

the following colleagues of Mr. Walton at St. Mary's Hospital have come to the subjoined resolution with respect to it:

"We hereby express our disapproval of the introduction of patients from public institutions at private *conversazioni*, and of the publication in non-professional journals of the proceedings at such *conversazioni*. (Signed)

"Jas. Alderson, Thos. K. Chambers, Francis Sibson, W. O. Markham, W. Tyler Smith, William Coulson, Samuel A. Lane, Alexander Ure, H. Spencer Smith, James R. Lane, W. White Cooper, Joseph Toynbee."

We are very glad to observe that several of our branches are taking active measures to assist the new Medical Registrar in his duties. The Lancashire and Cheshire Branch hold three meetings in separate towns within their district; and the Metropolitan Counties, South-Eastern, Reading, and Midland Branches, will each soon meet with the object of considering how best to adopt measures to promote efficient registration. At several of these meetings, admission will not be limited to members of the Association; but all qualified practitioners are invited.

The following extract from a French periodical (the *Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie Pratiques*) may interest some of our readers. It is perhaps scarcely necessary to premise, that the English value of a franc is 10d. The medical practitioners of Rennes have agreed, by a majority of 26 votes out of 30, on a tariff of fees. The patients have been divided into the following classes, according to their pecuniary means: 1. Rich persons, comprising the high functionaries, principal persons engaged in industrial occupations, bankers, rich proprietors, etc.; 2. Persons in easy circumstances, such as merchants, small proprietors, persons in public employment, etc.; 3. The same description of persons as in the second class, but who are in a less fortunate position; 4. Workpeople. The fees for visits during the day are: first class, 3 francs; second class, 2 francs; third class, 1½ franc; fourth class, 1 franc. Night visits are those which are made between 10 P.M. and 6 A.M., in summer as well as in winter. The fees for these are: first and second classes, 10 francs; third and fourth classes, 6 francs. For consultations, whatever be the number of medical men, the fee is for the first two classes, 70 francs; for the last two, 6 francs. Conferences or visits at a fixed hour are to be charged at the rate of double the fee for a day visit, according to the class of the patient. Consultations by night are to be charged double the fee for night visits. For passing the night with a patient, the fee is to be 15 francs. Consultations at the home of the medical man are to be paid for at the same rate as day visits. Written consultations are to be charged, to the first and second classes, 10 francs; to the third and fourth classes, 5 francs. Certificates are to be charged from 3 to 6 francs. Operations of minor surgery are to be paid for in addition to the day visit or consultation; the minimum fee for each being that for a day visit. Visits in the country are defined to be those made beyond the limits of the *octroi*: the charge per *kilomètre* (1093·6 yds., or rather less than two-thirds of a mile), 1½ franc. Visits by night in the country are to be double the day visit, if the distance does not exceed 20 *kilomètres*; if it be more, half only of the day visit is to be charged in addition. Natural accouchements are to be charged to the first class, 100 francs; second class, 60 francs; third class, 30 francs; fourth class, 15 francs. The fee for delivery includes the pro-

fessional care of the patient for a week after labour. Vaccination is to be paid for in addition to the accouchement fee; the minimum charge being 3 francs. It has been agreed that none of the medical men of Rennes will agree to give their professional attendance to working men's clubs, unless at a remuneration of one franc for each visit, and of at least 15 francs for each accouchement. The medical attendants of benevolent societies, properly so called, are exempted from this last mentioned agreement.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
METROP. COUNTIES. [Special General Meeting.]	11, Montagu Place, Bryanstone Square.	Tuesday, Dec. 7th, 8 P.M.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE BRANCH.

A special general meeting of the members of this Branch will be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Preston, on Tuesday, November 30th, at 1½ P.M.

Business.—To consider the propriety of forming "District Registration Associations", with the view of aiding in effectually carrying out the provisions of the New Medical Act, as recommended by the Committee of Council of the Association and the Council of the Branch.

All members of the Association and members of the profession generally, are invited to attend this meeting; the latter will be admitted on being introduced by a member of the Branch.

A. T. H. WATERS, *Honorary Secretary*.

27, Hope Street, Liverpool, November 15th, 1858.

MIDLAND BRANCH.

The quarterly meeting of the above Branch will be held at the Corn Exchange, Spalding, on

Thursday, December 2nd, at 2 P.M.

Business.—In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee of Council, to discuss "the propriety of actively assisting the Registrar under the new Medical Bill".

Members of the Association, as well as all legally qualified practitioners generally, are especially invited to attend.

RICHARD JAMES, M.R.C.S.,

pro GEORGE MITCHINSON, *Hon. Local Secretary*.

High Street, Spalding, November 23rd, 1858.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

A special meeting of this Branch will be held at the Town Hall, Brighton, on

Friday, December 3rd, at 4 o'clock precisely.

Business.—To consider the best means of assisting the Registrar under the "Medical Profession Act" in the performance of his duties.

Members of the medical profession, not being members of the Association, are invited to attend, being introduced by a member of the Branch.

A meeting of the Council of the Branch will be held at half-past three.

PETER MARTIN, *Secretary*.

Reigate, November 22nd, 1858.

READING BRANCH.

A special general meeting of this Branch will be held at the Royal Berks Hospital, on

Wednesday, December 15th, at 6.30 P.M.

Business.—To adopt measures to promote efficient registration.

