

Association Intelligence.

MEMORIAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Honourable the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Poor Relief.

WE, the Executive Council of the British Medical Association, having had our attention drawn to the evidence of the Medical Relief of the Poor, lately laid before your honourable Committee, beg most respectfully to express to you our conviction, that there is a great need of considerable changes being made in the present arrangements for the medical relief of the poor; We, therefore, as the Executive Council of an Association representing 2,100 medical men, feel that, as your resolutions will be of vital importance to a large section of the profession, we should ill discharge our duties to those who have elected us did we not at this most important crisis lay before you our opinions on the main points of the evidence brought before you during the last session; and this we propose to do in as brief a manner as possible, by embodying in a few recommendations the most striking portions of the extremely valuable and searching evidence of Mr. Griffin, the Chairman of the Poor-law Medical Relief Association, and the no less valuable, concise, and practical resolutions of the Metropolitan Poor-law Medical officers, agreed to at a public meeting held May 10th, 1861, and published in the 5th Report of Poor-law Relief, at page 94.

The recommendations which we would humbly submit to the consideration of your honourable Committee are the following:

1. We think it a matter of the greatest importance to the suffering poor, that in sickness or accident medical aid should be obtained for them as speedily as possible, and we consider that under certain judicious restrictions powers may be given to other parochial officers, besides the relieving officers, to issue orders of relief; and with a view to facilitate the applicant in seeking for early assistance, we think that application for medical relief *only* should not be considered an act of pauperism, nor entail any of its consequences.

2. It is notorious, in many instances, that relieving officers issue orders in a very indiscriminate manner, and such proceeding has a very injurious tendency in doing away with the self-dependence of the labouring population; it is also notorious that, in this instance, extra burdens are thrown upon the medical officer from the neglect of the relieving officer to inquire into the pecuniary resources of the applicant.

In addition to such injury, the onus of proving the recipient's right to such order devolves upon the medical officer, who must either undertake the case, or refuse it on his own responsibility.

We think the duties of the relieving officer, and those of any parochial officer, alike empowered to issue orders of medical relief, should be more strictly defined, and more rigidly enforced by the Poor-law Board.

3. We consider it equally essential to the interests of the sick poor and medical officer, that the appointment of the latter should in all cases be made permanent.

And in order that competent medical advice be insured for the poor, we entreat the Select Committee to require from the Poor-law Board, that in every instance where it is practicable, the parochial medical officer should possess the double qualification, and be registered as such. We regret that this has not been so strictly carried out as was expected from 168th Article of the Consolidated Order of 1847, and by subsequent order of the Poor-law Board, dated December 10th,

1859 (see 12th Report, p. 35), in which it was most positively laid down, "That no person shall be qualified to be appointed to the office of medical officer, unless he be registered, and shall be qualified by law to practise both medicine and surgery."

In unison with the opinion of the metropolitan Poor-law medical officers, embodied in their statement, 5th Report, p. 95, we consider that it is a source of injury to the poor, and a false economy to the rate-payer, for Poor-law guardians to make cheapness a ruling guide in their election of medical officers.

4. There exists no inconsiderable amount of evidence to show, as stated at the metropolitan meeting in May last, "that in the great majority of instances, the remuneration of the medical officer is very inadequate to the services performed." We cannot press too strongly on the Select Committee that, on behalf of the poor, as well as on behalf of the medical officer, the remuneration should be just and equitable, and in fair proportion to the work done.

It would be a fallacy to conclude, from the competition for these appointments when vacant, that they are of a remunerative character; it is an indication, unhappily, how readily some members of our profession will sacrifice their own, and the interests of the profession at large, in order to bring themselves forward.

5. The mode of payment for services rendered by the parochial medical officer may be accomplished in two ways.

1. As suggested by the Poor-law Commissioners in their minute of June 6th, 1839, at a minimum computation of no less than 2s. 6d. per case in the metropolis, and than 5s. in the provinces, with additions according to distance travelled.

2. By a fixed salary based on the per case system, as suggested by Mr. Griffin at page 21 (xv) of the 5th Report of Poor-law Medical Relief.

At the same time, should any of the medical officers be desirous of continuing their present contracts with their boards of guardians, they should be allowed to do so.

