

qualifications of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession; and that it be an instruction to the committee to report on the expediency, or the reverse, of this Council recommending what in their opinion would constitute a sufficient course of general and professional education. 2. That a committee be appointed to examine the returns by the different bodies included in schedule (A) to report, in regard to each of these, as to how far the course of study and examination required by each is calculated to secure the possession by persons obtaining their respective qualifications of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profession, and to report to the Council. As also in regard to the most effective machinery for superintending the examinations, so as to secure that they shall conform to a standard of examinations in general and professional education considered sufficient by the Council.

The Committee have therefore given their attention—1st. To various plans that have been suggested for ensuring and testing the general education of medical students; and 2ndly—The Committee have considered and stated what conditions appear to them proper to be observed in professional examinations, even those which test the minimum qualifications for a medical practitioner, reserving their views concerning the higher degrees and qualifications to a future report."

1. *General Education and Examination.* The Committee are of opinion that it is desirable—1. That all students shall pass an examination in General Education, before they commence their professional studies. 2. That, as far as may be practicable, testimonials of proficiency granted by the National Educational Bodies, according to the following list, be accepted, with such additions as the Medical Council may from time to time think proper to make. A Degree in Arts of any University of the United Kingdom or the Colonies, or of such other Universities as may be specially recognised from time to time by the Medical Council. Oxford Responsions or Moderations; Cambridge previous Examinations; Matriculation Examination of the University of London; Oxford Middle Class Examinations, Senior and Junior; Cambridge Middle Class Examinations, Senior and Junior; Durham Middle Class Senior Examination; Dublin University Entrance Examination; an Examination by any other University of the United Kingdom, equivalent to the Middle Class Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. 3. That the Examination on General Education be eventually left entirely to the Examining Boards of National Educational Bodies, recognised by the Medical Council. 4. That students who cannot produce any of the Testimonials referred to in the Second Resolution, be required to pass an Examination in Arts, established by any of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, and approved by the General Council; provided that such examination shall be, in every case, conducted by a Special Board of Examiners in Arts. 5. That without professing to lay down any complete scheme of General Education for persons intending to become Members of the Medical Profession, the Committee recommend that the scheme of Examination in Arts of the Licensing Bodies be as nearly as practicable similar to that of any one of the National Educational Bodies above specified. 6. That on and after October 1st, 1860, all Medical Students be required to be Registered by one of the Bodies named in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act. 7. That the list of Students Registered be closed within a week after the commencement of each Session. 8. That no student beginning Professional Study after Sept. 1861, be registered, who has not passed an Arts Examination, in conformity with Resolutions 2 and 4. 9. That the Registrar of the General Council be directed to obtain Returns of the Courses of Study and of the Examinations of the various National Educational Bodies, referred to in Resolution 2 on General Education, and that they be printed, and transmitted to the various Licensing Bodies named in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act. 10. That the age of Twenty-one be the earliest age at which any Professional Licence shall be obtained, and that four years of Professional Study be required after the Examination in General Education.

11. *Professional Examinations.* Although the Committee at present refrain from any recommendations on the subject of Professional Education, they submit the following, in relation to Professional Examinations:—1. That the Professional Examination be divided into at least two distinct parts:—that the first be not undergone until after the termination of the Second Winter Session; and the final examination not until after the termination of the Fourth Winter Session. 2. That the first Professional Examination be conducted partly in

writing, and partly *visà voce*; and that such parts of it as admit of it, be made as practical and demonstrative as may be possible. 3. That the Second Examination be conducted partly in writing, partly *visà voce*; and, as far as may be convenient and practicable, clinically. 4. That the Professional Examinations be held by the several Licensing Bodies (except in special cases), at stated periods, to be publicly notified each year. 5. That regular Returns be required from the Licensing Bodies under Schedule (A), stating the number of candidates who have passed their Examinations and of those who have been rejected, and that the Examining Bodies should be invited to express their opinion on the general character of the Examinations, as to the Qualifications of the Candidates.

The Education Committee having had referred to them the Returns of Professional Education, from the several Licensing Bodies, named in Schedule (A) of the Medical Act, have considered the question, whether it is desirable to lay down one general scheme of subjects of examination, such as should be recommended as a minimum to every examining body.

The Committee are of opinion that although no power is given under the Medical Act to the Council to dictate forms and details of examination to the Licensing Bodies as to Professional Education; yet that, by Sections 18 and 20 of the Medical Act, it is the clear duty of the Council to satisfy themselves that the Licensing Bodies do conform to the intention of the Act with respect to the examination. And the Committee therefore recommend that the Council should immediately lay before the several Licensing Bodies the report which they now submit to the General Council.