GEORGE MAY, JUN., *Hon. Sec.*

Reading, November 22nd, 1858.

PRIEST-PHYSICIANS.

LETTER FROM ROBERT APPLETON, ESQ.

SIR,—I accidentally observed the subjoined advertisement in last Saturday's *Times* :—

"SURGEON.—WANTED, in a medical institution under the patronage of the vicar of a populous parish in Cornwall, a gentleman legally qualified to act as *surgical assistant*, and willing to work pleasantly with an experienced homœopathic practitioner. A fixed income of £110 per annum, clear of travelling expenses and Income Tax, will be paid for three years, when the assistant may succeed to the entire practice. The introduction is valuable. A gentleman in feeling and manners, with fair surgical skill, may easily settle into a position producing, from activity and industry, between £300 and £400 per annum. It is not indispensable that he should at first be able to treat patients with homœopathic medicines; but an increase of his income may be expected in proportion to his efficiency as an homœopath. Further particulars will be explained in a personal interview, which may be obtained by addressing a note, with full particulars, Rev. A. B., 36, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C."

I hope that you will insert it, and this letter, in your *JOURNAL*, for the information of the profession, and those our brethren who are so unenviably situated as to reckon themselves members of the flock of this benevolent shepherd. It particularly struck me, when I read it, that the advertiser was no other person than a certain priest-physician, who, upon coming into his parish, announced the fact that he felt he was sent as the minister of a new system, and the only right one; and that he was also the person who figured in the pulpit with his infinitesimal sermon, and then, waylaying his congregation, thrust on them the delusions of his new system in a printed paper. With all this your *JOURNAL* some few months past furnished us. What a pious man this priest must be! so thoughtful of the flesh! and what a Christian spirit, to meddle with another man's business, particularly on the Sabbath-day! As for the advertisement, I see the alarm of the priest, and the immediate effect of the new Medical Act, in his advertising with the hope of procuring an honest man, legally qualified to register, to become his partner. It would be much more commendable in this vicar if he would confine himself earnestly to the care of the soul, rather than try to destroy established institutions, as well as the peace and well-being of a populous parish. The benevolent bait which he temptingly offers, with the hope of securing a qualified person and of making a convert, I would politely recommend him to apply to the purpose of obtaining a curate, a true disciple, of sound principles, to look more after the souls, and not the bodies, of this parish—including particularly the soul of the vicar himself. I think, indeed, all this must be much required. I wonder what he would think if we interfered with his profession? or if we attempted to provide for his soul by first looking after his body, and securing it by committing him to the county asylum or the penitentiary, for the gigantic fraud which he is practising on his parishioners?

I trust, sir, that he will long advertise in vain; and I do hope that there will never be found in our ranks such a traitor as he is seeking. And now I leave him in your hands, for more minute dissection. I am, etc.,

ROBERT APPLETON.

Budleigh Salterton, Devon, November 23rd, 1858.

TYPHUS FEVER.

LETTER FROM CHARLES MURCHISON, M.D.

SIR,—Will you do me the favour to correct an error which has appeared in your report of the discussion on Dr. Barker's paper, which took place at the Epidemiological Society, on the 1st instant?

I am reported to have said that typhus was only met with during six months of the year in large towns. What I said was, that the true typhus was essentially an epidemic disease; that it was, for the most part, confined to large towns, and was almost unknown throughout the country districts of England; but that even in London, during the last six months, scarcely a single case had been met with. I am, etc.,

CHARLES MURCHISON.

31, Sackville Street, W., November 22nd, 1858.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

* In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

BIRTHS.

- BRACE. On November 17th, at Bath, the wife of *William H. Brace, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter, stillborn.
EVANS. On November 8th, at Clairville, Torquay, the wife of *James Evans, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
LINEKER. On November 16th, at Newark-on-Trent, the wife of E. H. Lineker, Esq., Surgeon, prematurely, of a son.
MITCHELL. On November 22nd, at Bath, the wife of J. J. Mitchell, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
PITMAN. On November 13th, the wife of Henry Alfred Pitman, M.D., Physician to St. George's Hospital, of a daughter.
SHAW. On November 21st, at Hampstead, the wife of William Shaw, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
*THURNALL. On November 18th, at Bedford, the wife of William Thurnall, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
WAGGETT. On November 16th, at Stanley Terrace, Nottingham Hill, the wife of John Waggett, M.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- BENNETTS—SIMMONS. Bennetts, Charles James, Esq., Surgeon, of Tregony, to Elizabeth Coad, second daughter of Thomas Simmons, Esq., of Killiganon, Cornwall, on November 4th.

DEATHS.

- BRACE. On November 17th, at Bath, Georgina Frances, wife of *William H. Brace, Esq., Surgeon, aged 26.
GENSOUL, M., Surgeon, of Lyons, recently. M. Gensoul was known to the medical world through his writings on the cauterisation of varicose swellings, the removal of uterine polypi, excision of the upper jaw, etc.
GREEN, William, M.D., at 55, Old Elvet, Durham, aged 71, on November 11th.
HENSLEY. On November 18th, at Bath, Christopher Philip Garrick, infant son of Henry Hensley, M.D., aged 7 months.
PHILLIPS, Edward, M.D., at Winchester, aged 83, on November 11th.
PLUMBE. On November 17th, at Maidenhead, Henry Frederick Shepherd, second son of Samuel Plumb, M.D., aged 3 years.
PRICE. On November 19th, at Margate, Gertrude Elizabeth, eldest daughter of D. Price, M.D.
ROSCOW. On November 18th, at Folkestone, William, eldest child of *Peter Roscow, Esq., Surgeon, aged nearly 4 years.
STEWART. On November 17th, at Edinburgh, Katherine Fraser, only surviving child of L. C. Stewart, Esq., Surgeon in Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, aged 2 years.
TOURAY. On November 16th, Sarah, widow of B. J. Touray, Esq., Surgeon, formerly of Brighton.
WALKER, John, M.D., late of Birkenhead, at 19, Albion Street, Hyde Park, aged 45, on November 18th.

