

## Association Intelligence.

### FORMATION OF A DUBLIN BRANCH.

THE Annual Meeting of the Association of General Medical Practitioners of Ireland was held at the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, on Thursday, March 17th, W. D. MOORE, M.B., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting having been read, the President delivered the following

#### ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—Owing to your kindness, it has been my lot to have had the honour of presiding over this Association during the most eventful period of its existence. In the course of the past year, as you are all aware, the long-agitated question of medical reform received its adjustment, and though the measure which, on the 2nd of August last, received the royal assent, may not have satisfied the expectations of all, and though it must be admitted that some of the imperfections to which every human institution is liable, attach to it, still the Medical Act of 1858 is, in my opinion, to be considered as a gain, inasmuch as it unites into one body all the members of the profession, confers on them rights and privileges in common, and, if it be honestly worked, will afford the means of raising the education and status of the medical community. And when I look at the constitution of the Medical Council, I cannot doubt that the measure will be carried out, in the present day at least, with an earnest desire to advance the best interests of medical science, and of society at large. Among our representatives we have some of the most distinguished ornaments of the medical profession, men of enlarged and liberal minds, who have already, in their several spheres, done much in raising the tone of medical education. Already, it appears to me, the recent change has borne fruit; the several licensing bodies are giving a more practical character to their examinations; the hospital, the dissecting-room, the laboratory, the field, will henceforward, I trust, be found to afford the true preparation for the ordeal through which the student must pass previously to his entrance on the active duties of his profession. I shall be much disappointed if the important subject of the preliminary and general education of the medical student do not receive a marked impulse from the operation of the recent Act. Here, as in every wise and enlightened measure, our venerable *alma mater* takes the lead. The education of the graduates in medicine of the University of Dublin has long been of the highest possible stamp. The attention of the governing body of the University has now been directed to conferring upon surgery a status it has never had before. The ordinance of the Board of Trinity College, establishing the full degree of Master in Surgery, to be taken only by students who are Bachelors of Arts, has just been promulgated. This is, I believe, the first time such a degree has been given, under similar conditions, in any university, and the regulation is one which must tend to elevate surgery as a branch of a learned profession. I shall not dwell longer upon the benefits which, I anticipate, will flow from the Medical Act of 1858, in the obtaining of which measure the value of such an association as ours was so eminently shown; but I will remind you, that there is one among us to whose long, unswerving, and well directed efforts, much that is good in that enactment, as it affects the general practitioners of Ireland, is mainly due. From his first entrance on the professional life, Dr. Leet has been the able and unflinching champion of the rights of the general practitioners of Ireland, and their unanimous voice has placed him in the honourable position in the Medical Senate of the United Kingdom, which he now fills with equal ability and courtesy. To him your thanks, as they were justly due, have been already tendered, and it was my pleasing duty to be, as your president, the medium through which they were conveyed.

Most of you are aware, gentlemen, that it is intended that this shall be the last annual meeting of the Association of General Medical Practitioners of Ireland as such. We are about, as will just now be more fully explained to you, to merge our comparatively limited society in the British Medical Association, and with more extended relations, a wider sphere of action, and increased means of doing good, to labour, I trust, more zealously and more efficiently for the advancement and

