

before the resolution of the disease was well established. (*Bulletin Génér. de Thérap.*, 15 Nov. 1862.)

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
NORTH WALES. [Ordinary.]	Dudley Arms Hotel, Rhyl.	Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1.22 P.M.

### NOTICE REGARDING NEW MEMBERS.

By desire of the Committee of Council, the General Secretary requests that the Local Secretaries will be good enough to forward to him the names of all New Members who join the Association through the Branches; as otherwise the JOURNAL cannot be sent to them.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, November 10th, 1862.

### NORTH WALES BRANCH.

An ordinary meeting of the members of this Branch will be held on Tuesday, January 27, 1863, at 1.22 P.M., at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Rhyl.

Gentlemen having papers or cases to communicate, will please to give an early intimation of the same to the Secretary.

D. K. JONES, *Hon. Sec.*

Beaumaris, January 13th, 1863.

## Correspondence.

### PUBLIC VACCINATION.

LETTER FROM A. B. STEELE, Esq.

SIR,—The suggestions for an amended Vaccination Act, contained in Mr. Fletcher's letter in the JOURNAL for January 3, appear to me to be based upon a misconception of the real difficulties of the case; and, as the subject is of considerable importance, perhaps you will afford me space for a few remarks.

For the purposes of vaccination, the public may be divided into two classes. The first comprising those whose social position enables them to secure the services of a "family doctor," and who for the most part duly appreciate the benefits of vaccination, and may safely be left to take care of themselves. The second class consists of those who are unable to provide medical attendance at their own cost, and therefore, are necessarily the objects of gratuitous vaccination; and, it is to this class that the operation of the Vaccination Act is almost exclusively limited.

The long and extensive experience of the National Vaccine Establishment has conclusively shown, that the most certain and successful plan for keeping up efficient vaccination in a district, is a concentration of the work, so as to secure the establishment of one or more public stations, at which regular periodical vaccination from arm to arm can be continuously maintained, and from whence a constant supply of reliable vaccine lymph can at all times be procured. When these conditions are complied with, it is found that the great mass of the poor will bring their children to the station where they know they can be properly vaccinated. The medical practitioners in the locality can obtain a supply of lymph whenever they require it; and on the whole the system works well. Some, of course, from ignorance, prejudice, and other causes, do not avail themselves of gratuitous vaccination; but my experience as a public vaccinator in

a densely populated district, leads me to believe that the neglect on the part of the poor to bring their children to be vaccinated arises, in the vast majority of instances, from their habits of indolence, procrastination, and want of foresight, which so much prevail amongst them, rather than from any antipathy or prejudice against the proceeding itself. This difficulty would, in my opinion, be most successfully overcome by the appointment of an officer, whose special duty should be to visit from house to house, and to point out to the people the importance of vaccination, using chiefly persuasive means, and only resorting to the powers of the law in extreme cases, which I believe, would but very rarely be met with. The poor would soon discover that the intention of government is not so much to compel them to be "vaccinated, when, where, and by whom the law says they shall," as to place within their reach the full benefits of free efficient vaccination. At two stations with which I am officially connected, not fewer than 1,200 children in a year are brought weekly for vaccination, and this without recourse to the compulsory powers of the Act. Such a system can, of course, only be carried out efficiently in large towns, but the nearer any scheme approaches to this model, the more successfully it is found to work; in thinly populated districts, it is necessary to modify the arrangements in accordance with the suggestion of the inspector as quoted by your correspondent, and I have personally observed the satisfactory results of such a plan in a rural district.

The proposal of Mr Fletcher, to require under a penalty or imprisonment, that parents should sign certificates of vaccination, is simply impracticable; inasmuch as a large proportion of such people are unable to read and write, and as it is, they often fail to understand, or to make a proper use of the certificate they receive from the Registrar of Births.

The great objection, however, to Mr. Fletcher's scheme is, that it entirely ignores the conditions which have been proved to be essential to the maintenance of efficient public vaccination, namely, regular periodical arm to arm vaccinations by competent operators, and a continuous supply of recent lymph.

In support and confirmation of these views, I would refer your correspondent and others who are interested in the question, to the admirable and comprehensive report of Mr. Simon, in a blue book on Vaccination issued by the General Board of Health in 1857, and also to a paper published in the JOURNAL, March 8, 1862, in which I have drawn attention to the importance of the subject, which is far too comprehensive to be disposed of in a letter.