APPOINTMENTS.

- *BARHAM, Charles, M.D., elected Mayor of Truro for the ensuing year.
*BURROWS, J. Cordy, Esq., Surgeon, re-elected Mayor of Brighton, for the ensuing year.
*HARDY, George Willmott, Esq., Surgeon, has been placed by Her Majesty's Government on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Warrington, on the nomination of the Town Council of that Borough.
TAPLEY, Thomas K., Esq., Surgeon, elected Mayor of Torrington for the ensuing year.
WRIGHT, John, M.D., elected Mayor of Launceston for the ensuing year.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, November 10th, 1858 :—

ABLETT, Edward, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury
BROWNE, Charles William, Kew Green

CALLAWAY, Edward, Canterbury
 DREW, Alfred, Fakenham, Norfolk
 EMMERSON, Charles, Sandwich, Kent
 HOPTON, George Octavius, Judd Street, Brunswick Square
 MARSHALL, John, Islington
 PUNCH, John Golden, Donoughmore, co. Cork
 THOMPSON, Alexander Beaufoy, Ballintra, co. Donegal
 WALTERS, Henry Bunbury, Rathgar, Dublin

THE FELLOWSHIP. The following members of the College having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted on November 18th:—

ALFORD, Stephen Shute, Haverstock Hill: diploma of membership dated May 17th, 1843
 BRADLEY, Richard Holland, Trafalgar Road, Greenwich: April 12th, 1843
 BRYANT, Walter John, Bathurst Street, Sussex Square: February 17th, 1843
 COLLINS, Chambers, Maryport: February 10th, 1838
 COULTATE, William Miller, Burnley: May 10th, 1836
 DANIELL, William Freeman, Army: November 5th, 1841
 ECCLES, Alfred, Tunbridge Wells: April 13th, 1843
 GALT, John, Ashton-under-Lyne: August 21st, 1840
 HAMMOND, Henry Samuel: March 18th, 1814
 HARVEY, Richard Sutton, Lincoln: February 17th, 1820
 LANCASTER, Joseph, Clifton: October 21st, 1842
 LEES, Thomas, Southport: February 12th, 1839
 MALCOLM, John, Houghton, Durham: May 20th, 1836
 MONTEFIORE, Nathaniel, Hyde Park Gardens: May 20, 1842
 MOORE, Nathaniel, Sheffield: May 10th, 1841
 NELSON, Duckworth John, Acacia Road, St. John's Wood: August 27th, 1839
 PEARSE, Francis Bryant, Haverstock Hill: May 23rd, 1842
 REE, Henry Panle, Fulham: May 1st, 1839
 SANNEMAN, Robert William, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea: July 20th, 1838
 THOMPSON, Alexander Thom, Oldham: May 26th, 1843
 TIPPETS, Richard, Dartford: May 16th, 1823
 WALTERS, James Smith, Bakewell, Derbyshire: March 14th, 1826
 WARD, Martindale, Chelsea: December 16th, 1842
 WICKHAM, Joseph, Penrith, Cumberland: August 26, 1842

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 20TH, 1856.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE mortality of London continues to increase rapidly with increasing cold. In the third week of October the deaths were 1113; in the third week of November, ending last Saturday, they were 1487. In the first of the five weeks comprised within these limits the mean temperature of the air was 51.1°, in the last 35.5°. A reduction in the temperature, gradually effected, to the extent of 16°, has been attended by an increase of nearly four hundred in the deaths of a week.

In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1084; but as the 1487 deaths of last week occurred in a population which has increased, they should be compared with the average, after it is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction by which it becomes 1192. An excess of deaths, nearly equal to 300, attests the unusual severity of the present November, to which as its principal cause the excess is to be attributed.

The deaths referred to pulmonary diseases, including bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, and others less extensively fatal, but excluding phthisis and whooping-cough, were in the last four weeks successively 181, 250, 312, and 413; those referred specially to bronchitis 83, 128, 171, and 211; to pneumonia 77, 99, 112, and 166; to asthma 2, 6, 13, and 20. The mortality from phthisis is more slowly affected by cold, for it did not increase till last week, when the deaths rose from 131 to 166. Five nonagenarians died last week, of whom the oldest was 94 years of age.

From scarlatina 133 persons died last week, of whom all, except 5, were children under 15 years of age. Six deaths from it occurred in the sub-district of Poplar. This disease shows a very slight decrease; small-pox, on the other hand, which was fatal in ten cases, shows an increase.