elevation of our profession. But in taking leave of our old association, I hope we shall never cease to be influenced by, and to act in accordance with, the excellent code of ethics contained in its fundamental rules. A most valuable institution connected with the old association, which has during the past year enabled us to assist several widows of our deceased brethren, and in one or two instances, to aid members of the profession who had experienced reverses of fortune, should also, I think, be kept up—I allude to the Benevolent Fund. There are, moreover, questions respecting public appointments and the equitable remuneration of medical officers which must engage the attention of the new branch of the British Medical Association. In dealing with such questions, we shall, I confidently hope, find, in our new relation, that union is strength; and, if we be only true to ourselves, the result cannot be doubtful. In conclusion, it only remains for me to thank you sincerely for the honour you did me, on this day twelvemonth, in placing me in this chair, and to crave your kind indulgence for the very imperfect manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Dr. MOORE having left the chair, and WILLIAM GORMAN, Esq., Vice-President of the Association, having taken the same, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That the President's address be entered on the minutes.
2. That the cordial thanks of the Association are due to Dr. Moore for his dignified conduct in the chair, and for the great interest he manifested in the affairs of the Association during the past year.
3. A letter from Sir Charles Hastings, the President of the Council of the British Medical Association, expressing a wish for the institution of an Irish Branch in connexion with the British Medical Association, having been read, and several members having already been enrolled among its associates, it was unanimously resolved, that a Branch, to be called "the Dublin Branch of the British Medical Association" be now formed.
4. That William Daniel Moore, Esq., M.B., L.R.C.S. Edin., M.A.H.I., be elected the President of the Branch Association for the ensuing year.
5. That William Gorman, Esq., be elected Vice-President and Secretary.
6. That, while the Irish Association shall be merged in the British, it shall continue to hold and be actuated by the rules and principles of conduct which were adopted at its original formation, and agreed to by each member; viz.:
  - a. To endeavour to attain the highest knowledge and skill in his profession of which he is capable, and to provide himself with all means and appliances requisite for its successful promotion.
  - b. To continue to hold inviolate every trust imposed in him in a professional capacity.
  - c. To regard as of one brotherhood all honourable members of the medical profession, and to be true to their reputation and interests.
  - d. To repudiate and refrain from every species of professional charlatanism, whether it be homœopathy, hydro-pathy, Mesmerism, drugging, quack advertisements, or puffing.
  - e. To seek professional remuneration by charges for advice and attendance in every instance, when it can be effected.
7. That in future the meetings of the Branch Association shall be held quarterly, and that the days of meeting shall be the 17th of June, of September, of December, and of March, unless any of those days shall happen to fall upon Sunday, when the meeting shall be deferred to the Monday next following.
8. That this Association regards the present mode of appointing medical officers to the charities in Ireland as unjust to the great mass of legally qualified practitioners, and as fraught with serious injury to the sick poor; and that the Association will not cease to urge upon the Poor-law authorities and electing boards the requirement of a *double* qualification from all candidates for medical offices under their jurisdiction in accordance with the law of the new Medical Act, and with the rule which obtains in England.
9. That a copy of the President's address and of the proceedings of the day be forwarded to Dr. Wynter, with a request that they be published in the JOURNAL.

## LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters or communications for the JOURNAL should be addressed to Dr. WYNTER, Coleherne Court, Old Brompton, S.W.

Letters regarding the business department of the JOURNAL, and corrected proofs, should be sent to 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

## BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID- LAND COUNTIES. [General Meeting.]	Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham.	Thursday, April 21st, 6 P.M.

## MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

## PUBLICATION OF THE REGISTER.

WE have been requested by Dr. Hawkins to give notice that all persons who desire their names to appear in the Register printed for 1859, should apply to be registered before the 1st day of May, 1859.

## THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

32, Soho Square, London, W., 28th February, 1859.

PRESENT:—Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., *President*, in the Chair; Sir James Clark, Bart., Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Nussey, Mr. Green, Dr. Storrar; Dr. Francis Hawkins, *Registrar*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The resolution passed by the Branch Council for Ireland, respecting the General Register, was read.

There was also read a memorial from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, in support of that resolution.

A letter was read from the Committee of the London Medical Registration Association, inquiring whether the Medical Council purpose undertaking the prosecution of illegal practitioners.

The Registrar was directed to reply, that until the Medical Register is completed, it cannot be determined who are, and who are not, illegal practitioners.

## BRANCH COUNCIL FOR IRELAND.

Monday, January 31st, 1859.

Applications for Registration under the 46th Clause of the Medical Act were then considered, under the provisions of the resolution of the General Council of January 25th, 1859; and special orders were made for the Registration of the following applicants; viz.—

Richard Graves, of Ringville, as Medical Officer of a Dispensary District, by appointment, under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., c. 68, sec. 14; James Hamilton, of Newtown-Stewart, ditto, and as Surgeon Royal Navy; Robert M. Barr, of Maghera, ditto, and as Surgeon Royal Navy; Charles Patterson, M.D., of Rathkeale, ditto; John O'Donnell, of Ballyshannon, as Assistant-Surgeon in the Army; Hans Lloyd, of Malahide, as Assistant-Surgeon of a Regiment of Militia.

It was then resolved—

“That the proposal of Mr. Francis Morgan, to let the parlours of his house, 35, Dawson Street, for a Council room and office, at a rent of £50 a-year, be accepted; and Dr. Smith and the Registrar were requested to procure the necessary furniture.”

D. J. CORRIGAN.

Wednesday, February 23rd, 1859.

Present:—Dr. Corrigan, in the Chair; Dr. Leet, Dr. Smith, Dr. Apjohn, Dr. Stokes; Dr. Maunsell, *Registrar*.

The minutes of last meeting were approved and signed.

An application for Registration, under the 46th Clause of

the Medical Act, was considered, and a special order was made to register John Musgrove, of Fintona, as Surgeon of the Royal Navy.

Several accounts were examined, and ordered to be paid.

An agreement for the tenancy of the offices, 35, Dawson Street, was read, and the Registrar was authorised to sign the same.

The Medical Act Amendment Bill was read.

