

shortly after admission to the Asylum, deposed that since the accident the patient had never 'been herself' mentally; she could not work, became abusive, violent, and destructive, tearing down curtains, and smashing furniture. . . . When admitted she had delusions that her food was poisoned, that devils were in the room, and that she was then in the abode of witchcraft. There was no hereditary history. . . . Since admission no maniacal symptoms are recorded; she was quiet and well behaved, though somewhat demented and inclined to religious melancholia."

She sustained fracture of both thigh bones in January, 1867, and of the arm in June, 1872, but this was thought to be the giving way of a previously united fracture.

The average quantity of urine passed was about 1½ pint in the twenty-four hours; 100 c.c. contained nearly 1 gramme of trihydric phosphate (H₃ PO₄), no excess of lime, and the absence was especially noted of the albuminoid substance described by Dr. Bence Jones under the name of dentoxide of albumen, and found by him in this disease."

She died of pleurisy on August 16th, 1872. The *post mortem* examination revealed no disease of the heart or blood vessels of the liver or brain. The kidneys were granular, and weighed 3 ozs. each.

The bones of the face (and calvaria) were peculiarly soft. The ribs were thin and elastic, but shewed no signs of fracture. Dr. Moore gives a minute description of the microscopical appearances, with lithographic plates, and also of the chemical composition of the bones, and discusses the nature and cause of osteomalacia.

He concludes by remarking that "the influence of the nervous system over this disease has not been shown. In the Annual Report of the West Riding Lunatic Asylum for 1871 four cases are mentioned as having died from this cause. Dr. C. Browne particularises it as 'a disease in which the skeleton parts with its earthy matter, becomes soft and pliable, and in which the control of the nervous system over nutrition may be distinctly traced out.' From what has been already said, it is obvious that the parts do not become soft and pliable, because a mere shell of bone is left, and this assumes its distorted condition by cracks and fractures. It would also be interesting if Dr. Brown would point out how the nervous system controls this affection, and whether it is the cerebral or sympathetic portions, as this is one most important step towards the solution of the problem."

THE MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

This TABLE, showing the Maintenance Rate for Pauper Lunatics in all the County Asylums in England and Wales for 1872 and 1873, arranged in alphabetical order, has been forwarded by Dr. S. W. D. Williams to the *Sussex Advertiser*, of March 10th:—

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	1872.		1873.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	9	5½	10	0
Berks	9	10	10	8
Bucks	11	2½	11	9¾
Cambridge	11	1½	11	0¾
Carmarthen, etc.	9	5	9	6¼
Chester	9	11	11	0
Cornwall	10	5	10	9¾
Cumberland and Westmoreland	9	4¼	9	9½
Denbigh, etc. (N. Wales)	8	4½	9	5¾
Derby	10	10½	11	0
Devon	8	9¾	9	0
Dorset	7	5¾	8	3¼
Durham	10	1½	11	6
Essex	10	2¾	11	1
Glamorgan	10	0	10	5 7-10

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	1872.		1873.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
*Gloucester	9	0	—	—
Hants	9	2½	9	6¼
Hereford	11	1½	10	5½
Kent	10	0½	11	0
Lancaster, Moor	8	6½	9	1½
„ Rainhill	9	10½	10	8½
„ Prestwich	9	2	9	11
Leicester and Rutland.	9	10	9	10
Lincoln	9	5½	9	5½
Middlesex, Colney Hatch	9	9	9	8¼
„ Hanwell	9	5½	10	5¼
Monmouth, Brecon, etc.	10	1½	11	1
Norfolk	8	10	9	0
Northumberland	11	11½	12	8½
Notts	8	10	9	7
Oxford	10	6	11	10½
Salop and Montgomery	9	1¼	9	8½
Somerset	9	4	11	1
Stafford	8	11¼	9	10
„ Burntwood	9	1	9	6
Suffolk	9	6	10	5¼
Surrey, Wandsworth	9	11½	10	8
„ Brookwood	9	10½	10	9
Warwick	9	7¼	10	0½
Wilts	8	5¼	8	8½
Worcester	8	7½	8	10¼
York, North Riding	10	2½	11	6
„ West Riding	9	1	9	11¾
„ East Riding	11	11½	11	0¾
Sussex	9	8½	9	6¾
Average			10	3½

Obituary.

FORBES BENIGNUS WINSLOW, M.D.

Dr. Forbes Winslow died on the 3rd March, at Brighton, after a few weeks' illness, at the age of sixty-three. He received his first education in Scotland, and when but fourteen years of age entered as a medical student at Middlesex Hospital, and subsequently at University College. In 1835 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Aberdeen University in 1849. In the following year he became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and a member of the London College in 1859, in which year he also obtained the honorary degree of D.C.L. Oxon., on the installation of the late Lord Derby as Chancellor of the University. He was at one time president of the Medical Society of London, and delivered the Lettsoman Lectures on Insanity in 1837, which were afterwards published in 1854. Indefatigable with the pen, he published in 1837 a work entitled "Physic and Physicians," a biographical account of eminent medical contemporaries, which reached a second edition in 1842. In 1840 appeared his "Anatomy of Suicide," and two years afterwards his work "On the Preservation of the Health of the Body and Mind." He also wrote on the "Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases." In the trial of Macnaughten for the murder of Mr. Drummond, Dr. Winslow gave evidence, as he did also in several other medico-legal cases which excited more or less public attention. In 1843 he wrote on the "Incubation of Insanity;" in 1849, on "Softening of the Brain" arising from

* No return has been obtained from the Gloucester Asylum for 1873.