

We desire to direct the attention of our readers to the letter of Dr. Richardson, published at p. 415, and to express an earnest hope that the appeal which he there makes will be cordially responded to. Many in the profession, besides those who had the pleasure of enjoying Dr. Snow's friendship, must have recognised the value of his labours for the promotion of medicine; and we are sure that they will, one and all, not fail to contribute their share towards a simple manifestation of respect for his memory.

The new Parliament, so far as we have been able to ascertain, will contain three medical men, viz., Mr. Brady, member for Leitrim; Dr. Michell, member for Bodmin; and Dr. Noble, member for Leicester. A Dr. Lyons is said to be about to contest the representation of Cork, which has become vacant; but whether he is medical, we do not know. Of the three members already elected, Mr. Brady is one whom we are glad to see in his place again; Dr. Michell has to undergo penance for past misdeeds, and to be thoroughly reformed, before his name can be mentioned with favour by the profession; and it yet remains to be proved of what stuff Dr. Noble is made. The medical profession will have two more members in the newly elected Parliament than the last: yet the number might still be and ought to be greater.

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN.	Hull Infirmary.	Thursday, May 26th, 2 P.M.
SOUTH MIDLAND.	Infirmary, Northampton.	Monday, May 30th, 1 P.M.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.	Town Hall, Chester.	Wednesday, June 8th, 12 noon.
[Annual Meeting.]		

[To prevent delay, Reports of Branch Meetings should be sent direct to the office, 37, Great Queen Street.]

### 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, May 1859.

## BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be holden in Liverpool, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 27th, 28th and 29th days of July.

*President*—W. P. ALISON, M.D., F.R.S.E., Edinburgh.

*President-Elect*—JAMES R. W. VOSE, M.D., Liverpool.

The Address in Medicine will be delivered by EDWARD WATERS, M.D., Chester, President-elect of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch.

The Address in Physiology will be delivered by A. T. H. WATERS, Esq., Liverpool, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.

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

Worcester, April 26th, 1859.

## Reports of Societies.

### HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EDWARD HART VINEN, M.D., in the Chair.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1859.

LIGHT THE ONLY CAUSE OF PURULENT OPHTHALMIA OF INFANTS.  
BY T. BALLARD, ESQ.

AFTER some observations on the frequency of the disease, especially among the poorer classes, and the various degrees of injury to the eyes that resulted from it, Mr. BALLARD stated his conviction that the sole cause of the affection was the exposure of the infant to the bright light during the day. He called attention to the circumstance of the distress adults even suffer when their eyes are exposed to a bright light while asleep and on awaking, and to the common practice of obscuring the light from our sleeping-rooms; whereas new-born infants, whose eyes had but just known their natural stimulus, had to sleep and awaken from their slumbers, frequently during the day, exposed to a strong glare of light. This was especially the case among the poorer classes for two principal reasons; 1. Because they live in small rooms, and the bed is consequently near the window, and it was inconvenient to keep the room darkened; 2. Because many were confined in the lying-in wards of public institutions, where it was usual to have white-washed walls, and large and lofty windows without blinds. Cases of ophthalmia occurred also among the higher classes, when the furniture of the room happened to be particularly favourable for the reflection of light, or when the bed was placed directly opposite the window, or, indeed, under any other circumstances which permitted of the infant being exposed continually to the daylight. The generally received doctrine that the disease results from contact with vaginal discharges was disputed; 1. Because the disease did not appear until several days after birth. 2. The author had notes of several cases of extreme leucorrhœa during pregnancy, where the infants had not been affected, the light having been obscured from the lying-in chamber by a green blind. 3. He had notes of other cases where there was no leucorrhœa, and yet the infant suffered with ophthalmia, there being no green blinds to the windows.

The proofs offered in favour of light causing the disease were: 1. The occurrence of it could be prognosticated when the circumstances were favourable for the free exposure of the infant to the light. 2. No cases had occurred where these conditions were prevented. 3. All cases, including some of the most severe, had been cured by obscurity only, no lotion or application of any kind being employed.

