

Friday evening, was a grievous fault of omission. At the inquest, which was held on Wednesday last, Mr. Rochfort said he had previously seen the deceased in a partially insensible state from taking large doses of opium; and he had also known him to take large doses of chloroform—at least, he (deceased) said that he did so. Dr. Glover had told witness that he was obliged to take opium and stimulants, because of his having suffered severely from dysentery while in the East. He never said anything about suicide, and witness believed that he was of a different disposition than to commit suicide. The evidence of Mr. Gant went to show that deceased had taken an overdose of chloroform. The coroner (Mr. Wakley) concurred in this opinion; and the jury, after some deliberation, recorded "That the deceased died from the mortal effects of his taking an excessive quantity of chloroform as an intoxicating agent, and not with the view of destroying life, or of doing himself personal injury." Dr. Glover's latest publication was an analysis of the Medical Act of 1858; and, just before his death, a paper by him, on the application of town sewage to agriculture, appeared in the *Lancet*.

On Monday last, a number of gentlemen, who had undergone the second examination at the Royal College of Surgeons under the new regulations, were admitted Members of the College. Nearly three hundred gentlemen have already passed their first examination in anatomy and physiology. It is also the intention of the Council to enforce the following regulations relating to the preliminary examination of candidates for the diploma of Member of the College.

"Candidates for the diploma of Member of the College, who shall commence their professional education on or after the 1st of January, 1861, be required to produce one or other of the following certificates:—

"1. Of graduation in Arts at a recognised University.

"2. Of an examination for matriculation, or such other examination as shall, in either case from time to time, be sanctioned by the Council of the College; at a University in the United Kingdom; at a recognised University in the colonies; or at a recognised foreign University.

"3. Of the Oxford or Cambridge Middle Class Examinations, either Junior or Senior.

"4. Of the preliminary examination for the Fellowship of the College.

"Candidates who shall not be able to produce one or other of the foregoing certificates, shall be required to pass an examination in English, classics, and mathematics; to be instituted at the College, and to be conducted by the Board of Examiners of the Royal College of Preceptors, under the direction and supervision of the Council of the College, and to include such subjects as may hereafter be determined by the Council. And the special or particular subjects of examination shall be published in each preceding year; and the examination from time to time shall be added to or increased, as the opportunities of education may be improved."

In reference to the subscription for a statue to Hunter, which, we are glad to hear, progresses in a satisfactory manner, we would direct the attention of our associates to the letter of Mr. Webber, published at p. 316. The principle which our correspondent seeks to inculcate is, we think, sound—that the memorial of Hunter should not consist entirely of perishable and inert marble. Mr. Webber promises to develop his plan next week: when he does so, we shall return to the subject.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES. [General Meeting.]	Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham.	Thursday, April 21st, 6 P.M.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [General Meeting.]	York House, Bath.	Thurs., April 21st, 7 P.M.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERS RESIDENT IN ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, GRAVESEND, DARTFORD, AND THEIR VICINITIES.

A social and scientific meeting of members of the South-Eastern Branch resident in Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, Dartford, and their vicinities, will be held on

Friday, April 29th, 1859, at 3.30, at the Town Hall, Dartford.

The members resident in this district will be gratified by the attendance and assistance of any of the members of the British Medical Association.

JAMES DULVEY, *Honorary Secretary*.

Brompton, Chatham.

### ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE General Secretary of the British Medical Association begs to call attention to the Laws regarding the ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, and the PAYMENT of their SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"*Admission of Members.* Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any *three* members, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any Branch."

"*Subscriptions.* The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member, on paying his subscription, shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association for the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous."

Either of the following modes of payment may be adopted:—

1. Payment by Post-Office Order to the Treasurer (Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester), or to the undersigned.

2. Payment to the Secretary of the Branch to which the member belongs.

3. Members residing in the Metropolis and vicinity can make their payments through the publisher of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, Mr. Thomas John Honeyman, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary*.

Worcester, December 1858.

## 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.

### REGISTRATION FEES: NOTICE.

THE Medical Registrar presents his compliments to the Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, and would be obliged if the attention of members of the profession could be drawn to an advertisement sent herewith, which shews the registration fees payable in the respective cases of persons qualified before or not till after the 1st of January, 1859; and also the fee payable for any *additional* qualification—*i. e.*, either obtained since January 1st by a person previously qualified, or added to the qualifications of a person already registered.

have their being"; thereby raising the minds of his fellow-creatures to a proper and just conception of the infinite wisdom and beneficence of their Omnipotent Creator!

