

reason which they ought not to disregard. All science is the result of a voyage of exploration, and the science of medicine can hardly be said yet to have reached the shore. Men must be guided, therefore, by what is probably true, and are not responsible for their ignorance of the absolute truth which is not known. If a medical practitioner resorts to the acknowledged proper sources of information, if he sits at the feet of masters of high reputation, and does as they have taught him, he has done his duty, and should not be answerable for the evils which may result from errors in the instruction which he has received. Medical opinion varies from time to time. What is taught at one period may be discovered to be erroneous at another; but he who acts according to the best known authority is a skilful practitioner, although that authority should lead him, in some respects, wrong. He will then have done all that he can, all that is given to man to do, and may leave the result, without self-reproach, in the hands of a higher power."

THE following are the addresses which were lately presented to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales by the College of Physicians:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty."

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London, crave permission to lay before your Majesty our humble but fervent congratulations on the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"We hail their auspicious union, which has filled the land with rejoicing, as promising a renewal of the inestimable blessing which this nation has long enjoyed in the bright example of your Majesty's domestic life.

"We further rejoice in it through the hope and belief that to your Majesty it has already brought much joy and consolation, and will remain a source of felicity.

"With thankfulness, therefore, and with trust, we pray that divine goodness may support your Majesty under your heavy trials, may guard your Majesty's health, and largely increase the happiness of your Majesty and all your royal family."

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London humbly but ardently desire to congratulate your Royal Highness on your most auspicious marriage.

"We firmly believe that at no former period of English history has the heart of the whole nation been so warmly attached to its sovereign as it now is to our Most Gracious Queen and to all her Royal Family.

"Hence the universal joy, the irrepressible ardour, with which the nation welcomed the arrival of the Princess, whom fame had truly reported to be in every way worthy of your Royal Highness's choice.

"Therefore, in common with all her Majesty's subjects, we rejoice in a union which promises all that could be desired for your Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales, as well as for the best interests and future prospects of the realm; and we pray that divine Providence may shower down its choicest blessings on both your Royal Highnesses, and grant you uninterrupted health and happiness through a long life, cheered by the devoted affection of a loyal and contented people."

Italy has lately lost two of her *savants*; viz., the astronomer Amici, a senator of the kingdom, who died suddenly of apoplexy, at the age of 78; and Dr. Betti, professor at the School of Medicine of Florence.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden at Bristol, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of August.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *Gen. Sec.*

Worcester, April 21st, 1863.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

Sympathy with Dr. Waters. At a meeting of the Council of the above Branch, held April 28th, 1863, at the Royal Institution, Manchester; G. SOUTHAM, Esq., in the chair—it was unanimously resolved:—

"1. That the Council of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the British Medical Association desires to express its deep sympathy with Dr. Edward Waters of Chester, in reference to a late trial; and to congratulate him on having, on that occasion, so successfully vindicated his moral and professional character.

"2. That this Council feels called upon to record its protest against the assumption, by medical witnesses in courts of law, of the function of advocates, and to deprecate the substitution of personal opinions in the place of facts, especially when, as in the above-mentioned cause, the honour of a professional brother is involved.

"3. That it be a recommendation from the Council to the members of the Branch, and to the medical men generally in the district, to contribute to the subscription which has been opened at Chester for the purpose of indemnifying Dr. Waters for the expenses incurred in the above trial."

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL general meeting of this Branch was held at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, May 5th, at 4 P.M.; R. DUNN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Medical Evidence in Courts of Law. The PRESIDENT observed that it was scarcely necessary to remind the meeting how greatly the dignity and well-being of the profession depended on the moral bearing of its members. The Council of the Branch had, in consideration of this and of certain events which had taken place during the past year, thought it a duty to call the members of the Branch together with the object of laying down certain principles by which the conduct of medical men in the witness-box should be guided. He trusted that in the discussion on the resolutions to be brought forward all personal matters would be avoided, but that the question would be dealt with on general grounds.

A series of resolutions was then read.

After some discussion, it was resolved, on account of the importance of the subject,

"That the resolutions now read be referred to the Council of the Branch, and printed, with such amendments as they may judge necessary; that they be circulated for consideration among the members of the Branch; and that the discussion of them be adjourned till a general meeting, to be called by the Council at an early date."

The meeting then adjourned.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on May 5th:—

Armstrong, Joseph Foster, South Shields
Atherton, Ebenezer, Bingley, Yorkshire
Beeby, Walter Thomas, M.D.St.And., Kilburn
Chaffers, Edward, Enfield, near Acerington
Clifton, George Herbert, Burwell, Cambridgeshire
Colman, Walter, Wymondham, Norfolk
Cope, Walter Henry, L.S.A., Buckingham Street, Strand
Davey, Francis Albert, Bath
Fawcett, Francis Molineaux, Yarm, Yorkshire
Foster, John Bunyan, Huntingdon
Grimby, Owen, M.D.St.And. & L.S.A., Banbury
Mallam, Henry Parr, L.S.A., Oxford
Mulge, Belling Harvey, Bodmin, Cornwall
Parker, Benjamin Whitehead, L.S.A., Farington, Lancashire
Parson, Thomas Cooke, Bristol
Pearce, Francis Drake, L.S.A., Kingsbridge, Devon
Pigott, Paynton, Great Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire
Shillitoe, Richard, Hitchin, Herts
Sinclair, Duncan Francis, Halstead, Essex
Williams, John Babington, Sydney Street, Brompton

THE FELLOWSHIP. At a meeting of the Council of the College, on March 4th,

Crosse, John Burton St. Croix, of the 11th Hussars, was admitted a Fellow, having been elected at a previous meeting of the Council; diploma of membership dated August 11, 1857.
Travers, William, of the Charing Cross Hospital, has just passed the preliminary examination for the Fellowship; having been admitted a member on April 17, 1860

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. The following gentlemen, having passed the necessary examinations, were admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, on April 28th, 1863:—

Butler, Alfred, London	Hutchinson, Christopher Francis, Bridlington
Campbell, Hugh, London	Jennox, Walter W., Hamilton
Chavassee, Chas. A., Smethwick	Macintosh, Chas. H., Torquay
Davey, James George, Northwoods, near Bristol	Robinson, John W., London
Hood, Peter, London	Taylor, George, Derby

The following gentlemen also passed the necessary examinations, and will receive the Degree next year.