The subject of the construction of the General Register, and of the mode of its publication, having been considered, it was moved by Dr. APJOHN, seconded by Dr. STOKES, and unanimously resolved—

“That it is the opinion of this Council that there should be a separate Register, in alphabetical order, for England and Wales, for Scotland, and for Ireland, respectively; as in such form the Register will be more easy of reference, more correct, and more saleable, than if there be only one continuous alphabetical Register for all; and that such Registers may be bound together, or sold in separate parts, as required.”

Ordered—That the foregoing resolution be transmitted forthwith to the Executive Committee, and to the Branch Councils for England and Scotland.

It was then resolved—

“That the Registrar be directed to write a letter of thanks to the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, for the accommodation kindly afforded to this Council from the commencement of its operations, in the beginning of December, up to the 22nd inst.”

Wednesday, March 2nd, 1859.

Present:—Dr. Leet, in the Chair; Dr. Williams, Dr. Smith, Dr. Apjohn, Dr. Corrigan, and Dr. Stokes; Dr. Maunsell, *Registrar*.

The minutes of last meeting were approved and signed.

A letter was read from the Registrar for England, in reference to the resolution adopted by this Council on the 23rd of February, in regard to the mode of publication of the General Register, stating that the Executive Committee met on the 28th ultimo, and adopted the following resolutions:—

1. “That the Executive Committee, to whom the superintendence of the publication of the Medical Register has been confided by the General Council, have acted, and must continue to act, in strict conformity with Sections 25 and 27 of the Medical Act.”

2. “That the Registrar be directed to inform the Registrar of the Branch Council for Ireland, that the printing of a single General Register, in alphabetical order, according to the surnames, has been commenced; that the Registrar of the Branch Council for Scotland has continued from time to time to send entries, as directed in Section 25 of the Act, to the Registrar of the General Council; and that no entries, which are not so sent, can appear in the Medical Register for the present year.”

On the motion of Dr. CORRIGAN, seconded by Dr. SMITH, it was resolved—

“That the Registrar be directed to write to the Executive Committee to the following effect:—to inform them that the Branch Council for Ireland feel themselves called upon to enter their protest against the resolution of the Executive Committee of meeting of 19th February, proposing to print the General Register ‘with the adoption, in the column for ‘qualifications’, of such abbreviations as are in ordinary use.’

“The Branch Council for Ireland desire to observe, that they do not consider the Executive Committee are empowered to depart from the form of registry set forth in Schedule D, and referred to in Clause xvi, which latter empowers the General Council alone to make any variation in the form of registry set forth in Schedule D; that the only alteration authorised by the General Council is the omission of titles in Column 4, by resolution of General Council of the 27th of November, 1858; and that the power given to the Executive Committee authorises them to superintend the publication of a registry, as then approved of, but does not give them power to make any alteration in its form.”

It was ordered, that Messrs. Woodlock and O'Donnell be directed to invest £3,000 in New Three Per Cent. Stock, in the names of Drs. Stokes, Smith, Corrigan, and Williams; and that the Chairman of this day and Dr. Smith be empowered to sign a cheque for the amount when the stock shall be transferred.

systematic poisonings of Palmer, which were long undetected, no inquests having been held, in consequence of the magistrates of those counties having issued instructions to the constables not to give notice to the coroners, except when crime was suspected; and the coroners were informed that, if they held inquests in such cases, their fees would be disallowed. Perhaps the coroner had the fear of such disallowance before his eyes in Mr. H. Terry's case. The power assumed by the magistrates of disallowing the coroner's fees is exercised arbitrarily, and upon no settled principles; it operates injuriously on the public weal and the utility of the coroner's office; and leads to unseemly disputes, from the assumption that he has held inquests unnecessarily, for the sake of putting a fee into his pocket. A Government Commission is now sitting to take evidence respecting coroners' fees; and I have reason to believe they have come to the conclusion to recommend that the coroners be paid by salary. If this mode of payment be sanctioned by the legislature, and the cases in which inquests should be held are more particularly defined, it will be a great improvement upon the present system, and will necessarily raise the office of coroner to its proper dignity, and greatly increase its public utility.

I am, etc., J. NESS.

Helmley, Yorkshire, March 15th, 1859.

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, March 18th, 1859.

### SALE OF POISONS BILL.

This Bill was committed *pro forma*, and ordered to be reprinted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, March 18th, 1859.

### POOR RELIEF (IRELAND).

Lord NAAS obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws in force for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, and to amend an Act of the 14th and 15th years of Her Majesty, providing for the better distribution, support, and management of medical charities in Ireland. His object was to prevent children under five years of age being relieved in workhouses.