I must take exception to some of the reasons named by Mr. Fletcher for exemption from penalties, or rather to the terms in which those reasons are stated. For example "(1). Should the child be incapable of taking the vaccine disease"; and again, "(3). Should they (?) be unable to procure satisfactory lymph." The latter contingency ought never to occur in a well arranged system of vaccination, and therefore, should not be officially recognised; and, as to the incapacity for taking the vaccine-disease, although I will not venture to assert that such a condition may not exist, yet I believe it to be in the practice of competent vaccinators extremely rare, and the suggestion of such an occurrence on every certificate would be better avoided or provided for in some other way. It is very probable that, in a system of what I should designate irregular and promiscuous vaccination, this particular cause of exemption might frequently be assigned, and this is just one of the many disadvantages which would inevitably accompany such a scheme as that involved in the recommendations of your correspondent, who possibly is not aware of a fact abundantly evident from official records, and to which Mr. Simon, in his report emphatically alludes, namely, that the course of education and the medical and surgical qualifications

could not be submitted to Her Majesty. He also stated that there was no special fund set apart for cases of this kind, and that it was not at all a matter of course that every such case should receive a gift from the Queen.

This "popular error" having been thus demolished, perhaps you will afford me space for a word or two touching the medical aspects of this case of mine—the second, by the way, which has fallen within my own experience, and which may not be uninteresting to some of my brother-members.

The triple birth comprised two boys and a girl. The latter weighed, immediately after birth, 7 lbs. avoirdupois; the boys, 6 lbs. and 5 lbs. respectively. The placenta, which was single, weighed 6 lbs. Thus the entire solid contents of the uterus amounted to 24 lbs. This exceeds anything within the knowledge of my friends here. Even the immense obstetric experience of Mr. Robertson cannot follow it. I should be glad to know if any of our members could report a similar case, as I deem it an important practical point. Mrs. T. had a fair recovery in this confinement, and has since been confined of a single birth. The triplets are still living, and are remarkable in their neighbourhood no less for their great beauty than for their fine healthy development. The girl, however, maintains her congenital superiority in this latter respect.

I am, etc., JOHN WALSHE.

42, Oldham Street, Manchester, January 4th, 1863.

## Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. List of gentlemen on whom the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, on December 20th and 24th, 1862:—

Adams, Joseph Dixon, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Martock, Somerset  
Allanson, Henry George, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Sheffield  
Angier, George A., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Ipswich  
Ashforth, George Morris, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Westmill, Herts  
Aspray, Charles Owen, L.S.A., London  
Aubin, Thomas John, M.R.C.S., St. Clements, Jersey  
Bacon, Mackenzie, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Norfolk  
Bangay, Richard, M.R.C.S., Corbridge  
Barrow, Thomas Samuel, London  
Bate, Abraham, L.R.C.S.I., L.M., Donegal, Ireland  
Bennett, James Edward, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Benson, Henry, L.R.C.S.I., Dublin  
Bevis, Charles, London  
Biddle, Charles Henry, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Leeds  
Bloxam, William, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Bolton, Andrew, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne  
Booth, Lionel, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Greenwich  
Booth, Samuel, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Huddersfield  
Brabazon, William Philip, L.R.C.S.I., L.K. & Q.C.P., Liverpool  
Brecknell, J., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Durham  
Buckle, William Henry Fleetwood, L.S.A., Royal Mint  
Bucknill, Ebenezer, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Campbell, Robert L., F.R.C.S. Lond., L.R.C.P. Lond., Inverness  
Chittenden, J. F., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Clarke, A. G., Calcutta  
Cooper, Wm., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed., L.S.A., Bury St. Edmunds  
Costine, David Dunlop, Liverpool  
Conlton, Henry Joseph, L.R.C.S.I., L.M., Dublin  
Cowan, Robert, L.F.P.S. Glasg., Glasg.  
Cross, William, Liverpool  
Dale, George C., F.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., London  
Davis, Robert Alexander, L.R.C.P. Ed., L.S.A., Stafford  
Day, Horace, M.R.C.S., H.M. Bombay Army  
Dickinson, James Bathgate, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Howden-on-Tyne  
Dillon, Patrick William, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Ennis, Ireland  
Diver, Ebenezer, London  
Dow, William B., L.R.C.P. Ed., L.F.P.S. Glasg., Fifehire  
Downie, Thomas, L.R.C.P. Ed., L.F.P.S. Glasg., Blantyre  
Dunderdale, Wm., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., Boulton-le-Fylde  
Edwards, John, M.R.C.S., Birmingham  
Elias, Daniel, L.S.A., Southport, Lancashire  
Elliot, George Stokoe, Southwell, Notts  
Ellison, William Alfred, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Erskine, John, L.F.P.S. Glasg., Dunfermline  
Ferguson, William, M.R.C.S., Cove Nigg  
Fitzgerald, Charles E., M.R.C.S., Folkestone  
Foote, Charles Newth, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Couisbro', Doncaster  
Ford, James, M.R.C.S., Barnstable  
Gimblett, John, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Lydney, Gloucester  
Gimson, Wm. Gimson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Witham, Essex

