

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

NOTICE.

THE Medical Registrar presents his compliments to the Editor of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, and would be much obliged if attention could be drawn to an advertisement sent herewith, in order that qualified persons who are still unregistered, those especially who have obtained their qualifications in the course of the present year, may not lose their opportunity of appearing in the *General Register* for 1860.

Medical Registration Office, 82, Soho Square, London, W.,
November 21st, 1859.

Association Intelligence.

REPORT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL:

Held in Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 6th instant.

PRESENT:—Sir C. Hastings (in the Chair); Mr. Bartleet; Dr. Henry; Mr. P. Martin; Mr. G. May; Dr. B. W. Richardson; Mr. Solomon; Mr. R. S. Stedman; Dr. A. T. H. Waters; Dr. J. H. Webster; Mr. Watkin Williams; and Dr. P. H. Williams.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That Dr. Barham, of Truro, be requested to deliver the Address in Medicine at the next Annual Meeting at Torquay.
2. That Mr. De la Garde, of Exeter, be requested to deliver the Address in Surgery.
3. That Mr. Square, of Plymouth, be requested to read an Address on Ophthalmic Surgery.
4. That the following Statement of Accounts be adopted by this Committee, and published in the JOURNAL:—

The Committee of Council find that the whole annual income of the Association for each of the three years 1856-57-58, has averaged - - - £2450
And that the expenditure in the same time has averaged 2324

Leaving for each year an average surplus of - - - 126

The Committee of Council further find that there has been an average annual failure of payment of subscriptions by members of the Association in the same three years, of £442; so that, if the subscriptions had been paid up punctually, the annual balance in favour of the Association would have been £568 instead of £126.

At the beginning of 1856, the debt due to the Treasurer was £1312. This debt has been reduced by the call of ten shillings made in 1856 to £674; and by the application of the surplus income from the three years 1856-57-58, the debt due to the Treasurer has been further reduced to £294.

On 1st January 1859, the actual financial position of the Association was as follows:—

<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Debt due to Treasurer	-	-	-	£ 294
Bills owing	-	-	-	624
				918
<i>Assets.</i>				
Subscriptions in arrear	-	-	-	600
Advertisements	-	-	-	350
				£ 950

5. That the instructions which are or may be given by the Committee to the General Secretary, relating to the collection of the subscriptions, the dealing with arrears, and the monthly publication of the names of members who have paid their subscriptions, be strictly and promptly carried out.

6. That in carrying out Law 15, with respect to unpaid subscriptions, the Secretary be instructed to give one month's notice to any member in default, before stopping the transmission of the JOURNAL.

7. That, in the opinion of the Committee, a more prompt and regular payment of subscriptions on the part of members,

would, by placing at disposal greater funds, enable the Committee to take steps which, combined with a vigorous editorship, must tend materially to improve the condition of the JOURNAL; and that it is not desirable to diminish its size, nor lessen the frequency of its publication. [The resolution of the East York and North Lincoln Branch, recommending the discontinuance of a *weekly* publication, and alteration in form, of the JOURNAL, was previously read.]

A deputation of members from Shrewsbury (Dr. H. Johnson, Dr. Watts, and Mr. S. Wood) attended to request the opinion of the Committee on the following question; viz., whether the spirit of the Laws of the Association was not violated at a meeting of the Shropshire Ethical Branch, by the refusal to admit on the Local Council members of the original Shropshire Branch, who declined to become members of the Ethical Society, with which an amalgamation had been recently effected? It was considered by the Committee that the fact of membership in the Parent Society is a full qualification for any official appointment in any Branch to which such member may belong. It was resolved—

8. That in future no Branch, or amalgamated Branch, of the Association be recognised, until such Branch shall have submitted to the Committee of Council the Laws by which it is to be governed; and

9. That the General Secretary be instructed to apply to the Secretary of the Shropshire Ethical Branch, requesting him to furnish, on or before the 1st of March 1860, a copy of the Rules of the Branch, for the information and approval of the Committee.

10. That this Committee meet again not later than the second Tuesday in March.

CHARLES HASTINGS.

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

Worcester, December 1859.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES BRANCH: GENERAL MEETING.