Signed, on behalf of the General Medical Council,
B. C. BRODIE, President.

Moved by Dr. ALEXANDER WOOD, and seconded by Dr. EMBLETON—

"That the Report of the Committee on Education be adopted, and that twenty copies be sent to each member of the General Council."

11. Amendment moved by Dr. CORRIGAN, and seconded by Dr. SMITH—

"That copies of the Report of the Education Committee be forwarded to the several bodies enumerated in Schedule (A), with the object of obtaining their views upon the two subjects of General and Professional Education."

Votes taken; amendment negatived. Motion put, and carried.

12. Moved by Mr. NUSSEY, seconded by Sir CHAS. HASTINGS, and agreed to—

"That the best thanks of this Council are eminently due, and are hereby offered, to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, for their obliging and courteous accommodation during the present Session of the Medical Council."

Confirmed—JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

Mr. GREEN took the Chair at Six o'clock, P.M., on the same day.

Present:—The same members as at the preceding meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Association Intelligence.

CORNWALL MEDICAL SOCIETY: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Cornwall Medical Society was held on July 19th, at the Royal Institution, Truro: CHARLES BARHAM, M.B., President, in the Chair. There were also present: R. Q. Couch, Esq. (Penzance), and T. Littleton, M.B. (Saltash), Secretaries; H. Andrew, Esq. (Truro); J. P. Berryman, Esq. (St. Austell); J. L. Clark, Esq. (Saltash); S. T. Fox, Esq. (Falmouth); James Jago, M.B. (Truro); R. W. P. Kerswill, Esq. (St. Germans); R. McManus, Esq. (St. Austell); A. Paull, Esq. (Truro); Charles Row, Esq. (Lostwithiel); J. M. Sellors, M.B. (Calstock); Joseph Stephens, Esq. (Grampound); P. Vincent, Esq. (Grampound); J. Way, M.B. (St. Austell); and H. T. Woodd, Esq. (Sandhill, Calstock). John Kempthorne, Esq., of Callington, the President for the past year, was prevented from attending by his duties at Bodmin, as surgeon of the Royal Cornwall Rangers militia; and letters explanatory of absence were read from the following gentlemen: A. Berryman, Esq. (Penzance); T. Hutchinson, Esq. (Camborne); J. Montgomery, M.D. (Penzance); J. B. Montgomery, M.D. (Penzance); W. Pace, Esq. (St.

Blazey); J. R. Quick, Esq. (St. Just); H. Sargent, M.D. (Lewannick); W. W. Tayler, Esq. (Tywardreath); and A. Wade, Esq. (Boscastle.)

Dr. BARHAM, on taking the chair, delivered an address, which is published at p. 671.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

R. W. P. KERSWILL, Esq., of St. Germans, was chosen President-elect; and Liskeard was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. The two Secretaries were re-elected; and the appointment of a Treasurer was postponed until the result of possible arrangements with the South Western Branch be known—Dr. Littleton consenting to perform the duties of Treasurer meanwhile.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Cornwall Medical Society: W. H. Box, Esq. (Looe); S. T. Fox, Esq. (Falmouth); T. Hutchinson, Esq. (Camborne); R. M'Manus, Esq. (St. Austell); W. T. A. Pattison, Esq. (Looe); A. Prideaux, Esq. (Liskeard); P. Vincent, Esq. (Camborne); and J. Way, M.B. (St. Austell.)

COUNCIL.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council for West Cornwall: S. T. Fox, Esq. (Falmouth); J. Montgomery, M.D. (Penzance); A. Paul, Esq. (Truro); and P. Vincent, Esq. (Camborne.)

NEW MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The following names were included in lists, furnished by Dr. Barham and Dr. Littleton, of gentlemen duly recommended as members of the British Medical Association: viz., J. P. Berryman, Esq. (St. Austell); A. A. Davis, Esq. (Fowey); A. Gaved, Esq. (St. Mabyn, Bodmin); R. M'Manus, Esq. (St. Austell); W. P. A. Pattison, Esq. (East Looe); Wm. Pearce, Esq. (St. Judy, Bodmin); J. M. Sellors, M.B. (Calstock); P. Vincent, Esq. (Camborne); H. T. Woode, Esq. (Sandhill, Calstock).

CONNECTION OF THE SOCIETY WITH THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. LITTLETON read the following letter which he had received from the Secretary of the British Medical Association:—

“ Worcester, April 18th, 1859.