Smith, Josiah Sidney, Tiverton	Walsh, James, R.N.
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APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 30th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Brown, Frederick Gordon, Finsbury Circus
Frankish, John David, Christchurch, New Zealand
Mason, Thomas Edward, Deal, Kent
Langford, Charles Phineas, Hingham, Norfolk
Morton, John, Holbeach, Lincolnshire
Reddrop, John, Tiverton, Devon
Stubbs, Henry, Brierley Hill
Sutton, Frederick, Marton Vicarage, Gainsborough
Taylor, John William, New Malton, Yorkshire
Weaving, Albert, Oxford

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Sanders, Thomas, University College

APPOINTMENTS.

Booth, Lionel, M.D., appointed additional Resident Medical Officer to the York Dispensary.
Clouston, Thomas S., M.D., appointed Medical Superintendent of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Lunatic Asylum.
Hall, John, M.D., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the General Hospital, Nottingham.
Murray, William F., Esq., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Counties Lying-in Hospital.
Ringer, Sydney, M.B., appointed Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.
Sturges, Octavius, M.B., appointed Physician to the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

Donovan, Dionysius, M.B., to District No. 6 of the Basford Union, Nottinghamshire.
Hawkins, James S., Esq., to the Workhouses of the Stepney Union at Bromley and Limehouse.

HITCHINS, Charles V., Esq., to District No. 3 (the parish of Weston-super-Mare) of the Axbridge Union.

LAKIN, James Henry, M.B., to the Sutton Coldfield District of the Aston Union, Warwickshire.

PALEY, James, Esq., to the Seventh District of the Sevenoaks Union.
SHAW, Jonathan, Esq., to the Bishopwearmouth West District of the Sunderland Union.

SHEPHERD, Thomas, Esq., to the Rainford District of the Prescot Union, Lancashire.

TURNER, Edward W., Esq., to the Fritwell District of the Bicester Union, Oxfordshire.

WYER, Otto F., Esq., to the Nuneaton District of the Nuneaton Union.

ARMY.

BEATSON, Deputy Inspector-General G. S., M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* W. Linton, M.D., C.B., retiring on half-pay.

CHAMBERS, Surgeon-Major J. W., M.D., 35th Foot, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* J. S. Prendergast, M.D.

DEMPSTER, Staff-Surgeon-Major J. C., M.D., to be Surgeon 35th Foot, *vice* J. W. Chambers, M.D.

FRASER, Assistant-Surgeon D. A. C., M.D., 76th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* R. K. Prendergast.

INGLIS, Surgeon-Major J. G., M.D., C.B., 64th Foot, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* G. S. Beatson, M.D.

MACKE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon D., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 7th Foot, *vice* M. Quilman.

MOORE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. W., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* J. C. Dempster, M.D.

ORTON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R. J. W., to be Assistant-Surgeon 76th Foot, *vice* D. A. C. Fraser, M.D.

POWER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. L., to be Assistant-Surgeon 97th Foot, *vice* T. Sharkey.

PRENDERGAST, Deputy Inspector-General J. S., M.D., retiring on half-pay, to have the hon. rank of Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

ROSS, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. G., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 8th Foot, *vice* W. Jay.

SCOTT, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. B., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 18th Hussars, *vice* W. K. Wall.

WHITE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. A., M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* W. Dick, M.D.

WILLIAMSON, Staff-Surgeon-Major G., M.D., to be Surgeon 64th Foot, *vice* J. G. Inglis, M.D., C.B.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

CARBERRY, Assistant-Surgeon A. T., 14th Foot.

JAY, Assistant-Surgeon W., 8th Foot.

KEARNEY, Assistant-Surgeon P. B., 1st West India Regiment.

QUINLAN, Assistant-Surgeon M., 7th Foot.

SHARKEY, Assistant-Surgeon T., 97th Foot.

THOMPSON, Assistant-Surgeon J., 4th West India Regiment.

MILITIA.

PALEY, T. C., Esq., to be Surgeon 3rd West York Militia.

BIRTH.

FELCE. At Launceston, on May 3rd, the wife of *Stamford Felce, L.R.C.P.Ed., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FOSTER, Michael, jun., M.D., of Huntingdon, to Georgina Gregory, second daughter of Cyrus R. EDMONDS, Esq., at Bloomsbury Chapel, on April 30th.

DEATHS.

BRETT. On May 3rd, at Watford, Herts, the infant son of *A. T. Brett, M.D.

DUNN. On May 1st, at Feckenham, near Bromsgrove, aged 35, Catherine Jane, wife of *George I. Dunn, Esq.

SILLIFANT. On April 25th, at Thornhill Square, Barnsbury, aged 35, Betsy H., wife of Horatio Sillifant, M.D.

VANDENBERGH. On April 30th, at 39, Bethnal Green Road, Mary Anne, wife of A. S. Vandenberg, Esq., Surgeon.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON has been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND SOCIETY WINDING UP ACT (1861) AMENDMENT BILL. This bill was read a second time on Monday last.