6. In regulating and adjusting the aforesaid salaries, and in various other matters having reference to the interests of the sick poor and their medical attendants, we consider that the appointment of a medical officer in connection with the Poor-law Board may be of important service.

His duties may be defined as follows:—

To rearrange and enlarge the table of extras which has become necessary. To conduct the medical correspondence, and prepare the medical report to be annually laid before Parliament. To adjudicate in all matters having reference to Poor-law medical relief, etc.; the adjustment of medical remuneration, and the proper extent of medical districts, etc. (See Mr. Griffin's 28th Proposal.)

7. We think it would conduce to the interests of the sick poor, and be satisfactory to the Poor-law medical officers, if the medicines required by the former were furnished by the board of guardians; and for this purpose, we recommend the institution of dispensaries in connection with Poor-law unions in the metropolis and larger towns, and in all country districts (where practicable), provided the sick poor will not have to send more than five or six miles at the utmost for their medicines. And we further think that certain articles may be furnished by the board of guardians of different unions, such as cod-liver oil, leeches, linseed meal, etc., and some other things, according to a list to be agreed upon, and the same not to be included in any medical contract.

8. We venture to hope, in accordance with the metropolitan medical officers, "that, in consideration of the vast and important duties performed by the parochial medical officers, and the great personal risk of life to which their

duties expose them, together with the maximum remuneration which they seek, they will be entitled to a superannuated allowance in common with the members of the civil service."

9. Finally, as in answer to a return moved for by Lord Elcho in 1857, it was shown that there were no less than 1,349,452 sick poor attended by the Poor-law medical officers in that year, we are of opinion that it would be of incalculable value (in the removal of preventible ailments), if a medical register of the diseases of the sick poor (as suggested by Mr. Griffin in his 27th proposal) was established under the superintendence of the medical officer proposed to be attached to the Poor-law Board, and by him annually brought before Parliament.

In the drawing up of these recommendations, which we now respectfully offer to your honourable Committee, we have had essentially at heart the interest of the sick poor, and the fair and just remuneration of the medical officer, in order that we may insure for the former the best attention and services of the latter.

And we earnestly entreat your honourable Committee that you will now pass such definite resolutions as will enable Parliament effectually to deal with this branch of Poor-law administration.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servants,

CHARLES HASTINGS, Knt., M.D., *President*
of the Council of the British Medical Association.

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

Worcester, April, 1862.

BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	White Lion Hotel, Bristol.	Thurs., May 1, 7 P.M.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, GRAVESEND, AND DARTFORD
DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE next and last of the present series of these meetings will be held at the Bull Hotel, Dartford, on Friday, April 25th, at 3.30 P.M.
Dinner will be prepared at 5.15, for those who may be able to remain.

Trains will leave for London at 8.40; and for Rochester and Maidstone at 7.59.

Gentlemen intending to dine, are requested to give an intimation thereof on or before Wednesday, April 23rd, to Dr. SPURRELL, Belvedere; or to

JAMES DULVEY, *Honorary Secretary.*

New Brompton, Chatham, April 18th, 1862.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch was held in the Medical Department, Birmingham Library, Union Street, on Thursday, April 10th, 1862: J. B. MELSON, M.D., in the chair. There were also present twenty-one members.

Election of President-elect. It was proposed by Dr. WADE, and seconded by Mr. CLAYTON, and carried unanimously—

"That this meeting be adjourned for a fortnight for the election of president-elect."

New Member. Dr. David Henry Monckton of Rugeley, a member of the Association, was unanimously elected a member of the Branch.

Paper. The following paper was read: Foreign Bodies in the Urethra. By Alfred Baker, Esq.

Correspondence.

MEDICAL TITLES.

SIR,—Allow me to make a few remarks about the title of Dr., and the letter of your correspondent M.R.C.P.

In the first place, I must remark that any person who is a Fellow, Member, or Licentiate, of any College of Physicians, must, of necessity, be diplomatised. M.R.C.P., to commence, shows ignorance of the difference between a degree and a diploma.