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

#### BIRTHS.

- DILL. On March 19th, at Brighton, the wife of \*R. Dill, M.D., of a son.  
 HEFFERNAN. On March 9th, at Sandgate, the wife of Dr. Heffernan, Surgeon 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, of a daughter.  
 HUBBARD. On March 19th, at Market Bosworth, the wife of John W. Hubbard, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.  
 LLEWELLYN. On March 8th, at 9, Mount Place, London Hospital, the wife of Evan Llewellyn, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.  
 MEADOWS. On March 18th, at 9, Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square, the wife of A. Meadows, M.D., of a son, still-born.  
 REID. On March 17th, at Hazelwood, Banffshire, the wife of Daniel Reid, M.D., of a son.  
 WILLIAMSON. On March 22nd, at Rochester, the wife of George Williamson, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, Fort Pitt, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

- HEATHCOTE—THOMPSON. Heathcote, Alfred Spencer, Esq., 60th Royal Rifles, to Mary Harriet, third daughter of \*Charles M. Thompson, Esq., Surgeon, of Westerham, at Dehrah, North West Provinces, on February 5th.  
 SKINNER—HILTON. \*Skinner, Thomas, M.D., of Liverpool, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Henry Hilton, Esq., of Harpurhey, Manchester, at Harpurhey Church, on March 17th.

#### DEATHS.

- HINE, John, Esq., late of the Bombay Medical Establishment, at Budleigh Salterton, aged 82, on March 18th.  
 KNOX, Alexander, M.D., late Surgeon of the Military Prison, Aldershot, at 4, Derwent Villas, Hammersmith, on March 5.  
 MILTON, William Mayler, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, at 3, Wells Street, Gray's Inn Road, on March 10th.  
 MOORE. On March 21st, at 35, Montague Place, Russell Square, aged 31, Henrietta George, wife of Charles H. Moore, Esq., Surgeon.  
 RIACH. On March 13th, at Plymouth, Margaret, wife of J. P. Riach, Esq., K.L.S., late of the Bombay Medical Service.  
 SCOTT, William, Esq., Surgeon, of Thornely, Durham, from concussion of the brain in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, on March 13th.  
 SNAPE. On March 20th, at Middleton Road, Dalston, aged 31, Eliza, wife of William H. Snape, Esq., Surgeon.  
 TERRY. On March 19th, at Woodchurch, near Tenterden, Kent, Catherine, the wife of Edward Bachelor Terry, Esq., Surgeon.  
 WILKINS, H., Esq., Surgeon, of Bristol, aged 59, on March 16.

#### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, March 11th, 1859:—

- BRIDGER, John, Cottenham, Cambridgeshire  
 CLARK, George, Newcastle  
 COX, Henry, Gray's Inn Lane  
 CUTHBERTSON, Wm. Harrison, Lower Dorset Street, Dublin  
 DUKE, Stephen, Chichester  
 FLETCHER, Joseph Lyon, Manchester  
 HAMILTON, John Butler, Lower Mount Street, Dublin  
 HEMPHILL, James Patton, Myroe, co. Derry, Ireland  
 HOOPER, Clarence, Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire  
 ILBERTON, Frederick, St. John's Street, Manchester  
 ROBERTS, Anthony Tucker, Old Cavendish Street  
 SAVILE, Robert, Nafferton, near Duffield, Yorkshire  
 STEWART, Charles John, Montague Place, Kentish Town

Monday, March 14th:—

- BRIGSTOCKE, Richard Wish, Milford, Pembrokeshire  
 CARTER, Robert, Dublin  
 COOKSON, John Fowler, Preston, Lancashire  
 GIBB, Robert Cummings, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 LYEL, Benjamin Bell, White Horse Lane, Stepney  
 MAHONY, John, Sandymount, co. Tipperary  
 M'DERMOTT, James Lemesney, Kinsale, Cork  
 MORDUE, Robert Dixon, Newcastle-on-Tyne  
 NELL, George Michael, Negapalam, East Indies  
 O'HARA, Daniel Murray, Hannalistown, near Belfast  
 READ, Reginald Bligh, Jewin Street, City

Wednesday, March 16th:—

- GEOGHEGAN, George Edward, Rathmines, Dublin  
 MCKEEVER, John, Cape of Good Hope  
 OWEN, George, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire  
 RINGER, Sydney, Norwich  
 ROBERTS, Francis, Nelson Street, Dublin  
 SCOTT, John Alexander, Baymount, Clontarf, Dublin  
 WILL, George Elmsley, Friendville, Aberdeen

At the same meeting of the Court:—

- PALMER, John Linton, of H.M.S. *James Watt*, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date February 5th, 1847.