Last week, the births of 865 boys and 768 girls, in all 1,633 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1,491.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.535 in. The barometrical readings varied from 29.27 in. to 29.96 in. The mean tempera-

ture of the week was 35.5°, which is 7° below the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average throughout the week, and on the last two days, which were the coldest, the extent of depression was respectively 13.1° and 10.5°. The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was obtained on Sunday (the 14th), and was 45.8°. Its lowest point was 24.6° on Saturday. The entire range was therefore 21.2°; the mean daily range was 9.2°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 5°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 83. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 41.9°, or 6.4° higher than that of the air. The wind blew from the north-east till Friday, when it changed to south-west. Strong gales blew on several days at the beginning of the week, the pressure having increased on Sunday to 13 lbs. on the square foot. There was no rain.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE following documents, referring to the election of Dr. Storrar as the representative of the University of London, have been issued during the present week.

I.—Address to the Graduates of the University of London,
by C. H. F. Routh, M.D.

FELLOW GRADUATES IN LAWS, MEDICINE, AND ARTS.—A great outcry has been raised at the election of Dr. Storrar as the representative of the University of London in the new Medical Council. Professional advantages, popular sympathies, and personal disappointments, have been brought to bear upon the question: and thus a considerable portion of the medical graduates have joined in a course of agitation which is likely to prove very detrimental to the University. Let us trace its motives and intentions.

The agitation against Dr. Storrar is led and mainly kept alive by some of our graduates (we are happy to add, not by all), who are also Fellows and Licentiates of the College of Physicians. The avowed objections to him are—

1. His election by the Senate.
2. Those which are purely personal, and affect his opinions and acquirements.

1. His election by the Senate is said to have been intentionally precipitate: it militates against popular customs and inclination; and it is declared to be illegal. (Upon this point of law it scarcely becomes us to speak: still, it appears to us clear that the power of election lies in the body corporate of the University—viz., the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellows, and Graduates—certainly not in Convocation. It is also true that, while the Senate itself is not specially indicated in the charter as possessing this power, yet, as there exists no authority by which the body corporate can be summoned together, exactly as in the analogous case of the Corporation of London, the power necessarily devolves on the governing body, which is the Senate.) However, the law proceedings begun some days prior to the assent given of a few medical graduates, at the meeting on the 17th instant, in Cavendish Square, will doubtless have an issue. The law officers of the Crown, who will probably defend the Senate, are the proper authorities to vindicate its authority. But that the Senate, an honourable body of gentlemen, high in position and character, would ever seek intentionally to annoy Convocation or its medical graduates by forestalling their wishes in precipitately electing Dr. Storrar, is not for one moment to be believed. On the contrary, what has made the University what it is? Who have raised the value of its degrees, especially its medical degrees, so high in the opinion of the profession? Who have acquired for the medical graduates their right, as graduates, to practise their profession? Certainly not the College of Physicians. Quite the contrary. Assisted, it is true, by some of its graduates, and Dr. Storrar in particular, the Senate has been the executive in every movement for the good of its graduates.

And now about this election. What are the facts? Like other medical bodies, the Senate sought the authority of legal opinions to guide it. The name of Mr. Tomlinson, as one of these, is too favourably known to require comment. Mr. Jessel is a younger man, but is justly esteemed in his profession. Moreover, as a graduate of the University and a member of Convocation, his opinion was rather likely to lean to the side of Convocation. Both give the power to the Senate. Moreover, we believe all the lawyers on the Senate—and these include men of eminence and high position—were of a similar opinion. Again, the election had been put off to the last mo-

ment. The University of London was about the last body to make its choice; and then it was only made by direct request of the Government, in order that the Crown should make its own appointments. Those who know the value of such a request will understand that it was tantamount to a command, and was to be obeyed. Lastly, it should be remembered, the Senate were not then acquainted with Mr. James's opinion, which was only obtained subsequently. To accuse, therefore, the Senate of hostility or unworthy motives towards the graduates, or Convocation, for so doing, is to stigmatise unfairly the conduct of men of honour.

2. What are the objections against Dr. Storrar? We have asked at the meeting held on the 17th; for, if they are just, we too must oppose him. The following comprehend the replies:—"He is not a member of the College of Physicians, nor of any other corporation: he is merely a University graduate. He is, moreover, said to be polemical towards the College." Be it so. We believe these are high recommendations in his favour. Be a man ever so honourable, he cannot help feeling a bias towards the class to which he belongs. Upon principle, therefore—and we hope the same principle is entertained in the Senate—we believe that a University representative should not be a gentleman connected with, or known to favour an antagonistic body. But Dr. Storrar is said to be a polemical man towards the College of Physicians. Granted. But, if so, it was in defence of the University. It is well known that, in its progress through the Lords, a clause was introduced in the Medical Act,* by which, if passed into law, no one could certainly have registered in England as a *Physician* but a *Fellow* of the College of Physicians, albeit recognised practitioners in medicine. Both the rights of Licentiates of the College, or Graduates in Medicine, to the title of Physician, were ignored. To Dr. Storrar, and Dr. Simpson of Edinburgh, we chiefly, if not entirely, owe the erasure of this clause. The College may regret it; but the Universities—it may be, even Licentiates of the College—owe him their best thanks.

It has been alleged that Dr. Storrar obtained this knowledge by surreptitiously seeing the manuscripts at the Queen's printers. This is simply untrue. The facts are these:—A copy of the *printed* Bill from the printer was procured, not by Dr. Storrar, but by a friend. Dr. Storrar saw the alterations of the Bill made in the Lords through the courtesy of Mr. Craufurd, M.P. for Ayr, who in virtue of his right as such, allowed Dr. Storrar to read them in the Houses of Parliament.

