

Association Intelligence.

THIRD LIST OF MEMBERS

WHO HAVE PAID THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1860.

THE following names were received too late for insertion in last week's list.

BEDFORDSHIRE.		LEICESTERSHIRE.	
Appleton, J. G., Esq., Luton		Bangham, F., Esq., Ashby-de-la-Zouch	
Chapman, T., Esq., Ampthill		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	
Raynes, H., Esq., Potton		Fernie, A., Esq., Wellingborough	
Slinn, W. S., Esq., Ampthill		WARWICKSHIRE.	
Stevens, R., Esq., Markyate Street		Elkington, G., Esq., Birmingham	
Williams, J. F., Esq., Cranfield		Heslop, T. P. M.D., Birmingham	
Williamson, J., Esq., Wootton		Nason, E., Esq., Nuneaton	
Woakes, E., jun., Esq., Luton		Solomon, J. V., Esq., Birmingham	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.		Spradly, S., Esq., Birmingham	
Daniell, W. C., Esq., Stony Stratford		Williams, T. W., Esq., Birmingham	
Hailey, H., Esq., Newport Pagnell		WORCESTERSHIRE.	
Marsack, B., Esq., Olney		Johnson, W. E., Esq., Dudley	

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN.	Infirmary, Hull.	Thursday, May 24th, 1½ P.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		

Reports of Societies.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MONDAY, MAY 7TH, 1860.

A. B. GARROD, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

CLINICAL DISCUSSION.

Disease of the Nails. Dr. RICHARDSON brought forward coloured drawings, taken that day from a patient, showing a peculiar disease of the nails. The nail first assumed a dirty appearance, as if it had been coated with varnish; then it commenced to crumble down about the edges, and to be covered over its whole surface with fine pits or indentations. After a time there was great thickening beneath the nail, and a wasting from the free margin in an irregular way, almost as though the nail were being bitten down by the teeth of a small animal. The disease was peculiarly disagreeable to those who suffered from it. Dr. Richardson had met with three instances of this nature, and had watched them carefully, but was not as yet certain of their nature. The condition producing the disease was clearly constitutional in character, and indeed was little affected by local agents: this was shown by the circumstance that, in one of his cases, the nails of the toes as well as those of the hands were affected. Was the disease of syphilitic origin? In the first case seen by the author, the patient admitted that some years before he had suffered from syphilis; but he had recovered, and there was no remaining indication of the malady, except the affection of the nails could be considered as such. In the second case, Dr. Richardson was not able to obtain reliable information on the question of syphilis; and in the third case, from which the drawings were taken, the hypothesis of syphilis was without any ground in fact. In this last named case the patient was a female, of the middle period of life, and in her the nail-disorder had followed upon an attack of lepra. Three years since the lepra first appeared, and had been very extensive. In August 1859, she was first conscious of some peculiarity of the nails. Beneath the nails there was a frequent tingling sensation, like that experienced by striking the ulnar nerve at the elbows. This was followed by a sensation of warmth and fulness, then by the dirty appearance of the nail and the other local changes already described. Every nail had been attacked but one; the exception was the nail of the forefinger of the right hand. Corresponding with the disease of the nails, the hair had fallen off considerably. Dr. Richardson drew attention to the question of treatment. In the first case he had seen, the idea of syphilis being present, both mercury and iodide of potassium had been used, but without any good result. Various forms of local treatment had been used; as glycerine, collodion, acetic acid, exclusion from air, and water dressing, but without any result. There was

one remedy, however, which he had used in the last case, which seemed to be of immense service. The patient having, with the disease of the nails, lepra, he had prescribed Fowler's solution in doses of five minims, three times a day. The woman had been under this treatment less than six weeks, and recovery was progressing in the most satisfactory way; five of the nails were considered as well, and the others improving. The eruption of the skin was disappearing in a similar ratio. The inference deducible from this effect of arsenic would perhaps link the disease of the nails with the various forms of squamous eruption, in relation to its causes.

Dr. HARDINGE had had one case of the same kind, in which there had been no evidence of syphilis.

Dr. SALTER had had a similar case under his care for two years. The patient was a master tailor in large business, aged about 50, apparently of good constitution; but he had had syphilis, and had been treated by mercury, which he had not long given up when he came under Dr. Salter's care. The disease appeared to commence in the matrix, proceeding from a corner under the nail, and detaching it. When Dr. Salter first saw the patient, about three or four nails were affected; but in time, as these nails recovered, others were attacked, until at last nearly the whole of the nails were involved. Dr. Salter thought the disease possibly a variety of psoriasis palmaris. After various remedies, about two or three months ago he gave arsenic; and the effect was quite remarkable. When Dr. Salter last saw him, he was nearly well. The case coincided closely with those of Dr. Richardson.