Goss, Samuel Day D., L.R.C.S. Ed., L.S.A., London  
Great Rex, Adolphus Burnell, L.S.A., Ecclehall  
Greenless, Alexander, L.R.C.S. Ed., Glasg.  
Griffith, Alfred Leete, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., Swindon  
Grimbly, Owen, L.S.A., Banbury, Oxon  
Grove, William R., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Huntingdon  
Harding, Charles Finelam, M.R.C.S., Woolwich  
Harrison, Arthur Robert, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Hawkins, Henry Mortimer, M.R.C.S., Peckham, Surrey  
Hayward, George, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Leeds  
Hayward, Sidney, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Heath, Edward, M.R.C.S., Arklow, Ireland  
Hetley, Frederic, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Norwood, Surrey  
Hibbert, Edward, M.R.C.S., L.M., Tunbridge Wells  
Hicks, Charles C., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Dunstable  
Hill, John Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Market Harborough  
Hillyard, Alexander, L.R.C.S.I., L.M., L.S.A., Falcarragh  
Hilton, Caleb S., L.S.A., Preston  
Holt, Richard, London  
Howsin, Edward Arthur, M.R.C.S., Newmark  
Hume, Henry, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Hutchinson, William, L.F.P.S. Glasg., Loughborough  
Hes, Francis Henry Wilson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Watford, Herts  
Irvine, George H., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Portsmouth  
Isherwood, Felix Wm., L.R.C.P. Ed., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Hayes  
Jackson, Robert, Newcastle  
Johnson, Thomas M., L.S.A., Salford, Lancashire  
Kernot, Charles Noyce, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., Cowes, I. Wight  
Kerr, Benjamin C., L.R.C.S., H.M. Service  
King, Thomas William, M.R.C.S., London  
Lane, John William, L.R.C.S.I., Bellaghy, Ireland  
Lee, Matthew, M.R.C.S., Bradford  
Loftus, William, L.R.C.S., Glasg.  
Long, Charles F., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Barham, Kent  
Longhurst, Arthur E. T., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Royal Navy  
Lyoni, Christopher C., M.R.C.S., Newcastle-on-Tyne  
Macbirnie, James, L.F.P.S. Glasg., Glasg.  
Mackenna, J. William, L.F.P.S. Glasg., London  
McLean, Hugh, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Newcastle  
Madden, Christopher J., L.R.C.S. Ireland, Bourton-on-Water  
Magill, Martin, M.R.C.S., Royal Navy  
Masson, Donald Ptolemy, M.A., Edinburgh  
Matterson, William, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., York  
Maurice, James Blake, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Maxwell, Huxtor, M.R.C.S.I., H.M.S. Pembroke  
Medwin, Aaron George, L.S.A., London  
Meller, Charles Matthias, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Millsome, John R., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Mitchell, Robert Nathaniel, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., New Cross, Kent  
Moor, William Henry, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Buntington, Herts  
Moore, Edwin, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Preston  
Moore, Francis, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Hailham  
Morley, Edward S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Blackburn  
Mumford, William L., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Cornard Parva, Suffolk  
Murray, John C., L.R.C.S., Gateshead  
Neal, James, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Birmingham  
Needham, Frederick, M.R.C.S., L.M., York  
Nicholas, George Edward, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., Wandsworth  
Nichols, Robert Thomas, L.S.A., Rotherhithe  
Nightingall, Robert Salisbury, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Noad, George William, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Wokingham, Berks  
Norris, Richard, M.R.C.S., Birmingham  
Norton, William Augustus, M.R.C.S., Alderton, Suffolk  
Novce, Elisha, L.S.A., London  
O'Connor, Frederick, L.F.P.S. Glasg., Dublin  
O'Flanagan, Henry, L.R.C.S., Milmo, Ireland  
O'Ryan, Edmund, L.S.A., L.M., Clonskilly, Ireland  
Owens, Henry, M.R.C.S., Graydon  
Owles, James Alden, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Bungay, Suffolk  
Peatson, Joseph C., M.R.C.S., L.F.P.S. Glasg., Manchester  
Phillips, Howell Charles, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Piethall, John, L.R.C.P. Lond., L.R.C.S., Bengal Medical Service  
Pierpoint, A. Bradford, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Pole, Alexander, M.R.C.S., L.M., Greenbank, Shetland  
Popham, Robert, L.F.P.S. Glasg., London  
Prichard, John Lewis, London  
Prythorpe, John, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Liverpool  
Ramsbotham, Joseph Meredith, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Ranson, Wynne Staton, Edinburgh  
Ray, Edward, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Dulwich  
Reckitt, Edward, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Wainfleet  
Remington, Thomas, L.S.A., Brixton, Surrey  
Rentfrew, Robert, L.F.P.S. Glasg., Glasg.  
Rhodes, Charles, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Richards, Henry Ebenezer, L.S.A., London  
Richardson, Charles S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
Ritchie, William, London  
Roberts, John S., L.R.C.P. Ed., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Sheffield  
Roberts, Anthony Tucker, M.R.C.S., London  
Robinson, Charles S., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.R.C.P. Ed., London  
Robinson, Edmund, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., Birmingham  
Roche, John, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Fermoy, Ireland  
Roland, John, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Strata Florida, Wales  
Rudyard, Alfred, Macclesfield, Cheshire  
Sands, John Lee, L.R.C.S.I., L.M., Royal Navy  
Sargeant, David Maurice, M.R.C.S., Ramsay, Huntingdon  
Sargent, George Pearce, L.F.P.S. Glasg., London

