

temperature of the external air is between 32 and 40 degrees of Fahrenheit's heat scale, should be carefully maintained by the judicious use of sustaining food, and by the avoidance of every kind of injurious derangement or excess. When internal congestion has been set up, and the cold has been "caught," the thing to be done is immediately to bring back vigorous circulation and exhalation in the skin. The Turkish bath is one of the most convenient and certain of all contrivances for insuring this object; in its absence the vapor bath or hot bath may be employed. The action of the bath is to be reinforced by the administration of stimulants, first and foremost amongst which stands concentrated food. There is one expedient both for preventing and curing "colds," which was not alluded to upon this occasion (says a writer in nature) but which is nevertheless as powerful as any of the measures which were described, and it may sometimes be drawn upon in circumstances when those plans cannot be adopted, in consequence of the sufferer being compelled by the exigencies of life to continue to meet exposure to chilling influences. This is abstinence from drink, and liquid food of any kind, until the internal congestion is removed. The remedial action through the skin does its work by drawing away the superabundance of the circulating fluid from the overcharged part. But this desirable result is even more certainly insured if the general bulk of the circulating fluid or blood, is diminished by withholding supplies of the more liquid, or watery, ingredient; which may be done where the digestive power is unimpaired, without in any way diminishing the richer or more immediately nourishing portion. The instant the general bulk of the circulating blood is diminished, the excess contained in the congested and overcharged membranes is withdrawn, and the cold is relieved. Somewhat severe thirst sets in; but, curiously enough, simultaneously with the occurrence of this thirst, the congested internal membranes grow moist, and exhale gently and naturally in consequence of the relief of the overcharged vessels. All that is then necessary is to keep the supply of drink down to the point which enables some measure of thirst to be maintained, and during its maintenance there is not the slightest chance of the recurrence of the cold.

—*Anæsthesia.*—We find the following curious remarks by De Lacassagne on the effects of chloroform on the intellect, in the *Journal des Connaissances Médicales*. They may be reduced to four:—1. A complete preservation of the intellectual faculties. This case is impossible when the anæsthetic has been properly administered. Attention, however, plays a great part in neutralizing the action of the drug, especially when it is not active enough to manifest its action quickly on the brain. 2. The intellect preserved, but subsequently modified. The patient at first resists, then his attention gradually weakens, and from that moment the cerebral faculties disappear one by one. Thus, association of ideas, comparison, judgment, are withdrawn by degrees; memory remains the last, it being the most instinctive of our faculties. The first sleep is often accompanied by dreams, which are very frequent with ether, but rare with chloroform. They are of the same nature as those which occur in common sleep. Their nature naturally depends on the patient's avocations, habits, feelings, or passions. The last impressions received at the moment of the annihilation of consciousness influence the dream; it continues on the patient's waking up. The idea of time, of duration, has completely disappeared, so that the sick person cannot recollect that he either has been chloroformed, or even operated on. 3. The third state is that of the intellect perverted, and then annihilated. This occurs when the anæsthetic operates quickly; in this case the patient is talkative, and even turbulent. 4. The last is the case of complete annihilation. In this case the action of the anæsthetic is immediate, like lightning. This often happens to children and to those who absorb quickly. Sleeping persons may be chloroformed, and the transition from one state to another may be brought about so gradually as not to be remarked. On waking, the patient recollects nothing of what has happened, and his faculties return in the contrary order to which they had disappeared. Sometimes patients may experience a return of the intellectual powers, while their sensitiveness is still complete.

#### Art.

—*Sir G. Hayter.*—Sir George Hayter, K. S. L., died at his residence, in the Marylebone Road, on January 18, at the age of seventy-eight. He was the son of Mr. Charles Hayter, professor of perspective to Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales. During his early professional studies at the Royal Academy he gained two medals and other distinctions, and in 1815 was appointed painter of miniatures and portraits to the Princess Charlotte of Wales and her husband the Prince Leopold (the late King of the Belgians). He diligently studied at Rome for three years, and then took up his residence in London as historical and portrait painter, in which branch of art he obtained the highest rank, having gained the posi-

tion of principal painter in ordinary and portrait painter to the Queen. The late Sir George Hayter was a member of the Academy of St. Luke, in Rome, in 1818; member of the Imperial Academy of Parma, in 1826; member of the Academies of Bologna, Florence, and Venice, in 1823; Knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, in 1829, &c. He was author of several works on art, among others of the appendix to the "*Hortus Ericæus Woburnensis*," on the classification of colours, with a nomenclature. Sir George Hayter married, first, in 1809, Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Milton, of Winkfield Plain, Berks, who died in 1844; secondly in 1846, Helena Celina, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Burke, of Prospect, county Cork, who died in 1860; and thirdly, in 1863, Martha Carey, daughter of Mr. William Muller, who died in 1867.