“ MY DEAR SIR,—The amalgamation of the Cornwall Medical Society with the British Medical Association would afford the Council much pleasure, and they trust that the union may be feasible. There appears to be only one difficulty; namely, that all your members may not be willing to pay the annual guinea to the British Medical Association, in addition to their subscription to your society. This would be undesirable, inasmuch as such members would nominally belong to us and yet not be actual paying subscribers. Could you arrange that in future all who join your society shall at the same time join our Association? Will you kindly consider this proposal, and send a line to

“ Yours very faithfully,

“ PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

“ Dr. Thomas Littleton, Saltash.”

Dr. BARHAM stated that at the approaching meeting of the British Association, an alteration of the law would be proposed—that no Branch with less than twenty members should have the privilege of being represented in the General Council; and in all probability that alteration, proposed he believed by the President, would be recommended by the General Council and adopted. He might also state that, having had occasion to communicate with the General Secretary, he had suggested for consideration whether a class of members might not be admitted at a lower subscription than a guinea—persons in the position of partners, or residents in the vicinity of each other, who might not require separate copies of the JOURNAL. But his (Dr. Barham's) own private opinion was that it was undesirable to have any but full members of the Association, and that the JOURNAL was essential to the Association's existence; it was most ably edited by Dr. Wynter, and was every year becoming more and more valuable.

Dr. LITTLETON remarked that the suggestions in Dr. Williams's letter applied only to *future* members of the Society; not to gentlemen who were already associate members. Dr. Littleton proceeded to submit some remarks on the proposed connection of the Cornwall Society with the South Western Branch. He alluded to the great indignities cast upon the profession in Cornwall by Mr. Edward Daniell, in his address as President of the South Midland Branch, published in the pages of the JOURNAL; which address, it appeared, described the people of Cornwall as a set of Boeotians. He thought that

their *esprit de corps* in Cornwall should prevent their being merged as subordinates in any association, and that the profession in Cornwall might maintain a society as respectable as that in any other county. He should have no objection, however, to unite with Devon; but it was essential that the Cornwall Society should have the free choice of its own officers, etc.; and, if such conditions would be compatible, then it would be desirable to continue the connection with the South Western Branch. As matters stood, however, he thought it would be better to reply affirmatively to Dr. Williams's letter, as the Society now numbered fifty-six members, of whom twenty-eight were members of the British Medical Association.

Dr. BARHAM observed that by the constitution of the South Western Branch, all idea of subordination or inferiority in any particular county was precluded; and, after offering explanation of any supposed discourtesy towards members of the profession in Cornwall, he said that although there might be field enough in Cornwall for the operations of a distinct society, considering the peculiar conditions of the labouring and other population in Cornwall, yet it appeared to him that it would be disadvantageous to this Cornwall Society to sever itself from the South Western Branch. He spoke of the facilities now available to gentlemen of Cornwall for attending the meetings of the South Western Branch in Devon; and expressed doubt of the capacity of any Society in Cornwall to maintain itself on its independent energies and productive power; and this, not from lack of ability in individual members of the profession, but because there was no town in Cornwall of sufficient size to induce any considerable agglomeration of medical men; and men who were passing day and night in practice were rarely able to find time to sit down and write papers, or even make notes.

Dr. LITTLETON remarked that he was not aware any regulation existed which would preclude himself, or any other member of the British Medical Association, from being a member of two Branches whose limits bordered on each other, as would those of Devon and Cornwall, whereby any gentleman, situated as he found himself, might not be members of each, and attend the meetings of both when held at a convenient distance. He would be very sorry to be severed from the membership which he now enjoyed in the South Western Branch. But it was most essential that the members in Cornwall should have the ordering of their own affairs as to where and when meetings should be held. It was through the instrumentality of this Society that the miserable number of members (fourteen) of the Association which the county before contributed had been doubled; and by the same agency the number would in due time be further increased.

Mr. COUCH said if this Cornwall Society, being a section of the British Association, also belonged to the South Western Branch, the question with him was whether the annual meetings of the South Western Branch would supersede the meetings of the Cornwall Society; if that were to be the effect of connection with the South Western Branch, he should be inclined to the formation of a distinct Branch for Cornwall; but not otherwise. He should be very unwilling to give up those pleasant meetings of the profession in Cornwall.

Dr. BARHAM said that by becoming members of the British Association and of the South Western Branch, the profession in Cornwall need not give up their own local meetings. In further advocacy of alliance with the South Western Branch, Dr. Barham said that Branch comprised one hundred and sixty members; while an independent Society in Cornwall would not number, probably, more than thirty or forty; and with regard to what might be called a medical centre, an isolated society in Cornwall would be at very great disadvantage, comparatively.