BEQUESTS. By will, George Lake, Esq., of Frinsbury, Kent, bequeaths to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the Maidstone and Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, each £100.

ROYAL NAVY COMPASSIONATE FUND. In the Navy Estimates for 1863-64 there is a vote of £14,000 for allowances to the children of naval and medical officers who may be placed on the Compassionate List.

OPEN COMPETITION. Of the 171 candidates who competed for 80 appointments in the civil service of India in 1862, 37 were the sons of clergymen, 3 of Dissenting ministers, 3 of missionaries, 3 of physicians, 6 of surgeons, 3 of schoolmasters, 6 of officers in the Indian army, 3 of Indian army surgeons.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. Dr. Douglas MacLagan, the new Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University, delivered his introductory lecture to the students on May 4, at the opening of the summer session. There was a considerable attendance of students; and Dr. MacLagan, on entering the class-room, accompanied by Professors Christison, Blackie, and Muirhead, was received by them with prolonged applause.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. On the 14th inst., the prizes connected with the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine were distributed in the board room by the Dean of Westminster. Mr. Bouverie, M.P., and the medical officers of the hospital, supported the very rev. chairman. The principal prizemen were Mr. Charles Hawkins, Mr. G. E. Pearce, Mr. W. Gandy, Mr. A. L. Peacocke, Mr. G. Mowatt, Mr. W. H. Kempster, Mr. F. P. Edis, Mr. R. Burnham, Mr. Bates, and Mr. B. N. Hyatt.

IMPORTATION OF PERUVIAN BARK. The average importation of Peruvian bark for five years ending 1840 was 280,000 lbs. In 1845, 5,078 cwt. was received, of which 4,100 cwt. was re-exported. In 1850 the imports had increased to 10,536 cwt., and from that period they gradually advanced to 27,598 cwt. in 1856, the largest quantity ever received. Since that time there has been a steady retrogression to 21,000 cwt. in 1857, 18,000 cwt. in 1858, and 9,000 cwt. in 1860. In 1861 there was a partial recovery to 12,477 cwt., of the estimated value of £185,672.

THE LATE MR. ARMSTRONG, OF CARLISLE. An appeal is made on behalf of the family of the late Mr. Armstrong, surgeon, of Carlisle. He has left a widow and seven young children, badly provided for; and some of his brother professionals, along with a few other gentlemen, have set on foot a subscription to assist those who are thus bereaved and distressed by the death of one who was an active public servant and a most estimable gentleman. Subscriptions to "The Armstrong Fund" will be received by Mr. W. B. Page; or by Dr. Elliot, Carlisle; or by any of the Carlisle Banks.

THE RECENT ACCIDENTS IN THE CITY. A parliamentary return just issued gives the number of persons injured during the Royal procession and illuminations of the 7th and 10th of March last. It appears that on the 7th there were reported to the City police accidents resulting in death, 2; broken limbs, 1; and otherwise injured, 1. On the 10th there were seven accidents reported resulting in death, three resulting in broken limbs, and five in other injuries. Of the returns made to the Metropolitan police, there was one only on the 7th, a Mrs. Langley, who was slightly bruised. On the 10th there were three cases, two of broken limbs, and one slight injury. The total of accidents reported is twenty-three.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS. The annual meeting of this body was held on the 14th inst., at the College, Red Lion Square, Professor Simonds in the chair. The number of members of the college practising in the kingdom was 1,018, while the number of those who improperly assumed the title of veterinary surgeon was 1,244, and those practising as farriers 1,189. It was strongly urged by the speakers that legislative interference should be sought to protect the legitimate members of the profession from the false representations of unqualified practitioners, and also to secure immunities and exemptions for the members in reference to serving as jurors.

TYPHUS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY. The prevalence of typhus and typhoid fevers in the army, in military, and in many civil hospitals, is worthy of notice. In many instances the fever seems to be purely typhus, and very contagious. We hear almost daily notices of the sickness, and, too frequently, of the death of medical attendants. In another column we record the deaths of two members of the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital during the same week. It is to be feared that typhus may yet be prevalent in the military hospitals. To guard against this should be the study and effort of every surgeon in charge. (*American Medical Times.*)

DANGEROUS LUNATICS. In the House of Commons, on Thursday week, Mr. McEvoy asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether the Government would this Session introduce a Bill to extend to Ireland such provisions of the Act 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 97, as would enable magistrates to commit dangerous lunatics direct to asylums instead of to the county gaol, as was now necessary. Sir R. Peel had no doubt considerable inconvenience existed in Ireland, particularly in the counties of Donegal and Wexford, in the matter alluded to by the hon. gentleman. When the new lunatic asylums were completed an alteration in the law would be effected.

MILITARY HOSPITALS. The Army Sanitary Commissioners on the occasion of their visit to the hospitals, barracks, and other government buildings at Chatham, a few days since, approved of the proposal for the conversion of the buildings at Fort Pitt into a hospital for the whole of the troops of the garrison, including the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and the three dépôt battalions of infantry. The invalids from the Royal Marines will continue to occupy Melville Hospital, as at present. Fort Pitt Hospital will accommodate about three hundred patients, which is probably in excess of the number who will occupy it at one time.

MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. There are at the present time resident at the college at Epsom twenty pensioners, being aged medical men or their widows, each of whom is provided with three comfortably-furnished rooms, an allowance of three tons and a half of coals, and a pension of £21 a year. There are also resident in the college 180 boys, the sons of medical men. The income for the last year amounted to £9,340, made up as follows: Annual subscriptions, £3,114; donations, £1,006; dividends, £168; school payments, £5,052. The expenditure for the year had been £8,658.

