

At the Nottingham Hospital, one hundred pounds of raw beef and mutton will produce, boiled, from sixty to sixty-two pounds, but we conclude, that in this calculation the bones are weighed in with the raw meat; for in the Poor-Law audits we believe that, after deducting the bones, one hundred pounds are expected to produce about seventy pounds of boiled meat; and as the quality is generally better in hospitals than in union houses, the loss in the former ought to be less than in the latter, since every good manager knows that bad meat loses more in dressing than meat of a superior quality. At the above hospital one hundred pounds of mutton produce forty-five pounds and a half of cutlets, and one hundred pounds of beef, when roasted, are reduced to fifty-one pounds, carved and served out ready for distribution.

Now, when we find at other and similar institutions, one hundred pounds of raw meat, *deprived of its large bones*, produce only fifty pounds when boiled, we naturally inquire, how can this great discrepancy arise? and we are anxious to obtain information from our readers on so important a subject. We should, therefore, feel obliged, if those who have the opportunity, will forward answers on the following points, which may, perhaps, lead to still further inquiries upon other subjects:—

- 1st. The amount of cooked meat ordered on full and middle diet respectively.
- 2nd. The mode of cooking employed.
- 3rd. The quantity of boiled or roasted meat obtained from one hundred pounds of raw beef, specifying whether with or without bone.

As the saving in this article alone, if the Nottingham calculations are correct, will amount to from £50 to £80 a year in some of our charities, it is one which, we think, our readers will not consider beneath their attention; for as there can be no doubt that the patients in our various charitable institutions should have every indulgence necessary, in their respective cases, so we think that their managers are bound to see that the money subscribed is expended in such a way as to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number.

WE insert at page 456 a letter from Mr. BREE, because we think that his former exertions to improve the *Journal*, demand that considera-

tion which we are unable to extend to others, for want of space. As the matter is now under discussion by the Council, we think it right to abstain from any further remarks for the present. We cannot avoid, however, reminding Mr. BREE, that the question is not confined to Dr. COWAN and ourselves, but affects the whole Association; and that others, including ourselves, have as full a right to express their opinion as himself.

From the numerous letters we have received, we are perhaps more fully aware of the general feeling than Mr. BREE can be, and we shall at a future time be prepared to rely upon the whole body for their support against any charges which may be brought against us. It would be easy for us to occupy the columns of the *Journal* with arguments and recriminations; but this we have neither inclination, nor, we think, right to do. We would, however, simply assure Dr. TUNSTALL and others that the report of the meeting at Oxford, was really not prepared by "our reporter," but by one appointed by the publisher, under the order of the Council, and that, to guard against the charge of unfairness, we did not correct even literal errors in that part relating to the *Journal*. It is, *bonâ fide*, the official report of the Council.

Since writing the above the following resolution has been unanimously carried by the Central Council, on the 28th instant:—

Resolved,—

"That it is the opinion of this Council, that the publication of any further correspondence on the subject of the *Journal* should be avoided during the negotiation between this Council and the *Journal* Committee, for the amicable settlement of the question."

We have therefore suspended the publication of Mr. BREE's letter for the present, as well as those of Dr. COWAN, Mr. HUNT, Dr. WILLIAMS, Worcester; and Dr. WILLIAMS, Apsley Guise.

Medical Intelligence.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, AUGUST 30, 1852.

Dr. Herbert Mayo, formerly Senior-Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, has departed this life since our last, at his residence at Bad-Weilbach.

A few years ago, had his decease then occurred, it would have excited a universal feeling of regret in the profession, for he had not then abandoned the legitimate practice of medicine, nor taken up with hydropathy, mesmerism, and the other crudities which, of late years, have led several of "ours" to desert their ranks, and to

join the enemy. We shall, however, endeavour to show that the subject of this brief notice had more excuse for so doing than perhaps any other practitioner, who has become a hydropath or homœopath, could adduce.