The author urged that in all lying-in chambers a green blind should be used, and that it would be a great boon to the poorer classes if, in all public lying-in wards, the upper half at least of the beds were shaded by a green blind, and that when cases of purulent ophthalmia were to be treated, caustics and astringent lotions should be dispensed with, together with that forcible opening of the eyelids, which must be so painful to the infant, and always causes distress in the mind of the parent. The worst cases would recover in a week, if only a green blind were placed before the window of the room in which the infant passed the day.

THE LATE DR. JOHN SNOW.

LETTER FROM B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D.

SIR,—A few professional friends have been kind enough to join with me in undertaking to place in the Brompton Cemetery, a plain but durable monument over the grave of the late Dr. Snow, as a last and fitting memorial of the esteem in which he was held by those of his professional brethren who had the pleasure of his friendship.

Having ascertained that such mark of remembrance would be congenial to the feelings of Dr. Snow's relations, I take the opportunity of making the project widely known through your columns, feeling sure that a great many members of the medical body will be glad to co-operate in paying this simple tribute to the memory of our late estimable and distinguished brother in science.

A committee will be organised shortly to carry out this object to completion; meanwhile, subscriptions for the memorial may be forwarded to Dr. Hawksley, 26, George Street, Hanover Square, or to myself.

I am, etc.,  
B. W. RICHARDSON.

12, Hinde Street, May 18, 1859.

# Medical News.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

### BIRTHS.

BRISTOWE. On May 17th, at 3, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark, the wife of J. S. Bristowe, M.D., of a daughter.  
CHOLMELEY. On March 8th, the wife of Henry Cholmeley, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, Rangoon, of a son.  
COATES. On May 16th, at 10, Circus, Bath, the wife of \*C. Coates, M.D., of a daughter.  
COLLYNS. On May 16th, at Moreton Hampstead, Devon, the wife of G. N. Collins, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.  
FLEMING. On May 16th, at Holbrook, Suffolk, the wife of Albert Fleming, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BLAKE—AINSWORTH. Blake, Charles Paget, M.D., of Beulah, Torquay, to Mary, daughter of the late William Ainsworth, Esq., of Birkett's Bank, near Wigan, at Kimbolton, Hunts, on May 12th.  
CHALMERS—MC EWEN. Chalmers, William Kelman, M.D., 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, to Eliza Crichton, eldest daughter of the late David McEwen, Esq., of Westfield, Dundee, at All Saints, Knightsbridge, on April 6th.  
LOCOCK—KING. Locock, Sidney, Esq., Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Constantinople, fourth son of Sir Charles Locock, Bart., M.D., to Abbie, third daughter of the Rev. Jonas King, D.D., at Athens, on May 5th.

### DEATHS.

FLOYER. On May 12th, at 144, Bishopsgate Street Without, Herbert Henry, son of C. A. Floyer, M.D., aged 7 months.  
GALEN. On May 11th, at Aberdeen, Ann, fourth daughter of John Galen, M.D., aged 16.  
JESTON. On May 9th, at Malmesbury, Robert Charles Humphrey, eldest son of \*Alfred W. Jeston, Esq., Surgeon, aged 16.  
JONES, Charles, Esq., late Surgeon H.E.I.C.S., at Brompton, aged 73, on May 7th.  
PROUDFOOT, Thomas, M.D., at Kendal, aged 68, on May 14th.  
SEYMOUR. On April 3rd, on board the *Nemesis* steamship, in his return to England, Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour, H.M. 84th Regiment, aged 38, eldest surviving son of E. J. Seymour, M.D., of Charles Street, Berkeley Square.

### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology at meetings of the Court Examiners, on May 3rd, 4th, and 7th, will be admitted to the pass examinations when qualified; viz.—

### King's College.

BROWN, John Barr	LONG, Robert Godolphin
BUBB, John	POUT, Frank
COALTHROP, Edward	SANSOM, Arthur Ernest
JEFFERY, Edward	WORKMAN, Charles John

### Middlesex Hospital.

BIRCH, George	LANDSBERG, J. P. Von
FOWLER, Francis Baker	LANGDON, John

### University College Hospital.

BASTIAN, Henry Charlton	GIBSON, Francis William
CORIN, William John	SHELDON, Thomas

### Guy's Hospital.

LOMAS, Henry Wright	OWENS, Henry
MAJOR, George Aylwin	WISE, William Clunie

### St. Thomas's Hospital.

PEMBREY, Thomas	WILLIAMS, John
MARCH, Henry Colley	

### St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

COTTON, Thomas	MENZIES, James Irvine
HASLAM, George Herbert	

### London Hospital.

DAVEY, Edward Myhill

### Westminster Hospital.

WALLIS, Albert William

### St. George's Hospital.

BLENKINSOP, William Henry

### Manchester School.

BARR, Joseph Henry	ROBERTS, Edward Stokes
EMMETT, William Henry	STANFIELD, William
JONES, William Owen	

### Birmingham School.

ILIFFE, Robert	OVERTON, Arthur
MAY, Henry	WATERSON, John

### Edinburgh.

JAMESON, George William	RACEY, John
KING, J. H. C. Elliott	

### Dublin.

ALCOCK, Daniel	STAFFORD, Patrick Walter
KYNSEY, Josiah Frederick	

### Newcastle-on-Tyne School.

PYBURN, James	WATSON, John
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### Leeds School.

FOSTER, John	MANN, David
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### Glasgow School.

GRIFFITH, Samuel

### Sheffield School.

HALL, Marriott

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. List of gentlemen on whom the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on May 6th, 1859:—

ADCOCK, John, M.R.C.S., Guy's Hospital  
ALLEN, David John, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Carmarthen, South Wales  
BAINBRIDGE, William, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., London  
BAKER, Thomas H., F.R.C.S.I., Lic. King and Queen's Coll. Phy., Ireland, Parsontown  
BANCROFT, Joseph, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Stretford, near Manchester  
BARBER, Henry, M.R.C.S.Ed., Eastwood, Nottingham  
BIRD, George, M.R.C.S., London  
BLEST, Samuel B., M.R.C.S.I., Dublin  
BULLMORE, William K., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Falmouth  
CONRAN, Charles G., Madras  
COOKE, William B., M.R.C.S. and L.M., Gloucester  
CORDWENT, George, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Taunton  
CRADDOCK, William, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Her Majesty's Bengal Army  
DRYSDALE, Charles R., M.R.C.S., London  
FERGUSON, Andrew, M.R.C.S.Ed., Dumfriesshire  
GARSTANG, Walter, M.R.C.S.Ed., Blackburn, Lancashire  
GILL, John B., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., London Hospital  
GRIFFITH, John T., F.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Peckham, Surrey  
HADDEN, Henry R., M.R.C.S.I. and L.A.C., Wexford  
HENDERSON, James, M.R.C.S.Ed., Aberdeenshire  
HEWITT, Frederick H., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Clapham, near London  
HORROCKS, John, Lic. Phy. and Surg. Glasgow, Bolton, Lancashire  
HOWITT, Francis, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Heanor, Derbyshire  
KINAHAN, John, M.R.C.S.I., Staff Assistant-Surgeon, Army

KIRKMAN, William P., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Melton, Wood-bridge, Suffolk  
 LA FARGUE, George F. H., M.R.C.S. and L.M., London  
 LINDSAY, James M., M.R.C.S. Ed., Edinburgh  
 LYNES, William, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., L.M., Wednesbury, Staffordshire  
 MOTT, Charles G., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., London  
 MOTT, Marcus W., M.R.C.S., Her Majesty's Bengal Army  
 PARKER, Thomas D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., and L.M., Seven-oaks, Kent  
 ROBERTS, David Lloyd, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Manchester  
 SMITH, Charles Edward, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Army Medical Staff  
 SMITH, Frederick H., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., and L.M., Blackheath Road, Greenwich  
 SOULBY, Henry, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Spilsby, Lincolnshire  
 TIZARD, Henry, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Weymouth, Dorset  
 VINTRAS, Achille, M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, London  
 WOOLRYES, John A., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., 6th Battalion Military Train  
 WOTTON, Charles, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., King's Langley, Herts  
 YARDE, William, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., London

