

for more than twelve months, effected a perfect cure.

This remedy is thought by some of the German physicians to be a specific for scrofula; it has failed many times in M. Gibert's hands, but in the present case it proved eminently successful.

How much patience and perseverance are necessary in the treatment of this scrofulous form of lupus.—*Gazette Médicale de Paris*.

COMPARISON BETWEEN A NEW VACCINE VIRUS AND THAT OF 1836.

M. Fiard has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, the result of experiments which he has made, in order to establish the differential characters of the development, march, and duration of the vaccine matter recently discovered by M. Magendie and himself, compared with that of 1836.

In one *arrondissement*, he inoculated 351 persons with it. It appears to be more active than the old, and to possess a greater facility of transmission in man. From these experiments M. Fiard is of opinion that it is not, as has hitherto been thought, the greater or lesser development of the vaccine pustules on the eighth or ninth day, which essentially demonstrates the degeneration of the virus, but the regular and continued progress, and especially the duration of the eruption, which indicates the various degrees of this degeneration. It is more particularly, as in small-pox, the shortening of the regular period of the eruption, which denotes the attenuation of, or decrease of efficacy in, the virus collected from the cow, and artificially transferred and kept up in the human subject.

Tables containing the comparative facts with regard to the development, march, and duration of the new vaccine lymph of 1844, and that of 1836, in the same child, show that till the eighth day there is no difference, but on the ninth day the desiccation of the old pustules commences, and is complete on the thirteenth or fourteenth day. The progress and development of the new, on the contrary, is slower, and desiccation is not complete till the sixteenth or seventeenth day, thus showing a difference of from three to four days.

Jenner's vaccine lymph, after thirty-nine years transmission from man to man, compared in 1836 to the lymph of that period, dried upon the twelfth day; while that of 1836, like that of 1844, did not complete its desiccation till the seventeenth day. That of 1836, in the present day, after eight years sojourn in the human subject, compared to that of 1844, which does not dry up till the seventeenth day, desiccates on the thirteenth or fourteenth day, the eruptive duration thus losing three or four days.—*Gazette Médicale de Paris*.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

In addition to the gentlemen whose names we gave last week, the following are stated to have passed the examination for the Fellowship:—Mr. E. Enfield Barron, of London; Mr. Boil, of Arundel; Mr. Cheeseman, of Sheffield; Mr. Cotton; of Lyme; Mr. Ellison, of Chester; Mr. R. Martin of Holbrook; Mr. Rix, of St. Neots; Mr. Roberts, of London; Mr. Smith, of London; Mr. Ward, of Huntingdon. No official list has as yet been published.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS. MEDICINE.

Edward Ballard, (Gold medal,)* University College; Frederick Robert Manson, King's College; William Augustus Raper, University College; Joseph Hallett Browne, Guy's Hospital.

MIDWIFERY.

Frederick Robert Manson, King's College.

* To Dr. Ballard was also awarded a certificate of special proficiency in medicine.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company, Dec., 5, 1844:—R. Q. Wallace, Dublin; Henry Douglas, Grantham; J. G. Grylls, Cornwall; R. W. Sanneman, Hounslow; George Gardiner, Bristol; Robert Scott.

OBITUARY.

Dr. James Home, late Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, from which he had retired a few years back.

At Cork, Dr. William Bullen.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Urinary Deposits, their Diagnosis, Pathology, and Therapeutical Indications. By Golding Bird, A.M., M.D., Assistant Physician to, and Lecturer on Materia Medica at, Guy's Hospital, &c. &c. London: Churchill, 1844. Post 8vo., pp. 323.

Researches and Observations on the Causes of Scrofulous Diseases. By J. G. Lugol, Physician to the Hospital of St. Louis, &c. Translated from the French, with an Introduction, and an Essay on the Treatment of the Principal Varieties of Scrofula. By W. Harcourt Ranking, M.D., Cantab, Physician to the Suffolk General Hospital. London: Churchill, 1844. 8vo. pp. 306.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases peculiar to Women, illustrated by Cases, derived from Hospital and Private Practice. By Samuel Ashwell, M.D., Obstetric Physician and Lecturer to Guy's Hospital, &c. Part III. London: Highley. 1844. 8vo. pp. 296.

The Medical Remembrancer, or Book of Emergencies; in which are concisely pointed out the Immediate Remedies to be adopted in the first moments of Danger from Poisoning, Drowning, Apoplexy, Burns, and other Accidents, &c. By Edward B. L. Shaw, M.R.C.S., and L.A.S. One of the Surgeons of the Royal Humane Society. Second Edition. London: Churchill, 1845. pp., 108.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Medicus; the Birmingham Pathological Society, the Sheffield Medical Society, and Dr W. H. Cullen.

The report to which Mr. Pittcock alludes, is withheld for the present to give time for further consideration by the committee.

It is requested that all letters and communications be sent to Dr. Streeten, Foregate Street, Worcester.