Friday, March 18th:—

- BLOOMENTHAL, Theodore, Newington Place, Kennington Park  
 CÉSAR, Richard Thompson, Cork  
 CARNELL, Clement John, Tunbridge  
 RIVINGTON, Walter, Upper Holloway  
 STARLING, Edward Augustus, Bishops Stortford, Herts  
 WINNING, Robert, Bedford  
 WINSLOW, Henry Forbes, Montague Place, Russell Square

Monday, March 21st:—

- ANGUS, John, Greek Street, Soho  
 BLAKELEY, Thomas, St. James's Place, Bermondsey  
 BLOWER, William, Bedford  
 BURROWS, William Adeock, Islington  
 DAVIES, David, Ashby Street, Northampton Square  
 EVE, Richard Wafford, High Street, Deptford  
 FENNELL, Edward Henry, High Street, Southampton  
 GELL, Alfred Scott, Felling, near Newcastle-on-Tyne

GRAHAM, George Young, Stockport, Cheshire  
 HAWKE, Charles John, Quebec  
 HEALEY, Edward, Hull  
 HUGHES, Thomas John, Woolwich  
 JAMES, Alfred, Sydenham  
 LEY, Richard, South Molton, Devon  
 MELDALA, Eleazar, Great Ailie Street, Goodmans Fields  
 MENZIES, Robert, Stamford Street, Blackfriars  
 MIDDLEDITCH, H. Arthur, Brunswick Street, Dover Road  
 MORLEY, Thomas, Oldham, near Manchester  
 SARGANT, William Thomas, Bletchingley, Surrey  
 SEQUEIRA, Henry Little, Aldgate  
 TOMES, John, Cavendish Square  
 WALLIS, William, Hartfield, near Tunbridge Wells

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** Members admitted on Thursday, March 3rd, 1859:—

ASH, Thomas Linnington, Straton, Cornwall  
 CARDELL, George, St. Columb  
 CARVER, Frederick Charles, Royston  
 DAVIES, David, Aberdare  
 DONNE, Jeremiah Moulton, Castle Carey, Somerset  
 GODDARD, Robert Walker  
 FINEGAN, James, Liverpool  
 NEWMAN, Augustus, Oxford  
 WATSON, James, Loughborough  
 WRIGHT, Joseph Hiles, Evesham, Worcestershire

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their first examination:—

ILLINGWORTH, John Alfred, Mainder, Newport, Monmouth  
 KENNARD, David, Lambourne  
 KIRBY, Thomas Charles, Bodicote, Oxfordshire

**Thursday, March 10th:—**

BREND, William, Bideford, Devon  
 DYSON, Alexander, Honley, Huddersfield  
 EVANS, Maurice Bibby, Glasgoed, Oswestry  
 GARNHAM, Richard William, Peninsular and Oriental Company

HARRISON, Alfred James, Belper, Derbyshire  
 MEDCALF, George, Royal West India Mail Steam Packet Company

STEDMAN, James Henry, Norwich  
 WALKER, John Harrison, Yorkshire  
 WYATT, Arthur, Bedford

The following gentlemen also, on the same day, passed their first examination:—

GODWIN, Charles Henry Young, Bishopstoke, Hampshire  
 LUMSDEN, William, Hull  
 SCOTT, Henry Thomas, Henry's Place, Kent Road

**Thursday, March 17th:—**

DAVISON, George William, Tynemouth  
 JAKINS, William Vosper, Cornwall  
 LAFARLE, James, Coleshill, Warwickshire  
 KELTY, Patrick Manning, Newick, Sussex  
 NOBLE, Samuel Clarke, Kendal, Westmorland (M.R.C.S.)  
 SMITH, John, Birmingham  
 WILSON, Alexander, Manchester

**At the same Court:—**

LLEWELLYN, David Herbert, of Easton Pewsey, Wilts, passed his first examination.

**HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING  
 MARCH 19TH, 1859.**

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

IN the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in London were 1175, the number being almost the same as that of the previous week, which was 1174. In the ten years 1849-58, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1229; but as the deaths now returned occurred in a population which has increased, they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase; namely, with 1352. The comparison exhibits results as favourable as those observed in the previous week's return; for in each of the last two weeks the number of persons who have died has been less by 177 than the number that would have died under a rate of mortality equal to the average for the earlier half of March.

The number of births last week exceeded the deaths in the same period by 666.

The number of cases in which small-pox was fatal is 15, of which 7 occurred in the East districts. At 15, High Street, Mile-end New Town, a girl, 7 weeks old, died of this disease.

The Registrar reports that four others in the same family are suffering from it, but are recovering, and that it is very prevalent all over his district. The mortality from scarlatina with diphtheria has scarcely varied during the last three weeks: the deaths from the two diseases were 81, of which cases diphtheria was fatal in 15, the number in the preceding week having been 19. The 15 occurred in sub-districts as follows: Chelsea North-west, 1; Belgrave, 1; All Souls Marylebone, 1; Somers-town, 1; Islington West, 2; Hackney West, 2; St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn, 1; Limehouse, 1; Bow, 1; Kennington first part, 2; Peckham, 1; Plumstead, 1. Diphtheria has attacked the inmates of a house, No. 8, Commercial Place, Peckham, which stands near an open sewer, and is exposed to the effluvia. A young woman who had not applied for parochial relief died in Bethnal-green from destitution. Two persons died from intemperance, 2 from delirium tremens; a child from *ozæna maligna*; a widow died at the age of 90 years, a man at 94.