With regard to his so-called analogies, I beg to inform M.R.C.P. that any person who has received ordination at the hands of a Bishop of the Established Church is legally entitled to the prefix of Rev.; the university degree being simply an ornamental addition, and not an essential. If M.R.C.P. will look at his prayer-book, he will find no mention of an university degree; in fact, any person well recommended, morally and intellectually, able to pass the Bishop's examination, is eligible for the ministry of the Church of England.

As regards the title of barrister-at-law; a person obtains that style and title only after he has been called to the bar by one of the inns of court. Here, again, an university degree is not essentially necessary, although the possession of one shortens the period of study.

As regards the right of the nobility to their courtesy titles, I shall only say that it has never yet been questioned, and has existed from time immemorial.

As regards the first two analogies, I think I have clearly proved that clergymen and barristers, who have no university degrees, are entitled legally, and not by courtesy, to the title of Rev. and Barrister-at-law.

I now come to the common sense view of the case. When a person puts Dr. on his card or door-plate, it implies, or, at least, ought to, that he is either a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of medicine, or a doctor of music; if he is neither of these, he has no legal claim to the title of doctor; for if we are to admit the courtesy claims of the Licentiates of the College of Physicians, by the same rule, we must admit the right of the Society of Apothecaries to confer the title of surgeon. All these courtesy titles, before the passing of the Medical Act were allowed; but now that the various qualifications are clearly defined, there is no excuse for persons assuming titles to which they are not entitled.

In conclusion, I should advise the M.R.C.P.s and L.R.C.P.s of the London College to bow to the decision of their College; and their Edinburgh brethren (more especially those who previously held only the diploma of the College of Surgeons) to be thankful that they were able to obtain an extra qualification on such easy terms. Besides, if they will glance at the table of precedence among men, they will find that doctors have a distinct and admitted rank much higher than non-graduate physicians, who come lower down, under the head of gentlemen by profession. This, I consider, goes a good way to prove that physician and doctor are not synonymous terms.

I am, etc.,

COMMON SENSE.

SIR,—The question of the "Assumption of Titles," which had of late been only smouldering, has been puffed up into a little flame by the movement of Dr. Hitchman and others.

The question had been so far settled more than two years ago by the general feeling of the profession.

Besides this, the General Council of Medical Education and Registration refused, through its Registrar, to recognise the title of Dr., save as synonymous with a medical degree. The College of Physicians of London has, through its Registrar, refused the title of Dr. to its

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. At the Comitia Majora, held on Monday, April 14th, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, were duly admitted members of the College:—

Bridge, Alexander, 7, Argyll Place, Regent Street
Drysdale, Charles Robert, M.D., 39, Southampton Row
Fish, John Crockett, M.B., Caius College, Cambridge
Tatham, John, Holland House, Kensington

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of Medicine and Midwifery, were duly admitted to practise physic as Licentiates of the College:—

Broad, James, M.D., 164, Shoreditch
Deck, John Field, Nelson, New Zealand
Dyer, Samuel Sumner, Ringwood, Hants
Godrick, Thomas, 2, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill
Jay, Frederick Fitzherbert, Acle, near Norwich
Moore, Robert Wilson, Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestershire
Ray, Robert, Victoria, Australia
Rix, Samuel Babūt, Tunbridge Wells
Sloan, John Charles, Bellshill, parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire
Stevens, Robert Stead Jones, Christchurch, Hants
Swinhoe, George Monev, New Swindon
Taylor, Frederic, Woodstock, Oxon
Tonge, Morris, M.B., Wimbledon Common
Venning, Edgcombe, 24, Belgrave Square
Verrou, Bowater John, Westfield
Walls, Charles, 97, Tachbrook Street, Picnic
Weld, George Henry, 2, Clarendon Villas, Plumstead

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen passed their primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, at meetings of the Court of Examiners, on April 8th and 9th; and, when eligible, will be admitted to the pass examination.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Currie, John Legge	Jones, William
Eck, Vincent Frederick	Kiernander, William C.
Fowler, Oliver Humphrey	Mudge, Belling Harvey
Glynn, Thomas Robinson	Osmond, Thomas
Greatrex, Adolphus Burnell	Power, William Henry
Hilton, Caleb Samuel	Williams, Thomas Edward

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Armstrong, James Hunter	Parker, Benjamin W.
Greaves, Charles Augustus	Scott, Robert John

Guy's Hospital.