The accusation, that he favoured the Scotch Universities, is true; but it is at once explained by the cordial cooperation they gave him in overcoming the intrigues of some corporations.

Lastly, it is stated that his "*social qualifications*" are defec-

tive. When pressed as to the meaning of this term, the answer was that he was not sufficiently familiar with the *heads* of our profession. But suppose he were not, would that make him less able to do his duty as a Medical Councillor? Good social qualifications are with us, honourable character and strict integrity; and these, we believe, even his opponents will admit he possesses. Other than mere facilities of writing long and abstruse articles are also required in a representative.

We believe, therefore, that Dr. Storrar is as good a representative for our University as we could have. For ten years he has battled the cause of its medical graduates, in all questions of medical reform and education, and he is perfectly conversant with all their details. Having retired from practice, he can give all his time to the University. The very fact that he is unconnected with, and has no interest in, the College of Physicians, is to us evidence that he will maintain singly the interests of the University. A divided allegiance in a representative would produce divided counsels. Dr. Storrar is one of the oldest medical graduates in the University: he is a man of honour: and he is unshackled, because unconnected with any corporate body. These must, from their more exclusive character, always be antagonistic to our University. It may be explained to arts and laws graduates, that a College of Physicians is necessarily antagonistic to the University of London—necessarily subversive of its chief pride and glory—its constitutional liberty. The London College has been called an honourable monopoly; this is not the place to dwell on the manifest contradiction in terms; it is sufficient to point out that the monopoly of the title of physician is not only a direct injury to our medical graduates, but a real contravention of the constitutional privileges of the University.

Fellow graduates in arts and laws, as well as in medicine; this question is all important; it pertains not only to one section, but to *all* graduates who have in view the freedom, the individuality and independence of the University. Is it a British spirit to see an honourable man attacked by invective and cabal, and not resent it? Will you allow him to be stigmatised because he has served your University so well? Will you not rather seek to counteract the efforts that are being made to weaken his position and diminish your own influence in the Medical Council? Will you not nobly protest against such an unconstitutional invasion of your rights, and the persecution of one of your members? Fellow graduates, use your own discretion and judgment, and do not allow yourselves to be influenced by the clamour of any party. You have done so before and nobly in convocation.

Now, having laid the facts candidly and unaffectedly before you, we call upon you to assist in demanding some reasonable proof that Dr. Storrar has the disqualifications alleged, ridiculously futile as they appear to us to be, or any such disqualification. In the absence of which, we call upon you to ratify the choice of the Senate as decidedly as you signified your opinion of his fitness for a seat in that body, by giving him the same triumphant majority over his opponents and present assailants. Unite once more to put down misrepresentation, lest, by permitting an unmeaning strife between the Senate and Convocation, you subvert the unity of your University, and hasten its downfall.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. F. ROUTH.

It might be well if those graduates who do not approve of the course of agitation against Dr. Storrar, would send in their names, so that the feeling of the graduates might be judged of, and a meeting, if necessary, be called to determine on some course of action.

C. H. F. R.

II.—Letter from Dr. Storrar to the Graduates in Medicine of the University of London.

GENTLEMEN,—The proceedings of a portion of the medical graduates resident in London, regarding my election by the Senate to the Medical Council, induce me to make the following statement.

Shortly after the foundation of the University, the question began to be raised as to the legal authority of London medical graduates to practise medicine by virtue of their degrees; but relying on the declaration made on behalf of the Government of 1836, when the University was founded, that the same privileges which were accorded to graduates of Oxford and Cambridge should be extended to graduates of London, no step was taken to secure the legal recognition of London medical degrees till the formation of the Graduates' Committee in 1848, when I was deputed, with Dr. Barnes, to give evidence on behalf of the graduates, before the Medical Registration Committee of the House of Commons.

* Copy of Clause XVI in Bill, as amended in the Lords:—"The General Council shall, with all convenient speed after the passing of this Act, and from time to time as occasion may require, make orders for regulating the registers to be kept under this Act, as nearly as conveniently may be, in accordance with the form set forth in Schedule (D) to this Act, or to the like effect, and by such orders from time to time, direct what titles shall be entered in the fourth column of such register, so as to distinguish the rank or class of each registered person as indicated in the judgment of that General Council, by the qualification in respect of which he is registered having regard to the necessities for obtaining such qualification.

Clause XVI as it is:—The same, omitting all the words below the words "to the like effect".

SCHEDULE (D), AS PROPOSED.

Name.	Residence.	Qualification.	Title.
A. B.	London.	Fellow of Royal College of Physicians, London.	Physician.
C. D.	Manchester.	Fellow or Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England.	Surgeon.
E. F.	Bristol.	Licentiate of Society of Apothecaries, London.	Apothecary.
G. H.	Liverpool.	Member of College of Surgeons or Licentiate of Apothecaries.	Surgeon or Apothecary.

SCHEDULE (D), AS IT IS.

Name.	Residence.	Qualification.	Title.
A. B.	London.	Fellow of Royal College of Physicians of	
C. D.	Edinburgh.	Fellow and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of	
E. F.	Dublin.	Graduate in Medicine of University of	
G. H.	Bristol.	Licentiate of Society of Apothecaries.	
I. K.	London.	Member of College of Surgeons and Licentiate of Society of Apothecaries.	