A GENERAL meeting of this Branch was held at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Birmingham, on Thursday, December 8th, 1859; J. B. MELSON, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present: A. Alcock, Esq. (Smethwick); E. Bartleet, Esq. (Birmingham); T. Boisragon, M.D. (Birmingham); F. T. Bond, M.D. (Birmingham); G. J. Brown, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Clay, Esq. (Birmingham); H. Duncalfe, Esq. (West Bromwich); A. Fleming, M.D. (Birmingham); J. J. Hadley, Esq. (Birmingham); W. Hinds, M.D. (Birmingham); W. Hopkins, Esq. (Handsworth); J. H. Houghton, Esq. (Dudley); T. Howkins, Esq. (Birmingham); G. Jones, Esq. (Birmingham); F. Jordan, Esq. (Birmingham); J. H. Keyworth, M.D. (Birmingham); W. Lines, M.D. (Wednesbury); G. H. Marshall, M.D. (Birmingham); J. R. Nicholson, M.D. (Redditch); O. Pemberton, Esq. (Birmingham); J. Russell, M.D. (Birmingham); J. V. Solomon, Esq. (Birmingham); T. W. Williams, Esq. (Birmingham); G. Yates, Esq. (Birmingham).

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. G. Bodington, of Kenilworth, a member of the Association, was unanimously admitted a member of the Branch.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

A letter was read from Mr. Alfred Baker, withdrawing his notice of motion regarding the mode of electing the Council of the Branch and the Council of the Association.

Mr. HADLEY proposed, Mr. T. W. WILLIAMS seconded, and it was carried unanimously—

"That the Medical Reform Committee be summoned for the despatch of business."

Mr. SOLOMON's motion in reference to the call of five shillings per annum, and the non-carrying out of the resolutions of the Committee of Council, having been discussed at considerable length, it was resolved unanimously—

"That the consideration of this question be adjourned until the general meeting of the Branch in April, so that time may be allowed for the recent resolution of the Committee of Council to take effect."

It was proposed by Mr. JONES, and seconded by Mr. YATES—

"That the Secretaries be authorised to make inquiries whether some other room than the present one is not available for the purpose of these meetings."

A letter from Dr. FLEMING, on the subject of the JOURNAL, addressed to the Council, having been read, it was resolved—

"That the same be published in the JOURNAL, and entered on the minutes."

The following notices of papers, owing to the prolonged discussions on the previous resolutions, were adjourned until the next meeting.

Some Remarks on Lead-Poisoning. By W. F. Wade, M.D.
Clinical Notes on Cancer of the Eye and Lids: Stereoscopic Pictures. By J. V. Solomon, Esq.

Observations on Syphilitic Diseases of the Cranium. By J. Russell, M.D.

Remarks on Virchow's Theory of Inflammation. By F. T. Bond, M.D.

THE JOURNAL: LETTER FROM A. FLEMING, M.D.

At an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch, the following letter having been read, it was unanimously resolved that the same be adopted by the Council, and presented at the next general meeting of the Branch.

To the President of the Council of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Branch of the British Medical Association,

20, Temple Row, December 5th, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in complying with the request of the Council to bring forward the subject of the JOURNAL at our meeting this evening.

All who feel an interest in the welfare of our Association must desire to see the JOURNAL raised from its present position, and placed, if possible, in the first rank of medical periodicals—to see an organ which shall meet fully the wants of the busy practitioner, and, at the same time, represent us honourably in medical science both at home and abroad.

With the view of increasing its efficiency, I have a few suggestions to offer.

In the "Illustrations of Hospital Practice", the reporting in detail of ordinary cases has been overdone. Much is printed under this head that is not read—that serves no useful purpose, and only encumbers the literature of medicine. Let us have good cases by all means, but they must be carefully recorded; and, by good cases, I mean such as present something really new, and of living interest in diagnosis or treatment, or illustrate strongly some practical rule already established. Well recorded, these are of great value, and form a rich mine of materials for future memoirs. I am always glad to see reports from the London Hospitals; but I would like the institutions in the provinces to be more fully represented than is now the case; and, to promote this object, I am happy to be able to state that several hospital physicians and surgeons, members of this Branch, have promised to furnish one or more cases from their Hospital Records, for the JOURNAL in 1860.

The value of the department of "Original Communications" depends mainly on ourselves, and I have much pleasure in stating that several members of this Branch (whose names will be forwarded privately to the editor) have undertaken each to supply one or more contributions under this head for 1860. I trust that our example may be followed in other towns, and be the means of securing numerous valuable papers. To enhance the value of the JOURNAL, as a medium for original articles, I would recommend the exchange list to be widened to the utmost limits, and that a place for our JOURNAL should be secured, if possible, on the tables of all foreign libraries.

There is room for improvement in the "Reviews"; and, as the editor will doubtless be glad to receive aid in this department, I suggest that the names of the several members of this Branch, who have volunteered to assist in the writing of reviews, be transmitted privately to him by this council. It is of course left entirely to his discretion to avail himself or not of their offer.