Duke, Oliver Thomas	Muir, Henry Skey
Evershed, Montague F.	Nichols, Robert Thomas
Freeman, Alfred	Sheen, Alfred
King, Thomas	White, Charles

University College.

Atkinson, Charles S. A.	Richards, Samuel S. C.
Bruce, Alexander	Oliver, George
Gill, William	Powell, Richard Douglas
Greeneck, John Baily	Wall, Joseph
Marriott, Henry Thomas	

Charing Cross Hospital.

Carter, William	Larin, Michael Drury
Churchill, John Foot	

King's College.

Bromley, Edward P. B.	Richards, Joseph Peeke
Colthurst, James Bunter	Shears, Arthur
Gedge, Joseph	

St. George's Hospital.

Barker, William Lewington	Wearne, Vivian
Beviss, Charles	

Westminster Hospital.

Hatherley, Henry Reginald	Watts, Algernon Newbeggins
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Middlesex Hospital.

Ashford, John Wilson	White, George
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London Hospital.

Elliot, John	King, George
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St. Mary's Hospital.

Lyle, Thomas

Birmingham School of Medicine.

Bobart, William Matthews	Smith, Solomon Charles
Court, Josiah	Smith, Thomas Haywood
Gilbert, Henry	Stubbs, Henry

Manchester School of Medicine.

Renshaw, Charles Jeremiah	Scott, William John
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Leeds School of Medicine.

Nunneley, John Albert

Bristol School of Medicine.

Barrett, John	Thomas, Robert W.
Parson, Thomas Cooke	

Newcastle School of Medicine.

Spencer, Lionel Dixon	
Barrow, Thomas Samuel	

Dublin School of Medicine.

Sanders, George B. S.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On April 10th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Gimblett, John, Taunton
Griffin, William Henry, Banbury
Horrocks, William, Guy's Hospital
Jones, John, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Ludlow, Ebenezer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Motershead, John, Butley, near Macclesfield
Shepherd, Charles Dunbar, Frederick Street, Gray's Inn Road

APPOINTMENTS.

BARNES, Robert, M.D., elected Lecturer on Midwifery at St. Thomas's Hospital, in the room of the late C. Waller, M.D.

BRAZIER, —, Esq., appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Aberdeen, in the room of the late Andrew Fyfe, M.D.

***FITZPATRICK, John, M.D.,** elected Physician to the Eastern Dispensary, Bath.

Guy, William A., M.B., appointed Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of London.

***HEATH, Christopher, Esq.,** elected Assistant-Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital.

***JOHNSON, George, M.D.,** appointed by the Crown a Member of the Senate of the University of London.

LATHAM, P. W., M.D., elected Assistant-Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

LIVING, Edward, M.B., appointed Physician to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary.

ODLING, William, M.B., appointed Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of London.

***SANDWITH, Humphry, M.D.,** appointed Consulting-Physician to the Hull General Infirmary.

SNAPE, Joseph, Esq., appointed Lecturer in Dental Surgery and Mechanics in the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. At the Comitia Majora, held on Monday, April 14th—

WATSON, Thomas, M.D., was elected President of the College.

BURROWS, George, M.D.

QUAIN, Richard, M.D.

SPURGIN, John, M.D.

STEWART, A. P., M.D.

BENNETT, J. R., M.D.

GARROD, A. B., M.D.

OLDHAM, H., M.D.

SIBSON, F., M.D.

SPURGIN, J., M.D.

} were chosen Members of Council.

} were elected Examiners.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

ALLAN, Staff Assistant-Surgeon A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 17th Foot, *vice* J. G. Cuppage.

To be Staff Assistant-Surgeons:—

CUPPAGE, Assistant-Surgeon J. G., 17th Foot, *vice* S. Sam.

DORAN, Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., 60th Foot, *vice* A. Allan, M.D.

HARVEY, Staff Assistant-Surgeon H. O., half-pay.

ILLINGWORTH, Assistant-Surgeon J. A., 57th Foot.

SCOTT, Assistant-Surgeon J. A., 70th Foot.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

COOPER, Astley, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the Plymouth Division of Marines.

HATHERLEY, Narcissus C., M.D., Surgeon, to the *Conquest*,
RIDING, W. G., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cumberland*.

