

mar schools and the foundation of borough and rural schools, in which the courses and methods of instruction shall be such as to afford to commerce and trade, and to the industrial and medical arts, every resource that can be derived from the great era of discovery in experimental philosophy which has succeeded the revival of letters, and from the diffusion of an acquaintance with ancient, mediæval, and modern art. But you have a right to expect more; you have a right to demand that what is technical in your schools should not be regarded as a narrow speciality, but as a part of a course of collegiate discipline and learning.

Without invading the province of the priest, the physician stood in a position to teach, even from the laws of this life, the first steps of the ascent to a more spiritual existence. His relation to the community was in harmony with that which he held in the family; and the progress of sanitary improvement was peculiarly under the direction of the combined observations of the whole body of practitioners of the art of medicine, in any city or town....

After expressing his regret that the physician and the minister of religion were so little in concert in hospitals and the houses of the poor, Sir James concluded as follows:—"Never forget that, though you are not charged, as priests, with the great message of revelation to man, you follow the steps of disease and death alike to the palace and the hut. You are witnesses of the equality of man in the eye of God. Before you, more than before any other class of men, is revealed the great mystery of the drama of life, from the cradle to the grave; and, though it is your duty rather to heal the body than to be physicians to the soul, yet when you come, in age or in sickness, to make up the great account of life, nothing will console you if you have been deaf to the voice of humanity, or if you have closed your eyes to the sublime spiritual destiny of man."

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

The following Medical Officers in the Army and Navy have just received appointments to the Order of the Bath, viz.—

To be Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the Order:

Dr. JOHN HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Order:

DAVID DEAS, Esq., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Dr. DAVID DUMBRECK, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. WM. LINTON, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. JOHN FORREST, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

THOMAS ALEXANDER, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

JOHN ROBERT TAYLOR, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dr. ARCHIBALD GORDON, Staff-Surgeon of the First Class.

JAMES MOUTAT, Esq., Staff-Surgeon of the First Class.

MR. GRIFFIN'S APPEAL TO THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE UXBRIDGE UNION.

At a meeting of the medical officers of the Uxbridge Union, held on February 5th, 1856, it was resolved unanimously—

1. That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Griffin for his exertions in the cause of the union medical officers.

2. That Mr. Warder be appointed Local Secretary and Treasurer.

3. That a subscription of five shillings per quarter be paid to the Local Secretary.

4. That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable—*First*. That all the medical appointments should be made permanent; subject, in the case of non-resident officers, to alterations by the Poor-law Board only. *Secondly*. That the schedule of remuneration for surgical cases should be extended. *Thirdly*. That the rate of payment for midwifery cases should be fixed by the Poor-law Board, regard being had to distance. *Fourthly*. That the only mode of remuneration which fulfils the necessary requirements of justice to the medical officers, to the poor, and to the ratepayers, is at *per case* attended; the amount per case, increasing according to distance, to be fixed by the Poor-law Board; and with respect to workhouses, the payment to be made at *per head* on the number of inmates actually inhabiting; the amount per head to be fixed by the Poor-law Board.

5. That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a memorial embodying the above suggestions should be presented to the Poor-law Board, with as little delay as possible. Should, however, any other course appear preferable to the majority of Union medical officers, the medical officers of this Union will do their utmost to promote the success of such other mode as may be generally approved of.

6. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the Medical Journals, and to Mr. Griffin.

ALFRED WILLIAM WARDER, *Local Secretary*.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE:

RE-ASSEMBLY OF THE PUPILS.

On Thursday, January 31st, the scholars of the Royal Medical Benevolent College re-assembled after their Christmas vacation. Since that period, fifty have been added to their number, making the total about 150. The result of the annual election in May will be to complete the academical department. Six foundation scholars will then be elected, which, added to the nineteen of that class already in the college, will make up the appointed number—twenty-five.

On the morning of Thursday, J. Propert, Esq., the energetic and esteemed founder of the college, arrived at Epsom from London, in order to welcome the youths again to the scene of their future studies. In this labour of love he was joined by several leading members of the council, including G. C. Jonson, Esq., C. F. J. Lord, Esq., H. Sterry, Esq., G. Fincham, Esq., etc.

The boys were received by Mr. Propert and the gentlemen of the council with all that kindness and urbanity of manner which served at once to make them feel at home. Tables for dinner were quickly spread in the dining-hall, and the lads fell to upon the roast and boiled, and the sequential plum puddings, with an appetite which their journey had no doubt sharpened to a more than usual keenness. The tables were presided over by the head-master, the Rev. Mr. Thornton, M.A., and the assistant-masters. At the same time, the parents and friends of the students partook of refreshments, and did full justice to what Mr. Propert described as "college fare". The tables were kept well furnished throughout the day, for the benefit of later arrivals.

Ample opportunity was afforded to the party to inspect the internal arrangements of the college and the details of its domestic economy. These points we have noticed on former occasions, and it is only necessary now to remark that the school-room and the class-rooms are perfection. lofty and well ventilated, they are fitted up with all the most approved appliances for the work of instruction, and with a full regard to the health and comfort of the students. Nothing seems wanting to carry out the intention of the benevolent founder and supporters of the college; which is, that it shall take a foremost position among the educational institutions of the country. The advantages it offers are fully appreciated; for we learn that upwards of one hundred applications have been received more than can be entertained—a fact which, while it testifies to the public confidence felt in its management, indicates also how great was the void in the social economy of the medical profession which this institution was designed to fill. (*Surrey Gazette*.)