Mr. W. ADAMS mentioned a case under his observation, which evidently belonged to the same class. A lady, aged 35, had three fingers on each hand affected in a similar way. Mercury had been given some years ago to a great extent, but without any good result. The knowledge of the pathology of the disease was very important. The patient was otherwise very healthy; and there was no ground for suspecting syphilis. Within the last few days, Mr. Startin had prescribed collodion to the nail, blistering fluid round it, and very small doses of mercury. If this treatment failed, Mr. Adams would propose the use of arsenic.

Mr. GAY did not think the complaint rare. He had two cases under his care. He believed that the disease was of syphilitic origin. In two cases he had seen it connected with alopecia, which is essentially syphilitic. The idea of the disease being connected with syphilis was also favoured by the recovery of some nails while others were being attacked.

Mr. HULKE had generally treated syphilitic eruptions with iodide of potassium, under which they had improved; while, in the non-syphilitic eruptions, he had used arsenic with good effect.

Dr. RICHARDSON said that, in the first case related by him, the patient had tried a variety of local treatments, such as collodion, exclusion of the air by oiled silk covered by a stall; glycerine, acetic acid, etc., without any result. Of the treatment of the second case, Dr. Richardson did not know anything. The last time he saw the patient, he had recommended iodide of potassium.

Retroversion of Gravid Uterus: Difficulty of Diagnosis. Dr. JOSEPH ROGERS related the following case, which had occurred under his care in the Infirmary of the Strand Union. On April 6th there was admitted a single woman, aged 27, who had never had a child, with dropsy confined to the lower limbs, and general ill health. On examination, the abdomen was found to be much distended, and the umbilicus very prominent. A tumour could be seen projecting above the umbilicus in the middle line: on pressure, it was found to be very firm and resistant, and its limits could be easily defined. The nipples were developed; the areola was enlarged and of deep colour; and the papillæ were prominent. The patient had not menstruated since Christmas, and then but slightly; previously to which, the catamenia had been absent since September. She had been ill several weeks; the swelling of the legs had prevented her from following her calling as a laundress. She denied being pregnant, but admitted that she might be so. Vaginal examination was difficult, from the great distension of the labia. The cervix uteri was shortened to about half an inch; the uterus was evidently much developed posteriorly, and contained something. Repeated auscultation discovered nothing. The bowels were confined; the urine was small in quantity, but passed frequently. The diagnosis formed was that of pregnancy, probably of the fifth month; the oedema being probably attributable to kidney-disease. A jalap and calomel powder was ordered, and a mixture of a solution of acetate of ammonia with antimonial wine;

and above, 1d. each. They will be sent on application, by letter, enclosing the proper number of postage stamps to "L," Brown's Library, Canal Street, Salisbury. I enclose my card.
I am, etc., MEDICUS.

May 16th, 1860.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, May 11th, 1860.

Medical Officers in the Navy. Sir E. GROGAN asked the Secretary to the Admiralty what steps had been taken since the 24th February last, to carry into effect the provisions of the late Naval Warrant as regarded Medical Officers in the Navy.

Lord C. PAGET: I have to inform the hon. baronet that surgeons are now about to receive a new uniform. The reasons for the delay which has taken place in that matter are, that we have felt it necessary that all the non-executive officers in a ship should have a uniform distinct from that of the executive officers, and that we did not wish to decide what should be the uniform of the first of these classes until the House of Commons should agree to grant the sums necessary for improving their general condition. With regard to cabins, I cannot hold out the least hope that the Admiralty will give the surgeons the same kind of cabins that are given to captains of ships. We are anxious that proper cabins should be provided for surgeons, but we cannot place them in the same position in that case as captains. My right hon. friend opposite has stated that, according to the information which he received, a cabin was refused to an assistant-surgeon on board the *Queen*, while that accommodation was afforded to the band-master and other inferior officers. Captain Hillyard, however, who commands that vessel, has informed me that he gave every cabin he could for the use of the assistant-surgeons, and that at last one of them wished to turn him out of his own steward's birth, as it was called. He refused to accede to that demand; and that is the only foundation for the story to which my right hon. friend has alluded.

Monday, May 14th.

Nuisances Removal Bill. The House went into Committee on this Bill.