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.** Members admitted on Thursday, April 28th, 1859:—

ABBEY, Walter, Wellingborough  
 AUBIN, Frederick George, London  
 BARRETT, Charles Albert, Kingston, Berks  
 BLACKMAN, Charles Thomas, London  
 CORBET, Rea, Orsett, Essex  
 HARLEY, Thomas, Cleobury Mortimer  
 HEATH, William Ravenscroft, Manchester  
 HELLICAR, Charles Joseph, Clifton, Bristol  
 HOCKEN, Thomas Morland, Dublin  
 HOWE, John, Marple, near Stockport  
 KENNARD, David, Lambourne, Berks  
 MERCER, Arthur Wyatt, West Drayton  
 PROCTER, William Birket, Kirby Lonsdale  
 SAWKINS, William, London  
 TAYLOR, William Henry, London  
 TIFFEN, Robert, Wigton, Cumberland  
 TYLECOATE, John Horton, Great Heywood, Staffordshire

At the same Court, the following gentlemen passed their first examination:—

GRIFFITH, Samuel, Tremadoc  
 WARING, William, Brixton

**Thursday, May 5th:—**

MACKENZIE, Walter Fawkes, Wigan, Lancashire  
 ROBERTS, Charles, Darlington  
 SMITH, Eustace, Leamington  
 SMITH, William Dumville, Richmond, Surrey  
 THOMPSON, Samuel, Knottingley, Yorkshire  
 WOODWARD, Martin, Pershore, Worcestershire

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

CAUDLE, Adolphus William Wisden, Henfield, Sussex  
 MICHELL, Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall  
 SMITH, Gordon Sydney R. W., Princes Terrace, Caledonian Road

**Thursday, May 12th:—**

BARBER, Henry, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire  
 CRIBB, John, London  
 GOVER, Robert Mundy, Andover, Hants  
 LANGFORD, Samuel Charles, Higham, Norfolk  
 MARTIN, Henri Ferdinand Theophile, Gaudens, France  
 WARING, William, St. Ann's Terrace, Brixton Road  
 WOOD, William Peacock, Ashton-under-Lyne

At the same Court:—

HOWSE, William, Burford, Oxfordshire, passed his first examination.

**HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING MAY 7TH, 1859.**

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE total deaths in London, which were 1207 in the last week of April, declined to 1108 in the week that ended last Saturday. In the ten years 1849-58, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1060; but as the deaths returned for last week occurred in a population which has increased, they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase; namely, with 1166. The comparison shows that the deaths that occurred last week

were less by 58 than the number which would have been returned if a rate of mortality equal to the average for the first week of May had prevailed.

The births registered last week exceeded the deaths in the same period by 795.

Small-pox, which had been fatal in about sixteen cases in each of the three previous weeks, was fatal in twenty-six cases last week. Fourteen of these occurred in the east districts, chiefly in Bethnal Green. Scarletina and diphtheria still maintain a high rate of mortality; the deaths from the two complaints last week were 69. Fourteen of these are referred to diphtheria, and occurred as follows:—one at 17, Victoria Place, Paddington; one at 33, Westbourne Terrace; one at 9, Queen Street, Brompton; one at 4, Carey Street, Westminster; one at 7, Grace Street, Islington; one at Helmsley Terrace, Hackney; one at 1, George Street, Hackney; one at 5, Miles Place, Finsbury; one at 283, Bethnal Green Road; one at 64, Wootton Street, Lambeth; one at 10, James Street, Kennington; one at 9, Manley Place, Kennington; one at 13, Charles Street, Peckham; and one at 4, Craven Place, Old Kent Road.