MILITIA. The following appointment has been made:—

ELKINGTON, J., Esq., to be Assistant Surgeon 1st Regiment Warwickshire Militia.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

DAVIDSON, F., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Administrative Battalion Essex R.V.

DEWAR, A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 1st Fife R.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon:—

CHAMPNEYS, H. M., 10th Sussex R.V.

DEATHS.

NIDDRIE, Peter, M.D., Surgeon R.N., at Great Malvern, on April 9.
 NUSSEY, John, Esq., late of 4, Cleveland Row, St. James's, at Chislehurst, aged 68, on April 14.
 RICHARDSON, Alfred, M.D., of 16, King's Place, Commercial Road East, of fever caught in the discharge of his duties, aged 34, on April 14.

GLASGOW MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY. Dr. William Lyon has been elected president, and Dr. John Paxton and Dr. George Robertson vice-presidents, for the year, of the Glasgow Medico-Chirurgical Society.

DEATH FROM STARVATION. A female has just died at Poilly (Yonne), from the effects of a fast of nine days, which she had imposed on herself from religious exaltation. Death took place on the ninth day.

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE. Amongst other donations announced at the annual festival of the University College Hospital, we find one of 250 guineas from Mr. Jeffrey, which is to be devoted to the introduction of baths and sanitary improvements.

INCREASE OF INFANTICIDE IN LONDON. No fewer than five cases of alleged child murder were reported to the authorities in the course of one day of the last week; and on three of them coroner's inquisitions were held, and verdicts of wilful murder in every instance returned.

BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE. The late Mr. James Robinson, so well known in connexion with dental surgery, and whose death resulted from an accidental puncture in the thigh while pruning a rose-bush in his garden, was insured in the Railway Passengers Assurance Company upon a general accident policy, which secures to his representatives £1,000 for £3 actually paid. (*Daily News*.)

PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE. In a police report, we read as follows:—"Mr. John Wray, who keeps a chemist's shop at 52, Dorset Street, Manchester Square, and practises in the name of Dr. Henery, appeared to answer to an assault summons taken out against him by his father, Mr. Martin Oster Field Wray, who practises in the vicinity of the London Road, Southwark, as Dr. Bell."

ST. MARK'S OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, DUBLIN. Mr. Wilde has absolutely assigned St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital to trustees for the benefit of the poor of Ireland. This institution was founded by Mr. Wilde, who for the purpose purchased and repaired, at a cost of more than £1,100, the premises formerly known as the Park Street School of Medicine, but which since then has been designated St. Mark's Hospital.

WAR TAXES. Some of the stamp duties which it is proposed to levy will excite a smile, for the State is to draw an income out of the sale of such articles as aromatic snuff, the balm of life, female pills, cough syrup, hair restorative, hair dye, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's sarsaparilla, family pills, Hyperian fluid, eye water, tooth powder, and the whole tribe of quack medicines, in which both England and America are more fertile than any other part of the world.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant:—Assistant-physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, by the resignation of Alexander Wallace, M.D.; surgeon to the Bath Lying-in Charity, by the resignation of Hugh Massey, Esq.; resident surgeon at the Weston-super-Mare Dispensary, by the resignation of J. H. Love, Esq.; resident assistant-surgeon and apothecary at the Hoxton House Lunatic Asylum; medical officer for the second district of the Tonbridge Union; medical officer for the second district of the Marlborough Union.

DR. G. C. WALLICH, who went out as naturalist, in the summer of 1860, in H.M. steamer *Bulldog*, during

the survey of the proposed telegraphic route to America via Iceland, Greenland, and Labrador, is about to publish his observations in a work entitled *The North Atlantic Sea-bed*. It will comprise a diary of the voyage, an account of deep-sea soundings and sounding apparatus, observations on animal life at extreme depths in the sea, and a detailed history of the various organisms discovered. The book will be illustrated with numerous plates.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SERGEANT-MAJOR OF VOLUNTEERS. About 10 P.M. on Wednesday (9th instant), John Hooper, the Sergeant-Major of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Volunteer Rifles, left the Guildford Arms Tavern, apparently in perfect health, to go to his home, and in a few minutes afterwards he was found lying on the pavement. He was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital, where he was immediately attended by the House Surgeon, who pronounced life to be totally extinct, probably from apoplexy. The deceased had on two different occasions received presentations of a sword and a gold watch. The day before his death Mr. Hooper had completed an assurance of £100 in the Volunteer and General Life Office, and this sum is forthwith to be paid to his widow. Few more striking illustrations of the advantage of life assurances can be quoted.