Saul, William, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
 Savage, Thomas, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Newport, I. Wight  
 Savory, Charles T., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
 Sayer, Henry L., L.M., Ballasound, Shetland  
 Sayer, William, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Liverpool  
 Secombe, John T., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London  
 Semple, Andrew, L.R.C.S., Army  
 Shaw, William, L.F.P.S.Glasg., L.S.A., Lurgan, Ireland  
 Sheen, Alfred, London  
 Sheridan, Michael J., L.R.C.S.I., Wexford, Ireland  
 Simmons, Benjamin, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Watchet, Somerset  
 Skrimshire, George, L.S.A., London  
 Smith, Charles, L.R.C.S.I., L.M., Derry, Ireland  
 Smith, Henry, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Rudgwick, Surrey  
 Smith, Samuel Wagstaff, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.  
 Spencer, Lionel Dixon, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 Spratley, Samuel, M.R.C.S., L.M., L.S.A., Rock Ferry, Cheshire  
 Staintroppe, Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Hexham  
 Stewart, Daniel, L.R.C.S. & L.M.E.D., Auchterarder  
 Stiles, Henry Tournay, M.R.C.S., L.M., L.S.A., Spelding  
 Stone, William Domett, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Fulham, London  
 Strong, Henry J., L.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., Croydon  
 Thompson, John, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Snaith, Yorkshire  
 Tiffen, Robert, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Wigton, Cumberland  
 Tofts, Henry, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Cambridge  
 Trimmer, Henry Beesly, M.R.C.S., Gloucester  
 Turnour, Henry E., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Market Rasen, Lincoln  
 Tuson, John Edward, M.R.C.S., H.M. Bengal Army  
 Wake, Edward G., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Collingham, Notts  
 Wallace, Robert, L.F.P.S.Glasg., Saltcoats  
 Watchorn, Isaac, London  
 White, Arthur Calcutta, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Rawreth, Essex  
 White, Edward, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., L.M., Birmingham  
 Wilkinson, Frederic Eachus, L.R.C.P.Ed., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,  
 Sydenham, Kent  
 Willett, Matthew, M.R.C.S., Bristol  
 Williams, W. Rhys, L.R.C.P.Edin., Baldoch  
 Williamson, James, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., South Shields  
 Willis, Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Dublin  
 Wilson, John Wyse, M.R.C.S., L.M., L.S.A., London  
 Wiltshire, Alfred, London  
 Wimperley, Conrad Christopher, M.R.C.S., Louth  
 Woods, Henry Charles, M.R.C.S., Godalming, Surrey  
 Woolridge, Edward, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London

#### Examination for Honours.

First Class.	
Bloxam, William, London	} Equal.
Ray, Edward, Dulwich	
Second Class.	
Bright, John M., Forest Hill	Irvine, John W., Lancaster
Prichard, John L., London	Steele, James, Witham
Phillips, Charles H., London	

#### APOTHECARIES' HALL. On January 8th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Mann, Allen Graeme Cheek, Grenada, West Indies  
 Thelwall, William, Farndon, near Chester  
 Trimmer, Henry B., Gloucester  
 Waghorn, Frederick, 34, Soho Square

#### APPOINTMENTS.

ALDRIDGE, Russell, M.D., of Yeovil, appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act.  
 GRAHAM, George, Esq., appointed Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Surrey County Asylum, Wandsworth.  
 ORANGE, William, Esq., appointed Deputy Superintendent and Surgeon to the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.  
 WYER, Otho F., Esq., of Nuneaton, appointed Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act.

#### POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

GROVES, Charles, H., M.B., elected Medical Officer to the Ballycough District of the Mallow Union, Ireland.  
 HUGHES, William H., Esq., Resident Medical Officer to the Chorlton Union Workhouse, Manchester.  
 M'BRIDE, Andrew, L.R.C.P.Ed., Medical Officer to the Poyntzpass District of the Newry Union, Ireland.  
 NUGENT, Edmund, L.R.Q.P.L., Medical Officer to the Carlingford District of the Dundalk Union, Ireland.

#### ARMY.

CAY, Assistant-Surgeon C. V., Coldstream Guards, to be Battalion Surgeon, *vice* J. Wyatt.  
 HENDLEY, Staff-Surgeon J., to be Surgeon 7th Foot, *vice* T. Moorhead, M.D.  
 JAZDOWSKI, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon B. J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 93rd Foot, *vice* S. Hope.  
 KERANS, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. R., to be Assistant-Surgeon 90th Foot, *vice* S. H. Macarney, M.D.  
 MOORHEAD, Surgeon T., M.D., 7th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. Hendley.  
 WYATT, Battalion Surgeon J., Coldstream Guards, to be Surgeon-Major, *vice* J. Monro, M.D.

#### To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

ALSTON, Assistant-Surgeon W. E., M.D., 70th Foot.  
 HOPE, Assistant-Surgeon W. A., M.B., 57th Foot.  
 McSHANE, Assistant-Surgeon E., 65th Foot.

#### ROYAL NAVY.

BAROWING, Benjamin, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cumberland*.  
 BURNETT, Thomas S., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.  
 GRAHAM, Andrew, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Edinburgh*.  
 MITCHELL, John T., Esq., Assist.-Surg. (additional), to the *Victory*.  
 O'TOOLE, R. B., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Forte*.  
 SANDS, John L., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to Greenwich Hospital.

#### VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle

Volunteers):—  
 GILMOUR, A., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Linlithgowshire R.V.  
 PYLE, T. T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Durham R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon:—  
 BLAIR, D., Esq., 7th Argyllshire R.V.

#### DEATHS.

BRISCOE. On January 12th, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Edith, infant daughter of Henry Briscoe, M.D., Surgeon Royal Artillery.  
 GUNNING, John, Esq., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, at Paris, aged 89, on January 11.  
 JONES, George H., M.D., at Hambleden, Hants, aged 73, on Jan. 3.  
 KINGDON, William, Esq., Surgeon, of Bank Buildings, Lothbury, at Abbey Wood, Kent, aged 74, on January 8.  
 \*MORT, Charles, Esq., at Church Shelton, Shropshire, aged 73, on January 11.  
 NEWINGTON, Charles E. H., M.D., at Ticehurst, aged 50, on Jan. 6.  
 RATCLIFFE, Richard, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Melpomene*, at sea, off Bermuda, aged 31, on December 8, 1862.

PLYMOUTH MEDICAL SOCIETY. Dr. J. C. Cookworthy has been elected treasurer and secretary, and Dr. C. R. Prance librarian, of this society.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MEDICAL SOCIETY. The following officers have been appointed:—*President*, John T. Aldridge, M.B.; *Treasurer*, James Yates, Esq.; *Secretary*, W. H. Davis, Esq.

SUNDERLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY. Dr. H. O. Bowman has been elected president, Mr. G. B. Morgan secretary and treasurer, and Mr. E. A. Maling librarian, of the society.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. At the recent preliminary examinations of candidates, on commencing the study of the medical profession, one hundred and five gentlemen presented themselves, of which number ninety-five were successful.

DENTISTS AT RIO JANEIRO. The medical college of Rio has lately made arrangements to instruct and graduate dentists, but in a very imperfect manner. The Philadelphia Dental Cosmos, states that there are about twenty dentists in Rio, most of whom are graduates in medicine, and the Americans, adds Dr. Vegas, are considered the best.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant:—Professor of botany in Anderson's University, Glasgow; medical officer to the west district of the parish of Wednesbury, in the West Bromwich Union; resident medical officer to the Leith Hospital; parochial medical officer for the parish of Aboyne, Aberdeenshire; medical officer and public vaccinator for District No. 1 of the Market Harborough Union, Leicestershire.