By comparing the results of the last two weeks, it will be seen that the decrease in the total mortality to the extent of nearly 100 deaths, as shewn above, arises from a reduction more or less under each of the five classes in which all diseases are arranged:—the deaths referred to zymotic diseases declined from 278 to 258; those caused by "constitutional diseases", from 274 to 243; those by "local diseases", from 480 to 458; those by "developmental diseases", from 181 to 108; and those by violence, from 39 to 34. These 34 violent deaths were all from accident or negligence, except two, which were cases of infanticide. Amongst the causes of death, is mentioned a case of porrigo, which was fatal to a child after four months illness; and a boy, of six years, died from "the effects of a stone lodging in the larynx, and an operation for the removal of it."

Last week the births of 956 boys and 947 girls, in all 1903 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58, the average number was 1645.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.775 in. The extreme variation of readings was from 29.59 in., on Wednesday, to 29.94 in., on Friday. The mean temperature of the week was 48.5°, which is 2.9° below the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average until Saturday. The thermometer in the shade fell to its lowest point, 33.1°, on Friday, and rose next day to its highest, 72°. The entire range in the week was therefore 38.9°; the mean daily range was 21.9°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 8.7°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 72; complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 50.5°. The wind blew from the north-east till Thursday afternoon; it then changed to south-east; and on the afternoon of Saturday was in the south-west. No rain fell during the week.

**WEEK ENDING MAY 14TH.**

THE deaths registered in London, which were 1,207 in the last week of April, and 1,108 in the first week of May, show a further decrease for the week ending last Saturday, when they were 1,070. In the ten years 1849-58, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,051; but as the deaths that are returned for last week occurred in a population which has increased, they can only be compared with the average raised in proportion to that increase, namely, 1,156. From these figures, it appears that the deaths that occurred last week were less by 86 than the number that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality for the second week of May had prevailed.

From zymotic diseases in the aggregate 214 deaths occurred last week; the average, corrected for increase of population, is 257. The deaths referred to phthisis or consumption number 103; the corrected average is 157. Those referred to other pulmonary complaints are 154, the average being 192. Small-pox carried off 18 persons. The deaths from scarlatina and diphtheria together declined from 69 in the previous week to 60 last week. Thirteen cases, in which diphtheria is recorded as the fatal disease, occurred as follows:—one at 2, Brompton Place, Brompton; one at 1, Clara Cottages, Hammersmith; one at 21, Lillington Street, Westminster; one at 19, Durham Terrace, Agar Town; one at 17 A, Ann's Place, Hackney Road;

one at 28, Backchurch Lane, Goodman's Fields (where two other deaths have occurred, within seven days, from scarlatina maligna, and where there is a large accumulation of dung, frequently sinelling offensively, near the back of the house); one at 13, Royal Mint, Aldgate; one at 5, Lemon Street, St. Saviour; one at 12, Vine Terrace, Lambeth; one at 8, Moor Place, Lambeth; one at 7, Cumberland Row, Kennington; one at Fernside, Wandsworth Common; and one at 1, Dennett Terrace, Queen's Road, Deptford.

Two boys, aged respectively 3 and 6 years, and a girl, aged 8 years, the children of a journeyman blacksmith, died, all on the 7th inst., in Brewhouse Lane, Putney, from "typhus, following measles." Another child died, also in the same family, very recently. The typhoid symptoms were well marked in three of the four cases, and set in some days after the children had apparently recovered from measles. The house occupied by the family is in a most unsatisfactory state, from defective drainage and other causes.

A woman, aged 82 years, died at 25, Goulston Court, White-chapel, from want of food and exposure to the night air.