Marble, be the sculpture of it as costly as it may, is but the indicative feature of disintegrating and self-decaying time; and therefore, succumbing in its turn with other emblems of mortality, is not calculated to do more than bear witness for awhile that, by the Royal College of Surgeons, the body of John Hunter (found through the assiduous searchings of the scientific Mr. Buckland and his fit coadjutor, the humble-minded but very intellectual Professor Quekett, Curator of the Hunterian Museum) was removed from St. Martin's crypt, and "buried in peace" in the Abbey of the City of Westminster, where John Hunter lived, worked diligently and vigilantly, to the great benefit of his species, the honour of his country—and died like a devoted sentry at his post.

Poor in purse, preeminent in the services he had performed, before he had attained the full term of years allotted "to man that perisheth", he bowed to the will of his great Lord and Master, yielding up the talent and the time committed to his trust "with usury"; bequeathing to posterity an inestimable legacy, and a brilliant and most profitable example. With the memory of such a man we have now to deal. Lest future generations, for whom we are trustees, cast upon us the reproach, which, though evil, would be just, that "the good" now afforded by the reinterment of his remains in so deserved and time-honoured a resting-place, *does not live after us*, but that it has been, as is too oft the case, "interred with his bones", let us bestir ourselves, one and all—the medical profession greatly profited, the clergy much aided, and with them the laity more largely benefited—to commemorate, in a way rational and grateful, honourable to ourselves, advantageous to those now young in years, and to those that are yet to come, that "his name liveth for evermore", till science shall with Time have passed into Eternity.

Mr. Charles Hawkins, in a letter which has lately appeared in the *Times*, has very ably advocated a course which was early hinted at by the worthy and zealous Treasurer of the Hunterian Fund, Mr. South, and others who agree with us, as probably most others do, that it would be far otherwise than wise to convert profitable gold into perishable marble. Mr. Hawkins's commendation to his medical brethren is not less sound than opportune. Those who have not done so will do well to contribute, without delay, to the fund for perpetuating the advantages they have in their turn derived from the discoveries of Hunter, and they will do still better if they invite the co-operation of the public in their locality, who may have the means; and who have by medical science been more extensively benefited.

John Hunter, by the diffusion of the great knowledge he had acquired and recorded of frame and function, of form and feature, and of the insight into the divers diseases, various accidents, and the way of combating the numerous "ills to which flesh is heir," laid the foundation for the very valuable superstructure which has been wrought by his meritorious followers, of whom there exist in the present day not a few. The great alleviation of suffering, the extraordinary cures daily recorded in the medical and other journals, effected by the members of the profession, (the heavy costs and trying penalties of whose education must not be forgotten), and the statistics of the multitudinous Life Assurance Offices, show how considerably human nature has been advantaged; how much the mortal span has been extended by the more recent discoveries and improvements in the healing art. The members of the profession need not, therefore, feel scrupulous, or be afraid of incurring odium, by inviting the public to aid them in enlarging the opportunity and the means of promoting the growth of a science so essential to the welfare of all. On the contrary, the public will have just reason to complain if we do not give them the chance of making an investment so safe and profitable to themselves, so due to those who have to follow them.

What incalculable good might be accomplished by the ample fund which might thus be got together by a tribute from all, a tax upon none. As the widow's mite was acceptable, so will the smallest sum be useful; therefore let no one feel himself or herself shut out. I will undertake to bring at least £100 into the Treasury, and I would say unto others, follow ye likewise in the same track to the utmost of your ability.

Next week, with your permission, I will briefly lay before your readers the scheme which has occurred to me for placing our profession in the status it ought to occupy, as conservators of the public weal.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM WEBBER.

Onslow Square, April 11th, 1859.

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, April 8th, 1859.

### RECREATION GROUNDS BILL.

An amendment was made in this measure, and the report was received.

Monday, April 11th.

### RECREATION GROUNDS BILL.

This Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Tuesday, April 12th.

### MEDICAL ACT (1858) AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill came before the House upon the consideration of the Commons' reasons for disagreeing with one of their Lordships' amendments.

Lord WENSLEYDALE moved that the reasons of the Commons be agreed with.

The Earl of CARNARVON recommended their Lordships not to insist on the amendment which had been objected to by the Commons; though he thought it might probably be necessary to bring in a Bill next year in reference to an objection which might arise under the present measure.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, April 7th, 1859.

### NAVAL MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, in answer to a question put by Mr. Cogan, for Captain O'Connell, as to when the warrant would issue placing the naval medical officers on a similar footing with those of the army, that he was unable to name the precise day, and that he could only repeat what he said on a former occasion, that the subject was under his consideration, and that it was his intention to comply substantially with the recommendations made to him on the subject.

### MEDICAL ACT (1858) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Lords' amendments to this Bill were considered; and some of them were adopted, while others were rejected.

### NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND SOCIETY ANNUITIES, ETC., ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

This Bill was read a second time.

Friday, April 8th.

### NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND SOCIETY ANNUITIES, ETC., ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

This Bill passed through Committee.