#### Statistical.

—*Men and Material taken by the Germans.*—Some statistical results of the German victories are thus recorded in the *Staatsanzeiger*:—

Up to the end of November, the number of unwounded prisoners in our towns and fortresses amounted to 10,067 officers, and 303,843 non-commissioned officers and privates. In addition to these, we have on our hands those taken in December and January, and a very large number of wounded. We have also seized 4,200 guns, 170 mitrailleuses, and 112 eagles. The day after the capitulation of Sedan the total of the French prisoners was 104,750, with 3,289 officers. To these were added, by the capture of Laon, Toul, and Strasbourg, 18,050 men and 288 officers; 150,000 men and 6,400 officers by the capture of Metz; 2,400 by the fall of Schelestadt; 5,000 by the fall of Neu Breisach; 4,000 by the conquest of Soissons; and as many more by the surrender of Verdun. 3,500 were taken in the different engagements near Paris, 1,500 by General Von Werder, near Dijon, and more than that in the north. 7,700 men and 500 officers were, in the course of October and November, sent to Germany from hospitals under our care. Of these prisoners, 61,260 men and 2,700 officers have been sent to the Rhine province, 47,150 and 1,800 officers to Saxony, 29,500 and 740 officers to Westphalia, 24,400 and 500 officers to Posen, 21,100 and 170 officers to Pomerania, 20,500 and 610 officers to Silesia, 16,360 and 200 officers to East Prussia, 7,200 and 250 officers to Brandenburg, and 4,000 with 1,450 officers to the new provinces of Prussia which have no fortresses. The rest of the prisoners are quartered in the other German States. 334 officers and 40,886 men are in Southern Germany, one half in Bavaria, and the remaining half in Wurtemberg, Baden, and Southern Hesse. The Northern States have each received an allotment corresponding to their size. The Hanse Towns, being very populous, but having a small territory, have had chiefly officers assigned to them.

By the beginning of October the captured artillery consisted of ninety-six mitrailleuses, and 2,120 other guns of every possible calibre. At Orleans we took three more guns; at Soissons 128; at Paris two; at Schelestadt 108; at Fort Mortier five; at Neu Breisach 100; at Metz 1,498; and seventy-two mitrailleuses. Of those found at Metz, 622 were rifled field artillery, 492 smoothbores, howitzers, and mortars, and seventy mitrailleuses. Those taken at Thionville, Phalsburg, Montmédy, Mézières, and Orleans are not included in this list, which was closed on November 28—that is, before the renewal of the fighting on the Loire.

Equally great is the amount of every variety of matériel captured by our troops. At Sedan alone we took 815 ammunition waggons, 160 gun-carriages, 355 baggage and commissariat waggons, sixty-one field smithies, 57,000 rifles, 2,800 cavalry sabres, 900,000 infantry cartridges, 60,000 cannon-balls, 50,000 grenades, &c. In Metz, 2,400 gun-carriages, 2,000 waggons, 100,000 rifles, 280,000 kilogrammes of powder, &c., fell into our hands. Schelestadt gave us 122 gun-carriages, 6,000 rifles, and 660 tons of powder. Similarly ample stores were appropriated in most of the minor places. It ought, however, to be observed that the gain to us from these spoils is considerably less than the loss to the French. A large quantity, for instance, of the artillery matériel we shall not be able to make any use of. It belongs to a different sort of equipment, and therefore is of no more worth to us than so much old wood and iron.

—*British Possessions.*—The issue of the colonial *Statistical Abstract* presented to Parliament by the Board of Trade, shows us, year by year, the vastness and the progress of our empire beyond the seas. This little annual Blue-book has now come down to 1868. Beginning with British India, we find the area under British administration returned as 910,853 square miles, with a population of 155,348,090 souls; there are also under British protection native States, governed by native chiefs, occupying an area estimated at 646,147 square miles, with a population (so far as can be ascertained) of 46,245,838 souls. The Straits Settlements, now transferred to the Colonial Office, have their 1,225 square miles, with a population (in 1862) of 282,831. Ceylon contributes 24,854 square miles, with 2,081,395 inhabitants; and we may enumerate here Labuan, with its 45 square miles and (in 1861), 2,373 people; Mauritius, with its 708 square miles and 324,402 of population; and Hong Kong, with its 32 square miles and (1861) 119,321 inhabitants. We pass next to young,