Last week the births of 993 boys and 823 girls, in all 1,816 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58, the average number was 1,593.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 30.024 in. The mean daily reading was above 30 in. on four days of the week. The extreme barometrical variation was from 29.86 in. to 30.13 in. The mean temperature of the week was 51.2°, which is 0.3° below the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The lowest temperature was 38.0°, on Monday; the highest 67.5°, on Wednesday. The entire range of the thermometer, in the shade, was therefore 29.5°. The mean daily range was 22.4°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 7.5°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 76. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 53.8°. The wind blew almost constantly from the north-east. No rain fell except on Sunday, when the amount was 0.30 in.

#### LONDON MEDICAL REGISTRATION ASSOCIATION.

THE sixth of the meetings convened by this Association in different districts of the metropolis took place on the evening of Saturday, May 7th, in the theatre of the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards Street, Portman Square. Mr. Propert, Vice-President of the Association, took the chair. He was attended on the platform by the Treasurer, Mr. Bottomley, and many other members of the Committee of Observation. Dr. LADD, Hon. Secretary, read the Report of the Proceedings of the Association.

Mr. GUY, of Dorset Square, moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. GERRANS, of Wyndham Place, and carried unanimously—

"That this meeting, having heard the report of the progress hitherto made by the London Medical Registration Association, thoroughly acquiesces in the principles by which the course of that Association has been guided, and recognises the importance of its receiving the support of all qualified medical practitioners in the borough of Marylebone."

Mr. BOTTOMLEY remarked, that they were greatly honoured by the presence of Mr. Propert. Few men could have done what he had, and his active support of this Association greatly entitled it to general encouragement. He hoped that the endeavour would be made to render the Association a powerful body, so as to have influence both with the Medical Council and the Government, to the extent of rendering the Medical Act hereafter perfect.

Mr. NUNN knew that the sons of some notorious illegal practitioners had become qualified, and had registered, and that their fathers practised under cover of the sons' names. What power had the Association, the Medical Council, or the Government, over them in virtue of the Act?

Dr. LADD stated that if a man were duly qualified, unless any gross case of immoral conduct were proved against him, he (Dr. Ladd) apprehended that the Registrar could not legally refuse his admission upon the register.

Mr. C. CLARK could not consider such a proceeding as that of one person practising with the diploma of another as otherwise than immoral conduct, involving in such cases as those instanced, a complicity on the part of the qualified man, and therefore coming under the cognizance of the institution to which the

latter belonged. Mr. Clark suggested that the names of all such persons should be given to the Secretary of the Association, in order that they might be communicated to the institutions to which they belonged.

The CHAIRMAN warmly urged upon the meeting the suggestion of Mr. Clark.

Dr. WILLIS, of Kensington, moved the second resolution; "That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable to augment the number and influence of the members of the London Medical Registration Association, so as to enable it effectually to carry out its objects, and to give weight to its proceedings with the Medical Council; and this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion to secure that end."

Dr. THORN seconded the resolution.

Mr. CLARK did not think that the Council could be a prosecuting body; it was appointed for a specific object, and was not empowered to go beyond that; but he trusted that the profession would actively sustain this Association, and enable them to extirpate the harpies which take hundreds of thousands of pounds out of the pockets of the profession. He proposed the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Ballard;—"That this meeting recognises the exceeding importance of obtaining, and submitting to the London Medical Registration Association, all possible information concerning persons practising medicine illegally in the borough of St. Marylebone and its vicinity, both by the individual efforts of all present, and, if advisable, by the formation of an independent committee of practitioners in the neighbourhood."

Dr. KIRBY moved the fourth resolution, which was seconded by Dr. HARLING, and unanimously carried;—"That this meeting, having heard with great satisfaction of the success which has attended the efforts of the London Medical Registration Association in putting down the notorious Bennetts, considers it highly desirable that the means of the Association should be enlarged by liberal contributions to the prosecution fund, believing that the prosecution of quacks would be beneficial to both the profession and the public."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Dr. THORN, seconded by Mr. BOTTOMLEY, terminated the proceedings.

#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND: EXAMINATION PAPERS.