The "Medical News" department is of universal and primary interest, and no effort should be spared to render it perfect. If money be needful, let it be forthcoming; and I would further suggest that it be an instruction to the secretaries of branches to supply from their respective districts all intelligence likely to interest the medical reader. The memoirs of the more eminent physicians and surgeons who have lived and died amongst us are a most interesting feature of this department. The contemplation of the progress of those who have reached the higher honours and rewards of the profession, of their early struggles, of the means they used to surmount obstacles, of their zeal and industry, is invaluable as an incentive and encouragement to those they leave behind them.

As the JOURNAL is the only one in medicine seen by many of our members, it is desirable to introduce a new department, or monthly summaries of the more important of the new facts and opinions bearing on actual practice, which appear in other writings. It is obviously a great boon to the busy practitioner

to have correctly epitomised for him in such summaries all the noteworthy improvements in his art, appearing daily in papers to which he has no access. But to be thoroughly useful, these must be written by men competent to sift the wheat from the chaff, and to offer such comments as will command the respect of, and guide safely the practitioner. Each number might contain one such summary, for which less than two pages would be ample space.

I should be sorry to think that the success of our JOURNAL would interfere with the other weeklies, and which are now so ably conducted. There is abundance of room for all of them; and our JOURNAL, when more efficient, will create its own field of usefulness, sow its own seed, and reap its own harvest. The number of medical Journals in England is exceedingly small, compared with the immense fertility in this respect of Germany, Italy, France, and America. Scarcely a town of any size, and certainly no medical school of any note in these states, but has its independent organ, many of which are edited by men of much learning, and enjoy a repute and influence quite irrespective of the geographical position, or the population of the towns in which they are published.

Our JOURNAL has been of late very unjustly depreciated, and that in its own pages,—a severe trial to any periodical. I find, on the contrary, much to commend in style, tone, and general editorial management. Let us give the editor heartily the co-operation he has a right to expect, and he will have no difficulty in ensuring for the JOURNAL a high measure of usefulness, and an honourable place in medical literature.

I am, etc.

ALEXANDER FLEMING.

MIDLAND BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

The Ordinary Meeting of this Branch was held at Derby, in the Board Room of the Infirmary, on December 8th; WHITAKER JOHNSON, Esq., President of the Branch, in the Chair. There were also present: J. W. Baker, Esq.; A. H. Dolman, Esq.; S. W. Fearn, Esq.; H. Goode, M.B.; J. Heygate, M.D.; J. Jones, Esq.; and H. W. Watson, M.D. (all of Derby). Several non-members were also present.

THE ASSOCIATION.

A conversation took place respecting the financial position of the Association, and the arrears which were permitted to exist among members in the payment of subscriptions; but no resolutions were carried on the matter.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Malformation of the Bladder. Mr. JONES exhibited two cases of malformation of the bladder, in which the anterior wall was absent, and the ureters opened externally, constituting extroversion of the bladder. Both of these cases had been supplied with Mr. Earle's apparatus, constructed by Messrs. Fergusson of Giltspur Street, and found much relief from the distressing symptoms inseparable from their complaint, in the protection of the tender exposed parts, and collecting of the urine.

Uterine Truss. Mr. JONES also exhibited a modification of the elastic uterine truss, and read a description of the apparatus. [This has been published in the JOURNAL.]

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

A desultory conversation then took place respecting the Local Registration Association; and it was agreed that a meeting of that Association should be convened at an early period, in order to remodel some of its provisions.

Votes of thanks having been passed to Mr. Jones for his paper, and to the President for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH.

DIPHTHERIA.

At the last Quarterly Meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch, it was resolved that an inquiry should be set on foot with reference to diphtheria. Dr. William Davies, of Bath, will be obliged by answers to the following queries: the replies being numbered according to the questions.

1. Number of cases, ; age, ; sex, ; and general condition of patients.—2. Condition of throat, especially as regards the presence of false membrane, etc.—3. Mode of treatment; local and general.—4. Number of deaths.—5. Cause of death in fatal cases.—6. *Post mortem* appearances.—7. General remarks.

The breathing was relieved. At the suggestion of Dr. Gibb, decoction of senega and sesquicarbonate of ammonia were given, first by the mouth; and then, in consequence of vomiting, by the rectum. Brandy and beef-tea were also given. The child went on apparently well at first; but died, without any apparent reason, forty-six hours after the operation. On *post mortem* examination, the lungs were found congested, and the inflammation had extended down the trachea.