In the spring of 1854, one of our most distinguished provincial graduates was blackballed at the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, chiefly through the agency of some active Fellows of the London College of Physicians, on the plea that the London degree did not make him a legally qualified medical practitioner: whereupon the Graduates' Committee (of which I had the honour to be Medical Chairman during the ten years of its existence) framed a Bill to put the legal rights of London medical graduates on a footing of equality with those of Oxford and Cambridge; and succeeded, after great exertion, in carrying it through the legislature, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the London and Edinburgh Medical corporations. The Act of 1854 also removed some disabilities under which London graduates laboured, owing to oversights in the Vaccination and Lunacy Acts.

In 1856, the strife of medical politics was revived by the introduction into Parliament of Mr. Headlam's Bill, followed by several other Medical Reform Bills. It would be profitless now to enter into a detail of all the Medical Reform struggles of this and the two succeeding years. Suffice it to say, that the great question contested by universities on the one hand, and by medical corporations on the other, was, whether medical graduates should be entitled to practise on the sole authority of their degrees; or, whether the hitherto limited powers of the medical corporations should be extended over the whole kingdom, so as to compel graduates to join a medical corporation before they could become legal practitioners. It must be admitted that the question was very warmly contested. As Chairman of the Graduates' Committee I threw myself energetically into the struggle; and I venture to think I may claim a considerable share of the credit, while I am quite ready to take a full share of the blame, of the settlement that was made, as regards this question, by the Medical Act of the last session.

When the Senate received the mandate of the Secretary of State for the University to elect its representative to the Medical Council, they referred the question, as to who had the right of election, to Mr. Tomlinson, their standing counsel; and associated with him Mr. George Jessel, one of the members of convocation. The opinion of these gentlemen decided that the right of election was vested solely in the Senate; and the result was, that the Senate elected me to represent the University in the Medical Council. They did not, as was expected by some, appoint one of their own number, but they stepped out of their body to choose me, because it was known to many of them that I had for several years taken a deep interest in the education and social organisation of the profession; that I was intimately acquainted with Medical Reform questions; and that I had leisure and inclination to devote myself to the business of the Council. I beg also to state that the appointment was conferred upon me without solicitation.

At the meeting of Convocation on the 10th instant, though I was not wholly unprepared for some expression of disappointment that Convocation had been allowed no voice in the election to the Medical Council, I confess I was startled at the language used by some of the prominent speakers who brought forward the subject of the election; the unmeasured terms in which they spoke of the Senate; and the personalities they indulged in towards myself: but, though much pained, my surprise diminished when I saw that the assailants of my appointment consisted for the most part of graduates strongly in the interest of the London College of Physicians, advocates of a medical policy diametrically opposed to that which I had successfully defended, who had at no time shown an undivided loyalty to their University. These gentlemen, while advocating the popular view, that Convocation should have formed the constituency of the representative to the Medical Council, have contrived, with no little ingenuity, to find vent for their political and personal animosity towards myself; both at Convocation and since they have spared neither professional, social, nor personal detraction, to bring me into discredit. Yet, notwithstanding this display of opposition, what has been the result? That I was returned by Convocation one of the six graduates to be submitted to the Crown for the appointment of two to vacancies in the Senate, within one of the head of the poll—the gentleman above me being a graduate in laws—Convocation thereby virtually ratifying the Senate's election.

Let me, then, briefly say, that though I never solicited the position on the Medical Council which the Senate have conferred upon me, I have accepted it with a deep sense of the honour they have done me; and that I shall devote myself to it with all the zeal and ability which I possess. I trust we have now escaped the strife which too often attends legislation.

For my own part, I shall enter the Medical Council with the belief that, though it may be my duty to resist encroachments, polemics are at an end; and with the confidence that my colleagues at the council-table feel equally with myself that we owe our best services to the whole profession.

To those graduates who are removed from the disturbing influences of metropolitan interests, and even to many of those within the sphere of those influences who have been temporarily carried away by misrepresentations, I appeal to the foregoing statement to justify my election by the Senate to the Medical Council. Very gladly would I have had Convocation for my constituency; but entertaining, as I do, the firm conviction that the only legal election is an election by the Senate, I have no alternative but to stand by the law as interpreted by competent authority.

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient faithful servant,

JOHN STORRAR, M.D.

Member of the Medical Council for the University of London.

London, November 22nd, 1858.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

A MEETING of the Medical Practitioners of Wrexham and the surrounding neighbourhood (convened by circular) was held at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen being present:—T. T. Griffith, Esq.; Dr. Edward Williams; Dr. Ed. Davies; W. Rowland, Esq.; J. Dickenson, Esq.; A. H. Churchill, Esq.; J. Kenrick Lewis, Esq.; E. Burman, Esq.; and T. Eyton Jones, Esq. (Wrexham); Dr. W. Williams (Mold); R. C. Roberts, Esq.; and J. Ingman, Esq. (Ruabon); Alfred Heischmann, Esq. (Gresford); Thomas Morris, Esq. (Marford); Stephen Walsmsley, Esq. (Bangor); John Edmunds, Esq. (Chirk). Letters apologising for absence were read from J. W. Moorhouse, Esq. (Ellesmere); R. Parry Williams, Esq. (Minera); and Dr. J. Williams (Mold). Communications were also received from Dr. Hughes (Mold); R. Roberts, sen., Esq. (Ruabon); and John Eyton, Esq. (Overton), expressing their approval of the objects of the meeting, and requesting to be enrolled as members of the Association.