*Anatomical and Physiological Examination of Candidates for the Diploma of Member, May 5th, 1859.* 1. What are the muscular agents by which the urinary bladder is evacuated? Are the actions of the muscles employed voluntary or involuntary? Further, describe the muscular coat of the bladder, and whence it derives its supply of nerves. 2. How is the boundary of the upper opening of the glottis formed? What is the unconstrained position of the epiglottis? What is the position of the epiglottis in breathing, and what in the act of deglutition? And how is the closure of the opening of the glottis effected? 3. What is meant by the "oblique bearing" of the pelvis, as seen in a well articulated skeleton? What is the consequent direction of the openings of the pelvis in the erect posture? And what is the reason assigned for the oblique position of the pelvis? 4. What are the muscles of the leg and foot which contribute to raise and sustain the body on the toes or tip-toe? 5. What are the communications between the ventricles of the brain? 6. What is the physiological explanation of sighing? 7. What are the origin and course of the spermatic artery? What is the disposition of its branches in the testicle? And, again, what are the course, disposition, and termination of the veins by which the blood is returned?

*Examination on Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Surgery, of Candidates for the Diploma of Member, May 10th, 1859.*

1. What is the progress, from the commencement to the completion, of the process of union in a simple fracture? and what are the principal causes which may retard or wholly prevent bony union? 2. What are the circumstances which, without the aid of surgery, may be effectual in arresting hæmorrhage, and in permanently closing the vessel, when a large artery has been divided? 3. What is the process of healing by granulation? What is meant by healthy granulations, in respect of their organic condition? And how is a granulating wound finally cicatrised? 4. What are the causes of varicose veins in the lower limbs? Are the deep seated veins liable to the same affection? and, if not, what is the explanation? And what is the principle of the treatment of varices of the lower extremity, exclusive of surgical operations? 5. What is the character of the pulse, in respect of its fulness, force, and frequency, in in-

flammatory fever dependent upon acute local inflammation? and, on the other hand, in hectic fever dependent upon exhausting suppuration? 6. What is the process by which extraneous bodies are encysted?

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM. The following letter has been received by the Council of this institution from Mr. Sands Cox.

"Queen's College, Birmingham, May 7, 1859.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg leave most respectfully to resign my office as Principal of the Queen's College; and in order to prevent any difficulties as to future arrangements, I have to request you to relieve me from the office of Warneford Trustee. I received the sum of £500 in May last (1858), the first instalment from the testimonial committee, which was paid over to Mr. Barnsley, the builder, on account of the new buildings, at the same date. I hope, in accordance with your resolution of the 3rd of April, 1857, you will forthwith found a medical scholarship, and grant gratuitous admission to the Museum, once a week, to the artisans. If I may be permitted to express a wish, it would be that the scholarship (rooms rent free) should be competed for on the following conditions:—

"The scholarship to be open to all matriculated students of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, at the commencement of their first winter session. The examination to be in the following subjects:—Latin and Greek classics, mathematics, English history, and the modern languages. One hundred marks in the examination to be assigned to each of the above subjects. No scholarship to be awarded to any candidate who does not obtain an aggregate at least of 250 marks. The scholarships to be held for three years, provided the scholar shall produce to the council, at the close of his first and second academical years respectively, a certificate signed by the warden, the chaplain, and the dean of the faculty, on behalf of the medical professors, of daily attendance at Divine service in the chapel, of due attendance at lectures and examinations, and of satisfactory progress in his medical studies during the year then passed. If any scholar shall fail to produce such certificate at the close of each academical year, the scholarship shall be deemed vacant. The particulars of each year's examination shall be published by the Council six months before the day appointed for the examination.

"I have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant, WILLIAM SANDS COX.

"To the Council of the Queen's College, Birmingham."