Monday, April 11th.

### NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND SOCIETY ANNUITIES, ETC., ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this Bill, in reply to a question from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY,

Mr. Secretary ESTCOURT said this was merely a continuance Bill, and he could not conceive of any persons as objecting to the objects which it was designed to promote.

Mr. SLANEY concurred in the opinion that the operation of the Bill might be expected to be beneficial.

Mr. BOWYER said that as this was a Bill referring to the navy, he hoped he should be in order in calling attention to a subject which he wished to bring before the House, relating to Greenwich Hospital. There were now a great number of vacancies in that establishment, which was sufficient to show that it was not popular with the navy, and that it did not give the satisfaction desirable to those for whom it was intended. He would not enter into matters of detail; but he wished to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty what measures the Government were prepared to take to place that noble establishment, which ought to be to them a subject of pride, on a better footing.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said the honourable gentleman had given him no notice of the question, and, therefore, he could only give a general answer; and, while he agreed that the cha-

racter of Greenwich Hospital was a matter of the highest importance, he would take care to institute an inquiry.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

## Medical News.

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

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

#### BIRTHS.

- BAKER.** On April 11th, at Vorley's Villas, Upper Holloway, the wife of Thomas J. Baker, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter, stillborn.
- BRISCOE.** On April 9th, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the wife of Henry Briscoe, M.D., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
- BURKE.** On April 9th, at 31, Molesworth Street, Dublin, the wife of W. M. Burke, M.D., of a son.
- LONGTON.** On April 8th, at the Priory, Southport, the wife of E. J. Longton, M.D., of a daughter.
- MARSDEN.** On April 11th, at 2a, Hyde Park Place, the wife of Alexander Marsden, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- STALLARD.** On April 5th, at 12, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of \*J. H. Stallard, M.D., of a son, who survived only a few hours.

#### MARRIAGES.

- BIRCH—HAMILTON.** Birch, George, Esq., to Catherine Anna, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Hamilton, M.D., of Queenstown, Canada, at Bath, on April 7th.
- BRAMBLEY—O'SHAUGHNESSY.** Brambley, Alexander Howe, Esq., to Sarah Mary, daughter of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, M.D., at Roorkee, Bengal, on February 21st.
- CRANSWICK—TUBBS.** Cranswick, William Noad, Esq., Surgeon, of Camberwell New Road, to Elizabeth Brown, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Tubbs, Esq., of Herringwell Hall, Suffolk, at Herringwell, on April 7th.
- EYES—REDMOND.** Eyes, Augustus, M.D., of Cheltenham, to Matilda Anne, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Redmond, Esq., of Thornhill, county Antrim, at Cheltenham, on April 6th.
- HELE—SHUTE.** Hele, N. Fenwick, Esq., Surgeon, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Major Shute, Shaldon, Devon, at Ringmore, Devon, on April 6th.
- O'LEARY—MORLEY.** O'Leary, Thomas C., M.B., 68th Light Infantry, to Mary Evelyn Pryce, youngest daughter of the late Arthur T. Morley, Esq., of Newtown Hall, Montgomeryshire, at the Roman Catholic and St. Jude's Churches, Portsea, on April 5th.
- SHARMAN—DULLEY.** Sharman, Matthew Reid, Esq., solicitor, of Wellingborough, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of \*Benjamin Dulley, Esq., Surgeon, of the same place, on April 7th.

#### DEATHS.

- \***ALLEN,** George, Esq., Surgeon, at St. George's, Somerset, aged 63, on March 25th.
- DUKE,** Walter, Esq., Surgeon, at Hastings, aged 45, on April 4th.
- DUNCAN,** Henry, M.D., at Calais, on April 6th.
- GLOVER,** Robert Mortimer, M.D., at 1, Kensington Park Road, on April 9th.
- HAIRBY,** James, M.D., at Hundleby, Lincolnshire, aged 62, on April 3rd.
- HODSON.** On April 9th, at Bishop's Stortford, aged 43, Betsey, wife of \*Charles F. Hodson, Esq., Surgeon.
- PERCIVALL,** William, Assistant-Surgeon Royal Navy, in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, on board Her Majesty's ship *Madagascar*, from yellow fever, aged 24, on March 4th.
- TAYLOR,** Joseph, Esq., Surgeon, at 4, Vere Street, Cavendish Square, aged 70, on April 7th.
- TAYLOR.** On April 9th, at Colchester, aged 3 years and 8 months, Eliza, child of J. R. Taylor, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

**THOMPSON.** On April 8rd, at Southsea, aged 75, Benham, widow of the late William Thompson, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy.