Last week the births of 929 boys and 912 girls, in all 1841 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58, the average number was 1692.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.601 in. The readings varied from 28.94 in. on Tuesday to 30.21 in. on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 47.4°, which is 5.8° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). On Sunday the mean temperature was 11.2° above the average of the same day; on Saturday the excess was only 1.9°. The highest temperature in the week occurred on Sunday, and was 58°; the lowest was 35.7° on Saturday. The range of the thermometer in the shade was therefore 22.3°. The mean daily range was 11.9°. On Monday the range was only 4.1°; on Saturday it was 18.1°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 5.7°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 82; on Monday it was 94, approaching complete saturation. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 48°. The wind blew from a south-westerly point till Friday afternoon, when it changed to north-west. The rain-fall of the week was 0.41 in., about half of which took place on Monday.

**THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**

THE subjoined memorial has been forwarded from the assistant-surgeons of Her Majesty's Indian Army in Bombay.

To the RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD STANLEY, *Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.*

The humble memorial of Assistant-Surgeon H. M.'s Bombay Army.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—

That the constitution of H.M.'s Indian Army is such that your memorialist is superseded by his juniors of all departments, civil and military, and that when associated on duty with medical officers of H.M.'s British Army, he is invariably superseded by them, his social as well as military position being thereby materially affected.

2. That according to the present organisation of the Indian Army, medical officers have relative ranks assigned to them as follows:—Assistant surgeons, on first appointment, as lieutenants; surgeons (average after 10 years), as captains; senior surgeons, after 30 years, as majors; superintending surgeons,\* as lieutenant colonels; inspector generals,\* as colonels; director generals,\* as brigadier generals.

3. That by the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1858, medical officers of the British Army have relative ranks assigned to them as follows:—Assistant-surgeons on first appointment, as lieutenants, after 6 years service, as captains; surgeons (average less than 10 years), as majors; surgeon majors, after 20 years, as lieutenant colonels; deputy-inspector generals, after 5 years as such, as colonels; inspector generals, on appointment, as brigadier generals; inspector generals, after 3 years as such, as major generals.

4. That by the present rate of promotion in the Indian Medical Service, your memorialist has no prospect of attaining the superior grade of surgeon, and the relative rank of captain, until after 16 years service; the average rate of promotion being in Bengal 14 years, in Madras 17 years, and in Bombay 16 years service.

\* From the date of their appointment as such, but during tenure of office only.

5. That your memorialist, under the present regulations, is now superseded by many years and will continue to be superseded, if he lives to attain the higher grades, by his juniors in the British Army, as is evident from the following table, wherein the rates of promotion of medical officers in H.M.'s British and Indian Armies are contrasted:—

British Medical Officers.	Indian Medical Officers.	Relative Army Rank.
On 1st appointment	On 1st appointment	As Lieutenants
After 6 years	After 16 years	As Captains
After 10 years	After 30 years	As Majors
After 20 years	Superintending Surgeon	As Lieutenant Colonels
Deputy Inspector General after 5 years as such	Inspector General	As Colonels
Inspector General	Director General	As Brigadier General
Inspector General after 3 years as such	No equivalent rank in the Indian Army	As Major General

6. That in all cases the principle has been invariably recognised and acted upon, of placing military officers of H.M.'s British and Indian Armies on a footing of equality as regards rank, pay, honours, and other privileges; as is exemplified in the recent assimilation of the artillery and engineer corps of both armies, the promotion of lieutenant colonels to the rank of colonels after three years command, and the steps of honorary rank to all officers on retirement.

7. That the Royal warrant of 1st October 1858 has considerably improved the position, pay, and emoluments of medical officers of the British Army, and allowed shorter periods of service to qualify for a retiring pension. It has also fixed a higher scale of retiring allowances than is assigned under present regulations to the medical officers of the Indian Army, whose whole period of service is passed within the tropics. The retiring allowances in British Army being regulated by rank and period of service taken together,—in the Indian Army by length of service *only*, as stated in the following table:—

*Retired Allowances to Medical Officers in Her Majesty's British and Indian Armies.*

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH ARMY.