Dr. RICHARDSON asked whether there was not a clot in the right side of the heart? He had several years ago pointed out the importance of observing in tracheotomy whether there is any embarrassment of the heart, indicating the formation of clots.

Mr. PRICE said that the *post mortem* examination had not been made by him; but he believed that the heart had not been examined.

Use of India Rubber for obtaining Extension in Dislocations. Mr. MAUNDER said that, since the introduction of chloroform, it had become less necessary to use mechanism for reducing dislocation; but mechanical means were still sometimes necessary. Instead of pulleys, he proposed to use pieces of vulcanised India rubber, which, when stretched enough, acted with a power of 30 lbs. These could be added one after the other, as required. The action of the apparatus was more gradual than that of pulleys.

Mr. PRICE had used India rubber in the stretching of stiff joints, and also as a false biceps in excision of the elbow-joint. It had also been used in cases of excision of the knee-joint, as an extensor.

Mr. HART had used similar means in treating popliteal aneurism by flexion.

Artificial Production of Endocarditis. Dr. RICHARDSON exhibited a dog which had been the subject of subacute endocarditis, and in which there was still heard the physical signs of chronic valvular disease; viz., local regurgitant systolic murmur. Dr. Richardson referred to the fact that, in the course of last session, he had placed before the Fellows specimens of diseased hearts, removed from animals in which the various phases of endocarditis, synthetically produced, were well delineated. In those experiments the endocardial mischief had been brought about by the introduction of lactic acid into the system by the injection of it into the peritoneal cavity. In the present case, the acid had not been injected, but an attempt had been made to produce the same result by generating the acid by a special diet. In the beginning of October the dog now presented, being then quite well and the sounds of the heart perfectly healthy, was put on food consisting of sugar mixed with decomposing caseine, with water. The dog ate freely of this, and for the first few days seemed to undergo no change. Then the action of the heart became irregular; and ultimately there was developed a loud systolic murmur. The animal had subsisted on the diet above named for eight weeks; but for the last several days he had been allowed to return to his ordinary food. There had been no signs of articular rheumatism. In commenting on the experiment, the author said that the only question of doubt, pathologically speaking, was, whether the murmur was anæmic or valvular? He believed himself that the murmur was not anæmic, but the valvular murmur, identical with similar murmurs produced by the injection of the acid. In this, the first experiment of the special kind, he had simply used in the dietary the constituents required to produce the lactic acid out of the body in the laboratory. Granting that this acid had been produced in excess in the animal under the dietary named, the excess of the acid would not be great; inasmuch as its production would be slow, and the elimination of the substance by the excretions rapid. However, it might be produced in sufficient quantity to excite the chronic diseased condition under which the animal was suffering. On another occasion, he would place the heart of the dog before the members for their inspection. He did not, at that time, offer any theory to explain the experiment; he merely brought forward a fact. All the members present examined the dog: the opinion generally expressed was that the murmur was mitral regurgitant, and due to valvular disease.

Retention of the Fœtus in Utero. Dr. GREENHALGH related the case of Mrs. —, aged 42, who was seized, in the eighth month of pregnancy, with acute pain in the right iliac fossa, followed by sickness. The motions of the child now ceased. Subsequently she had typhoid symptoms, with obstinate vomiting; in consequence of which, premature labour was induced, and a putrid fœtus was expelled. After this, the symptoms abated, and the patient recovered. Quinine and wine were used in the treatment.

Mr. GAY related a case in which a fœtus was retained four months beyond the ordinary term, in a case that had come under his notice about nine years ago. The labour pains had set in at the ninth month, and had then ceased. Four months afterwards, Mr. Gay was called on to assist in extracting a child from the peritoneal cavity, it being supposed that the uterus had been ruptured. The uterus, however, was found to be whole; and an incision was made in it, and the child was removed. It was dead, and floated in a large quantity of very fœtid fluid. The placenta was closely attached over the os uteri, and was removed. The patient completely recovered, and was now alive.

Dr. MACKENZIE had met with a case in which the fœtus had been retained for twelve months, when the fœtus was expelled by the natural process. It was not in any way decomposed.

