ and wasting of the testes, *apparently the result of an injury of the back*, which he received about three years ago. During his illness he was attended by my friend, Mr. W. H. Cary, the talented and highly respected practitioner of that neighbourhood, and is now convalescent. At the present time his mammæ are extremely enlarged, pendulous, heavy, and somewhat knotty, the circumference at the base being 15 inches, length, vertically, 6½, length, transversely, 8 inches; the nipple is very faintly coloured and surrounded by an areola of about the breadth of an inch, or perhaps a little more. The breasts have no appearance of containing milk. Concerning his early life he stated that he had originally been an apprentice to a fisherman, that he went abroad as a sailor at the age of 21; afterwards became a labourer, and has lately been in Spain. At an early period of his life he was so devoted to the female sex that at the age of 16 he entered a club which was established at Rochester for the purpose of enabling its honorary members to obtain women in the most economical manner. When he was 30, he married, and had only one child; his wife's health, however, was so bad that she died about two years after its birth. Six months had scarcely elapsed before he again entered into the connubial state, and by this marriage had a boy and a girl. About three years ago he left England and enlisted in the service of the Queen of Spain, in consequence of his having been discovered by his wife in a

faux pas with another woman. On the 30th of August, 1835, being pursued by Don Carlos, after a skirmish, he had to cross a trench that lay in his way, and in attempting to leap it, *fell with his chest against the edge of the opposite side*. The concussion he sustained was so great that he fell upon his back to the bottom, a distance of 10 feet, and received a blow *upon his loins, and another upon his neck, on the second dorsal vertebra*. In this state he remained insensible for five hours. Three days after his accident he felt acute pain of a shooting aching character in his mammæ, which then became red, began gradually to increase, and present now the size and appearance that I have mentioned above. He felt also, about five weeks after the fall, severe pains darting from the lumbar region in the direction of the spermatic cord to the testes, which were very painful, and from *that time continued progressively to waste*. The right testicle has now almost entirely disappeared, and the left is about half its natural size. His voice soon after became altered, becoming more feminine, and he mentioned that a change took place in the back of his head, the horizontal circumference of which is 23 inches. Previously to the accident he possessed perfect virility, but has subsequently lost all power of sexual intercourse, and has not even had an erection of the penis. On two or three occasions he attempted connexion with a woman, but discovered (to make use of his own expression) that it was "no go." Since his return from Spain he has been under Dr. Elliotson's care for a slight attack of bronchitis, and in several of the London hospitals. Perhaps, Sir, some of your numerous intellectual readers or physiologists may be able to account for this great enlargement of the mammæ and atrophy of the testes in this anomalous case.

KENSINGTON UNION.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR:—IN YOUR LANCET of the 18th inst. your correspondent "Justitia et Misericordia," begs leave to offer a few remarks on a proposition of yours, "That there should be a medical guardian in each union," &c. His mode of treating the subject shows clearly that his motive for introducing it is that he may indulge in the expression of feelings which do credit to neither his head nor his heart.

As far as I am concerned, I have no hesitation in saying his facts, his *damning facts*, notwithstanding their high-sounding sponsorial dignity, are misrepresentations. He asserts they are capable of proof, I challenge him to the proof, and likewise to the proof that the present medical arrangements are condemned by every man in this parish, not a medical man. I will undertake to

name ten respectable men who approve, for every one he can name, who disapproves of the plan, and I think, too, it will be but reasonable to calculate on the approbation of the medical officer who had charge of the south district, as under the old system his duties were so onerous as to throw him on a sick bed for many weeks. They will now be considerably diminished, for a considerable part of the old south district falls into the new division, notwithstanding which your correspondent asserts, that the excess of out-door labour will continue in that district, under the new, as it did under the old division. This is not the case; the new district, Upper Chelsea, contains a population at least one-third more than the south district, exclusive of Chelsea College, with a fair proportion of poor.

Now, Sir, I will venture to explain my motive for suggesting to the Board of Guardians the present division of the parish; fortunately, perhaps, for me, as well as the Guardians, it was not necessary that I should have to give a *scientific illumination* of the subject; the required information was found in a recently published map of Chelsea, which was laid on the table, this plainly showing the distances which the sick poor had to send for medical relief under the first division. It was barely necessary to mention a portion of the evils of such a state of things, compared with the advantages of having efficient medical aid in their own immediate neighbourhood; the Guardians, one and all, adopted the plan, and this, my motive, was certainly not to serve a medical friend, but the discharge of my duty as a Guardian, which is to protect the interests of the poor both in sickness and in health, and to do justice to the rate-payers, of whom many are scarcely above the condition of the paupers; and I know of no way in which these two classes of the community can be so effectually served as by providing prompt and efficient medical assistance to the sick poor. The sooner they are restored to health, the sooner will the parochial funds be relieved from the charge of their support, and, perhaps, what is of much higher importance, the sooner will the sick poor man have the prospect of being elevated from the degradation of pauperism by his own labour. This is a principle which must be ere long known to and acted upon by every Board of Guardians in the kingdom. You have advocated it in your columns, and shown some of the dire effects of inattention to its importance.

To the charge of doing nothing for the medical men of the Union, I must plead guilty, and, notwithstanding recalling to my mind the most perfect reminiscences of *mess dinners*, and other matters of a *military* character, I am much at a loss to find out how, in the present state of affairs, I can serve them. Perhaps, by reading the ex-

cellent report in your last number of the Council of the British Medical Association, on the present state of the Poor-Law question, they may find out how to serve themselves. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES MORRAH.

Sloane-street, Chelsea, Aug. 30, 1838.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

(From a Correspondent.)

IN the *medical* prospectus of King's College it is announced, that "attendance" at that institution "qualifies for a degree in the University of London." Now, if, by a "degree," is meant, as would be inferred from the document in which the expression occurs, a *degree in medicine*, the correctness of this statement is questionable. As far as any information, that has been made public, goes, there has as yet been no "recognition" of medical schools, attendance on which entitles a student to examination even for the degree in medicine from the University, not to say "qualifies for degrees;" it is to be hoped, that "qualifications for a degree," and a "certificate of attendance," are not to be taken as meaning precisely the same thing in the new University. The charter by which the University is created, abstains, and for obvious reasons, from naming any school of medicine as being in connection with the University, and we have not yet heard that the step of reporting to the Secretary of State the medical institutions from which it may be "fit and expedient" to admit candidates for medical degrees, has yet been taken by the Senate of the University. If it have, and the report have been approved by the Secretary of State, then it may be believed that King's College has received a preference over other schools which have equal claims, as schools of medicine, to receive early notice of their "recognition;" but this prior information to King's College is not probable. It is most likely that the authorities in the Strand are somewhat premature in their announcement.

*** We publish the above remarks as we received them; but the fact has not yet been established that the barbarous system of "recognition," as relates to schools, will form a feature in the scheme of the new University. The Senate might find it difficult to get "recognised" themselves on a very important occasion in the next session of Parliament, if they ventured to copy the Medical Corporations in this most corrupt and indefensible regulation.