Dr. LITTLETON said that by connection with the South Western Branch this county would be overruled by Devon; and he remarked that though that Branch had been in existence since 1833, it had only once held a meeting in Cornwall—twelve years since. Mr. Kempthorne, and other gentlemen who had given their assistance in organising the Cornwall section of the British Medical Association, had complained of the neglect under which their county had suffered. And though he (Dr. Littleton) had been a member of the British Medical Association since 1853, he knew nothing of the meetings of the South Western Branch until 1857, when, through the personal courtesy of Dr. Cookworthy, he received an invitation to attend a meeting of that Branch. The number of members of the Association in Cornwall had been gradually dwindling till, in 1857, it had fallen so low as fourteen, owing to the insufficiency of the existing organisation to create an interest in the Association.

The very small attendance of Cornishmen, rarely more than three, at the meetings held in Devon, even since the accommodation of the railway, proved that more frequent meetings within narrower limits were requisite. It was a mistake to suppose that the members of the Cornwall Medical Society had at any time advocated an independency of the British Medical Association. The law which required twenty members to unite for the formation of a Branch, rendered it necessary that this Society should have its separate organisation at first; but now its increased numbers no longer required this.

Dr. JAGO did not happen to be a member of the Association at present; but perhaps he might be allowed to remark that, according to the programme before him, one great inducement to persons to become members of the British Medical Association was the improved quality of the JOURNAL; yet, in one of its numbers the Editor offered, as a temptation to persons to become members, that the pages of the JOURNAL should be open to any communications they might send.* That seemed to him to be a mistake. The great point in all journals should be to endeavour to get them to the highest point of perfection; and an announcement such as that he had referred to, must have a tendency to damage the JOURNAL itself in the estimation of the medical public. He thought it a bad thing that a society of medical gentlemen, uniting professedly for the promotion of science, should avow that they did not intend that exactly, but simply to endeavour to puff themselves in their business. If, however, the JOURNAL were improved to as high character as possible, it would almost compel persons to join the society in order to obtain its benefits.

It was proposed by Dr. BARHAM, seconded, and carried—

"That we remain, as many as are members of the British Medical Association, members of the South Western Branch."

It was proposed by Mr. COUCH, seconded by Dr. LITTLETON, and carried unanimously—

"That the Cornwall Medical Society shall still remain as a sub-section of the British Medical Association, with a separate staff of officers and council, and the rules already in use by the Cornwall Medical Society."

ANEMIA OF MINERS.

There were exhibited some interesting illustrations of the disease *anæmia*, in the persons of three male patients from the Royal Cornwall Infirmary. Observations on the nature of the disease and on modes of treatment for its cure were made by Dr. Barham, Dr. Jago, Mr. Couch, and Dr. Littleton; and a statement concerning the disease, prepared by Mr. Parkes and Mr. Fox, at the Infirmary, was read. There are three mines in Cuba worked by Englishmen, and one by Spaniards. The English become affected by *anæmia* much sooner than the Spaniards and natives; on the average, the former are unable to work longer than twelve months, and some are obliged to give up in two or three months. Only the men who work under ground appeared to suffer, and J. James, the patient whose case was the most minutely described, did not remember an instance of a surface-man getting the disease. James stated this mine—Santiago—seventy fathoms deep—was a dry mine, *i.e.*, the miners there did not stand in water to work; but in the other mines there was a great deal of water, the men standing in it; water was also continually dropping on them from above, and wherever it touched it raised a blister and caused a wound. James was in his mine fifteen months before he felt ill, and in seventeen months from the time he first worked there, he was obliged to come home; and he has been home about twelve months. There followed a description of some of the symptoms in the case of James, and in that of another of the patients, named Grangy.

Dr. BARHAM observed, that from the appearance of patients, the disease had sometimes been mistaken for hepatic affection, and mercurial remedies had been applied; but microscopic examination of the blood showed the true character of this disease, by the absence of red corpuscles. Preparations of steel were the most effective remedy for the disease, and sometimes it had been found desirable to prescribe iodine. He was sorry there would not be time for reading a paper Mr. Couch had written on a nearly allied subject.

Mr. COUCH observed that in some mines in the neighbourhood of Cape Cornwall, which were worked under the sea, and consequently but imperfectly ventilated, the difficulty of respiration induced an exudation from the bronchial tubes; and in such cases he had not unfrequently found that the blood discs underwent partial decomposition and change of size and form. For the cure of such disease, he had found it essential

to have the patient kept at surface, and to prescribe a stimulant preparation of iron and ammonia.