#### PASS LISTS.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** At a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday evening, April 8th,

**WALLER,** Edmund, of Her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date July 11th, 1853.

The following gentlemen, having undergone the final or pass examinations in Pathology and Surgery, were admitted members of the College at a meeting of the Court of Examiners, on April 11th; viz.—

##### *St. Bartholomew's Hospital.*

**ADAMS,** James, Addington Place, Camberwell  
**BUCK,** Henry John, Norwich  
**CANN,** Thomas, Seaton, Devon  
**CLARE,** Henry Ashlin, Holland Cottage, Kennington  
**DOWKER,** Frederick Woodcock, Laysthorpe, Yorkshire  
**GREGORY,** Bradley, Exeter  
**LLOYD,** David, Carmarthen  
**MAY,** John Henry Square, Plymouth  
**NUNN,** John Robert, Bedford  
**PARKER,** Robert, Churton, Chester  
**STONE,** Thomas Westcott Gale, Lincoln's Inn Fields  
**WOODS,** Francis Hollis, Northampton

##### *St. Thomas's Hospital.*

**DRAKE,** Charles Henry, Kingsclere, Hants  
**GRABHAM,** Charles, Lonsdale Square, Islington  
**GRIFFITH,** Alfred Leete, Eden Place, Old Kent Road  
**GROSE,** Samuel, Boston, Lincolnshire

##### *University College Hospital.*

**MILES,** Rees, Merthyr Tydvil  
**ROBERTS,** John, Crug, Carnarvon  
**THOMPSON,** John, St. Mary's, York

##### *Manchester School.*

**BANCROFT,** Joseph, Strætford, near Manchester  
**FOULKES,** Frederick, Swineton, Manchester

##### *Guy's Hospital.*

**BROOKS,** Bransby, Henley-on-Thames

##### *King's College.*

**EVANS,** George Maule, Queen's Road West, Regent's Park  
*St. George's Hospital, and Grosvenor Place School.*  
**BUCKNILL,** Ebenezer, Stanley Street, Chelsea

##### *Westminster Hospital.*

**BLENNERHASSETT,** Richard Henry, Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland

**NEW FELLOWS.** The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on April 14th:—

**BENFIELD,** Thomas Warburton, Leicester: diploma of membership dated January 27th, 1843  
**BUDD,** Herbert Walker, Worcester: May 29th, 1835  
**BURKE,** John Page, Staff-Surgeon, Royal Navy: June 29th, 1840  
**CANTRELL,** William, Wirksworth, Derbyshire: February 24th, 1843  
**EVANS,** William, Marine Terrace, Herne Bay: May 6, 1839  
**GODFREY,** Thomas, Herne Bay: October 8th, 1841  
**IMPEY,** Elisha George Halhead, A.M., H.M. Bombay Army: August 16th, 1839  
**INGOLDSBY,** Frederick, Finsbury Square: November 5, 1841  
**MANN,** George Smyth, H.M. Bengal Army: April 20, 1839  
**OWEN,** Harvey Kimpton, Clapham Road: June 14th, 1839  
**RISK,** James George, Beaumaris, North Wales: June 24th, 1842  
**ROSE,** Caleb, Suffolk Place, Pall Mall: May 13th, 1842  
**RYAN,** Michael, Newcastle, Staffordshire, October 8th, 1841  
**SHEPPARD,** Edgar, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park: June 13th, 1842  
**STOVELL,** Matthew, H.M. Bombay Army: Sept. 5th, 1828  
**THOMPSON,** Moses Davenport, Stalybridge: May 25, 1838  
**VINE,** George John, Hadlow, Kent: July 1st, 1839  
**WHITFIELD,** Frederick, St. James's Terrace, Harrow Road: January 7th, 1825  
**WILLIAMS,** James, Mount Pleasant, Brecon: June 18, 1841  
**WOOD,** John Bland, Broughton, Manchester: February 5th, 1836

At the same meeting of the Council—

SANDELS, W. J., of Holyhead, was admitted *ad eundem* a member of the College.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. At a Congregation held on April 8th, the following degree was conferred:—

*Doctor of Medicine.*

BURD, Edward, Caius

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, April 7th, 1859:—

BANCROFT, Joseph, Stretford, near Manchester

BELLINGER, George Hext, Penzance, Cornwall

BETT, Robert Longstaff, Howell, Lincolnshire

BONE, William, Calcutta

FAWKNER, John, Manchester

GODRICH, Henry, Brompton

RAY, Sidney Keyworth, Milton, near Sittingbourne, Kent

SCOTT, Henry Thomas, Henry's Place, Old Kent Road

WATLING, Charles Wyat, Tredington, Shipton-on-Stour

WILLIAMS, William, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire

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

FREEMAN, William, Maldon, Essex

HUNTLEY, Robert Elliott, Howdon, Northumberland

PAINE, William, Lopsham

#### HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING APRIL 9TH, 1859.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

In the week ending Saturday, the total deaths registered in London were 1201, and they exhibit an increase of 134 on those of the preceding week. In the ten years 1840-58, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1151; but as the deaths in the present return occurred in a population which has increased, these can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase; namely, with 1266. The figures show that the deaths of last week were less by 65 than the number which would have occurred under the average rate of mortality for the first week of April.