THE LATE POISONING CASES. At the close of a lecture delivered recently at the Bristol Philosophical Institution, Mr. William Herapath, the eminent analytical chemist and professor of toxicology, took the opportunity of adverting to the state of alarm which had been produced in the public mind by the recent alleged secret poisonings at Rugeley, Manchester, and elsewhere. The apprehensions which the cases to which he had referred had given rise had, he said, been much increased by certain statements which had been put forth, and which, as he understood them, were these—that prussic acid could not be discovered in the system at more than fourteen days, that strychnia could only be detected a few hours after death, and that *cocculus indicus* could not be detected at all. Now, he had himself detected the presence of prussic acid in a human body after an interment of two months; he had found *cocculus indicus* in dead fishes and in a human body after it had been buried for ten months. The difficulties in the way of detecting poisons of this class were not, therefore, so insurmountable as some supposed, and he hoped that the knowledge of the fact would have the effect of reassuring the public mind.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS and other COMMUNICATIONS for the JOURNAL should be directed to the private address of the Editor, 39, Curzon Street, May Fair.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. The Editor would feel glad if Members of the Association and others, would cooperate with him in establishing as a rule, that in future no paper for publication shall exceed two pages of the Journal in length. If the writers of long communications knew as well as the Editor does, that lengthy papers *always* deter the reader from commencing them, this great evil would never arise. Brevity is the soul of medical writing—still more than of wit.

Members should remember that corrections for the current week's JOURNAL should not arrive later than Wednesday.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. Mr. Thomas Hall sends us thirty-five postage stamps for five numbers of the *Association Journal* received this year, as he wishes to throw up his membership. Several gentlemen have intimated their intention of withdrawing from the Association after having received many copies of the Journal, but without paying us the delicate attention of sending postage stamps for them, as Mr. Hall has done.

THE STYCHINE TEST. By an oversight, Dr. Marshall Hall's name was printed Dr. Marshall in "The Week" of our last number.

J. P. We shall be able to give a triumphant answer in our next number to those Trading Journals which have insinuated that our late troubles have "materially weakened the Association."

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscriptions for the *Journal* are received at the Office, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. All post-office orders should be addressed to Mr. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, and made payable at the Money Order Office, Strand. We trust that Subscribers previous to the present year will not forget, when they make their payments, that an extra ten shillings is required of them, to pay off past liabilities.

METROPOLITAN MEMBERS are especially requested to forward their Subscriptions as above.

Communications have been received from:—MR. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD (Bristol); MR. J. MOORE (Pembroke); MR. WILLIAM SMITH (Chesterfield); MR. JOHN DAY (Walsall); DR. W. H. RANSOM (Nottingham); MR. JOHN PROPERT; DR. MATTHEWS DUNCAN; MR. COULSON; MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN; MR. G. M. HUMPHRY (Cambridge); DR. TYLER SMITH; MR. JOHN GORHAM (Tunbridge Wells); DR. HUTCHINSON POWELL; SIR CHARLES HASTINGS, M.D.; DR. WILLIAMS; MR. CHARLES HOLMES; DR. MANTELL; MR. G. W. HASTINGS; MR. HENRY BEVAN; DR. J. BULLAR; MR. STONE; MR. CHARLES BARRETT; MR. W. JONES (Weston-super-Mare); DR. H. VERNON; MR. AUDLAND (Tipton, Cheshire); MR. EDWARD TROTT (Southern and Tooting Hospital); THE SECRETARY OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; MR. RICHARD GRIFFIN; DR. CAMPS; DR. RADFORD; MR. E. L. JACOBS (Hants County Hospital); and MR. JOHN BARTRUM.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[* An Asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.]

1. *Ocular Spectres and Strictures as Mutual Exponents.* By James Jago, M.B. pp. 110. London: Churchill, 1886.
2. *Osteological Memoirs. No. I, The Clavicle.* pp. 90. By John Struthers, M.D. Sutherland and Knox, Edinburgh.
3. *The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum.* pp. 25.
4. *A Narrative of the Siege of Kars, etc.* By Humphry Sandwith, M.D. pp. 348. London: John Murray.
5. *Unfrequented Paths in Optics. Parts 1 & 2.* By *John Gorham, M.R.C.S., etc. London: Samuel Highley.
6. *On Unsoundness of the Mind, in its Medical and Legal Considerations.* By J. W. H. Williams, M.D. pp. 238. London: John Churchill.
7. *Hand-Book of the Movement Cure.* By M. Roth, M.D. pp. 368. London: Groombridge and Sons.
8. *Trees and their Nature; or the Bud and its Attributes.* By Alexander Harvey, A.M., M.D. pp. 336. London: James Nisbett and Co.
9. *Practical Treatise on Vesicular Hydatids of the Uterus.* By William H. Ashley, M.D. pp. 108. London: H. Baillière. 1886.
10. *Weekly Returns of Births and Deaths in London in the Year 1855.* Published by the Authority of the Registrar General. London: 1856.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This day, 8vo, price 10s., with 155 Engravings.

The Hand-Book of the Movement
CURE. By M. ROTH, M.D., Physician to the Institution for the Treatment of Diseases by Movements and the Russian Bath, Old Cavendish Street, London; and to the Institution, Marlborough Place, Brighton, etc.
GROOMBRIDGE and SONS, Publishers, 5, Paternoster Row.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

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