ACTION FOR SLANDER. BARNES v. HORNE AND WIFE. This was an action tried by a Common Jury. The plaintiff was a young surgeon, who sought to recover damages for a very serious slander alleged to have been uttered by the female defendant, who had accused him of having treated her unskillfully during her confinement. The defendants pleaded that what had been stated was true. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, among other topics, urged upon the jury the hardship of making a poor man (an assistant at the British Museum at £65 a year) pay heavy damages because he had believed his wife and stood up for her; but Mr. Powell, in his reply, called their attention to the fact that the defendants had neither withdrawn the previous imputations cast upon the plaintiff's character, nor uttered one word of apology. The learned counsel added that he wanted only to clear the plaintiff from the charges made against him, and that very moderate damages would content him. The jury found for the plaintiff—Damages, £5.

ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF FEES. TURNER AND ANOTHER v. RAYNELL. This was an action brought a few days ago, on a surgeon's bill to recover £46, in which a verdict was found for the plaintiff. A rule having been obtained to set aside this verdict and enter it for the defendant, on the ground that one of the plaintiffs was not registered as a surgeon when the action was commenced, and that

therefore, being partners, neither of them could sue for the partnership account. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said this was an action for medical attendance and medicines supplied, and there could be no doubt that the defendant had had the consideration for the bill, and he now claimed to defeat the action under the 22nd section of the Medical Act, which provided that no medical man should recover for his services unless he proved at the trial that he was registered under the statute. But the plaintiffs had complied with the words of the statute; they were registered at the trial. There was a direct judgment of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland that this was sufficient, and he entirely concurred with that authority. If one of the partners only was registered he still thought they were entitled to recover. A medical man might employ an assistant or other person not qualified. Here one of the partners was qualified from the beginning as a surgeon and an apothecary, and the defendant had the fullest security in employing a firm the head of which was qualified and registered. How could it matter to the patient when a medical man sent his assistant, who was not qualified, whether that person called himself a partner or assistant; or whether he was entitled to be paid for his services by a salary or by a proportion out of a partnership? So far as the patient was concerned, it seemed to him to be precisely the same thing. Here both partners were thoroughly qualified; but the head of the firm thoroughly well qualified and registered gave the valuable services for which the defendant was taking what he (the learned judge) might call a stamp objection to prevent his recovering, which he thought not tenable. The other learned judges concurred. Rule discharged.

THE WAKLEY TESTIMONIAL. At a meeting of the Board of the Briton Medical and General (and New Equitable) Life Association, held at the offices, No. 429, Strand, on Thursday, April 23rd, 1863, Dr. Barlow in the chair, it was duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously resolved: "That the sum of fifty guineas be voted to the 'Wakley Testimonial Fund,' and that the same be forwarded to the Committee through Mr. T. H. Wakley, one of the Examining Surgeons of the Association. That the Board of Directors, being most anxious to place on record the esteem in which they hold the name of the late Thomas Wakley, Esq., the Founder of the New Equitable Life Assurance Society, gladly avail themselves of the present opportunity of recording their appreciation of the many excellent qualities and great abilities which secured him the deserved popularity he enjoyed with the medical profession and the public generally at the time of his comparatively early death; and thus especially, though inadequately, to recognise the valuable services rendered by him to the New Equitable Society." JOHN MESSENT, *Secretary*.

MORTALITY IN ENGLAND. In the ten years 1851-60 the annual mortality in the districts comprising the chief towns was 24.57 per 1,000 living; in the districts comprising small towns and country parishes, 19.77; in all England, 22.24. The deaths of males averaged 23.18 per 1,000 living; of females only 21.24. Out of equal numbers living there were 109 deaths of males to 100 deaths of females. Of the persons who lived to be 100 years old there were two women to one man. Two of the 623 districts into which England is divided—namely, Farnborough in Surrey, and Bellingham in Northumberland, with a population respectively of 14,318 and 7,080, took the lead in healthiness, and had in the ten years an average annual of mortality of only 14 in 1,000; and two other districts in Northumberland, Glendale, with a population of 13,211, and Rothbury, with 7,147, had an average annual mortality of only 15 in 1,000. In no other entire district was the annual mortality so low as 15; but it was only 16 in 10 districts—namely, Epsom, Bromley, Steyning, Easthampstead (Berks), Dulverton

(Somersetshire), Billesdon (Leicestershire), Hemsworth (Yorkshire), Belford (Northumberland), Bootle, (Cumberland), and Knighton (Radnorshire). In the entire district of St. George's Hanover Square, the average annual mortality was only 18 per 1,000, and the same in Lewisham, and in the Hampstead district only 17; taking the whole country through, not above one district in five had so low a mortality as 18. During the ten years 1851-61, from Census to Census, London increased its numbers 121 a day, 72 by excess of births over deaths, and 49 by immigration; but this continual accumulation of human beings within its limits did not bring an increased mortality. In the ten years 1840-49, the average annual rate of mortality in London was 25.1 per 1,000; in the subsequent decennium, 1850-59, it fell to 23.6 per 1,000. This may seem a small thing in a single thousand, but London has nearly three thousand thousands.

