

tion, I am entitled to claim their publication, as a sort of protest.

In consequence partly of the present position of the members of the College of Surgeons with reference to that College, the general question of Medical Reform has gradually got so much mixed up with their disputes that the Members and Fellows of the College are now looked upon as almost the only parties to the question. And this condition of affairs has been much helped on by the fact that the other parties interested have, for the most part, looked on in silence, while the Members of the College have always been particularly noisy.

Now, your published documents admit that nearly all in the provinces, and the majority of those practising in London, get their living as *Apothecaries*.

An Act of Parliament, passed, I believe, in 1815, requires that all practising as Apothecaries shall procure the license of the Apothecaries' Company: and I am not aware that the law of the land requires anything else, whether the practice of surgery be added, or no.

Now, I would venture to observe that the document forwarded to Sir George Grey, from the Conference at Morley's Hotel, to which certain delegates from your Association were a party, while it admits the fact that nearly all Members of the College of Surgeons practise as Apothecaries, whether they possess the legal license or not, seems to regard their qualification of M.R.C.S. alone as giving them a claim to legislative interference, although some of them are necessarily practising *illegally*; and looks upon the "mere Licentiate of the Hall" as a sort of *tolerated* party, although he has complied fully and entirely with all that the law requires. I would therefore urge, that the Licentiates of the Hall, as such, have a claim to the consideration of the Legislature: and I would protest against the right of the Legislature to brand them in any register, by means of initials, or otherwise, as being possessed of "limited qualifications," while it admits the *mere Member of the College*, who is practising in defiance of the law, to register without any such distinctive mark. If any party is *tolerated* it is the mere Member of the College, not the mere Licentiate. The assertion is not true that mere Licentiates of the Hall are excluded from certain offices named. I know several mere Licentiates who are surgeons to Dispensaries. And, with regard to Poor Law Unions, I have ascertained from the *Medical Directory* for 1848, that of the first 500 Medical Officers no less than sixty-six have no other qualification than the license of the Apothecaries' Company, a proportion of more than *one in eight*. And if the proportion be as one is to eight among offices from which you say mere Licentiates are wholly excluded, *à plus forte raison*, the proportion must be still greater throughout the country; and yet you assert that the "mere Licentiates" are certainly not more than one in twenty!!

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A MERE LICENTIA TE.

[No delegates from the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association were present at the Conference at Morley's Hotel. The number of gentlemen practising out of London with the license only, amounts to 531, which is as nearly as possible one in twenty.—ED. J.]

Medical Intelligence.

THE FELLOWSHIP QUESTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 10.—Mr. Stafford asked the Home Secretary whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to sanction such an alteration in the Charter of the Royal College of Surgeons as should enable the Council to elect Fellows without examination.

Sir George Grey replied, that application had been made for an alteration in the Charter, but no final decision had been come to. There was no intention on the part of the Government, at present, to propose any alteration.

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Lang has been elected Physician to the Exeter Dispensary, in the room of Dr. Tothill Massy, who has left the city.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has presented this Institution with £1000 for the endowment of the wardenship. The Rev. Doctor has, on previous occasions, made large donations on behalf of the College.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

List of Gentlemen who had the degree of M.D. conferred upon them by the University of St. Andrew's, May 4th, 1850:—Scholes Butler Birch, M.R.C.S.L. and L.A.C., Lancashire; Charles Crighton Bramwell, M.R.C.S.L. and L.A.C., N. Shields; Henry Cholmeley, M.R.C.S., Lond., Lincolnshire; William Cholmeley, M.R.C.S., Lond., Lincolnshire; Robert Crawford, Licentiate Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, Glasgow; John Tasker Evans, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.A.C., Hertford; Robert Hicks, M.R.C.S., Hertford; William Highmore, M.R.C.S., Lond., L.A.C., Dorsetshire; James Keiran, M.R.C.S., Lond., Dublin; Thomas Mc Cheane, M.R.C.S., Lond., Cork; John McGilchrist, M.R.C.S.E., Lanarkshire; Jos. Ozanne, M.R.C.S.E., Lancashire; Geo. Peacocke, M.R.C.S.E., Yorkshire; Alex. A. Prout, M.R.C.S., Lond., Middlesex; Richard Ross, L.R.C.S.I., county Donnegal, Belfast; Edward Williams, M.R.C.S.E., Denbighshire.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION PAPERS.—MAY, 1850.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Translate into English.—Medici vero est, cognita natura et causa morbi, judicare quid mutationis requiratur, ut morbus in sanitatem mutetur. Hæc quidem est medicina rationalis sive *Dogmatica*. Est et altera, *Empirica* nimirum, quæ, missis hujusmodi ambagibus, sola remedia quærit et profert certa et definita vi prædita ad certos morbos delendos.

Hujusmodi remedia omnis circumforaneus medicus jactat, omnis anus se credit possidere; populusque, qui fere decipi quam sapere mavult, talibus remediis semper

fidit; neque profecto, postquam sanitatem cum remiserit, facile sinit gratissimum menti errorem eripi; scilicet quem nolit intueri, adeo blanda est sperandi pro se cuique dulcedo. Quam pauca vero istiusmodi remedia adhuc reperta fuerint, peritissimi medici fatentur et dolent. Quod si remedia quædam fuerint quæ vi nondum explorata aut intellecta in corpore humano pollent, id minime mirum; quippe quia tot existant morbi quorum natura et causæ prorsus lateant. Cæterum, pro perfectior fuerit scientia medica, eo facilius erit medicamentorum virium, et modi quo corpus afficiant, variisque in morbis prosint, rationem reddere.