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN IN RUSSIA. A terrible picture of the mortality of children in Russia is given in a journal called the *Rousky Dnevnik*. It appears that a vast proportion of this premature death is assignable to the carelessness of mothers, which continually exposes children to fatal accidents. "The indifference of our peasantry," observes a writer in the journal above mentioned, "with respect to their children exceeds all belief. They give themselves not the least concern about their offspring. The consequence is, that only a very small proportion of the children brought into the world reach maturity. The mortality of children under five years of age is, no doubt, considerable in all countries, but in Russia it is frightful. Many more than one-half of the children born in this country die in the very earliest period of infancy. One-eighth die between the ages of five and ten, and another eighth between ten and twenty: thus three-fourths perish before reaching mature age. Where are we to look for the cause of this mortality? It cannot be referred to climate, for throughout the whole extent of Russia there is no climate more inimical to health than that of St. Petersburg; and yet in the capital the deaths in infancy are not, as in other parts of the empire, in the proportion of one-half, but only of one-third, to the births. The reason is, that children are more cared for, and their physical development is better attended to in St. Petersburg than in the provinces. The ignorance and superstition of the lower classes of the people have, in many instances, a most fatal influence on the management of children. Of this the following facts afford a melancholy example. Last August, small-pox of a very malignant character broke out in several villages of the government of Voronetz, and made fearful ravages among children of both sexes. The activity of the disease was considerably heightened by the humid climate, the uncleanness of the people, the bad quality and scantiness of food, and the ignorance and negligence of mothers in the treatment of the patients. A physician, residing in one of the infected districts, found a young child suffering under a most terrible attack of small pox. He offered his professional as-

sistance, which was obstinately rejected by the mother, who observed that, if it were written that her child must die, no doctor could save him. However, the poor woman was fondly attached to her child, and at length she yielded to the doctor's recommendations, and said, 'Well, you may try to cure him; and may God help you.' On being asked why the child had not been vaccinated, she replied that, when the men came into the village to vaccinate the children, she hid her boy; and, though the men came into her hut several times, they could not find him. Vaccination, she observed, was an impious practice, and she would not charge her conscience with the sin of making her child a victim to it. 'But,' said the doctor, 'you could have been compelled to have your child vaccinated.' The woman shook her head sorrowfully, and wept. Another woman, who happened to be present, said that she had a child; and that, if any doctor were to vaccinate it, she would suck out the matter, or even bite out the piece of flesh with her teeth, to prevent the diabolical operation taking effect. This opinion on the subject of vaccination is general among the *Ruskolniks*, or schismatics, of the district of Koroioiak; but it also prevails in districts in which there is no schism. The Russian peasantry generally look upon a doctor with distrust; and, in cases of illness, they invariably prefer the assistance of the village sorcerer." (*Bulletin*.)

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MARCUS DILL OF BALLYKELLY. The *Londonerry Sentinel* of April 22nd, contains an address to Dr. Dill, of Ballykelly, on the occasion of a presentation to that gentleman of a handsome brougham and a purse of sovereigns. The pecuniary value of the present is about £200 in all. It is highly creditable to Dr. Dill that he occupies such a favourable position in the estimation of those among whom his labours are exercised.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, DALSTON. This institution, which has been in existence for thirteen years, was, in the first instance, opened for giving medical relief to poor Germans, but now extends its benefits to all who require its aid. It lies under the incubus of debt, to the amount of £1,500. In order to liquidate this, the directors have arranged for holding a bazaar, in St. James's Hall, on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June, under the patronage of her Majesty.

LUNATICS. The select committee of the (late) House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the Acts of Parliament and Regulations for the care and treatment of lunatics, and to whom certain lunacy and lunatic Bills were referred, made a report before the dissolution, which has appeared in the form of a bulky blue book. The committee, although they have examined many witnesses, do not consider the inquiry as altogether complete, and, under these circumstances, decline to offer any definite opinion on the questions to them referred. They hand over to the House the minutes of evidence. The witnesses examined before the select committee included the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. H. H. Southey, Mr. F. Barlow, Mr. Norris Wilde, Dr. J. Connolly, Dr. Sutherland, Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., Dr. C. Hood, Admiral R. Saumarez, Sir A. Y. Spearman, Mr. C. H. Cottrell, Sir G. Robinson, and Colonel Sir J. Jebb.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

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

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 HORSBMAN, 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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