SMALL-POX IN LONDON. At a special general meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Officers of Health, held on the 25th ult., at 8, Richmond Terrace, it was resolved unanimously to adopt the following circular, prepared by the General Purposes Committee, relating to the recent alarming progress of small-pox in the metropolis, and to the necessity of a combined effort to arrest the further diffusion of the disease:—"The Association having taken into their consideration the present prevalence of small-pox in London, deem it to be their duty to call the attention of the guardians of the poor and other local authorities of the metropolis to the subject. They regret to find that the epidemic is still on the increase. In some of the metropolitan districts, the mortality has already attained alarming proportions. It can scarcely be hoped that others equally populous will remain exempt, unless energetic measures are taken to arrest the further progress of the outbreak. While there can be no doubt that the prevalence of the disease is mainly attributable to the neglect of vaccination, and to the defective and unsatisfactory manner in which the operation is too frequently performed, and that if good vaccination were universal small-pox would be almost unknown, it is not the less apparent that the prolonged residence of infected persons in rooms occupied by others, the exposure of such persons in the streets, in public conveyances, or in the waiting-rooms in hospitals, and the absence of adequate means of isolation, have been the immediate agents in bringing about the recent rapid diffusion of small-pox. During the present epidemic, these causes are in operation to a far greater extent than they were in that of 1859-60. In consequence of the insufficient size of the Small-pox Hospital, and the absence of any other provision for the reception of cases, persons having small-pox are daily applying in numbers for admission into the general hospitals. Every such application is necessarily refused; the sufferer is sent back to his home, there to become, against his will, a source of infection to his neighbours. The Association are of opinion that, whenever a case of small-pox occurs in a populous locality, the patient ought, in the interests of public health, to be removed as soon as possible; and that, in order to facilitate such removal to the utmost, it is not only necessary to provide for the gratuitous conveyance of small-pox cases, but for their reception and treatment. For this purpose, it appears to them indispensable that, during the continuance of the present epidemic, temporary buildings or wards should be opened in such situations as may be best suited for the purpose, on the double ground of distance from inhabited houses and facility of approach. As regards vaccination, it is desirable that every facility should be offered for the gratuitous vaccination of all who are willing to apply for it, whether they have been previously vaccinated or not; and that the times and places appointed by the guardians for vaccination should be notified by bills posted in prominent places. It is fur-

ther necessary that, in all those districts in which small-pox is prevailing, and in which there is reason to believe that vaccination has been neglected, personal inquiries as to the cause of this neglect should be made by inspectors temporarily appointed for the purpose, who should be empowered by the guardians to take proceedings under the Vaccination Acts Amendments Act, 1861, in all cases of wilful refusal to comply with the requirements of the law. (Signed on behalf of the Association.) R. D. THOMSON, *President*; THOMAS HILLIER, GEORGE BUCHANAN, *Secretaries*.

ACTION FOR RECOVERY OF PHYSICIAN'S FEES: GIBBON v. BUDD. This was an action to recover £21, for fees, tried before Baron Bramwell, at Guildhall, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff for that amount. Mr. Lush, Q.C., moved for and obtained a rule for a new trial, or to set aside the verdict and enter a nonsuit, on the ground that a physician could not recover fees without a special contract. The jury had found that the plaintiff had attended the patient in the character and capacity of a physician; and the question raised for the opinion of the Court was whether a physician could, under the Medical Practitioners' Act 21 and 22d Vict., cap. 90, recover his professional fees. The principal authority upon the point previous to the passing of that act was "*Veitch v. Russell*," in which the Court of Queen's Bench held, in 1842, that a physician had in general no legal right of action for his fees, but he might have it by a special contract. The College of Physicians have made a bye-law preventing any Fellow of the College from suing under this section, but there is no restriction placed upon members simply. In the Court of Exchequer, on Thursday, April 30, Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. H. T. Cole showed cause against the rule. They contended that the Medical Act required that all persons practising the medical profession should be registered according to their qualifications. The plaintiff was duly registered; and as a member of the College of Physicians he had a right to the remedy specially provided by the 31st section of the Act. Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. Dowdswell, in support of the rule, contended that the statute was not an enabling statute intended to confer upon a physician a right to sue; but, on the contrary, imposed upon him a liability to register before he could sue at all; but he was still obliged to make a special contract before he could maintain an action. The law with regard to a physician's right to recover his fees was in precisely the same state now as it was before the passing of the Medical Act, except that he must be registered. The Act did not compel medical men to register, but invited them to do so, pointing out that if they did not they should not recover their fees in courts of law. Unless the Act of Parliament created a liability which without the Act would not exist, then physicians had no right to recover. Their rights are not enlarged by the 31st section. They have a right to sue according to their registered qualification. A physician always could recover fees if he made a contract, and that was his position now. There still must be an actual promise to pay. The Lord Chief Baron said that all the members of the Court were of opinion that the rule should be discharged. The proviso in clause 31 put an end in his mind to all doubt about the true construction of the clause itself, because it said that all persons registered under the act should be entitled, according to their qualifications, to practise medicine or surgery, and to demand and recover in any court of law reasonable charges for professional aid, advice, and visits, and the cost of medicines. Then, with respect to physicians, it said that it should be lawful for the College of Physicians to pass a bye-law to the effect that no one of their fellows or members should be entitled to sue in the manner aforesaid in a court of law, and that such bye-law might be pleaded as a bar to his action. That seemed to mean that whereas heretofore

there was a doubt about the right of a physician to recover his fees, it should now be the law that he might recover them; but, nevertheless, the College of Physicians, if they desired to preserve that sort of dignity which was secured by not practising, except for some supposed honorarium, might pass a bye-law for the purpose. Formerly the presumption was that the services of a physician were honorary and gratuitous, at least so far that he could not make a legal claim for payment; but now it was the other way, and a physician practising without making a distinct arrangement that he was not to be paid, was entitled to be paid and recover his claim unless he were restrained by a bye-law of the College of Physicians. He, therefore, thought the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Mr. Baron Martin and Mr. Baron Bramwell having expressed a similar opinion, the rule was discharged.

TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER. An inquest was held at Woughton-on-the-Green, Buckinghamshire, Sept. 6th, 1862, by Mr. Worley, on the body of a woman who had died as follows. Deceased was taken in labour on Sept. 3rd, and attended by Mr. Miles of Fenny Stratford. When Mr. Miles arrived, finding there was a good deal of bloody discharge, he ordered the woman to bed, and tried to deliver her with his hands. He had no instruments. After about five or six hours, Mr. Miles left the woman, saying that he would be back in three quarters of an hour, or an hour at the latest, but did not return at all. Before Mr. Miles left, the bed was covered with blood in all directions. The woman was in good health before labour; she had strong labour-pains, and appeared very well at the commencement of labour. Some hours later, finding that Mr. Miles did not return, the husband (a farm-labourer) procured an order from the overseer for Mr. Deyns, the medical officer of the district, to attend. Mr. Deyns found the woman in a very exhausted state, and that labour-pains had ceased. Stimulants were given; and Mr. Deyns sent for his instruments. On examination *per vaginam*, the head was found presenting, but was arrested in the superior strait of the pelvis. He cautiously introduced the forceps, and after a brief interval, removed, without any difficulty, a full-grown child, which had been dead apparently for some hours. The patient never rallied from the time Mr. Deyns first saw her till she died on the following day at 6 p.m. This was the sixth child deceased had borne, four being now alive. She was a stout, strong-looking woman. At the inquest, Mr. Miles stated, that from the first he thought it a difficult case, and advised the patient repeatedly to have some other advice; but that she was averse, until the symptoms were so urgent that she consented for Mr. Miles going for Mr. Bryant of Stewkley (a distance of eight or nine miles), who, he said, was in the habit of meeting him in any difficult cases. Mr. Miles said that it was a cross-birth; and that on examination *per vaginam*, the head of the child was towards the back of the mother, and the back part of the neck was all that he could feel with his hand; but "that after some trouble he managed to improve the position by getting the head down partly into the vagina." The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Miles. At the request of Mr. Miles, an order was obtained from the Secretary of State, Sir George Grey, to have the body exhumed; and on September 25th, a *post mortem* examination was made by Mr. Coombs of Bedford, on behalf of Mr. Miles, in the presence of Messrs. F. Deyns, J. Hochee, and H. Hailey, surgeons, and Mr. Miles. Mr. Coombs having made an incision down the centre of the abdomen, and exposed the uterus, placed his hand into the cavity, immediately discovering a wound in the uterus just behind the symphysis pubis, to which he directed attention; adding that, "this is a serious finding." Mr. Coombs had his finger in the wound, which was afterwards examined in a similar

manner by Mr. Hailey. The uterus was then removed from the body; and a round wound was observed of about the size of a sixpence in its anterior part, about an inch and a half above the mouth of the womb, which would just admit the introduction of the finger. The parts surrounding this wound for about two inches and a half were much decomposed, and readily yielded to the pressure of the finger; a similar opening was thus easily produced. The trial of Miles took place at Aylesbury on March 18th. The medical witnesses examined on behalf of the Crown were Messrs. Deyns, Hochee, and Hailey; Mr. James Coombs of Bedford (who like the prisoner had for many years carried on the business of chemist and druggist) was called as a witness on behalf of the defence. The judge, in his opening address to the grand jury, dilated upon the case, and told those gentlemen he did not think they would find it necessary to bring in a true bill. The grand jury, however, found a true bill against the prisoner. At the trial, the medical testimony on the part of the prosecution was directed to the facts that the death of the patient was caused by prostration and hemorrhage, the result of the lesion in the uterus; and also that the hole in the antero-inferior portion of the uterus, from its peculiar shape and size, could not have been produced by the forceps. The medical testimony for the prisoner was intended, if possible, to contradict the evidence already produced, and to prove that the instrument would produce such a lesion, and to assert that the attempt to produce a similar opening on the uterine surface with the finger had failed. The judge summed up in favour of the prisoner, eulogising him for his extensive experience in midwifery, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

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 Orthopædic, 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. Royal Geographical.

TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Newton Heale, "On the Physiological Anatomy of the Lungs"; Dr. Dickinson, "On a Fœtus without Heart or Brain."—Zoological.

WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts.—Microscopical—North London.

THURSDAY. Antiquarian.

FRIDAY. Royal Institution.—Western Medical and Surgical.

SATURDAY. Association Medical Officers of Health.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—MAY 2, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1002 Girls.. 973 }	1975 1374
Average of corresponding weeks 1863-62		1981 1287
Barometer:		
Highest (Sun. & Fri.) 30.082; lowest (Tu.) 29.652; mean, 29.909.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 104.5 degs.; (Th.) 79.3 degs.		
In shade—highest (Mon.) 68 degs.; lowest (Fri.) 31.4 degs.		
Mean—47.8 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—1.3 degs.		
Range—during week, 36.6 degrees; mean daily, 22.6 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 72.		
Mean direction of wind, N.W. & N.E.—Rain in inches, 0.18.		

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 communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

DR. W. A. SMITH'S WORK ON ENTOMOZOA.—SIR: As the accompanying extract from a letter which I have recently (April 29th) received from my friend M. Davaine, author of the *Traité des Entozoaires*, will serve to show why my obligations to him were not acknowledged upon the title-page of *Human Entozoa* (in addition to the expression of thanks in the Preface, and the repeated mention of his name throughout the book), I should be greatly obliged by your giving an insertion to it.

May 1863.

I am, etc., WM. ABBOTTS SMITH.

Extract from M. Davaine's letter.

"Je vous autorise à dire que c'est avec mon consentement que votre ouvrage ne porte point le titre de traduction. Cet ouvrage, ne reproduisant pas le mien intégralement, ne pouvait en être considéré comme le traduction."