Use of the Castor Oil Plant as a Galactagogue. Dr. ROUTH exhibited three preparations of castor oil leaves, a tincture and a liquor (dose of each, one drachm), and an extract (dose, five grains). The leaves were obtained from Australia; and the drugs had been prepared by Mr. Greenish, of New Street, Dorset Square, where they could be procured. Dr. Routh had read a paper on the subject of the galactagogue effects of this plant, the leaves of which, applied to the breasts as poultices, and as fomentations to the vulva, for three days at intervals, were used in Boa Vista, to induce milk in the breasts of any woman within catamenial ages, but particularly if these women had borne children, to produce milk. The milk, once produced, could be perpetuated by the simple irritation produced at the nipple by the suction of a child. These facts, related by Dr. McWilliam, had been confirmed in part by Dr. Tyler Smith. Dr. Routh had published his experience on the subject in a series of papers in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of this year. To lying-in women with a deficiency of milk, he had given the infusion, in combination with conger-eel soup; and the effect in determining a copious flow of milk had been remarkable. He had administered the extract to unmarried women within catamenial ages, and the effect had been to produce intense pain in the breasts; but, as he could not find anybody, in that case, who would try the effect of a child, he had not yet induced milk in the breasts of such; but, after three or four days, the symptoms were relieved by a copious leucorrhœa. As it was possible that a larger experience of this remedy might enable us to convert some married women (within catamenial ages) into wet nurses, and as it undoubtedly acted as a powerful lactagogue in suckling women, he was anxious that others also should experiment, and therefore to direct them where it could be procured.

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—

- ANDREWS, C. G., Esq., Surgeon Indian Army, on Dec. 11.
- ATKINSON, W. B., Esq., Surgeon, on December 5.
- DENNY, John, Esq., Surgeon, Brompton, on December 6.
- GREATREX, A., Esq., Surgeon, Holborn Hill, on December 7th. (Stillborn.)
- HOLBERTON, V., Esq., Surgeon, Hampton, on Dec. 7.
- *ROSS, F. D., Esq., Guildford, on December 10.
- ROSS, J. T. C., Esq., Surgeon Bengal Army, at Simla, on Oct. 31.
- *STEVEKING, E. H., M.D., Manchester Square, on Dec. 7.
- STEDMAN, A., Esq., Surgeon, Cookham, Berks, on Dec. 6.
- TATHAM, R. G., Esq., Surgeon, Poplar, on December 7.

Of daughters, the wives of—

- FOAKER, F., Esq., Staff-Surgeon, at Malta, on Dec. 2.
- MILES, C., Esq., Surgeon, Conduit Street West, on Dec. 12.
- *ROPER, Alfred G., Esq., Croydon, on December 10.

MARRIAGES.

- BRIGHT, Joseph, Esq., to Frances, only daughter of H. J. CANTY, Esq., Surgeon, at Liverpool, on Dec. 8th.
- DICKSON, Robert, Esq., Surgeon, Carnoustie, to Cecilia G., youngest daughter of the late James ANDERSON, Esq., merchant, Arbroath, on December 9th.

Row, Captain Wm. S., Bengal Army, to Frederica E. E., second daughter of *Joseph AMESBURY, Esq., of Brighton, on November 30th.

DEATHS.

BLACK. On September 20th, at Melbourne, aged 33, James, third son of *James Black, M.D., of Edinburgh.
 LLOTT. On December 10th, at Bromley, aged 64, Mary, widow of the late W. Lloft, Esq., Surgeon.
 LOWE. On December 11th, at Balgreen, near Edinburgh, Maud Murray, infant daughter of W. H. Lowe, M.D.
 MEIKLEHAM. On December 7th, at Aberdeen, aged 70, Helen, wife of George C. Meikleham, M.D., Surgeon 70th Regiment.
 NORTON. On December 10th, aged 5, at 4, Westbourne Grove West, Julia Maude, daughter of Robert Norton, M.D.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following members of the College, having been elected Fellows at previous meetings of the Council, were admitted as such on Dec. 8th:—

BECKINGSALE, John Edgar, Newport, Isle of Wight: diploma of membership dated Nov. 1, 1833
 BLAKENEY, E. Hugh, Brunswick Square: Jan. 20, 1832
 CAMPS, William, Park St., Grosvenor Square: May 8, 1840
 CARTWRIGHT, Samuel, Burlington Street: March 9, 1838
 CLARKE, Benjamin, Hackney: July 20, 1842
 CLARKSON, William Nicholson, Whitby: April 18, 1842
 COWEN, Henry Lionel, Ceylon Rifles: August 30, 1839
 HARSTON, Alfred Dew, Islington: July 19, 1839
 KING, Osmer, Greenwich: May 31, 1839
 MICHELL, Slyman, Truro, Cornwall: April 15, 1842
 MOSELEY, George, Gower Street: April 7, 1843
 NUGENT, Richard, Wolverhampton: February 17, 1843
 OXLEY, Robert, Pontefract: August 11, 1843
 SMART, James, Cambridge Heath: May 15, 1843
 SMITH, T. Heckstall, St. Mary Cray, Kent: March 31, 1843
 STEWART, John, Wolverhampton: March 6, 1818
 WILKINSON, Charles Nelson, Wandsworth: July 15, 1842
 WILLIAMS, John, Bengal Army: February 5th, 1841