The deaths from small-pox rose last week to 22, of which number nearly half occurred in the east districts; those from measles declined to 15. Fifty-eight cases of scarlatina and 13 of diphtheria were fatal. Whooping-cough carried off 61 children, five of these in the sub-district of Somers Town. At 14, Catherine Street, Hoxton New Town, three children have died from scarlatina since the 3rd instant, and two others have been attacked by the disease. The medical attendant considers that the severity of the complaint in this instance is due to the bad drainage of the locality. A tailor, aged 79 years, at 5, Back Road, St. George-in-the-East, was "found dead from want of proper nourishment."

Last week, the births of 923 boys and 914 girls, in all 1837 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58, the average number was 1556.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.831 in. The barometrical readings underwent very small variations during the first four days; afterwards, the lowest was 29.41 in., the highest 29.52 in. The mean temperature of the week was 56.3°, which is 11.1° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was above the average throughout the week; and on Wednesday and Thursday this excess was 15.7° and 17.5° respectively. The thermometer fell to its lowest point 43.5° on Tuesday, and rose to its highest 79° on the following day. The entire range was therefore 35.5°. The mean daily range was 21.8°. The range on Wednesday was so much as 33.5°. The difference between the mean dew point temperature and air temperature was 9.1°. The wind blew on every day from the south-west. The rain measured was 0.10 in.

In the thirteen weeks that ended April 2nd, 16,147 deaths were registered in London, of which 8,160, or rather more than half, occurred under 20 years of age. The quarter was healthier than the same period of last year, and much healthier than that of 1855. The mean temperature of the first quarter in the present year was unusually high, viz., 43.3°; in that of 1858, it was 38°; in 1855, 34.1°. But though the recent mortality has been comparatively not great, scarlatina (including diphtheria) has contributed a remarkably heavy proportion,

the deaths from it having been 1167, while in four corresponding quarters they ranged only from 353 to 705. Small-pox has lately increased, for whereas the deaths from it in the two winter quarters of 1857-8 were 60 and 41, in the last quarter they were 201. Of these 201, eight occurred in the west districts, 38 in the north, 43 in the central, 83 in the east, and 29 in the south. The parts chiefly infested were Finsbury, Shore-ditch, and Bethnal Green.

Of 525 violent deaths, 436 occurred by accident or negligence, 25 by murder or manslaughter, 64 by suicide.

#### THE JOHN HUNTER STATUE.

At a meeting of the committee for the erection of a statue of Hunter, held on March 29th, Mr. J. H. Green, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, delivered an interesting address, which has been printed in the form of a pamphlet. He observed that after the lapse of more than sixty years, no public memorial existed to record the grateful acknowledgment, by the profession, of the merits of this illustrious physiologist and surgeon. His claims to the gratitude of his country were indeed manifested by the incomparable museum deposited within the walls of the college. This monument of his genius was the result of years of ever renewed labour, both of mind and body, during hours which he snatched from the harassing duties of professional practice; as well as of a liberal expenditure of professional gains. At his death, all that he could leave as a provision for his family, was only whatever the Museum, which had absorbed all his means, might produce; and, by the tardy munificence of Parliament, it fortunately became the property of the nation, at the inadequate cost of £15,000. John Hunter might be justly regarded as the founder of a science of comparative physiology. It was the peculiar merit of Hunter that, instead of wasting his time on hypotheses and conjectures with regard to the nature and essence of living forces, he had raised his mind to the apprehension of life as a law in aid of a science of vital dynamics, and as the means of giving scientific unity to the facts of living nature. Proofs of the pregnancy of the ideas which animated Hunter's labours, were afforded by the imposing array of facts contained in the Museum. It was impossible to repress admiration of the founder, who, at the sacrifice of fortune and present enjoyment to the cause of science, laboured with undaunted perseverance, amid the sneers of his professional brethren, in the execution of his great work. It was impossible not to appreciate the judgment he displayed in culling the choicest in illustrative facts; it was impossible, in examining his preparatory labours for the description and explanation of the collection, to withhold unqualified praise of the genius which thus brought together this epitome of animated nature in the unity of a scientific idea!