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM. Our readers will recollect that the urgent necessity for additional wards for the more systematic classification of the in-patients, the want of more convenient accommodation for the out-patients, and more suitable apartments for the resident medical officers, dispenser, matron, etc., of this institution, determined Mr. W. Sands Cox, on his appointment as Principal of Queen's College, to endeavour to remedy these defects. With that view he proposed to raise the sum required for the new buildings (£1500), by donations and by contributions of penny postage stamps. The idea was not only ridiculed in certain quarters, but the plan was opposed. Mr. Cox, however, began his arduous task on his own entire responsibility, under the most flattering auspices, namely, by a donation of £100 from her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the result, as appears by an advertisement, is that all the expenses incurred have been paid, and that after deducting the cost of collection (£120), a sum of upwards of £27 remains in hand. (*Aris's Birmingham Gazette*.)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. The examinations for medical degrees in the ensuing Term will commence on Monday, the 26th of May, at 9 a.m. in the Arts' Schools. Gentlemen, candidates for the degree of M.B., intending to offer themselves for examination, are required to signify the same to the Regius Professor of Physic on or before the 12th of May, specifying whether they offer themselves for the first, second, or both examinations. A fee of three guineas is paid to the Professor by each student when his name is sent in for the first examination for the M.B. degree. N.B. The classical subjects for the ensuing examination for the M.B. degree are:—*Hippocrates*: the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th sections of the *Aphorisms*. *Arctæus*: *On the Causes and Symptoms of Acute Diseases*. The 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th chapters of the 2nd books. *Celsus*: the 3rd and 4th books. Candidates will be required to satisfy the Examiners in the portions selected from each of the above authors. Candidates are requested to call on the Regius Professor with their certificates before admission to examination. Bachelors or Licentiates of Medicine, or Masters of Arts, desirous of proceeding to the degree of M.D. in the ensuing term, are requested to communicate their intention without delay to the Regius Professor of Physic, with a view to the arrangements necessary for the public exercises in the schools.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. At the meeting on April 7th, the following office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected:—*President:* B. G. Babington, M.D., F.R.S. *Vice-Presidents:* Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.; Edwin Chadwick, C.B.; Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., St. Paul's; J. B. Gibson, M.D., C.B.; Sir C. Hastings, M.D., D.C.L.; Sir John Liddell, C.B., M.D., F.R.S.; A. Nisbett, M.D., R.N., Honorary Physician to the Queen; John Simon, Esq., F.R.S.; Sir A. Smith, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.B.; T. Watson, M.D., F.R.S. *Treasurer:* H. Mapleton, M.D. *Secretary:* J. O. McWilliam, M.D., F.R.S., C.B., R.N. *Foreign and Colonial Secretaries:* East Indies, James Bird, M.D.; Egypt and Syria, W. Camps, M.D.; France, Waller Lewis, M.B., F.G.S.; Germany and Russia, H. Weber, M.D.; W. E. Swaine, M.D.; Portugal and the Brazils, J. O. McWilliam, M.D., F.R.S., C.B., R.N.; Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland, R. G. Latham, M.D., F.R.S.; West Indies and North America, G. Milroy, M.D. *Other Members of Council:* C. J. B. Aldis, M.D.; F. J. Burge, Esq.; A. Bryson, M.D., F.R.S., R.N.; W. D. Chowne, M.D.; H. Greenhow, M.D.; Colonel Hough; Ernest Hart, Esq.; C. F. J. Lord, Esq.; J. F. Marson, Esq.; C. Murchison, M.D.; E. W. Murphy, M.D.; — Nichol, M.D.; W. Odling, M.D.; J. N. Radcliffe, Esq.; B. W. Richardson, M.D.; Burdon Sanderson, M.D.; E. C. Seaton, M.D.; Spencer Wells, Esq.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO JOHN HUNTER. A beautiful memorial, similar to that of the late Mr. R. Stephenson, C.E., has been placed in the nave of Westminster Abbey, adjoining the engineer's grave, to the memory of the above distinguished physiologist and anatomist, who died in 1793, the remains of whom, it may be remembered, were removed from the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to Westminster Abbey when the vaults of the churches in the metropolis were closed. The memorial, which is of polished granite, inlaid and bordered with brass, bears the following inscription: "Beneath are deposited the remains of John Hunter, born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, N.B., on the 14th of February, 1728; died in London on the 10th of October, 1793. His remains were removed from the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to this abbey on the 28th of March, 1859. The Royal College of Surgeons of England have placed this tablet over the grave of Hunter to record their admiration of his genius as a gifted interpreter of the Divine power and wisdom that works in the laws of organic life, and their grateful veneration for his services to mankind as the father of scientific surgery. 'O Lord, how manifold are Thy works; in wisdom hast Thou made them all.' Psalm civ., 24."