T. T. GRIFFITH, Esq., being unanimously called to the chair, explained to the meeting the objects for which they were assembled, and called upon Dr. E. WILLIAMS to move the first resolution, which was seconded by J. K. LEWIS, Esq.; viz.—

"That it is expedient to form an Association for Wrexham and the surrounding district, consisting of legally qualified practitioners, to aid the Registrar in carrying out the registration clause of the new Medical Act; and that it be entitled, 'Medical Registration Association for Wrexham and its Neighbourhood'."

Proposed by J. DICKENSON, Esq., and seconded by E. BURMAN, Esq.—

"That a subscription be entered into, amounting to 2s. 6d., to defray all necessary expenses."

Proposed by A. H. CHURCHILL, Esq., and seconded by J. INGMAN, Esq.—

"That it is desirable a committee should be formed, to carry out the above mentioned object, consisting of all present, five to form a quorum, and a requisition signed by any three to be sufficient to call a meeting."

Proposed by R. C. ROBERTS, Esq., and seconded by T. MORRIS, Esq.—

"That a report of the proceedings be drawn up and forwarded to the medical journals, and the *Wrexham Advertiser and Telegraph*."

Proposed by Dr. EDWARD WILLIAMS, and seconded by STEPHEN WALMSLEY, Esq.—

"That T. T. Griffith, Esq., be President; and T. Eyton Jones, Esq., Hon. Treasurer and Secretary."

Proposed by Dr. W. WILLIAMS, and seconded by Dr. EDWARD DAVIES—

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to T. T. Griffith, Esq., for his able and impartial conduct in the chair."

T. EYTON JONES, *Hon. Treasurer and Secretary*.

MONSTROSITY. A woman at Elbing has been lately delivered of two female children, joined together by the front of the chest. They had but a common sternum, liver, and stomach; but the breasts and lungs were distinct, as were also the necks, heads, and lower limbs. Near the umbilicus the integument was very thin, and was torn during delivery, so that the intestines escaped, and the children died immediately. The specimen is said to have been sent to the museum of natural history at Königsberg. (*Gazette Médicale de Paris*, November 20th.)

The Committee appointed on the 23rd of November to examine the Papers addressed to the President and Council beg to report, that they have classified them under three heads:—

1. Applications for Registrarship.
2. Applications for Clerkships.
3. Miscellaneous Applications.

The subjoined Lists contain the names classified under these heads:—*i.* *Applications for Registrarship.* 1. Dr. John Rose Cormack, London. 2. Dr. Edward Smith, London. 3. Mr. James Edward Matthew, London. 4. Dr. Henry Holmes, Staffordshire. 5. Mr. Booth Eddison, Nottingham. 6. Mr. James Bird, London. 7. Mr. Charles Shaw, London. 8. Dr. Francis Hawkins, London. 9. Mr. John Bradley, Medical Agency Office, London. 10. Mr. Edward Duke Moore, Market Drayton. 11. Dr. C. Black, Chesterfield. 12. Dr. R. M. Glover. 13. Dr. Whitley. 14. Dr. Greenhill. 15. Dr. Latham. 16. Mr. Jabez Hogg. 17. Mr. S. R. Pittard.

ii. *Applications for Clerkships.* 1. Mr. William Henry Hardy, Secretary University College, London. 2. Mr. George Simpson, M.R.C.S.E. 3. Mr. T. M. Stone, Royal College of Surgeons, London. 4. Dr. Edward Vaughan, Keynsham, near Bristol. 5. Mr. Henry Green, London. 6. Mr. Thomas Noble, Charing Cross. 7. Dr. Alexander Henry. 8. Mr. Henry Searle.

iii. *Miscellaneous Applications.* 1. Mr. John Caesar Burgess Budget, Paris and London, L.A.S. 2. Mr. W. Thomson, London. 3. Mr. John Cope, 29, Robert Street, Bedford Row.

Your Committee venture respectfully to suggest that it is unnecessary to occupy the time of the Council with reading the testimonials of all the candidates, and recommend the reading of the testimonials of such candidates only as shall be proposed and seconded.

Moved by Dr. STOKES, seconded by Sir C. HASTINGS,—That the Report be approved of, and that as all the candidates for the Registrarship, who have applied privately to the Members of Council, have not formally written to the President and Council, their names be added to the list.—Agreed to. (N.B. This has been done in the foregoing list.)

Moved by Mr. SYME, seconded by Dr. STOKES,—That the office of Registrar and Treasurer be united in the same person.

Moved as an Amendment by Sir CHARLES HASTINGS, seconded by Dr. ANDREW WOOD,—That the Registrar be not Treasurer.

Vote taken, and Amendment carried by a majority.

The names of Sir CHARLES HASTINGS, and of Dr. ACLAND, were added to the Committee of Business.

At 6 P.M. the Council adjourned till 2 P.M. on the 25th.