It would be worse than idle to say that his great predecessors, from the immortal Aristotle to Haller, Daubenton, Pallas, and others, among whom the great Harvey might proudly be pointed to, had not largely contributed to our knowledge of animated being: it would be base and purposeless to deny the well-earned merits of his contemporaries and successors: and, without any attempt to detract from the fame of the illustrious Cuvier, who first successfully accomplished a scientific classification of the animal kingdom, based on natural affinities disclosed by comparative anatomy, for Hunter might justly be claimed the praise of originality and priority in the scientific construction of comparative physiology,—of having first presented the facts of comparative anatomy in and as a connected scheme of graduated development, and of having thus furnished the ground of the science of comparative or universal physiology, and with it the well-founded and not unconfirmed hope of making every part of the organised creation give intelligibility to every other part, and all to the crown and consummation of all, the human frame. That, however, he had also more largely contributed to the wealth of facts that form the capital of the science, than had been hitherto admitted—nay, that he had anticipated much of recent discovery in morphology, embryology, and palæontology, could no longer be doubted since the publication of the admirable preface to Hunter's papers on the Animal Economy, by Professor Owen.

Hunter's practical and comprehensive mind also led him to connect his scientific labours with his professional pursuits, and with the task of establishing surgery on scientific principles. In his pathology, by contemplating life as an agency working

under the control of law, he remained true to the principle already secured in his physiology; and it enabled him to regard the living body in disease, no less than in health, as a living whole and an organic unity. He not only recognised the living body as a constitution, by virtue of which it forms a system of interdependent parts and of balanced forces mutually reacting and combining to one end; but he also raised into notice the existence of these powers in various degrees of intensity and of relative subordination. From this vantage ground he was led to determine the pathological significance of the terms "susceptibility," "disposition," "irritability," "hereditary tendencies," and "sympathy." The latter term was intended to express the community of feeling and action, which preserve the bond of interdependence in all the parts and actions of the living body in their conspiration to one organic whole. As many of the actions excited by sympathy are for the purpose of effecting processes which tend to the repair of local injuries and to the removal of disease, the principle which he established supplied an intelligible meaning to the so-called "*Vis medicatrix naturæ*." Mr. Green referred to Hunter's work on the *Fundamental Principles of Inflammation* as a most masterly performance of inductive inquiry, unprecedented in the special science to which it is a contribution. In his investigation of the inflammatory process, it was impossible sufficiently to admire the almost wearisome collation of facts by which he removes, point by point, all the separating obscurity, the morbid from the natural action of vessels, and brought them into luminous and intelligible connection. In his researches on ulceration, in connection with the functions of the absorbent vessels, he opened a new branch of science, and it was by his elucidation of the process of adhesion, or union by the first intention, that he principally conferred on operative surgery a scientific character. The knowledge of this mode of union in wounds, whether premeditated or accidental, had eminently contributed to rescue the surgeon's art from the *opprobrium* of unsuccessful operations, and to give simplicity and success to their after treatment.

Mr. Green here related two instances which had come under his notice, to show the slow appreciation of principles. One of the first operators of Paris, about thirty-five years ago, had excited Mr. Green's admiration by the extraordinary care with which he had, in an amputation, prepared the parts for the quick union of the stump, when, to his inexpressible surprise, he stuffed the wound with "charpie," and thus wilfully provoked a tedious suppuration. At Berlin, in 1817, he saw a case in which one of the most eminent operators of Germany had tied the subclavian artery for an axillary aneurism. The patient appeared to be in a favourable state, but, for reasons which the operator did not explain, he resorted in a few days to the antiquated and barbarous practice of opening the sac by an extensive incision, and of scooping out its contents. The patient's life was the forfeit of this gross violation of the principle which Hunter had established.

But the appeal to philosophical principles was the cause of Hunter's novel doctrines being a closed volume to the greater number of his contemporaries, and to the mere routiniers of the profession. But, although the principles, implied or expressed in his writings and lectures, subjected him to the scorn or neglect of those less imbued with the spirit of philosophy, the results of those principles, practically exemplified and verified as they were by facts, gradually forced themselves on the conviction of the profession, and became the very groundwork of all professional study, teaching, and progress. Nor ought it to be forgotten, in accounting for the revolution in surgery which he effected, that, in the lifetime of Hunter, the better minds of the surgical profession were attracted to his lecture-room; and, though perhaps at no time exceeding thirty in number, that Home, Cline, Lynn, Carlisle, Abernethy, Astley Cooper, Coleman, and others, were his enthusiastic disciples, and became the enlightened teachers of Hunterian principles in the schools of the metropolis.

If, then, Hunter might be justly regarded as the founder of a science of comparative physiology; if, in first establishing, on the basis of physiology, a rational pathology, he achieved the union of the healing art with universal science; and if he thereby raised surgery into a liberal profession, and produced a beneficial reform in surgical art, by which its power and light in ministering to the ills of man have been incalculably increased; a confident appeal might be made to the liberality of the profession, and of all lovers of science, for the means of raising a memorial of their gratitude and reverence for this great man, who might rightfully take his place in the foremost rank of the benefactors of mankind.