A POOR-LAW MEDICAL APPOINTMENT. Mr. Gorham, in a letter to the *Kent Times*, points out the pecuniary character of the office of Poor-law Medical Officer of Tonbridge District. "I notice," he writes, "with deep regret, that by an advertisement in the public papers the salary offered this year is exactly the same as that which was given many years since—a salary which was only barely sufficient to cover the expenditure *then*. What, I ask, must it be *now* that the pauper patients have increased *more than treble*? Allow me to call the attention of the ratepayers to the following statement: £75 per annum for attendance night and day extending over many miles on 1,700 paupers, equivalent to—1,500 shillings for attendance night and day extending over many miles on 1,700 paupers, equivalent to—about 10½d. per annum for attendance night and day extending over many miles on each pauper, equivalent to—*less than one farthing per week for attendance night and day extending over many miles on each pauper*, equivalent to—a dead loss to the medical man, and an incentive to him to supply the least possible assistance and the worst of drugs to every poor person in the parish, unless he pays for it out of his own pocket. Can this be done without loss to the medical officer? I happen to know from

a long and painful experience, extending over a period of ten years, that it *can not* be done without loss. The above figures are quoted from the returns made a few years since, when I had the honour of holding this *lucrative and soul-elevating* appointment. I would merely add that in the face of such statements it has often been considered paradoxical that medical men should come forward to take the parish appointment, considering that it is altogether so unremunerative. The answer is that the position gives a certain sort of status and publicity to the individual, and is analogous to sinking capital in the shape of advertisements. Of this the guardians are well aware, and, I am sorry to say, take advantage of the fact."

A PROPER CENSURE. At a coroner's inquest, Mr. John Ogle Else deposed that he resided at Victoria Grove, Bayswater, practising as a legally qualified surgeon of 30 years standing in the neighbourhood of London. He attended from three to four daily, at No. 18, Bloomsbury Street, Bedford Square, known as the establishment of the Rev. Willis Moseley, A.M., LL.D., just to take the consultations to oblige the rev. gentleman's successor, Dr. Gatehouse. Thirty years ago the Rev. W. Willis Moseley made a certain discovery in medicine for nervous affections, which he kept a secret, and he published a well-known book, which had passed thirteen editions. Seven years ago he retired, and Dr. Gatehouse (witness's friend), succeeded him. On the 10th March deceased called, in consequence of reading the book, and having told witness he was suffering from loss of memory, pains in the head, and nervousness, and that he had been under regular treatment without benefit, witness gave him the medicine alluded to, and some pills also, to last him one week. He then minutely described the constituent portions of the drops, powder, and lotion, which he said were always kept made up in large quantities, precisely as prescribed in the Rev. Willis Moseley's book, and which he argued were as perfectly harmless as cold water applications. Mr. J. E. D. Rogers, practising at 41, Denbigh Street, Pimlico, and formerly Professor of Chemistry, gave the result of the analysis of the drops, powder, and lotion; but only for the ingredients desired to be known. The drops were harmless, and so far as he could ascertain, the lotion was the same. With regard to the powder, he found that was of an ordinary meal, containing a good deal of starch, with considerable per centage of ordinary nitre in ununsual-sized grit. His opinion was that on rubbing the powder in its gritty condition on the surface of the head, the grits of nitre broke the skin and produced irritation. Mr. Skeggs, a legally qualified practitioner of 35 years standing, in St. Martin's Lane, gave evidence on behalf of Mr. John Ogle Else, to the effect that the lotion was of such a trifling nature that it could hardly be called medicine—cold water was about as good; and his opinion was that deceased died from inflammation of the membrane. The deputy-coroner, in summing up, strongly denounced the Rev. W. Willis Moseley and his book, Mr. John Ogle Else, and the establishment in Bloomsbury Street. The jury, after a protracted deliberation, returned the following special verdict: "That deceased died from the mortal effects of coma, brought on by disease in the frontal vein of his head, and after he had used certain external remedies to his head; and that by what means the said disease was occasioned there was not sufficient evidence to prove. The jurors, further, cannot but pass a most severe censure upon Mr. John Ogle Else, for lending his name and countenance to the use of quack medicines, as supplied to the deceased John Hays, from the establishment, 18, Bloomsbury Street, Bedford Square, and which is at the present time presided over by him, and which was known as that of the Rev. Wm. Willis Moseley, A.M., LL.D."