B. BRODIE, President.

NEW ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARY. The erection of the edifice intended as the Royal Marine Infirmary, under construction on the site of the Old Kent Waterworks, at Woolwich, now the property of Government, is progressing with rapidity, and has already attained to the commencement of the second story. About three hundred hands are employed in the building, under the superintendence of Colonel Green, director of engineering and architectural works to the Admiralty. The total length of the new Infirmary is 448 feet; breadth of wings, 101 feet; and height of each story, 16 feet 6 inches. In addition to the wings, there will be eight wards, extending beyond the principal walls, after the Italian style of architecture known as the pavilion principle; each ward will contain space for the accommodation of fourteen patients, at the rate of 600 cubic feet to each patient. There will be three stories above the basement story, which latter will be appropriated as offices. The windows and doors will afford facilities for sunlight and ventilation, as well as a cheerful prospect over an uninterrupted and wide extent of river and landscape. The establishment will be abundantly supplied with excellent water. The floors and walls are being constructed of hard bricks, capable of being cleaned by washing, and not retaining any moisture. The windows will be double glazed, in order to check the severity of winter and prevent an undue loss of heat. The windows of the convalescent wards opening to the floors will be furnished with verandah seats outside. These wards will contain moveable beds on casters, so as to place the patients without removal in the open air during suitable temperatures. The situation, from its contiguity to the Marine Barracks, the dockyard, and its geological position on a dry and healthy subsoil, is one of the most desirable which could have been selected.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a written letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets open at the ends, at the following rates: not exceeding 4 ounces, one penny; above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces, twopence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpence; for every additional half-pound or under, twopence.

A MEMBER OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Your license as an Apothecary will constitute your only claim to registration. The designation will have to be settled by the Council; or perhaps it may be left open to any registered person to use such conventional title as may be most convenient.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

Communications have been received from:— Mr. GEORGE MAX, JUN.; Dr. E. L. ORMEROD; Mr. T. HOLMES; Dr. C. COWDELL; Dr. R. U. WENT; Dr. ROUTH; Mr. T. FYTON JONES; Mr. STONE; Mr. ROBERT APPLETON; Dr. T. INMAN; Dr. C. MURCHISON; Dr. JOSEPH STONE; Mr. JOHN WILSON; Mr. PETER MARTIN; Mr. RICHARD JAMES; Dr. C. COTTON; Mr. G. W. HARDY; Mr. W. THURNALL; Mr. HOCKLEY; and Mr. E. H. PITMAN.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. Richmond, Whitworth, and Hildwicke Hospitals. Introductory Lecture. Winter Session 1858-9. By D. J. CORRIGAN, M.D. Dublin: 1858.
2. The Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine. By Lionel Beale, M.B., F.R.S. Second Edition. With 270 Woodcuts and a Coloured Plate. London: John Churchill. 1858.
3. On Dislocations and Fractures. By Joseph Macleise, F.R.C.S. Fasciculus VI. London: John Churchill. 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following Circular has been sent

to every known Member of the Profession in Manchester and Salford, and the surrounding districts, by the Manchester Medico-Ethical Association.

Manchester, 19th Nov., 1858.

"SIR,—An Advertisement which appeared in the Manchester Newspapers, a month ago, in reference to MEDICAL REGISTRATION having been only very partially responded to by the Profession, we beg to address you by Circular. The Medico-Ethical Association of this City, in accordance with one of its leading functions, deems it necessary to take active measures on this subject; and, accordingly, we have to ask you to be kind enough to forward the object we have in view, by sending to the enclosed address, the name of any Practitioner in Medicine or Surgery who is practising in your immediate neighbourhood without qualification.

"As soon as the General Council is fully formed, and the Medical Registrar appointed, the Committee will enter into communication with the Council, and assist in every way that may be deemed advisable, in the formation of a correct Register of Medical Practitioners.

"Until the Publication of the Register, we submit that no Prosecution should be undertaken; afterwards, it will be an important consideration what ulterior measures will have to be taken.

"We hope these proceedings of the Association will meet with your approval; and remain, Sir, your obedient Servants,

JOSH. STONE, M.D. } Hon. Secs.
JON. WILSON, F.R.C.S. }

"P.S.—At present, the Medico-Ethical Association needs no Subscriptions in aid, having funds in hand wherewith to meet the necessary expenses."

Just published, price 1s.

On the Radical Cure of Inguinal

HERNIA. By C. HOLTHOUSE, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. Also, by the same Author.

ON SQUINTING, PARALYTIC AFFECTIONS OF THE EYE, ETC.
JOHN CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street.

Just published, Fifth Edition, price 1s. 6d., or by post, 1s. 8d.

Lateral Curvature of the Spine,

with a New and Successful Method of Treatment for Securing its Removal, without Confinement. By CHARLES VERRAL, Surgeon to the Spinal Hospital, Portland Road, London, Author of "The Spine, its Curvatures and other Diseases", etc. etc.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street, and all Booksellers.

The Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical

JOURNAL. (Published Half-Yearly.)

The next Number will be published on the 1st of January. Advertisements should reach the publishers on or before the 25th December.

London: J. CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.

Liverpool: HENRY GREENWOOD, 32, Castle Street.

Advertisements also received in London by Messrs. E. MARLBOROUGH and Co., Ave Maria Lane.

NEW WORK ON BRITISH PLANTS.

Now ready, Part III of

British Wild Flowers, Illustrated

by J. E. SOWERBY, described, with a Key to the Natural Orders, by C. PIERPOINT JOHNSON.

Also, Part XII of the GRASSES of GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN E. SOWERBY, 8, Mead Place, Lambeth, S.