MEMBERS admitted at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on Friday, December 9th, 1859:—

BARNES, Thomas B., Thaxted	JONES, John, Ilfracombe
BATTYE, Richard F., Pimlico	LARGE, Joseph, Oswestry
BULLER, W. B., Sutton, Ely	LING, J. M., Saxmundham
BUNCH, J. J., Wolverhampton	PARSONS, Charles H., Shelton, Coventry
COCKER, J., Blackpool, Preston	PHILLIPS, E. B., Hales Owen
COOPER, Thomas R., Oldbury, Birmingham	SADLER, P. L., Warrington
CULHAM, James, Drummond Street, Euston Square	SEDGWICK, C., Hollingbourne
HAMPTON, Edward, Southwark	STORROW, John, Newbottle, Durham
JOHNSON, Walter, Colchester	WINTERBOTHAM, J., Castleton

[The preceding gentlemen had previously been in practice as Licentiates of the Society of Apothecaries.]

HICKS, Charles, Smethwick, Birmingham
 MEREDITH, R., Netherton
 SANDERS, Thomas, Cheshunt

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY admitted at a meeting of the Board, on December 14th:—

ANDREW, Augustus L., Munster: diploma of membership dated July 19, 1859
 BRINGLOE, John, Camberwell: July 29, 1859
 COX, Henry, Gray's Inn Lane: March 11, 1859
 GARRINGTON, Arthur M., Portsmouth: August 2, 1858
 GLASIER, George W., Lincoln: July 15, 1859
 HAYWARD, Henry, London: July 23, 1858
 HENCHLEY, T. C. W., Pont Cottyn, Glamorgan: July 9, 1855
 LANE, William B., Arlonstown, Kinsale: Dec. 2, 1859
 MASON, John B., Richmond: November 5, 1858
 MORRIS, Henry, Royal Berkshire Militia: Feb. 23, 1859
 STARKE, Anthony G. H., Honiton: October 28, 1859
 TROTTER, Charles J., Holmfirth: December 6, 1859
 WATSON, William S., Bloomsbury: July 3, 1857
 WYNDOWE, Samuel J., Indian Army: January 27, 1854

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on Thursday, December 8th, 1859:—

CURTIS, William, jun., Alton	MAY, John H. S., Plymouth
DUKE, Stephen, Chichester	TRAVERS, William, Poole
JAMESON, George W., Caister	

HEALTH OF LONDON—DECEMBER 10TH, 1859.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week	{ Boys .. 920 Girls .. 918 }	1838 .. 1289
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58..		1585 .. 1343

Among the causes of death were—small-pox, 40; measles, 31; scarlatina, 82; diphtheria, 15; bronchitis, 181. Of bricklayers, 3 died in the week, of bricklayers' wives, 2, of bricklayers' children, 5; of carpenters, 8 died, of carpenters' wives, 2, of carpenters' children, 28; of masons, 1 died, of masons' wives, 1, of masons' children, 2; of painters, 9 died, of painters' wives, 3, of painters' children, 11; of plasterers, 1 died, of plasterers' children, 4.

Barometer: Highest (Sat.) 30.578; lowest (Mon.) 29.319; mean 29.923 in.

Thermometer: In sun—highest (Mon.) 55.5°; lowest (Sun.) 43.4°. In shade—highest (Mon.) 55.5°; lowest (Sun.) 26.9°. Mean—41.3°; difference from mean of 43 yrs. + 0.4°. Range—during week, 28.6°; mean daily, 12.1°. Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 92. Mean direction of wind, variable.—Rain in inches, 0.41.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. At the opening meeting, on the 5th instant, for the session 1859-60, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Neill medal and prize were presented, through Professor Balfour, to W. Lauder Lindsay, M.D., F.L.S., for his *Memoir on the Spermogones and Pycnides of Filamentous, Fruticulose, and Foliaceous Lichens*, read to the Society during the last session. The Neill prize was, by the late Dr. Patrick Neill of Canonmills, the eminent botanist, placed in the hands of the Royal Society to be awarded for distinction in Natural History; and this year it was offered for "a paper of distinguished merit on a subject of Natural History, by a Scottish naturalist, presented to the Society during three years preceding 1st February, 1859; and, failing such paper, for a work or publication by a distinguished Scottish naturalist, bearing date within five years of the time of award." The paper is in the course of being printed at length in the *Transactions*, and of being illustrated by numerous plates, beautifully executed by Mr. Tuffen West, of London. The Macdougall-Brisbane medal and prize of the same Society—the only other one awarded during the past year—was conferred on the distinguished geologist Sir Roderick Murchison, at the meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, in September last, "in consideration of his original, persevering, and successful exertions to throw light upon the superposition and real age of vast geological formations of extreme antiquity in the north-western Highlands."