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.

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.—Royal Orthopaedic, 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.

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.: Clinical Discussion: Dr. Richardson, "On the Antiseptic Properties of Ammonia."

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—APRIL 12, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 964 Girls.. 930 }	1894 1252
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61		1947 1306

Barometer:
Highest (Sat.) 30.100; lowest (Th.) 29.808; mean, 29.964.

Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Sat.) 94 degs.; (Tu.) 50.2 degs.
In shade—highest (Sun.) 56 degrees; lowest (Sat.) 34.4 degs.
Mean—43.8 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—1.5 deg.
Range—during week, 25.6 degrees; mean daily, 9.3 degrees.

Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 90.

Mean direction of wind, N.E.—Rain in inches, 1.83.

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.

BACK NUMBERS.—We beg to thank several members for back numbers of the JOURNAL.

F.R.C.S.E. writes that it is a mistake to suppose that acupuncture is gaining ground among the surgeons in Edinburgh; and that the practice has not been countenanced in the Royal Infirmary.

THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.—A physician writes:—"If the President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, deliberately confers a degree upon Licentiates (the having no legal power to do so), ought not the Medical Council to proceed against him, in his official capacity, and so settle this vexed question?"

DINNER to MR. THOMAS MARTIN.—We are requested to state that the dinner, to which a few professional friends have invited Mr. Martin, of Reigate, will take place on Friday, the 25th of April, at the "Albion", in Aldersgate Street, at seven o'clock precisely. Mr. Propert will take the chair; and Mr. Hood and Mr. Erichsen will act as stewards.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. W. SANDS COX; Mr. J. C. HOOPER; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. HERMANN WEBER; Mr. E. GARRAWAY; Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Dr. DAVEY; Mr. T. PARTRIDGE; Mr. A. PRICHARD; Mr. SYME; Mr. JAMES DULVEY; Dr. J. BEDDOE; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS; Dr. BARNES; Dr. TUNSTALL; Mr. J. WEAVER; Dr. T. MORLEY ROOKE; Mr. WILLIAM CONNEY; Mr. O. PEMBERTON; HONESTAS; Mr. J. WARD; Dr. RICHARDSON; Dr. McWILLIAM; and THE SECRETARIES OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Medical Practice advertised
last week, with References to WILLIAM SHEPHERD, Esq., Barnsley, IS DISPOSED OF.

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the THIRD: Being the Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London for the year 1861; with List of Officers, Fellows, etc. The present volume contains, besides the Papers, Essays, etc., read before the Society, Reports of the Discussions which have taken place at the Society's Meetings, and other additional matter.
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

On Medical Evidence in our

LAW COURTS: being an Exposure of its present Defects, etc., with a Suggestion for its Amendment. By Dr. J. G. DAVEY, F.R.A.S., etc. etc. Sold by T. KERSLAKE & Co., Park Street, Bristol. 1s.

The "Medical Register" for 1862

is now published, under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, pursuant to an Act passed in the year XXI and XXII Vict., Cap. XC. entitled "An Act to Regulate the Qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery."

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