Retired allowances under the terms of paragraphs 10 and 11 of Royal Warrant 1st October, 1858.	After 15 years.	After 20 years.	After 25 years.	After 30 years.
Inspector General . . .	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 546 10 0	£ s. d. 611 7 6	£ s. d. 684 7 6
Deputy Inspector General . . .	— — —	383 5 0	410 12 6	465 7 6
Surgeon Major . . .	— — —	301 2 6	337 12 6	—
Surgeon . . . . .	246 7 6	—	—	—
Retired allowances at 7-10ths of Daily Pay after 25 years service (paragraph 12 of Royal Warrant).				
Inspector General . . .	— — —	— — —	574 17 6	—
Deputy Inspector General . . .	— — —	— — —	383 5 0	—
Surgeon Major . . .	— — —	— — —	319 7 6	—

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN ARMY.

	After 17 years.	After 21 yrs.	After 25 yrs.	After 29 yrs.	After 32 yrs.	After 35 yrs.
In H.M.'s Indian Army Retired Allowances are regulated by length of Service <i>only</i> , without reference to rank	£ s. d. 191 12 6	£ 250	£ 300	£ 365	£ 500	£ 700

From this table it is apparent that a medical officer in H.M.'s British Army is entitled after 25 years service, if an inspector general, to £574:17:6 per annum—if a deputy-inspector general, to £383:5— and if a surgeon major, to £319:7:6—whilst in H.M.'s Indian Army, a medical officer holding any of these ranks, and after the same period of service, is not under any circumstances entitled to more than £300 per annum; and

even after 20 years his pension of £365 is less by £209:17:6, and after 32 years his pension of £500 is less by £474:17:6, than an inspector general in H.M.'s British Army is entitled to after only 25 years service.

8. That all other officers of H.M.'s Indian Army and Navy are allowed the option of retiring either on the pension of their rank after 22 years service, or according to length of service, no such option being allowed to medical officers; an invidious distinction, which was emphatically commented on by the late Governor General of India.

9. That the injustice of this distinction is apparent from the fact, that a military officer of the rank of major, or of lieutenant colonel, can retire on the full pay of these ranks after only 22 years service, whilst a medical officer, who necessarily enters the service at a more advanced age, is obliged to serve 25 years for the equivalent of a major's pay, and 29 years for that of lieutenant colonel.

10. That notwithstanding that medical officers are deprived of the privilege of retiring according to rank, the scale of their retiring pensions is actually less favourable than is assigned to military officers by length of service, inasmuch as a military officer (as may be seen by the following table) can retire on the pay of a major *four* years after being entitled to that of a captain, and on the pay of a lieutenant colonel *four* years after being entitled to that of a major, whilst a medical officer has to serve *eight* years after being entitled to the pension of a captain, before he can retire on the equivalent of that of a major (instead of four), and *twelve* years before he can retire on the pension of a lieutenant colonel (instead of eight).

Medical Pensions; present Scale, by length of service only.	Military Pensions by length of service and according to rank.	Medical Pensions if graduated proportionally to Military Pensions.
After 17 yrs. £191	After 20 yrs. £191	After 17 yrs. £191
" 21 250	" 24 292	" 21 292
" 25 300	" 28 365	" 25 365
" 29 365	" 32 456	" 29 456
" 32 500	And the pay of their rank after 22 yrs. service.	And the pay of their rank after 19 yrs. service.
" 35 700		

11. That your memorialist confidently trusts that, in adjusting the rank, pay, and retiring allowances of medical officers of H.M.'s Indian Army, the same spirit of justice and liberality may be extended towards them as has been shown towards medical officers of H.M.'s British Army, and has been exemplified in assimilating the position of all military officers of the British and Indian Armies; due consideration and weight being given to the more advanced age at which medical officers enter the service, and the expensive nature of their preliminary professional education.

12. That the constitution of the medical department of the Indian Army differs from that of the British Army in many respects, and chiefly in that many of its members are employed by Government on civil and non-professional duties, similar to those of the Indian Civil Service. Medical officers so employed do not attain any higher rank than that of captain until they have completed 30 years service, when they reach that of major, after which they can never attain a higher rank should their service be extended indefinitely.

13. That all members of the Indian Civil Service have relative ranks assigned to them, after certain fixed periods of service, and are classified accordingly.

14. That when military officers are engaged on civil or non-professional duties, their progressive rank is not affected by being so employed, but advances in the same manner as if they had continued in the performance of military duty. Consequently medical officers employed on the same civil duties as civilians and military officers, are not only superseded by them in the junior grades, but are completely debarred from the superior ranks assigned to all civil and military officers, however employed.