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE PURULENT OPHTHALMIA OF INFANTS.—SIR: I am surprised that Mr. Wordsworth, in his "Practical Observations on the Purulent Ophthalmia of Infants", should have omitted to mention that which, I am thoroughly convinced, is the most important remedy in the treatment of the disease, as well as the true prophylactic. I allude to the "obscuration of light". Four years ago, I invited the attention of the profession to this fact; and my subsequent experience has strengthened my former conviction of its truth. As Mr. Wordsworth is evidently disposed to sympathise with the sufferings of helpless infants, I entreat his consideration of my observations on this subject, which were published in the medical journals, and in more detail in my little work on *The Diseases of Infants and Mothers*. I have entirely banished the disease from my own practice.

I am, etc., THOMAS BALLARD, M.D.

Southwick Place, May 2nd, 1863.

THE CASE OF GATTIE v. HALFORD.—SIR: A writer in your last number repeats an insinuation against me, which he had previously brought forward in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and which had been already amply reported in that journal.

This writer avoids stating in precise terms what evidence it is that he would fain hold up to professional animadversion; but "he believes" that Dr. Barnes affirmed that the conformation of the pelvis was perfectly normal, in order the more completely to exclude the possibility of unavoidable injury to the nerve during the passage of the head."

A writer who professes to quote from "an accurate account", might be expected to state his charge in definite terms. It must be left to the members of the Hunterian Society, or others who know the writer, to decide what amount of confidence is to be placed in what "he believes", when framing injurious insinuations against a brother practitioner. For those who may not know him, I beg to state that so far is the evidence, expressed or inferred, imputed to me, from being correct, that I spontaneously said in open court, that the accident which had happened to the defendant in the case—namely, injury of the sciatic nerve by the forceps—had also happened to myself.

The learned judge expressly commended the moderation and fairness of my evidence. In the reports of the trial, the names of the witnesses were all thrown together, as if they had all concurred in the same evidence. I deny generally the accuracy of the reports as applicable to myself.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I must decline to notice any further attacks emanating from this person.

I am, etc., ROBERT BARNES.

46, Finsbury Square, May 6th, 1863.

THE URETHROSCOPE.—SIR: In your publication of April 18th, there is an article, taken from the *London Medical Review*, on the use of the Urethroscope, on which I wish to make some observations. I have for the last ten years made use of M. Desormeaux's instrument, with some alteration effected by myself. and the use of the instrument I mentioned in my book on Gleet (1857). The urethral extremities of the tubes should be very blunt and nicely rounded. Some, which I got from Paris, were so sharp, that my patients could not bear their introduction. The patient should be placed on a long high table, and the instrument should have a separate stand for itself, capable of being elevated or lowered by a screw.

I am, etc.,

HENRY DICK.

Wimpole Street, W., April 22nd, 1863.

WOUND OF THE VERTEBRAL ARTERY.—SIR: In the event of the recurrence of so rare an accident as that recorded by Mr. Augustin Pritchard in the JOURNAL of April 18th, where, as Mr. Pritchard remarks, we cannot avail ourselves of ligature either of the artery itself or of any anastomosing branches to arrest the hemorrhage, I think we should pay great attention to insure the perfect rest of the severed tissues; and for this end should prevent any gliding of the occipital bone on the atlas, or rotatory movement of the atlas

on the axis. The patient might be placed in a half-sitting posture, with his back supported by a bed-rest, so constructed as to reach rather above the occiput, having pieces on either side of the head opposite the temples, to which a screw with pad is attached, so that the patient's head may be fixed, as in a vice, and all movement of the divided parts prevented. By this means, the arterial tube would be in the most favourable condition for reunion or retraction and perfect occlusion. Perhaps the inclination of the head a little towards the wounded side would have the effect of preventing the gaping of the artery, should its tube not be quite cut through. This position should be maintained for at least ten days or a fortnight; for the hemorrhage in Mr. Pritchard's case began seven days after the accident. The application of ice at intervals would also tend to quiet the circulation in the wounded tissues, and perhaps by these means would be accomplished the "little all" that human art can do to remedy so serious an injury.

I am, etc.,

ASHLEY G. OSBORN.

24, York Parade, Northampton, April 21st, 1863.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SERVICES.—SIR: While the important and difficult question of gratuitous medical services is under discussion, permit me to suggest a plan whereby all hospitals and infirmaries that are in want of funds may largely increase their incomes, provide ways and means for duly remunerating their medical officers, and largely extend their sphere of usefulness.

Let them exact a fee of ten shillings from every person applying for instant admission as an in-door patient, whose case was such as to permit of admission at all; and a fee of five shillings from each person applying for immediate out-door relief. The number of in-door admissions to be dependent upon the number of beds vacant, at the discretion of the resident competent authority; the number of out-door patients may be obviously unlimited. These fees should be exacted in every instance, where application for admission is made, without the usual recommendation from a governor, or where a governor has exceeded his privilege.

The poorest person, when so afflicted as to require the medical aid and other advantages that a public hospital affords, would, without a moment's hesitation, either from his own resources, or with the assistance of friends, cheerfully pay such small fees to secure an immediate entrance in the one case, and immediate attention in the other: for no money could be more advantageously applied, saving valuable time, and avoiding the trouble and inconvenience of hunting for a governor who may or may not have the power of acceding a letter of admission.

To the public, the boon would be invaluable. For instance, a servant, suddenly taken ill in a small house where bed-room accommodation is scarcely enough for the family, may, with perfect independence and propriety, be sent where he or she would be far better cared for, on the payment of a small entrance fee; relief being thus afforded in its widest sense to all parties. There may be many little matters of detail necessary to render this suggestion generally applicable to particular institutions; but I fully believe that the principle will be found very acceptable to the public, and the proceeds of material service to hospitals and infirmaries now languishing for want of funds.