Mr. LOWE said his object in introducing the Bill was to promote the sanitary improvement of the country. The object of the Bill was to carry out the intention of the law as it at present existed, that there should be in every place in England a local authority responsible for its health, a provision made under the Act of 1855, but which was not carried out as it ought to be. Under the existing Act, no fewer than six local authorities had this power, but only three of them virtually exercised it. There were in England and Wales 14,398 places in which there ought to be local boards of health, each having a medical officer, but only 2,000 out of the 14,398 had complied with this sanitary requirement, or one-seventh of the whole. It was to remedy this defect and oversight that the Bill was proposed; and it was further proposed by the Bill to invest the guardians of the poor, who had already a medical officer, with the requisite responsibility.

Mr. KNIGHT made some remarks in opposition to the Bill.

Lord FERMOY moved that, the hour being late, the chairman report progress, which was agreed to.

Tuesday, May 15th.

Recreation Grounds. Mr. SLANEY moved "That it is expedient Her Majesty's government, or parliament, should take steps to inquire how best adequate open spaces in the vicinity of our increasing populous towns, as public walks and places of exercise and recreation, may be provided and secured; and to encourage and direct efforts, by private subscriptions, voluntary rates, or public grants, to carry out such objects." Since the commencement of the present century, the town populations throughout the country had increased in the proportion of two to one, as compared with the population in the rural districts; and it was extremely desirable that means should be adopted for the purpose of ensuring to them places of recreation at a distance from their crowded and unhealthy dwellings.

Sir G. C. LEWIS thought the obvious course was that where places of public recreation were needed in large towns, they should be provided by the local town councils and existing Acts. The existing law seemed to provide various schemes by which the purpose the hon. member had in view might be

accomplished. Though he concurred in the object his hon. friend had in view, he could not give his assent to the proposition he had introduced to the House. If any amendment of the existing law could be suggested, he should be quite ready to give every attention to the proposal; but he did not see that any advantage would be derived thereby, or any assistance given to the promotion of this object, from the adoption of this general proposition.

The motion was then put, and was negatived without a division.

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—

- COLBORNE, W. H., M.D., Chippenham, on May 7. (Twins.)
- COUCH, W. O., Esq., Surgeon, Islington, on May 13.
- MONKS, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, Arbour Terrace, Commercial Road, on May 11.
- POPE, John R., Esq., Surgeon, Montague Square, on May 13.
- PROTHEROE, Edward S., Esq., Surgeon Royal Artillery, at Port Louis, Mauritius, on April 4.
- Of daughters, the wives of—
- DALBY, Wm. B., M.D., Surgeon R.N., at Alverton, Penzance, on May 13.
- * HUGHES, R., L.R.C.P.Ed., at Cliftonville, Brighton, on May 9.
- JACKSON, Robert, M.D., Notting Hill Square, on May 13.
- MILLER, Montague, M.D., Stoke Newington Road, on May 6.
- * PARSONS, Joshua, Esq., Beckington, on May 13.
- * ROSCOW, Peter, Esq., Folkestone, on May 8.

MARRIAGES.

- BATT, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, Witney, to Emma Vere, only daughter of the late Captain Augustus V. DRURY, R.N., at All Saints' Church, St. John's Wood, on May 10.
- * DRYLAND, John W., Esq., of Kettering, to Sarah L., daughter of John C. THOROWGOOD, Esq., of Totteridge, at Tottenham, on May 10.
- * FOOTE, Gustavus, Esq., Kingston, to Lucy Ann, youngest daughter of the late John S. CHURCHILL, Esq., of Wells, at Wedmore, Somerset, on May 10.
- WALLACE, John, Esq., Surgeon R.N., to Deborah, second daughter of the late Jacob T. NAISH, Esq., of London, at Borrowstowness, on May 9th.
- WILKIN, Henry J., Esq., Lieutenant 7th Hussars, eldest son of H. Wilkin, Esq., Surgeon, Connaught Terrace, to Maria M., second daughter of the late Alexander CHALMERS, M.D., Bengal Army, at Meerut, on February 13.
- WILKIN, Herbert C., Esq., Surgeon, of Connaught Terrace, to Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of the late Wm. LICHFIELD, Esq., of Upton House, Hants, on May 11.

DEATHS.