15. That your memorialist begs most respectfully to be permitted to quote the words of the late Governor General of India on the subject of relative rank to medical officers, and their supersession by all other branches of the public service:—*"It is impossible to conceive how such a system can have been maintained so long, on the strength of no better argument than that 'it has been' and therefore 'it ought to be.' It is impossible to imagine what serious justification can be offered for a system which in respect of external position, postpones service to inexperience, cunning to ignorance, age to youth; a system which gives a subaltern who is hardly free from his drill prece-*

dence over his elder, who perhaps has served through every campaign for thirty years; a system which treats a member of a learned profession, a man of ability, skill, and experience, as inferior in position to a cornet of cavalry just entering on the study of the pay and audit regulations; a system, in fine, which thrusts down grey-headed veterans below beardless boys." (Minute by the most noble the Governor General of India on the Indian Medical Service, para. 36.)

16. That your memorialist, in all deference and humility, trusts that at a time when arrangements are being made for reconstructing all branches of H.M.'s Indian Army, he is not exceeding a memorialist's privileges in respectfully submitting for your lordship's consideration the expediency of reconstructing the medical department of the Indian Army in such a manner as shall secure to all medical officers, after certain fixed periods of service, the same progressive grades of relative rank as are assigned by present regulations to all officers of the Indian Civil and Military Services, whether in civil or military employ.

Wherefore your memorialist earnestly prays that your lordship may be graciously pleased—

*First*, To take into consideration the subject of relative rank to medical officers of the Indian Army, with the view of preventing their supersession by all other branches of the service.

*Second*, To direct that the rules regarding precedence, honours, and all advantages attaching to relative rank, as well as honorary rewards for meritorious or distinguished service, and an increase of pay and retiring allowances, proportionate to that laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1st October 1858, be made applicable to medical officers of H.M.'s Indian Army, equally with those of H.M.'s British Army, so that your memorialist's present position and future prospects may receive the same consideration as has been shown to, and is now enjoyed by every medical officer in H.M.'s British Army.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Dr. BROWN-SÉQUARD. We learn from the *Lancet* that this distinguished physiologist, whose lectures last year at the College of Surgeons and St. Bartholomew's Hospital attracted so much attention, is about to deliver courses in Edinburgh and Dublin, and probably in Glasgow.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. The twelfth annual meeting of this Association will be held at Louisville, Kentucky, on May 3rd.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—Dr. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, Mr. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

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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:—Dr. EDWARD SMITH; Mr. T. HOLMES; Mr. JABEZ HOGG; Mr. J. V. SOLOMON; Dr. JAMES RUSSELL; Dr. A. M. ENGLIS; Mr. F. HELE; Mr. C. S. HADDEN; Mr. R. DAVIES; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. JOHN BIRKETT; Sir CHARLES HASTINGS; Dr. LEET; Dr. HAYES JACKSON; Mr. NUNNELEY; Mr. R. GRIFFIN; Dr. F. BRITAN; Dr. W. WEBB; Mr. JOHN PROPERT; Mr. H. W. RUMSEY; Mr. R. BATES; Mr. J. J. TERRY; Mr. ERLIN CLARKE; Mr. THOS. GRIFFIN; Dr. W. OGLE; Dr. BRYAN; Mr. SUTTON; MEDICUS; Mr. J. A. JINKINGS; Mr. WOODHOUSE; INDIAN; Mr. R. SANDFORD (with enclosure); Dr. L. BEALE; and Mr. CHATTO.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. On Wounds and Injuries of the Eye. By William White Cooper, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, etc. London: Churchill. 1859.
2. A Manual of Medical Diagnosis: being an Analysis of the Signs and Symptoms of Disease. By A. W. Barclay, M.D. Cantab., LL.D. Edin. Second Edition. London: Churchill. 1859.

3. Hemorrhoids and Prolapsus of the Rectum: their Treatment by the Application of Nitric Acid. By Henry Smith, F.R.C.S. Pamphlet. London: Churchill. 1859.
4. Chloroform and other Anesthetics: their History, and Use during Child-birth. By John Chapman, M.D. (Reprinted from the *Westminster Review* for January 1859.) Pamphlet. London: Williams and Norgate. 1859.
5. An Essay on the Action of Medicines in the System: or, on the Mode in which Therapeutic Agents introduced into the Stomach produce their Peculiar Effects on the Animal Economy. Being the Prize Essay for which the Medical Society of London awarded the Fothergillian Gold Medal for 1851. By Frederick William Headland, M.D., B.A. Third Edition, revised and enlarged. London: John Churchill. 1859.
6. On the Hygienic Management of Infants and Children. By \*T. Herbert Barker, M.D. Lond. London: John Churchill. 1859.
7. A System of Dental Surgery. By John Tomes, F.R.S. With 208 Illustrations. London: John Churchill. 1859.
8. Healthy Skin: a Popular Treatise on the Skin and Hair, their Preservation and Management. By \*Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S. Sixth Edition. London: John Churchill. 1859.
9. Report on Influences of Marriages of Consanguinity in Offspring. By S. B. Bemiss, M.D. Philadelphia: Collins. 1858.

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