Dr. JAGO, who had previously said he had written to the surgeon of the mines in Cuba for a more particular and scientific account of the disease as it occurred there, stated that a microscopic examination of the blood of the patients in the Infirmary, showed that the blood-discs became rough and jagged, and granulated in appearance. These patients had not suffered any bronchial affection or expectoration whatever; but they had complained of shortness of breath, and their pulse was quick.

Dr. LITTLETON thought the chief cause of the disease was absence of light.

Dr. BARHAM, in reference to Mr. Couch's remarks, thought it was strong evidence that there was something peculiar in this disease, that medical men cognizant of miners' diseases had sometimes mistaken it for hepatic affection. This was the case in some instances in France described by Chomel. Absence of light as a possible cause of the disease would apply to all miners. His own opinion was that, independently of the absence of light, or of the reduced proportion of oxygen in the mine levels, it would be found that the disease was attributable to some local cause—to some peculiar condition of the mines in which it occurred.

The attention of the meeting was directed to the inspection of a tumour which had been removed by Mr. Andrew, by means of the *écraseur*; and shortly afterwards the meeting adjourned for dinner at Pearce's Royal Hotel.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1859.

F. C. SKEY, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE HEAT OF THE BODY AND THE EXCRETED AMOUNTS OF UREA, CHLORIDE OF SODIUM, AND URINARY WATER, DURING A FIT OF AGUE.

BY SIDNEY RINGER, ESQ.

THE object of the paper was to trace out more particularly the connection, if any, between the height of the thermometer and the excreted amount of urea, chloride of sodium, and water, and he described his method of investigation, and the precautions taken against sources of error. His observations were made on two untreated cases of ague (one of quotidian, and one of tertian) in University College Hospital, under the care of Dr. Parkes; and the following particulars were shown:—1. The temperature of the body, as judged of by the thermometer, in the axilla (after the manner of Wunderlich) every quarter of an hour, for several hours before, during, and after the fit. 2. The hourly excretion of urea, before, during, and after the fit, in the first case; and the excretion according to stages in the second case, as determined by the method of Liebig. 3. The hourly excretion of the chloride of sodium, and of urinary water, during the same periods in the first case, and the excretion by stages in the second. 4. The quantity of fluid drank.

In the first case (quotidian) the temperature of the body commenced to rise from forty-five to ninety minutes before any change was perceived by the patient, and continued to rise during the whole of the cold stage, and during part of the hot; it fell during the latter part of the hot, and the whole of the sweating stage. The severity of the fit could be determined by the character of the rise, whether rapid or with oscillations, and by the variations of the temperature during the several stages.

The urea was found to increase during the fit, as stated by Traube. The increase commenced before the first feelings of cold, and before, indeed, the rise in the thermometer. The maximum increase of urea was at the end of the cold stage, or just at the commencement of the hot (*i.e.*, before the temperature reached its highest point), and from this point the amount fell during the hot and sweating stages. There were variations in the amount of urea, which closely corresponded to variations in temperature; but often preceded them a little. The amount of increase was considerable (from two hundred to five hundred per cent.), and was definite; that is, during five successive fits, the amount corresponding to each degree of temperature was

* Provided the communications were of sufficient value. EDITOR.

FATAL PERITONITIS AFTER DIVISION OF IMPERFORATE HYMEN FROM RETENTION OF MENSES.

LETTER FROM E. J. TILT, M.D., L.R.C.P.

SIR,—The interesting remarks of Mr. Paget, of Leicester, on the possible occurrence of fatal peritonitis, in cases of retention of menstruation, notwithstanding the division of the hymen, brings to my recollection a similar case which occurred in the practice of Sir B. Brodie, and which is briefly related in the twenty-seventh volume of the *London Medical Gazette*. Sir B. Brodie stated to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, that he had punctured the hymen for retention of menses in a patient at St. George's Hospital, and that nevertheless the patient died of peritonitis. The abdomen was found to contain a large quantity of menstrual blood, without any rupture of the Fallopian tubes, or of the uterus; a circumstance which could not be explained without admitting "that the blood had passed from the uterus backwards through the Fallopian tubes." This regurgitation of the menstrual blood into the peritoneal cavity, without any rupture of the Fallopian tubes, followed by fatal peritonitis, notwithstanding the partial relief afforded by the passing of blood by the vagina, are the salient points of the sixty-ninth case related at page 255 of my work on *Diseases of Women* (Second Edition).

In this interesting case, which occurred in the hospital practice of my friend, Dr. Bernutz, of Paris, the retention of menstruation was caused, not by imperforate hymen, but by disease of the womb. I am, etc., E. J. TILT.