- EDMONDS. On May 10th, aged 10 months, Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of Spencer Edmonds, Esq., Surgeon, Appleby, Leicestershire.
- * ELLISON, King, Esq., Surgeon, of Liverpool, at Bath, aged 59, on May 6.
- HAMILTON, Andrew, M.D., at Burt, Londonderry, on May 1.
- * MARTIN, Peter J., Esq., at Pulborough, aged 74, on May 13.
- KNAGGS, William A., Esq., Surgeon, Bloomsbury, aged 28, on May 14.
- MILLER, Samuel, M.D., at Chelmsford, aged 81, on May 15.
- MONK. On March 16th, at Port Louis, Mauritius, aged 22, Ellen, wife of W. Monk, Esq., Medical Staff.
- RETZIUS, Andreas, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm, and Corresponding Member of the British Medical Association, aged 64, on April 18.
- SALTER, Wm., Esq., Surgeon, at Surbiton, aged 51, on May 10.
- SHANNON. On May 11th, at Bridge Road, Lambeth, Eve, wife of D. Shannon, Esq., Surgeon.

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 May 10th:—

BENNETT, Henry, Shaftesbury; diploma of membership dated May 20th, 1825
COLGATE, Robert, Eastbourne; September 6, 1805
DALTON, William R., Royal Navy; April 24, 1835
GREENWOOD, William, Huddersfield; September 2, 1825
HALE, Frederick H., H.M. Consul, Whampoa; Jan. 14, 1842
HALL, William, Hackney; June 1, 1821
McDOUGALL, the Right Rev. Francis T., Lord Bishop of Labuan; June 3, 1839
NESS, John, Helmsley; March 10, 1843
PROSSER, Thomas, Monmouth; April 28, 1843
RANDALL, John, Portman Street; May 8, 1840
SHUTE, Gay, Greenwich; November 14, 1834
SMYTH, Spencer T., Great Yarmouth; August 5, 1842
STROYER, Thomas R., H.M. Bengal Army; April 10, 1838
WOOLCOTT, John, Brook Street; December 3, 1841

APOTHECARIES' HALL. LICENTIATES admitted on Thursday, May 10th, 1860:—

BAINES, Charles W., Bradford-on-Avon	PRITCHIT, James L., Osbourn, near Folkingham
HAYWARD, Henry, Brighton	SEQUEIRA, James S., Jewry Street, Aldgate
KITCHING, Thomas, Mount Stead, Yorkshire	THOMPSON, H., Westerham
LAVERICK, John V., Hinderwell	WHALLEY, William, Oxenhope, near Keighley

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

CLARKE, A. F. S., Manchester School of Medicine	HUNSTONE, Geo., Broughton, Manchester
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UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. List of gentlemen on whom the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on May 11th, 1860:—

APPELBEE, Edward, M.R.C.S., Crophorne, Worcestershire
BANNISTER, Alfred James, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Chelsea
BARLOW, Wm. Henry, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Manchester
BERNARD, John Celestin, M.R.C.S., Trinidad
BOWER, Edmund, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Weymouth
BROWN, E. A., L.R.C.P.Ed. and M.R.C.S., Eastwood, Notts.
BUBB, Horatio Warner, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Welwyn, Herts
CANN, Thomas, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Seaton, Devon
CARY, Tristram, M.R.C.S.L., Ireland
CHARLTON, Egbert, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Tonbridge
CHEESMAN, John, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Huntingdon
COOK, John, M.R.C.S., London
CUTHBERT, Clarkson, L.R.C.S.Ed., Edinburgh
DANSON, Henry, M.R.C.S., London
DICKSON, J. Steele, Lic. Fac. Phy. and Surg. Glasgow, Belfast
DREWRY, George Overend, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., London
DUCKWORTH, Frederick, Madras
EARLE, Fredk. John, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Sydenham
FAWKNER, John, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Manchester
GARDINER, William, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Cork
GIBSON, Thomas, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Liverpool
GILLESPIE, Franklin, L.S.A.I., Cork
GOYDER, David, M.R.C.S.Ed., Glasgow
HALL, E. F., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.Ed., Thetford, Norfolk
HOLLAND, E. C. B., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Clifton, Bristol
HOWARD, J. F., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Shaw, near Oldham
HUDSON, George, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Newport, Yorkshire
LAWRENCE, Arthur Garnons, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., St. Mary's Hospital, London
LEACHMAN, Albert Warren, M.R.C.S., London
LEDWARD, Ralph Worthington, M.R.C.S., Manchester
MONRO, William, M.R.C.S.Ed., Arbroath
MOTT, Charles, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Walton-on-Thames
ORTON, George, M.R.C.S., Leicestershire
REA, Hugo Porter, M.R.C.S., Belfast
RINGROSE, Ernest, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Barnet
SNAPE, Charles, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Great Stanmore
SOUTHWOOD, Joshua, L.R.C.P.Ed. and M.R.C.S., London
STOVIN, Cornelius Frederick, Rotherham, Yorkshire
STUTTER, F. A., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Upper Sydenham
THIN, George, M.R.C.S.Ed., Penicuik
THOMPSON, A., M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Sandford, Cumberland

