

cultivators, his numerous household a loving father, their mainstay and their hope. J. L. C. Schroeder van der Kolk, Professor of Medicine in the University of Utrecht, Inspector of Institutions for the Insane in Holland, Knight of the Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, and of the Swedish Order of the Polestar, and Commander of the Order of the Oaken Crown, member of numerous societies both at home and abroad, esteemed and beloved by all for the endowments of his head and heart, which he employed in the interests of society, succumbed at the age of sixty-five to a protracted illness, which had long undermined his health and confined him to a sick bed. He lived in the conscientious discharge of duty, and died in calm dependence on God's loving mercy, convinced that he was called to another sphere of action, to which he believed this life to be but the introduction." Having in our number for March 31, 1860, given a short biographical notice of the highly-gifted man whose decease we now deplore, we have little to add to the foregoing save our conviction of the magnitude of the loss which medical science in particular has sustained in his removal. His memory must ever live as that of one of the most distinguished physiologists and pathologists of modern times, while the improvement he effected in the treatment of the insane in his native country entitles him to be classed among the benefactors of the human race.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

VARIETIES.

RESIGNATION OF PROFESSOR C. D. MEIGS.—At the close of the last lecture term of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, Professor Charles D. Meigs resigned the Emeritus Professorship of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children. Dr M. has been connected with the College for twenty-five years, and he now takes leave of it and of the more active duties of the profession.

THE CASE OF THE LUNATIC CLARK.—We understand that the mother of Clark, who murdered a tax-collector at Newcastle, received an additional allowance from the poor's-rate when he was young, because of his insanity. If this be correct, the conduct of the case is even more discreditable than generally believed.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.—We are glad to learn that for some time past all candidates for the office of acting surgeon in the navy have been subjected to a rigid examination. This has something of the character of shutting the door after the horse is stolen, but will no doubt do some good. If this rule had been adopted in the navy, as it was from the first in this State, with reference to the army, we should not have to regret the appointment of several knaves and charlatans, whom we might mention, to offices of such grave responsibility. We shudder at the probable fate of the subjects of the surgical treatment of some of those to whom heretofore this responsible trust has been confided. Is it too late, even now, to sift out the chaff from the wheat among those already holding commissions, by requiring them to pass a satisfactory examination?—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

RE-VACCINATION AMONG THE NEW YORK STATE TROOPS.—From the Report of the Surgeon-General of the State of New York—for a copy of which we are indebted to Dr W. C. Wey, of Elmira, who has charge of the military hospital at that place—it appears to have been intended by the authorities that every soldier should be vaccinated before leaving the State, even though evidences of a former vaccination might exist. A general order to this effect was issued to all the regimental surgeons, with sufficient vaccine matter to carry it into execution. The Eastern Dispensary of the City of New York furnished gratuitously all the virus required—the amount supplied being sufficient for over 50,000 men—and the order was rigidly complied with. The whole

number reported as vaccinated by the different surgeons up to December 1, 1861, was 9248. Among this number there existed evidences of previous vaccination upon 7586. Whole number found susceptible to the virus, 2403. Number found susceptible upon whom existed evidences of previous vaccination, 1551. Of 1045 persons included in last statement, whose ages were ascertained, 847 were between 18 and 25 years; 150 between 25 and 35; 48 between 35 and 45. It thus appears that 25.9 per cent. of all vaccinated, and 20 per cent. of those who showed evidence of previous vaccination, were found susceptible to the virus. One case of varioloid is also reported in a man showing all the distinctive marks of successful vaccination, and also one case in which an individual who had had the smallpox was found susceptible to the action of the virus.—*Ibid.*

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—[We copy the following from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Although the details are given with great precision, we cannot but look upon the announcement as a specimen of what is known across the Atlantic as "tall talk."]—On the 2d of August, Mrs Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull County, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr Bradlee was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. Mrs Bradlee was a triplet, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins.

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| Brodie,—Psychological Inquiries: The Second Part. By Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart. London, 1862. | Obstetrical Society of London, Transactions of the. Vol. III. 1861. |
| Dowson,—Erasmus Darwin, Philosopher, Poet, and Physician. By John Dowson, M.D. London, 1861. | Prichard,—Report of Cases of Insanity treated at Abington Abbey, Northampton. By Thomas Prichard. |
| Ebbesen and Hörbye,—The Sulphureous Bath at Sandefjord in Norway. By Drs. Ebbesen and Hörbye. Christiania, 1862. | Tilt,—Uterine and Ovarian Inflammation. By Edward John Tilt, M.D., etc. Third Edition. London, 1862. |
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| British Medical Journal,—April 26, May 3, 10, 17, 24. London, 1862. | Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie,—May. Paris, 1862. |
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| Gazette des Hôpitaux,—Apr. 22, 24, 26, 29, May 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22. Paris, 1862. | Wochenblatt der Zeitschrift der Aerzte in Wien,—Nos. 8 to 15, for 1862. |
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