11, York Street, Portman Square, August 1859.

LITHOTOMY IN THE FEMALE.

SIR,—On reading Dr. McEwen's exceedingly interesting case of Lithotomy in the Female, published in the last number of the *JOURNAL*, I am left in some doubt as to the exact method adopted by him in the operation. As the case was every way so successful, and as the function of the sphincter vesicæ remains comparatively perfect, I think it would gratify other members as well as myself if Dr. McEwen would oblige us with a brief note of the tissues included in his incisions. Dr. McEwen says: "With a probe-pointed knife, I cut first a little laterally, and then downwards and outwards." Hoping that an humble inquirer may be pardoned for wishing further particulars. I am, etc., EMBRYO.

Liverpool, August 15th, 1859.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, August 12th, 1859.

MEDICAL ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion that this Bill do go into Committee—

Lord DUNGANNON expressed a hope that at this period of the Session the Bill would be postponed, in order that the parties interested and most affected by it might be consulted on the subject, more particularly as several petitions had been presented from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was of opinion that if any new principles or arrangements were introduced in the Bill, it should be postponed for the present.

Earl GRANVILLE thought that as there were matters in dispute, it was not desirable that they should give the Bill a second reading.

After a few words from the Duke of LEINSTER and Lord KINGSDOWN, the Bill was understood to be postponed.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

Of sons, the wives of—

BUCHANAN, George, M.D., 75, Gower Street, on August 12.
BUCKLE, N. T., M.D., Staff-Surgeon, at Poonah, on June 16.
EMERSON, W., Esq., Kentish Town, on July 30.

GRIFFIN, R. W. W., M.D., at Southampton, on August 2.
HEELIS, R., Esq., Haverstock Hill, on July 31. (Twins.)
JOHNSON, George, M.D., Savile Row, on July 29.
POLLARD, E. W., Esq., Brompton Square, on August 14.

Of daughters, the wives of—

SHARPE, John, Esq., Waltham Cross, on August 15.
SHEEHY, W. H., Esq., 4, Claremont Square, on August 3.
*UNDERHILL, T., Esq., Great Bridge, Tipton, on July 31st.
WOOD, John, Esq., 4, Montague Street, on July 31.
*WARD, Thomas, Esq., Southampton, on August 16.

MARRIAGES.

CHAMBERS, Thos., Esq., Surgeon, Grove Road, N.W., to Elizabeth J. D'URBAN, Notting Hill, on August 4th.
EVANS, Usher W., Esq., Staff-Surgeon, to Caroline Fanny, third daughter of the late Captain B. TRAVERS, Rifle Brigade, at Zante, on July 15.
LEISHMAN, Wm., M.D., Glasgow, to Augusta Selina, eldest daughter of George DREVAR, Esq., on August 3rd.
LIVINGSTONE, Charles H., Esq., Surgeon Indian Army, to Agnes, youngest daughter of William SCOTT, M.D., late H.E.I.C.S., on August 4th.
MELDOLA, Raphael, Esq., Surgeon, Grettton Terrace, Victoria Park, to Amelia, only child of the late L. ARIA, Esq., Tavistock Square, on August 15.
SHARMAN, J., Esq., Surgeon, Montague Place, N., to Louisa, widow of the late M. OVINGTON, Esq., on August 4th.
SHARP, Charles K., Esq., solicitor, Circus Place, to Emma, daughter of the late E. C. W. ROWE, Esq., Surgeon, on August 3rd.
SKINNER, R. V., Esq., Surgeon, Winchelsea, youngest son of *D. Skinner, Esq., Headcorn, to Maria Louisa, third daughter of T. R. LEGG, Esq., Winchelsea, on August 9.
TAYLOR, Fredk. B., M.D., Edinburgh, to Georgina, daughter of the late Thomas RICHARDSON, Esq., Restalrig, Edinburgh, on August 4th.
TELFER, Wm., Esq., Surgeon R.N., to Margaret I. J., youngest daughter of the late James BROWN, Esq., Edinburgh, on August 3rd.
THOMPSON, the Rev. J. C., Calcutta, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. CAMPBELL, M.D., Greenlaw, N.B., on Aug. 9.
*WHITCOMBE, Edmund B., Esq., Surgeon, of Cleobury Mortimer, to Maria Letitia, eldest daughter of the late Henry WARLAND, Esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, at Bletchington, Oxon, on August 10th.

DEATHS.