1. What are the proximate and ultimate elements of limestone, sal ammoniac, and common alum?

2. What constitutes a neutral salt? What is the meaning of the term, compound radical?

3. What are the principal ultimate elements of vegetable and animal substances? and in what do they mainly differ?

4. State the ordinary mode of preparing tartar emetic, muriate of morphia, prussic acid, and chloroform. How may the strength of dilute prussic acid be chemically ascertained?

5. Mention the most important purgatives, arranging them according to their different modes of action.

6. Name the different preparations of opium occurring in the Pharmacopœia, stating their various degrees of strength.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

1. Describe the chemical composition and the microscopical characters of human venous blood; mention the various conditions which accelerate or retard coagulation; explain how the buffy coat is formed; name the different forms of disease in which it is likely to occur; and state whether you regard its presence as a certain indication that venesection is necessary.

2. Explain the changes which respiration produces in the atmospheric air, and in the blood.

3. Describe the circulation within the cranium; mentioning any points in which you think it presents peculiarities, and naming the vessels which convey arterial blood to, and remove venous blood from, the brain.

4. Describe the position, form, and structure of the stomach, and mention the changes which the food undergoes in it. Is there any anatomical reason why the act of vomiting is more easy in infant than in adult life? Mention the sources from which the stomach and intestines derive their nerves.

5. Give a brief description of the male urethra, in reference to its length, direction, structure, and relation to adjacent parts.

6. Describe the structure of the ovary. Explain the formation and appearance of the *Corpus luteum*, and state what inferences you draw from the presence of one or more of these bodies in the ovary.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

1. What are the ordinary symptoms of suppuration? Explain how pus is formed, and describe its general and microscopical characters.

2. Describe the symptoms and treatment of delirium tremens.

3. Describe the structural changes, symptoms, physical signs, and treatment of the different stages of pneumonia.

4. Mention the leading points of distinction between gout and rheumatism. Describe briefly how you would treat a gouty patient during the paroxysms and during the intervals, and prescribe (without any abbreviations) a draught containing colchicum, and a warm aperient draught suitable to the assumed case.

5. Point out the leading differences between rubeola and scarlatina, in reference to the latent period, the appearance and form of eruption, the principal complications, and the sequelæ. Describe the general

characters of the dropsy that frequently follows scarlatina, and state how it should be treated.

6. What treatment must be adopted in cases of poisoning by arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sugar of lead, oxalic acid, and opium?

7. Explain the pathology and treatment of phlegmasia dolens.

8. Specify the causes, symptoms, and treatment of retention of urine.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, May 10th, 1850:—Messrs. Howard Holland Macmurdo, New Broad Street; John Darwen, Birmingham; Lucius Warrillow, Birmingham; Daniel Pitt, Skipton, Lansdowne-circus, South Lambeth; Joseph Henry Shorthouse, Tonbridge, Kent; Jacob Edward Dyas, Kells, county Meath; William Dean Fairless, Hexham, Northumberland; William Skinner, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham; William Charles Owen, Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, May 17th, 1850:—John Chamberlayne Barry, Dracot, Chippenham, Wiltshire; George Hulme Beaman, King Street, Covent Garden; Alfred Beckett, Thorne, Yorkshire; Edward Parry Beverly, Hackney; Thomas Nadauld Brushfield, Union Street, Bishopsgate Street; John Davies Cleaton, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire; George Down, Warwick Street, Pimlico; Edward Haycock, Bethnal Green; Henry Paul Leman, Sodbury, Gloucestershire; James Havey Lilley, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire; James Joseph O'Donnell, Ballyshannon, county of Donegal; Thomas Sarvis, Winchester Street, Bethnal Green.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Thursday, May 9th, 1850:—Daniel Henry George Wildbore, Old Street; Harry Speakman Webb, Oxford; William Bayldon, Royston; William Swift Wade, Leeds; Michael Sweeknam, St. John's Street; Joseph Williams, Portloe, Cornwall; Henry Searle Gaye, Minehead, Somerset; Robert Thomas Elsam Cooke; Thos. Moyles, Queen's County; William Gordon Wotton, King's Langley; Hanward Kean, Marlborough, Wilts; William Skinner, Stockton-on-Tees; Edward Doyle, Irishtown, Dublin; James Henry Crisp, Bath; Henry Parfitt, Bruton, Somerset.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Thursday, May 16th, 1850:—David Arthur, Neath, Glamorganshire; Pierre Eloy Bachelet, London; Frederick Bateman, London; Alfred Clark, Twickenham, Middlesex; Thos. James Duthoit, London; William Eddowes, Shrewsbury; Henry Lawrence, Bath; Christopher Atkinson Newnham, Farnham, Surrey.

OBITUARY.

At Presteign, Radnorshire, aged 39 years, William Whitcombe, Esq., Surgeon, and Surgeon to the Radnorshire Gaols.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Mr. Williams, Dr. Whiting, and Mr. Owen.

It is requested that all letters and communications connected with the *Editorial department* be sent to J. H. Walsh, Esq., Foregate Street, Worcester. Parcels and books for review may be addressed to the care of Mr. Churchill, Princes Street, Soho. But all communications respecting the routine business of the Association should be forwarded to James P. Sheppard, Esq., the Secretary of the Association.