MEDICAL POLITICS IN SARDINIA. In the *Gazetta Medica Italiana*, M. G. Battista Borelli has published the project of a law for the creation of a sanitary magistracy in the Sardinian states. He proposes that the public health should be superintended, under the authority of the Minister of the Interior, by a director chosen from the medical profession, and assisted by a Council. In that province, there would be assistant inspectors. In this organisation would be established all the branches of the sanitary service, and to it would be attributed all that concerns the interests of the medical profession, especially the suppression of illegal practice.

PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF DUBLIN. The first meeting of this Society for the session 1859-60, was held on Saturday, November 27th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing session: *President*—Thomas Beatty. *Vice-Presidents*—Cathcart Lees, Robert Mayne, Joseph O'Ferrall, Benjamin G. McDowell, Fleetwood Churchill, Samuel Gordon. *Council*—Robert Adams, John Banks, Dominick J. Corrigan, Christopher Fleming, John Hamilton, James S. Hughes, Edward Hutton, Robert Law, Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Alfred H. McClinton, Josias Smyly, Jolliffe Tufnell. *Honorary Secretary*—William Stokes. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Robert W. Smith. *Secretary for Foreign Correspondence*—Robert D. Lyons. The subject for the Gold Medal was announced to be "The Diagnosis and Pathology of the Diseases of the Brain and its Membranes."

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. Dr. James Forbes, late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed, by the Crown, principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrews, in the room of Sir David Brewster, who has been appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

QUALIFICATION OF PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

THE following notification has been issued by Her Majesty's Privy Council:—

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1858, and of an Act since passed to perpetuate the same, the Privy Council have this day issued regulations "for securing the due qualification of persons to be hereafter contracted with by guardians and overseers of unions and parishes in England, for the vaccination of persons resident in such unions and parishes, and for securing the efficient performance of vaccination by the persons already or hereafter to be contracted with, as aforesaid"; and whereas in these regulations it is, among other things, required, that, on and after the first day of January, 1860, persons to be contracted with for vaccination, and persons to be allowed to act in their stead, shall, except in certain cases, produce evidence of being duly qualified in all that relates to the practice of vaccination; which evidence must consist in a certificate given, after due instruction or examination, by some public vaccinator whom the Privy Council authorise to act for the purpose:—

Notice is hereby given—(1.) That, subject to orders of the Privy Council, the public vaccinators named in the following list are authorised by the Privy Council to give the required certificates of proficiency in vaccination to persons whom they have instructed therein, and those whose names in the following list are printed in italic letters, are also authorised to give such certificates after examination to persons whom they have not themselves instructed;

(2.) That, from and after the first day of January, 1860, the vaccinating-stations, at which these vaccinators officiate, will be open, under conditions set forth in the annexed memorandum, for the purposes of teaching and examination; and

(3.) That from time to time, as additions are made by the Privy Council to the list of persons whom they now authorise to give certificates of proficiency in vaccination, the names of the other persons thus authorised will be published in the *London Gazette*.

Cities and Towns having Educational Vaccinating Stations.	Public Vaccinators authorised to give Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.	Places used as Educational Vaccinating Stations.
London	<i>Mr. Jas. Furness Marson</i>	(Principal Station) Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road
	Mr. Wm. Prue Jorden	(West Station) 14, Lower Belgrave Street
	Mr. Wm. Jones Lewis	(East Station) 1, Well Street, Wellelose Sq.
	Mr. George Simpson	(North Station) Tottenham Court Chapel, Tottenham Court Road
Birmingham.	<i>Mr. Samuel Spratly</i>	The General Dispensary
Bristol....	<i>Mr. William Yeoman Sheppard</i>	7, St. Augustine's Place
Hull	<i>Mr. John Hare Gibson</i>	29, Nile Street
Liverpool	<i>Mr. A. Browne Steele,</i> <i>Mr. John Henry Wilson,</i> <i>Mr. John Fenton,</i> <i>and Mr. James Gil-mour,</i> acting conjointly, or at least two of them together	The Ladies' Charity, Parr Street
Manchester	<i>Mr. Evan Thomas</i>	159, Rochdale Road
Newcastle	<i>Dr. Thomas Fothergill McNay</i>	Bricklayers' Hall, Castlegarth
Oxford....	<i>Mr. Edwd. Law Hussey</i>	104, St. Aldate's
Sheffield ..	<i>Mr. George Atkin</i>	Park Chapel, South Street