AINSWORTH, James, M.D., at Bellewista, near Callao, on June 13.
BARNARD. On July 2nd, Edward D., aged 1 year, child of J. W. Barnard, M.D., Hastings.
BESLY, Francis, Esq., Royal Infirmary, Waterloo Road, on August 2nd.
FINDLAY, J., Esq., R.N., Boorandara, Melbourne, on April 18.
GUTHRIE, Charles G., Esq., at Clifton, aged 42, on Aug. 13.
NORWOOD, Edward, M.D., at Mersham, on July 25.
PECK. On May 1st, the wife of F. M. Peck, Esq., Grassdale, Australia.
PHIPPS. On July 20th, the wife of J. G. Phipps, M.D., Brixton Road.
STEVENSON, W., Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., Calcutta, on July 30.
WIGHTMAN. On August 14th, at York, aged 55, Mary, wife of *John Wightman, Esq.
VALLANCE, Benjamin, Esq., Brighton, on July 27.
WILLIS, F., M.D., Market Deeping, aged 67, on July 29.
WOOD. On August 12th, Mary Ann, wife of John Wood, Esq., Montague Street.

APPOINTMENTS.

*JORDAN, Furneaux, Esq., appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.
*MOORE, Edward, Esq., Halesowen, appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted on Friday, July 29th, 1859 :—
BRINGLOE, John, Camberwell
CAMPBELL, John, Kinneff, N.B.
DELMAR, Stuart, Canterbury
O'BRIEN, Daniel, Calcutta
PARSONS, F. J., Bayswater
PIERCY, William L., Dublin
SHANLEY, L. P., Strokestown
THOMSON, A. B., Rothes, N.B.

Monday, August 1st:—

BOSSY, Alfred H., London
 BRYANT, Charles, Sydney
 DIXON, George, Helmsley
 EARDLEY, John, Bayswater
 EARNSHAW, John, Oldham
 FAWTHROP, John, Halifax
 HARRIS, William, Pimlico

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on *Thursday, July 28th, 1859:—*

ASHBY, J. F., South Newington
 DALY, Michael, Ireland
 DOWKER, F. W., Laysthorpe
 EDWARDS, David R. P., Newport, Monmouthshire
 HARRISON, Reginald, Stafford

POWER, Daniel, Herleby
 ROBERTS, Griffith W., Clynrog, North Wales
 WALES, John, Downham Market
 WILLIAMS, Wm. J., Uffculme

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

BRUNTON, L. B., Limehouse
 CASE, G. H., Fareham
 DAVEY, Alexander G., Walmer
 EVERETT, B. G., Warminster
 HALL, Augustus R., Topsham

HAMMOND, F. J., Sherborne
 POWERS, T. H., Reading
 SUTTON, Henry G., Ilminster
 WATKINS, Walter, Brecon
 WICKHAM, William, Tetbury

Thursday, August 4th.

CLARK, G., Newcastle-on-Tyne
 EVANS, George, Moule
 FRESHFIELD, Allen, Harwich
 HODGSON, James B., Preston
 JAMES, R., Diffryn Narberth, Pembrokehire
 LEAN, Henry J. B., Jersey

LOMAS, H. W. F. M., Shildon
 MAYOU, George, Monmouth
 MORDUE, R. D., Newcastle-on-Tyne
 NEWINGTON, R. S., Goudhurst
 PROVIS, Wm. A., Holyhead
 TORBOCK, R., Hawes, Yorksh.

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

BELEMORE, Alfred J.
 FARRINGTON, W. H., Ottery St. Mary, Devon
 FERNIE, Henry M., Yeldon
 RYLAND, T. E., Birmingham

WARD, Henry, Diss
 WORKMAN, Charles J., Reading
 YOUNG, E. Parker, Henley-on-Thames

Thursday, August 11th.

BUCKNILL, Ebenezer, Bedford
 FREEMAN, William, Maldon
 GREEN, John, Cawood
 HOLT, W., Horbury, Wakefield

SMITH, Gordon S. R. W.
 WEBB, Henry J., Cheadle
 WHITE, Robert H., Leeds
 WINTER, William T., Bristol

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

BEDDARD, James, Dudley
 BELL, John W., Hull School of Medicine.
 EGLE, G. M., Barcombe, Lewes

LEE, Fred. F., Salisbury
 ORTON, Richard, Baston, Notts.
 PHELPS, Fred. P., Reading
 WARNER, John, Finsbury Sq.