TRONSON, John Mortlock, M.R.C.S., Assist. Surg. H.M.S. *Hogue*, Greenock
TURNER, Roger, M.R.C.S., Petworth
WALKER, George, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., Manchester

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following ordinance has been recently issued by the Scottish Universities Commission, on the subject of Degrees in Medicine:—

Whereas, on the sixth day of August in the year 1859, the Commissioners made and published an ordinance with reference to the granting of Degrees in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; and whereas it is expedient that further regulations should be made with reference to the granting of such degrees: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Edinburgh,

Primo, That the degrees in medicine, to be hereafter granted by the University of Edinburgh, shall be divided into three classes, and be designated respectively, Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

Secundo, That the regulations contained in the said ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, shall be applicable to the granting of the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery: Provided always, that the degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not also at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Tertio, That the regulation, contained in section III. of the said ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, shall extend to a degree in Arts conferred by any colonial or foreign University, which may, for this purpose, be specially recognised by the University Court.

Quarto, That the degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an hospital, or in the military or naval medical service, or in medical and surgical practice: Provided always, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or of such other Universities as are above specified, or unless he shall, before or at the time of his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one at least of the following subjects,—namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

Quinto, That the medical examiners for all candidates for Graduation in Medicine in the said University shall be the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine therein, and, in addition, three persons to be appointed annually by the University Court, who shall be selected from among the Fellows of the three following bodies,—namely, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or shall be persons otherwise fully qualified in the judgment of the University Court; such three persons to be eligible for re-election, and each of them to receive a sum of one hundred pounds for each year in which he shall act as examiner.

Sexto, That the studies of candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be subject to the following regulations:—1. One of the four years of medical and surgical study, required by the said ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, must be in the University of Edinburgh. 2. Another of such four years of medical and surgical study must be either in the University of Edinburgh, or in some other University entitled to give the degree of Doctor of Medicine. 3. Attendance during at least six winter months on the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital, which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period, on a course of practical anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such four years, and to that extent shall be held equivalent to one year's attendance on courses of lectures, as prescribed by the said ordinance. 4. One year's attendance on the lectures of teachers of medicine in the hospital schools of London, or in the school of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, or of such teachers of medicine in Edinburgh, or elsewhere, as shall from time to time be recognised by the University Court, may be reckoned as one of such four

years, and to that extent shall be held as attendance on courses of lectures, as prescribed by the said ordinance. 5. Candidates may, to the extent of four of the departments of medical study required by section V., sub-section 1 of the said ordinance, attend in such year or years of their medical and surgical studies, as may be most convenient to them, the lectures of the teachers of medicine specified in sub-section (4). 6. All candidates, not students of the University, availing themselves of the permission to attend the lectures of extra-academical teachers in Edinburgh must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept by the University for that purpose, paying a fee of the same amount as the matriculation fee paid by students of the University, and having, in respect of such payment, a right to the use of the library of the University. 7. The fee for attendance on the lectures of an extra-academical teacher in Edinburgh, with a view to graduation, shall be of the same amount as that exigible by medical Professors in the University. 8. No teacher shall be recognised, who is at the same time a teacher of more than one of the prescribed branches of study, except in those cases where Professors in the University are at liberty to teach two branches. 9. It shall not be necessary for any teacher, attendance on whose lectures is now recognised for the purposes of graduation in the University, to obtain a new recognition from the University Court; and attendance on the lectures of every such teacher shall continue to be recognised as heretofore. 10. It shall be in the power of the University Court, if they shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend the recognition of any teacher or teachers.

Septimo, That the provisions of the said ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of this ordinance, shall come into operation and receive effect from and after the fifteenth day of October in the present year.

Octavo, That persons who shall have begun their medical studies before the fifteenth day of October in the present year shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as they shall comply with the regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

[These ordinances, before becoming effectual, must be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and receive the approbation of her Majesty in Council.]