Mr. Herbert Mayo was born in Berners Street, where his father resided, on the 3rd of April, 1796, and consequently was in his 57th year at the time of his decease. He was the son of Dr. John Mayo, who was elected Physician to the Middlesex Hospital in 1788, and afterwards held a similar office in the cancer wards of that institution. After passing through the usual routine of education, and acquiring more than a respectable knowledge of the classics, Mr. Herbert Mayo became one of the pupils of the well-known Mr. Joberns, at that time one of the surgeons of the hospital to which his father was attached, and under him he carried out a course of study calculated to render him eminent in his profession. On the 17th of May, 1818, he was appointed one of the house-surgeons, and in that capacity he performed his duties most rigidly and with great skill, paying great attention to the unfortunate sick under his care, and endeavouring in every way to advance the interests of the students, and to assist them in the acquirement of knowledge. His studies were especially directed to that branch of physiology which is connected chiefly with the nervous system—a subject which had been taken up with great ardour by one of the colleagues of Mr. Joberns, the late Sir Charles Bell. Mr. Mayo was engaged for some time assisting Sir Charles in his experiments on the brain, and on the relative functions of the anterior and posterior columns of the spinal cord. Indeed so much occupied was he in these matters, and so closely did he give his attention to it, in the performance and registration of the experiments, and in making and carrying out the investigations, that at last he considered himself entitled to claim a higher rank than that of the mere assistant, and boldly asserted that to him and not to Sir Charles Bell, was the merit due for certain of the discoveries which had been made as to the functions of nerves in the course of their inquiries. This naturally led to the severance of their friendship, and an occasional paper war extending over a considerable period of time.

Meanwhile Mr. Mayo, then in his 28th year, commenced a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology in a school situate in Berwick Street, Oxford Street, where he had a good class, to whom he unfolded the mysteries of the nervous apparatus, as far as they were then known. About 1828 he became the worthy successor of Sir Charles Bell, at the Hunterian School in Great Windmill Street. Prior to this he had been elected to fill the vacant surgeoncy at the Middlesex Hospital in 1827—an office which he held, till from increasing ill health, he was compelled to resign it in November, 1842.

When the proprietary institution, known by the name of King's College, was opened, in 1831, the great reputation Mr. Mayo had obtained, caused him to be selected from a host of competitors for the chair of anatomy and physiology, the museum he had prepared for the illustration of those subjects being disposed of to the College at the same time, to constitute the nucleus of a fine collection of pathological and physiological specimens. When, however, the same chair was vacated at University College, by the resignation of Dr. Jones Quain, Mr. Mayo proffered himself as one of the candidates, but was unsuccessful, with the additional annoyance of having excited feelings of distrust in the breasts of the Council of King's College.

Among the honors of the profession which he acquired in the course of his career, the professorship of anatomy and surgery to the London College of Surgeons was that which he held in the highest estimation, as stamping clearly his *status* in the profession. This opinion of his will be shared by the majority of the profession, as the conferring of that office on him by the Council of the College was a proof, that in their estimation at least he

held a distinguished place among the cultivators of the medical and accessory sciences.

We have not spoken all this while of Mr. Mayo's private career. Although a man of pleasant manner, and of an amiable disposition, with an agreeable address, he never attained to the possession of a large private practice, notwithstanding his high repute as a physiologist, and his real eminence as a clever practical surgeon. It is a singular fact, that his rival in physiological studies, Sir Charles Bell, was in the same predicament, neither did he ever possess what may be considered a good practice for a consulting surgeon. We believe that his receipts from his professional pursuits rarely exceeded £1000 a-year; while some of his cotemporaries, with not one tithe of his general scientific or physiological acquirements, and perhaps even hardly equal to him in practical surgery, were in the habit of taking four or five times as much yearly. It would seem, had we not Sir B. C. Brodie's splendid example to the contrary, that the pursuits of science ran counter in the eye of the public to the possession of practical information, and that he who studied nerves and their functions deeply, could not, in their opinion, correctly judge when a leg should be removed, nor even how it should be done when amputation was deemed requisite.

We have occupied a great deal of space in our account of Dr. Mayo, but we trust our readers will not think we have dwelt too long on the memoir of one who would have attained a still higher position than he did, as a sound practical surgeon, and an excellent physiologist and pathologist, had he not been crippled by disease, which undermined his bodily health, destroyed his vigor, and rendered him incapable of following his professional pursuits. We do not regard it as a blameable error on his part that, under these circumstances, urged on, too, by the advice of medical friends on whose judgment he could rely, he sought relief from a plan of treatment which, when employed empirically, is denounced by the profession, but which still has some parts of its practice allied with, and taken from, legitimate medicine. The error lay in subsequently lending the value of his name to the practice itself, for, unfortunately, many will regard him as having stamped the proceeding by his adopting it, who will not know that in reality he modified it very extensively, when using it for his patients, and conjoined with it the plans and appliances of legitimate practice. May he rest in peace.