**EXTRAORDINARY RANGE OF TEMPERATURE.** Mr. E. J. Lowe, of Highfield House, in the *Times* of April 7th, remarks, that the unprecedented range of temperature which has occurred within the space of a single week is worthy of record. On the 1st of April, the temperature fell to 21.8° in the air, and to 20° on the grass; while on the 7th of April, it rose to 78.0° in the shade, being a range of 56.2°. The hottest temperature before recorded here for April, is April 6th, 1859—viz., 75.8°. In 1848 and 1852, it rose to 75.5°; and in 1854, to 74.8°. During the last sixty-five years, the observations taken at the Royal Society, and reduced by Mr. Glaisher, show that in 1707, the temperature in April rose to 77.0°; in 1841, to 76.5°; in 1848, to 75.0°; and in 1844, to 74.9°—the thermometer to-day rising 1.0° above this amount. The coldest temperature before recorded at Highfield for April is 1855—viz., 22.6°; and 1849, 24.3°. The Royal Society's observations give 27.0° as the coldest for April, and this occurred in the three years 1099, 1808, and 1847. In the present year the temperature has fallen 5.2° below the amount. From the inland position of the Highfield House Observatory, the temperature rises higher and falls lower than in the neighbourhood of London: nevertheless, the temperature has been 0.8° lower, and 2.5° higher than ever before recorded.

**MEDICAL OFFICERS OF UNIONS.** Some papers have been printed by order of Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Cobbett, M.P., relative to complaints made in December 1857, and February 1858, against Dr. Joseph Arthur, medical officer of the Deptford district. The complaint was, that he neglected the poor, and it was first made to the Greenwich Board of Guardians in December 1857, by the Rev. C. F. S. Money, of St. John's, Upper Lewisham Road. At the beginning of 1858, an official inquiry into the charge against Dr. Arthur was instituted by Mr. H. B. Farnall, Poor-Law Inspector, in the boardroom of the Greenwich Workhouse. His report to the Poor-Law Board appears to exculpate Dr. Arthur from the charge of negligence, but he expresses his strong disapproval of the language of the learned doctor's letter to the Rev. Mr. Money, of the 2nd of May, 1857, and thinks that the Board, in acquitting him of negligence, should take notice of the matter. The doctor about this time came into collision with the Rev. J. P. Courtenay, curate of St. John's, who complains of being "subjected to his insulting and violent conduct" while visiting two sick persons. This complaint was also the subject of inquiry by Mr. Farnall. On this occasion he advised the Poor-Law Board that Dr. Arthur's conduct towards the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, while in the performance of his clerical duties, was "most unwarrantable;" and, referring to the former inquiry, he felt that he must recommend the Board to call for Dr. Arthur's resignation. The Board accordingly did so on the 17th of March 1858. The doctor hereupon appealed to the local board of guardians, promising in future to give the curate, Mr. Courtenay, no further cause of complaint, and expressing regret for the use of certain words in his letter to Mr. Money. The Poor-Law Board, however (20th of April), refused to retract their previous resolution, and intimated that Dr. Arthur, unless he resigned within a week, would be summarily "removed." Dr. Arthur accordingly retired from office; but this was the signal for a "memorial" from twelve highly respectable medical practitioners of the district to the Poor-Law Board, expressive of deep regret at the resignation by their friend, Dr. Joseph Arthur, of an office which "he had held for the last seventeen years and a half with so much credit and honour to himself and advantage to the sick poor." This is dated the 23rd of April, and on the 7th of May the guardians of St. Paul and St. Nicholas, Deptford, solicited an interview with the Poor Law Board for the purpose of urging the reinstatement of Dr. Arthur as medical officer of the Deptford district. Meanwhile, a reconciliation was effected between the doctor and his clerical coadjutors, much to the honour of both parties. The Poor-Law Board, notwithstanding this subsidence of the troubled waters, and the strong representations of the guardians and local physicians and surgeons in favour of Dr. Arthur, still found (19th of May) no reason to "vary their views" with respect to the case. The following day, however, the Board was officially apprized of the reelection of Dr. Arthur to the office of medical officer of the Upper Deptford district, subject to the Board's approval. The Board remained inflexible, declining to sanction the reelection, and on the 1st of July Dr. Arthur appealed to the Secretary of State, earnestly courting inquiry before an impartial tribunal, and feeling that gross injustice had been done to him. Here the paper terminates, whence it is to be inferred that Mr. Walpole, then at the Home Office, declined to

interfere. Dr. Arthur, in one of his letters, gives some hints on the subject of clerical "visitations" from house to house that may be quoted with advantage for the instruction of those parish priests who lack discretion rather than zeal. He writes as follows:—"On Mr. Courtenay (the curate) retiring (from a house) both mother and daughter assured me they never invited him to attend. Now, there is no greater fallacy than to imagine that the sick poor like these visitors; on the contrary, they dread them; when the visitor makes his appearance in the sick room the patient thinks it ominous, and so begins to suspect that he is booked for a speedy passage to the other world. In fact, he looks upon the visitor as the harbinger of death, an idea which his appearance and sepulchral notes in every way tend to establish. The hospital physician allows no intrusion on his cases without his consent. The private physician forbids the visits even of the nearest relatives when life is endangered by noise or excitement. The district physician owes precisely the same regard and attention to the poor; and they may rest assured that, as long as I continue their physician, I shall submit to no intrusion or ungenerous treatment towards them." (*Times*.)