EXTRAORDINARY SILVER MINE. In the Geological Museum there is a lump of silver—about as much as would make forty shillings—which has been taken from the stomach of a mule in Mexico. It appears to be a common occurrence to find quantities of silver in the stomachs and intestines of the mules working in the Mexican silver mines, and its presence is accounted for by the mules eating mud, which contains much silver, for the purpose of obtaining the salt which is mixed up with it also. The silver is said to accumulate to a considerable extent without proving injurious, and this

furnishes us with another fact to indicate how living tissues tolerate the presence of metallic substances. A correspondent of the *Veterinary Review* facetiously suggests that the Mexican veterinary surgeons will find their fees for *post mortem* examinations in the stomachs of their patients.

**THE HUNTERIAN ORATION.** The biennial oration in honour of the immortal genius of John Hunter will be delivered in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, on Saturday, the 14th proximo, by Professor George Gulliver, F.R.S., a member of the Council of the College.

**INFANTICIDE IN LONDON.** Dr. Lankester has again been calling attention to the frequency of infanticide in London. He says that of seventy-two inquests which he held when he first became coroner, sixteen were on the bodies of murdered infants. Since, then, however, the number had decreased until now he found that there were only twenty-six cases of infanticide in two hundred and fifty-two inquests. This proportion, however, he very rightly spoke of as being discreditable to the metropolis, and he expressed an opinion that much of the prevalence of the crime was owing to the inertness of the police. They had come to regard cases of child murder as things into which it was no use to inquire, and he believed the result would be that familiarity with the crime would soon breed apathy in regard to it so far as the public are concerned.

**DEATH OF JOHN GUNNING, ESQ., C.B.** Mr. Gunning, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, died on Sunday morning, at his house in the Rue du Colisée, Paris, in the ninetieth year of his age. He was, as was observed in the memoir of Sir Benjamin Brodie published in the *JOURNAL* of November 15th, 1862, "probably the only surviving pupil of John Hunter. He was in St. George's Hospital at the time of Hunter's death, and walked at the side of the sedan chair in which Hunter was conveyed to Leicester Square." In 1793, he was elected a Member of the College of Surgeons; and in 1800 was elected surgeon to St. George's Hospital, which office he resigned in 1823. He was attached to the medical staff of the Duke of York's army so far back as 1792, and resumed active service on the outbreak of the Peninsular war—Sir Benjamin (then Mr.) Brodie doing duty for him at St. George's Hospital in his absence. He was also present at the battle of Waterloo, where he amputated Lord Raglan's arm. The *Express*, in noticing his death, says:—"His house was a joyous rendezvous for his own countrymen, at which he delighted to mix with young people and promote their amusement. There was scarcely anything of the old man about him. His sight, hearing, memory—all his faculties, indeed—were perfect to the last; and his friends confidently predicted that he would live to a hundred. On New Year's-day he had a dinner-party; and cards for one of those little friendly dances which he loved to see were issued so lately as last week. An attack of bronchitis prevented him from receiving his friends on the day expected. His medical attendant, Dr. Davison, thought it serious; but it got better, and within the last two or three days was considered to be out of danger. On Sunday morning, however, he expired in his armchair without pain, and with scarcely any previous symptoms to denote an approaching end. His daughter, Mrs. Bagshawe (the wife of the Queen's counsel), and two of his granddaughters, were with him at time of his death."

**THE BLUE GUM TREE.** The *Eucalyptus globulus*, a native of Australia, where it is known under the name of the blue gum tree, was first discovered and described by Labillardière in 1792. This tree only bears blossoms at its very top, so that to get at its flowers the above botanist was obliged to have one cut down. Its dimensions were prodigious, the circumference of the base being 90 feet, and 65 feet at the height of five feet from

the ground; its total altitude was 300 feet English measure, and the section presented upwards of 800 concentric rings. In 1854 Dr. Mueller described it more minutely, and stated that he had met with specimens upwards of 100 metres in height. Although its growth is extremely rapid, being as much as three feet per month in young subjects and during the summer months, its wood is nevertheless extremely hard, so that at Hobart Town and other places it is used as timber for shipbuilding, dykes, piers, etc. Its leaves, moreover, emit a delightful perfume, which is considered extremely conducive to health, especially in marshy districts. In 1860 Dr. Mueller sent over some seeds of this tree to the French Minister of Marine, who immediately dispatched them to M. Hardy, director of the nursery at Algiers. Some of these seeds were also given to the Jardin des Plantes, where a few good subjects are now being reared from them. There is every reason to believe that this remarkable and beautiful tree will be acclimatised in France, or at least in Algeria.