We understand, by a letter received from Jamaica, that fever has again broken out in that seemingly ill-fated ship the *Eclair*, (now called the *Rosamond*), and that nearly a third of the crew have been sent to the Naval Hospital at Port Royal. Seven or eight men have already fallen victims to the disease, which it appears was contracted in the river St. Juan de Nicaragua, on the east coast of Mexico. It is not, however, the same kind of fever which raged so destructively in this vessel on the coast of Africa, but the common remitting fever peculiar to hot marshy districts within the tropics. It is not attended with black vomit; and yellowness of the skin is a rare occurrence, even in the fatal cases. Still it is impossible to say how far the character of the fever might have changed, had there not been, instead of a black hole, like that at Boa Vista, a well-ventilated hospital, with an efficient staff at hand for the reception of the sick.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—PASS EXAMINATION.

First Division.—John Crown Agnis, B.A., University College; John Beddoe, B.A., University College; George Buchanan, B.A., University College; Henry Bullock, adjoining St. George's Hospital; Wilson.

Fox, B.A., University College; Sydney Jones, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Zachariah Laurence, University College; Frederick Moon, Guy's Hospital; James Champion Penny, St. George's Hospital; Henry Power, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Henry Robert Silvester, B.A., King's College; John Kent Spender, King's College; Arthur Umphelby, adjoining St. George's Hospital.

Second Division.—John Henry Bartlet, University College; Samuel Athanasius Cusack, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Alfred James Dale, London Hospital; John Footman, University College; Charles Moore Jessop, King's College; Henry Leach, Guy's Hospital; John Alder Vincent, Queen's College, Birmingham; William Joseph Williams, St. George's Hospital.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Anatomy and Physiology.—Henry Power, Exhibition and Gold Medal, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Zachariah Laurence, Gold Medal, University College; Sydney Jones, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Crown Agnis, B.A., University College; Henry Bullock, adjoining St. George's Hospital, and Henry Robert Silvester, B.A., King's College, *equales*; George Buchanan, B.A., University College; Arthur Umphelby, adjoining St. George's Hospital.

Chemistry.—G. Buchanan, B.A., Gold Medal, University College; John Zachariah Laurence, Gold Medal, University College; Henry Power, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Frederick Moon, Guy's Hospital; Henry Robert Silvester, B.A., King's College; James Champion Penny, St. George's Hospital.

Materia Medica and Pharmaceuti al Chemistry.—Frederick Moon, Gold Medal, Guy's Hospital; John Zachariah Laurence, Gold Medal, University College; James Champion Penny, St. George's Hospital; Henry Robert Silvester, B.A., King's College; Sydney Jones, St. Thomas's Hospital.

Botany.—Henry Power, Gold Medal, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Buchanan, B.A., University College; James Champion Penny, St. George's Hospital.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

At the last meeting of the Council the following members of the College were admitted Fellows under the provisions of the recent Charter:—James Ramsay Atkins, Stoke Newington, diploma dated July 1, 1825. Henry Woodruffe Bailey, Thetford, Norfolk, Sept. 7, 1810; William Blaythwayte, Louth, Lincolnshire, Sept. 27, 1833; George Eleazar Blenkins, Whiteheads Grove, Chelsea, Oct. 7, 1836; Thomas Leigh Blundell, New Broad Street, May, 1, 1812; Peter Bossey, Woolwich, April 2, 1828; Robert Brown, Preston, Lancashire, Sept. 7, 1821; Samuel Bucknill, Rugby, March 21, 1806; Pye Henry Chavasse, Birmingham, Jan. 18, 1833; Robert Romley Cheyne, Berners Street, Jan. 31, 1834; Thomas Farquhar Chilver, New Burlington Street, Oct. 17, 1828; Marc Antony Bazille Corbin, Guernsey, Oct. 4, 1836; John Courteney, Artillery Place, May 27, 1831; Henry Curling, Ramsgate, July 28, 1837; James Stock Daniel, Ramsgate, Oct. 20, 1826; Edward Doubleday, Blackfriars Road, Oct. 6, 1820; Arthur William Dumville, Manchester, Nov. 20, 1835; Enoch Dunkerley, Oldham, June 19, 1829; James Garstang, Clitheroe, Jan. 29, 1823; Raymond Gasquet, Euston Place, Feb. 15, 1811; Charles Mends Gibson, Norwich, Jan. 27, 1832; Henry Greenwood, Horsleydown Lane, Oct. 7, 1814; John Hainsworth, late of Lincoln, Sept. 10, 1830; Samuel Hare, Langham Place, Feb. 3, 1809; Wintour Harris, Clapham Road, April 21, 1835; William Heane, Bury St. Edmunds, June 2, 1834; James Torry Hester, Oxford, June 1, 1821; Francis Edward Hicks, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, Feb. 17, 1832; Charles Hogg,