UNIVERSITY AND KING'S COLLEGE, ABERDEEN. The following, after examination, had the degree of M.D. conferred on them, July 29th, 1859:—

BARTLET, A. H., Ipswich
 BENNETT, Thomas J., Wilton
 CARTER, Henry F., Brighton
 EVANS, Maurice G., Narberth
 FULLER, T., New Shoreham
 GILBERTSON, J. B., Preston
 GUPPY, Henry S., Falmouth
 HAY, William B., Hull
 HAYNES, J. A., Lewisham
 HILLS, Wm. C., Maidstone
 HOLL, Harvey B., London

HOPTON, George O., London
 JONES, Alfred, Deptford
 MILLER, J. W. M., Southsea
 NOBLE, Thomas, London
 O'NEILL, William, Lincoln
 PINCHARD, Benj., Cottenham
 SHEPPERD, Wm. G., London
 SPEEN, William, Tarland
 TODD, George S., Forfarshire
 WEBB, John W., London

Also, the following had, after examination, the degree of M.B. conferred on them:—

BROTHIE, Alexander Rainy, Aberdeen.
 Aberdeenshire

MOIR, William, Aberdeen-shire

HEALTH OF LONDON—AUGUST 13TH, 1859.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	Boys .. 907 Girls .. 855	1762 .. 1296
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58..	1500	1365

The deaths from diarrhoea were 296. Of these, 90 occurred in the east districts. In addition, 22 deaths are referred to cholera; all of which, except 8, occurred in children. Scarlatina was fatal in 49 cases; diphtheria in 18.

Barometer:

Highest (Th.) 29.90; lowest (Mon.) 29.64; mean 29.796 in.

Thermometer:

In sun—highest (Fri.) 101°; lowest (Tu.) 65°.

In shade—highest (Fri.) 81°; lowest (Fri.) 51.6°.

Mean—63.9°; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+2.1°.

Range—during week, 29.5°; mean daily, 18.4°.

Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 77.

Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.28.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

THE following replies have been received by Mr. Griffin, in answer to his memorial, published in the JOURNAL of July 30:

I. From the Registrar-General.

General Registrar Office, Somerset House, July 4th, 1859:

SIR,—I have to thank you for your suggestions on the subject of vaccination, contained in your letter of the 1st inst. I always entertained many objections to the Compulsory Vaccination Act, and I did not fail to make them known to Lord Lytton, the framer of the Act; but I was unable to make any impression on his lordship, and everything objectionable in the measure was permitted by the Government of that day to remain unaltered in that Bill in its passage through both Houses of Parliament. I have been very anxious for an amendment of this Act, but hitherto unavailingly.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.

R. Griffin, Esq., Weymouth.

II. From the Secretary to the Privy Council.

Privy Council Office, 20th July, 1859:

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to thank you for your suggestions upon the subject of vaccination. Without undervaluing the importance of these suggestions, their lordships desire me to remind you that they cannot be carried into effect otherwise than by Act of Parliament.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. L. BATHURST.

Richard Griffin, Esq., 12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth.

III. From the Secretary to the Poor-law Board.

Poor-law Board, Whitehall, S.W., 5th July, 1859.

SIR,—I am directed by the Poor-law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. (and its enclosures), respecting the alleged defective state of vaccination. I am directed to inform you that the statements and suggestions contained in the above mentioned communication will receive the consideration of the Board.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GILPIN, Secretary.

R. Griffin, Esq., Weymouth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. B., LIVERPOOL. We were certainly greatly surprised to see, in the *Lancet* of the last week, an account of the proceedings of the General Council of this Association. It has always been understood that this body deliberated with closed doors, and its proceedings have never before been reported. The account given in the *Lancet* is clearly from the pen of some gentleman then present, who, in addition to abusing the confidence of the Council, has added the grave error of reporting his own view of matters, instead of giving a mere statement of facts.

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.

Communications have been received from:—MR. EDWARD LISTER; DR. W. O. MARKHAM; DR. JAS. WILLIAMS; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. HYDE SALTER; DR. LIONEL BEALE; DR. DAVEY; MR. J. C. ROOPE; MR. T. M. STONE; DR. F. WATERS; DR. TILT; DR. J. H. GOODWIN; M.D.; DR. STYRAP; THE SECRETARIES OF THE MANCHESTER MEDICO-ETHICAL ASSOCIATION; MR. J. WIGHTMAN; EMBRYO; DR. T. SKINNER; MR. N. G. MOORE; MR. T. UNDERHILL; DR. J. LEWIS; MR. H. RUMALL; and DR. LADD.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. The Spinal Cord and Medulla Oblongata, and on the Proximate Cause and Rational Treatment of Epilepsy. By J. L. Schröder van der Kolk. Translated by *William Daniel Moore, A.B., M.B. The New Sydenham Society, London: 1859.