Memorandum of Arrangements made in England for the Public Teaching of Vaccination, and for the granting of such Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination as will qualify the bearers (if otherwise eligible) to be contracted with by Guardians and Overseers for the performance of Public Vaccination.

The stations at present established for educational purposes are all in places where there are recognised medical schools. They are stations where the appointed public vaccinator uniformly

attends in person, and where the annual number of vaccinations, as compared with the number of vaccinating days, is sufficiently large to promise that the student, during his period of attendance, will, as a rule, always find many cases together for observation. They are stations from which vaccine lymph is furnished for the public service; the vaccinators in charge of them having, for this purpose, been selected by the National Vaccine Board to be members of the National Vaccine Establishment.

The vaccinator of an educational vaccinating station, during his attendance thereat, will exhibit and explain the course and characters of the vaccine vesicle; will practically teach the best method or methods of performing vaccination, and of taking lymph for present or future use; will inculcate all precautions which are necessary with regard to the health of subjects proposed for vaccination, and with regard to the selection and preservation of lymph; and will give all such other instruction as is requisite for the scientific and successful performance of vaccination and re-vaccination. During his course of instruction, he will make provision to ensure that always some cases come for inspection on the tenth, as well as on the eighth day; and, for the purpose of shewing these cases to his pupils, he will give, on the day appointed for their coming, a second weekly attendance at his station. He will further enable and direct each pupil to see at least six cases of vaccination on at least two other days of their progress; viz., both before the eighth and after the tenth day. In the teacher's presence, and under his direction, any pupil, aged not less than eighteen years, may take part in vaccinating; but not till he have attended the station on at least two vaccinating days.

Any person desirous of being admitted as pupil at an educational vaccinating station, shall pay a fee not exceeding one guinea, and thereupon receive a ticket entitling him to attend the public vaccinations of the teacher. When the pupil has attended at the station, during the times of vaccinating and teaching, for at least six weeks, the teacher, if satisfied of his proficiency, shall, on receiving back his ticket, but without further payment, give him a certificate in the appointed form.

At stations where the teacher is also authorised to give certificate of proficiency in vaccination to persons whom he has not himself instructed therein, such persons will, on appointed occasions, be examined by the teacher, on payment of a fee not exceeding one guinea, and if he find them competent, receive certificates accordingly. In case of failure to pass this examination, the candidate may be admitted to a second examination on payment of a fee not exceeding half a guinea.

The certificate of proficiency will be understood to imply—and therefore the teacher who signs it will have taken care to ascertain—that the person to whom it is given can skilfully vaccinate, both with liquid lymph (including such as is preserved in capillary tubes) and also from ivory points; that he can properly charge ivory points or capillary tubes with lymph; that he is aware of the relative advantages of recent and preserved lymph, and of all precautions which are requisite in using the latter; that, from among vaccinated subjects presented for eighth-day inspection, he can select, and give reasons for preferring, those who are fittest to furnish lymph; that, besides being thoroughly familiar with all local changes which, from first to last, normally ensue on vaccination, he has learnt what causes may accelerate or retard the local changes, or give them undue severity, or otherwise render them irregular; that he is well informed as to the constitutional effects of vaccination (including the eruptions which sometimes follow it), and as to the treatment which cases of vaccination, under various circumstances, may require; that he knows how far the protective influence of vaccination is affected by lapse of time, and how far by the mode in which vaccination is performed, especially by the number or size of vesicles, and knows generally under what circumstances re-vaccination is to be recommended; finally, that he is acquainted with the laws and regulations relative to public vaccination, and understands the local arrangements which are necessary for maintaining a constant supply of lymph.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. This university has lately conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on our talented associate, Dr. B. W. Richardson of London. Dr. Richardson is, we learn, the third member of the medical profession on whom the honour has been conferred—his predecessors having been the late Dr. Hannay of Glasgow, and Dr. Golding Bird.