**THE APPROACHING GENERAL ELECTION.** Requisitions, of which the following is a copy, are in course of signature in different parts of the city and liberty of Westminster:—

"We, the undersigned electors of Westminster, having ascertained that your health is sufficiently restored to enable you to resume your duties in the House of Commons, and believing that your principles relative to the duration of Parliament, the extension of the franchise, the vote by ballot, and the abolition of church rates, are in accordance with our own views and opinions, earnestly invite you to become a candidate for the representation of Westminster at the election about to take place. Should you consent, it will be our object to promote your return by every legitimate means in our power, without requiring you to take any personal part beyond appearing on the hustings on the day of nomination. We shall ourselves record our votes in your favour without putting you to expense; and we shall solicit our brother electors to act in a similar manner, feeling assured that we best secure the independent action of our representatives in Parliament by electing them free from any other cost or expenditure than the legal charges of the returning officer.

"To Thomas Wakley, Esq., Coroner for Middlesex, and lately M.P. for the Borough of Finsbury."

It is said, also, that Dr. Michell, whom the profession will remember for his abuse of Jenner and his discovery, is a candidate for the representation of Bodmin; and that Dr. J. W. Noble, of Leicester, has resigned his office of mayor of that town, in order to obtain the honour of representing it in parliament.

**THE HUNTER STATUE.** A meeting has been held in Liverpool, at which it was resolved that subscription lists should be at once opened. In Jersey, Dr. Fixott, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, is acting as honorary secretary. A list of subscriptions will shortly be published.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY.** Sir Benjamin Brodie, as President of the Royal Society, received a very large party of eminent scientific and literary persons on Saturday evening, in Burlington House.

**HARVEIAN SOCIETY.** At the meeting of the Harveian Society, on Thursday evening, April 21st, a paper will be read by Dr. W. Camps, "On certain perverted cerebral or psychical acts antecedent to mania."

### 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.

### 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.

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

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.

AN OLD MEMBER. A full report of the prosecution of the editorial staff of *L'Union Médicale* by the Parisian homoeopaths has been published in French. The title is *La Médecine traditionnelle et l'Homéopathie; procès intenté au Journal L'Union Médicale, par douze Homéopathes: précédé des Mémoires et des Notes diverses publiées par les Parties au Cours des Débats, et recueillis par J. SABBATIER*. It is published at the office of *L'Union Médicale*, 56, Faubourg Montmartre, Paris, in the form of an octavo volume of nearly 300 pages, at a price of 3 fr. 50 cent., exclusive of postage. Our correspondent could obtain it through one of the foreign booksellers in London.

MR. JONATHAN HARRISON. The work to which you refer is Mr. G. M. Humphry's *Treatise on the Human Skeleton*. The price is £1 8s. An advertisement of the book appears in this day's JOURNAL.

Communications have been received from:—MR. G. M. HUMPHRY; DR. F. J. BROWN; MR. JAMES DULVEY; AN OLD MEMBER; DR. WM. HINDS; DR. W. ADDISON; MR. THOMAS WEBB; MR. WILLIAM MARTIN; MR. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD; DR. W. O. MARKHAM; DR. C. H. JONES; DR. J. LIONEL BEALE; DR. TURNBULL; DR. JAS. RUSSELL; MR. HIGGINSBOTTOM; MR. W. WEBBER; MR. HOLMES; and MR. T. M. STONE.

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### Infant Orphan Asylum.—Most dis-

tressing Case.—Last Time, May 1859.—FREDERICK HILLCOAT, Candidate for admission at the May election, is the child of a medical gentleman who lost his life in the successful attempt to save that of his boy, whom struggling in the waves, the agonized father saw, and plunged after, and most unhappily for his now destitute widow and family of eight children, was drowned. The sympathy of Subscribers is most earnestly entreated. Strongly recommended by the Bishop of Chester; Ven. Archdeacon Law; \*Hon. Mrs. Armine Wodehouse, Langley Park, Norfolk; \*Hon. Mrs. Beauchamp, 11, Devonshire Place, W.; \*Rev. G. W. Newnham, Combe Down, Bath. \*Will kindly receive proxies.