I am, etc.,

JAMES BIRD.

Seymour Street West, Connaught Square, April 1863.

[We quite agree with our correspondent as to the general principle involved in his proposition. We are fully satisfied that payment by hospital patients is a necessary part of the doing away with gratuitous medical services; but the practical working of the plan is full of difficulties. We sincerely wish our correspondent would turn his attention to the dealing with the "little matters of detail" to which he refers. EDITOR.]

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. DAY; Mr. FELCE; Mr. M. FOSTER; Dr. GEORGE BURN; Dr. MEYON; Mr. G. P. DUNN; Mr. STONE; Dr. HYDE SALTER; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. BARNES; Dr. KIDD; Dr. FORBES WINKLOW; Mr. J. C. ROOPE; Dr. S. MARTYN; Mr. REDFERN JAMES; Dr. J. THORBURN; Dr. MURCHISON; Dr. BALLARD; Dr. FOWLER; Dr. W. A. SMITH; Dr. BRETT; Dr. GIBB; Mr. FURNEAUX JORDAN; and Dr. J. B. SANDERSON.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Report of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Dublin. By the Medical Superintendent.
2. The Seventh Annual Report of the Lunatic Asylum, Nottinghamshire. By W. P. Stiff, M.D.
3. Catalogue of the Museum of Guy's Hospital. London: 1863.
4. Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London. Vol. iv. London: 1863.
5. Syphilitic Diseases of the Eye and Ear, consequent on Inherited Syphilis. By Jonathan Hutchinson. London: 1863.
6. Jaundice: its Pathology and Treatment. By G. Harley, M.D. London: 1863.
7. On Malaria and Miasmata. By T. H. Barker, M.D., F.R.S. Edin. London: 1863.
8. The Pharmacopœias of Thirteen of the London Hospitals. By Peter Squire, F.R.S. London: 1863.
9. The Cure of Club-Foot without cutting Tendons. By R. Barwell, F.R.C.S. London: 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Medical Psychology;

comprising a Brief Exposition of the Leading Phenomena of the Mental States, and of the Nervous Apparatus through which they are Manifested, with a View to the better Understanding and Elucidation of the Mental Phenomena or Symptoms of Disease. By ROBERT DUNN, F.R.C.S. Eng., Author of an Essay on Physiological Psychology, etc. Price 3s. 1863.

JOHN CHURCHILL and Sons, New Burlington Street.

Now ready, in 8vo, with Wood Engravings, price 8s.

On Human Entozoa: comprising

the Description, Pathology, and Treatment of the INTES-TINAL, HYDATID, and other Species of WORMS found in MAN. Partly translated, by permission, from M. DAVAINES' "Traité des Entozoaires." By W. ABBOTTS SMITH, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., Senior Assistant-Physician Metropolitan Free Hospital, late Senior Physician City Dispensary, etc.

By the same Author, Second Edition, cloth, post-free, 1s. 6d.

On ENURESIS (Incontinence of Urine) in CHILDREN and in ADULTS: its Nature, Causes, and Treatment. "We can recommend this little book to our readers."—*Med. Circular.* London: H. K. LEWIS, 15, Gower Street, North, W.C.

Now ready, Seventh Edition (being the tenth thousand), price 2s. 6d.: by post for 32 stamps.

Diseases of the Skin; a Guide

to their Treatment and Prevention: for the Use of the Student and General Practitioner. By THOMAS HUNT, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.

London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street.

Now ready, price 6d., by post 7d.

The Addresses delivered at the

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, held in the Royal College of Physicians in London, on August 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th.

London: THOMAS RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street, W.C.

Society for Relief of Widows and

ORPHANS of MEDICAL MEN in London and its Vicinity. Instituted 1788. The SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Society will take place on WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street.

THOMAS ARTHUR STONE, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be obtained from the Stewards, from the Secretary, or at the Tavern. Dinner to be on table at half-past Six o'clock precisely. Any registered member of the Medical Profession residing in the County of Middlesex, or within the limits of the London District Post, is eligible as a Member of the Society, at a Subscription of Two Guineas a-year. Widows and Orphans of Members of not less than two years standing are eligible for relief, and to such applicants relief was granted last year to the amount of £2,023 : 10 : 0.

S. W. J. MERRIMAN, M.D.,

53, Berners Street, W.

Secretary.

Hospital for Insane Patients of

the UPPER and MIDDLE CLASSES.

Patients are admitted into the Lincoln Lunatic Hospital at £1 per Week and upwards. The Weekly Board has power, under special circumstances, to reduce the rate of payment. This Hospital, which was established in 1819 as an Asylum for the County, and since 1853 has been furnished and adapted for Patients of the Upper and Middle Classes, stands on an eminence in its own grounds of over seven acres, and commands most extensive views of the surrounding country.—Applications to be made to the Resident Medical Superintendent.

By order of the Board of Governors,

Board Room, April 1863.

RICHARD HALL, Secretary.

Hospital for Sick Children,

49, GREAT ORMOND STREET.

A Series of CLINICAL LECTURES will be delivered by the Medical Officers of the Hospital, every WEDNESDAY, at Four o'clock.

The FIRST LECTURE will be given by Mr. T. HOLMES, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 13th, at Four o'clock precisely. Subject—"Congenital Extrusion of the Bladder and on the Surgical Means to be adopted for its relief by Plastic Operation."

The Lectures are free to Practitioners on presenting their card, and to Students after their first year, by Tickets obtainable on application by letter to the Secretary, at the Hospital.

April 1863.

SAMUEL WHITFORD, Secretary.