Finsbury Place South, May 27, 1836; Wm. Hughes, Lamb's Conduit Street, Nov. 1, 1816; William Barclay Hutchinson, Guildford Street, Dec. 4, 1829; Henry Derviche Jones, Soho Square, May 8, 1835; William Jones, Weston-super-Mare, Oct. 7, 1836; George Kelson, Sevenoaks, Feb. 7, 1817; Edward Lacy, Poole, Dec. 6, 1822; John Lavies, Great George Street, Oct. 15, 1819; William Lloyd, Army and Navy Club, Oct. 15, 1813; Charles James Mal on, Upper Seymour Street, April 15, 1836; Miles Marley, Cork Street, May 5, 1820; Thomas Leman Matthews, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, Jan. 7, 1820; Thomas Mellor, Manchester, March 21, 1834; James Nichols, Savile Row, Sept. 21, 1827; George Ord, Brixton Hill, Feb. 8, 1831; James Phillips, Bethnal Green, March 21, 1828; Lewis Powell, John Street, Berkeley Square, Feb. 6, 1818; David Price, Margate, May 15, 1812; John Pyle, Oxford Terrace, Jan. 5, 1836; Thomas Radford, Manchester, August 1, 1817; George Rawbone, Chelsea, Oct. 4, 1822; George Sylvanus Snowden, Ramsgate, Sept. 17, 1830; William Sole, St. Neots, June 19, 1829; George James Squibb, Orchard Street, Feb. 2, 1821; Charles Frederick Staunton, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, Nov. 12, 1830; Thomas Stevenson, Upper Grosvenor Street, Dec. 7, 1821; Richard Stokoe, Peckham Rye, Feb. 13, 1829; Frederick Symonds, Oxford, April 28, 1837; William Thomas, Pembroke Dock, Jan. 17, 1823; Charles Tunaley, Millbrook Place, April 13, 1830; Thomas Ward, Southgate, Oct. 21, 1831; Henry Watson, Half-Moon Street, July 17, 1835; George Webster, Sussex Gardens, Feb. 25, 1831; William Corner West, Great Malvern, April 29, 1833.

The next professional examination for this distinction will take place in December next.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Thursday, August 12th:—John Allinson, Penrith, Cumberland; Norris William Best, Wednesbury, Stafford; George Augustus Blake, London; Edward John Complin, London; James Hartley, Settle, Yorkshire; Robert Heslop, Manchester; James Hurd Keeling, Edinburgh; James Kerr, Leeds, Yorkshire; James Shepherd, Northallerton; John Smith, Daventry, Northamptonshire.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Thursday, August 19th:—George Vinicombe Coates, London; John Brendon Cargenven, St. Kew, Cornwall; Bernard Haldan, Preston; Benjamin Hunt, Napton, Warwickshire; Amos Ingham, Hebden Bridge, Yorkshire; James Scarborough Loe, Leeds; Thomas Maltby, Shelton; Thomas Alban M'Manns, Hull; William Niven, London; Thomas Walton, Hull.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Gentlemen will observe that the Annual Subscriptions become due on the First of January, those who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the current year, or who are in arrears, are requested to forward the amount due either to the Secretary of the district in which they reside, or to the Treasurer or Secretary of the Association, Worcester.

J. P. SHEPPARD.

Worcester, August 17th, 1852.

Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Dr. Cowan; Dr. Tilt; Dr. Hake; Mr. Hunt; Dr. Williams, Apsley Guise; Hospital Reports, (no signature—supposed Nil Desperandum); Dr. Copeman; Dr. Day; Mr. Cowley; Dr. Cotton; Dr. Tunstall.