**THE EXTINCTION OF SPECIES.** Mr. Owen, in regard to the extinction of animals assigns the chief weight to "gradual changes which must have accompanied the slow alternations of land and sea brought about in the æons of geological time." And he explains, by a reason which is as striking as it is obvious when once pointed out, the phenomenon of only small species of animals existing in countries where much larger species of the same natural families formerly existed; which the ancients, and probably many of the moderns, would be disposed to attribute to a degeneration in the powers of growth. If in consequence of any climatic change the due supply of sustenance for animals in a state of nature falls short, the stress falls upon a species very much in proportion to the bulk of the individuals composing it. Thus, if a dry season is prolonged, a large mammal will suffer from the drought sooner than a small one; and if such prolongation become, by the alteration of climate, habitual, and the quantity of vegetable food be in consequence diminished, it is the bulky herbivora that will first feel the effects of stinted nourishment. A *Bison priscus* or a *Bos primigenius* would starve where a whole herd of Kerry cows might do very well. Hence the diminutive appearance of living species by the side of the enormous fossils extracted from the very soil over which they are feeding is so far from indicating deterioration, that it is, in fact, the characteristic which constitutes their superiority, and has enabled them to accommodate themselves to changes to which their gigantic congeners have succumbed. Extinction, as the operation of a natural law, implies insufficient self-adjusting power to resist the results of climatic variation. Instances of the gradual disappearance of species occur even in the present time. A peculiar amphibious animal which inhabited the mouths of the great Siberian rivers, and fed on seaweed, is supposed to be now extinct, although it existed in the last century. The Great Auk is on the verge of extinction, if not extinct. The bones of this bird exist in numbers on the shores of Iceland, Greenland, and Denmark, but of late it has only been seen on some rocky islets in the vicinity of the first, and of these one—specially named from this bird "*Geirfugla Sker*"—sank to the level of the sea during a volcanic disturbance in the year 1830, and thus diminished the already limited extent of the Auk's breeding ground. The *Dodo* and the *Dinornis*, and the hook-billed parrot of Philip's Island, west of New Zealand, are instances of rare species finally extirpated by the hand of man; and Professor Owen seems to believe the same of the fossil elephant and rhinoceros, which formerly inhabited this part of Europe. The primitive race which effected this result are those who fashioned the flint weapons which have been found in the valley of the Somme near Abbeville, near Hoxne in Suffolk, and at Brixham in Devonshire.

## OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—  
St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the  
Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Lock, Clinical  
Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.

TUESDAY....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY...St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University  
College, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic,  
1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—  
London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic,  
2 P.M.

FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

SATURDAY....St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—  
King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE  
NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Richardson,  
"Alcoholic Phthisis."—Asiatic.

TUESDAY. Junior Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. (Whittington  
Club.) Mr. H. Cooper, "On the Treatment of Fever."—Patho-  
logical.—Etiological.—Statistical.

WEDNESDAY. Meteorological.—Geological.—Society of Arts.

THURSDAY. Royal.—Zoological.—Antiquarian.

FRIDAY. Royal Institution.

SATURDAY. Royal Botanical.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY  
OF LONDON—JANUARY 10, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1024 Girls.. 930 }	1954 1535
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62 .....		1946 1492

**Barometer:**  
Highest (Tu.) 29.951; lowest (Wed.) 29.134; mean, 29.258.

**Thermometer:**  
Highest in sun—extremes (Th.) 72.3 degs.; (Mon.) 51.0 degs.  
In shade—highest (Mon.) 48.6 degs.; lowest (Fri.) 29.9 degs.  
Mean—46.1 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+4.2 degs.  
Range—during week, 18.7 degrees; mean daily, 9.5 degrees.  
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 90.  
Mean direction of wind, S.W. & S.E.—Rain in inches, 0.77.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed  
to the Editor, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communica-  
tions, should authenticate them with their names—of course not  
necessarily for publication.

ERRATUM.—In the number of the JOURNAL for January 3rd, 1863, at  
p. 11, line 45, in review of Dr. Chambers's work, *Renewal of Life*,  
etc., for "See if quinine will stop ague", read "See if quinine will  
produce ague."

T. S.—The remedy referred to in the note of the wiseacre in the  
*Times* is as old as the hills. We need hardly say that it is as  
capable of warding off and of curing typhus, as the famous curry-  
powder of a noble lord is in curing starvation. That the *Times*  
could admit such nonsense into its pages—nonsense, by the way,  
which, from its admission there, is sure to have effect—only indi-  
cates the ignorance of educated minds on the subject of medicine.  
The benevolent wiseacre writes:—

"I think it desirable to make generally known a very cheap and  
simple remedy for typhus or other low fever. The remedy is yeast.  
A tablespoonful of this administered in a case where life was all  
but extinct, repeated every ten minutes till the cure was effected,  
restored the patient to such perfect health that he was at his work  
in a few days' time. A small quantity, infused in the common  
drink of those who cannot obtain a sufficiency of nourishing food,  
might infuse such an amount of vitality in the constitution as  
might enable it to resist the depressing tendencies to the dis-  
ease."

THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND :  
TITLE OF M.D.—We have been requested to print the following:

[COPY.]

"King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland,  
Dublin, Nov. 10, 1862.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 4th of April, I am directed  
to forward you a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General for  
Ireland; from which you will see that as a Licentiate of the Col-  
lege, you are legally entitled to assume the title of 'Doctor'; and I  
am further instructed to inform you that if any authority or indi-  
vidual desire to try the question legally, the College is prepared to  
defend the privileges of its Licentiates. The College being in re-  
cess prevented an earlier reply to your letter. You are at liberty  
to make any use you please of this communication.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. STYRAP, Esq., M.D., Shrewsbury."  
"LONBIE ATTHILL, M.D., Fellow and Registrar.

"King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland,  
Dublin, Nov. 24, 1860.

"Sir,—I am instructed by the President and Fellows of the  
King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland to forward to  
you, for your information, the subjoined copy of the opinion of the  
Right Hon. Her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland as to the  
power of the King and Queen's College of Physicians to confer  
the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful servant,

"WILLIAM MOORE, M.D., Fellow and Registrar.

"The two Charters of the College, and the several Acts of Par-  
liament bearing thereon, having been submitted to the Attorney-  
General, his opinion was requested on the following query:—

"Whether the Licentiates, as such, of the King and Queen's  
College, are entitled to the Degree and Title of Doctors in Medi-  
cine, and to use the abbreviation or initial letters M.D. after their  
names."

"Answer.—I think the Licentiates and Fellows, as such, of the  
King and Queen's College of Physicians are entitled to the Degree  
and Title of Doctors in Medicine, and to use the letters M.D. after  
their names. (Signed) 'R. DEASY.

"November 21, 1860."

[We understand, and have always understood, that the King and  
Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland rests its claim to the  
power of bestowing the title of M.D. on its Licentiates on some  
special and peculiar clauses in the charter of the College. We  
apprehend that our esteemed correspondent Dr. Styrap will agree  
with us that the charters of the sister Colleges of London and  
Edinburgh contain no such powers. Certainly, the Colleges of  
London and Edinburgh claim no such powers. We have already  
fully explained our reasons for the conclusion which we have ar-  
rived at; viz., that a Licentiate of a College of Physicians who  
demands the courtesy title of Dr. cannot be denied it. Of course,  
we are also equally ready to admit that the King and Queen's Col-  
lege has the peculiar power of granting the degree of M.D., if so  
it be proved and admitted. EDITOR.]

ONE EXAMINATION ONLY.—A correspondent writes:—

"I cannot think the body of the profession have made much  
advance in their position or standing; and the cause, I am in-  
clined to think, is at home amongst ourselves. It is impossible  
that anything like unity can take place when the qualifications  
are so diverse and the examinations so numerous. The man who  
has gone through his legal curriculum, and obtains his double  
qualification, is in no better position than with the single; and he  
with the M.R.C.S. and M.D. *Scotch*, looks down on the Hall and  
College man, who is the only legal practitioner, and has gone  
through a far more searching examination; and then the multi-  
plication of titles by the Colleges only added to the confusion.  
What more simple than to make it compulsory for all entering the  
medical profession to enter at one portal, and first obtain a medi-  
cal and surgical diploma, and then, after some years experience,  
take the Physicianship or Fellowship of the College of Surgeons,  
to practise as a physician or surgeon, as he may seem to in-  
cline?"

[The idea of admission to the profession through one portal has  
long been entertained by several ardent medical reformers. Our  
correspondent is in error when he supposes that the "Hall and  
College man" "is the only legal practitioner." According to the  
Medical Act of 1858, the graduate of a Scotch University who also  
holds the diploma of a College of Surgeons is as legal a practi-  
tioner in any part of the United Kingdom as a Hall and College  
man. It may also be fairly questioned, whether our correspondent  
acts in good taste in endeavouring to disparage the Scotch Uni-  
versity degrees for the purpose of exalting the Hall license—and  
whether, indeed, his statement of the relative merits of the exa-  
minations is correct.—EDITOR.]

M. BAZIN thus defines a parasite:—"We give the name of parasite  
to an organised being, vegetable or animal, which, when fixed on  
another being, draws from it the elements of its subsistence."