From the *Scotsman* of May 11, we learn that it appears that the above ordinance of the University Commissioners is not likely to come into force without great opposition. Already the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England and of Edinburgh, and other influential bodies, have either lodged or are about to present petitions to the Queen in Council, praying to be heard by counsel against the ordinance. The *Senatus Academicus* also at a recent meeting resolved to endeavour to obtain some alterations. The great objection urged against the ordinance by the other medical bodies may be briefly stated to be that they are designed to bring University degrees into competition with the licences of the Colleges, and thereby to reduce their character, to lower the standard of medical education, to usurp functions which do not properly belong to Universities, and to injure the Colleges.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM. On the 17th of last month, the following resolutions were passed by the Council of this Institution:—"That, seeing that the opening of the Resident Department in Paradise Street, during the ensuing term, would entail expenses which the funds of the College are unable to meet, the Resident Department be forthwith closed, and notice be sent accordingly to the Resident Students." "That in consequence of the determination of the Medical Professors to discontinue lecturing during summer term, and the prior resolution respecting the Resident Department, together with the financial difficulties of the College, it is not considered expedient to reassemble the non-resident students after the close of the present vacation." On Wednesday, May 9th, a meeting of the Professors was held, at which Mr. Sands Cox, after calling attention to the foregoing resolutions, added the following remarks:—"On the 21st and 22nd April, I received letters from Mr. Syson, of Debach, Mr. Bath, of Glastonbury, Mrs. Perks, of Lichfield, Mrs. Carreg, Isle of Man, and others, complaining of breach of contract on the part of the College. Mr. Syson stated that he had paid nearly £100 fees in advance last October. As the professional guardian of the sons of these parties, I deemed

that I was in honour bound to submit these communications to a legal friend, and was advised by him to apply through Sir H. Cairns, to the Court of Chancery, for an injunction to restrain the College from closing its doors. Through the strenuous and unwearyed exertions of Mr. John Suckling, the injunction was granted. At a meeting held on Monday last, it was resolved, 'That Board be provided for the resident medical students, and that the Professors be requested to deliver their Lectures,' and that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to all the students, informing them that commons and instruction will be provided as usual. A scheme proposed by the Warden, Mr. Chancellor Law, has been carried in Council, by which all the debts of the College will be paid, and I have undertaken to take charge of the resident students until the end of the term. A short time ago the Professor of *Materia Medica* and the Professor of Midwifery sent in their resignations, which were not accepted—the laws providing 'that whenever any Professor wishes to resign his office, he shall give *six months* notice by letter, addressed to the Council, provided no such resignation take effect during the currency of a term.' Moreover, in the printed prospectus, issued from the College by the Dean of the Faculty, it has been publicly announced that the Lectures on Midwifery will be delivered during the summer session by Professor Berry, and the Lectures on *Materia Medica* by Professor Dr. Fleming. I feel confident that these Professors are gentlemen of too high honour and integrity to refuse to redeem their pledge. The hatchet has been buried in the Council, and I trust unanimity, harmony, and good feeling will now be restored. With regard to myself, I shall be most willing, as I have before proposed, to divide my chair with any gentleman the Professors may select; and should Dr. Bond continue to belong to the professorial body, I shall be most happy to find him associated with myself as Vice-Dean, an office which has been instituted both in King's College, and in University College, London." (*From Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*)

RETIREMENT OF A POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICER. Last autumn, Mr. William Blower, of Bedford, who for a quarter of a century was one of the most prominent public men of the borough, and who indefatigably devoted himself to the duties of medical officer of the Bedford and Kempston district of the Bedford Union, as well as carried on an extensive private practice, was attacked by paraplegia, which suspended his career of usefulness. All hope of restoration being at an end, he sent in on May 4, to the guardians of the Bedford Union, his resignation of the office he long held. The warmest sympathy was expressed by the guardians on the reading of the letter, and the resignation was reluctantly accepted as a lamentable necessity; but a resolution was unanimously carried and placed upon the books in the following terms, to evince the estimation in which Mr. Blower's services were held:—"At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians of the Bedford Union, in the county of Bedford, held on Saturday the fifth day of May, 1860,—Ordered, that in conveying to Mr. Blower the acceptance by the board of his resignation as medical officer and public vaccinator of the Bedford and Kempston district of this Union, the Clerk be instructed to express to that gentleman the high sense they entertain of the faithful manner with which he has discharged the duties of medical officer of this Union for nearly twenty-five years, and their sincere regret at the cause which has led to such resignation."

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND. The examination for the Prize of Five Guineas, annually awarded by the Council to the best answer on a given subject in Physiological or Pharmaceutical Chemistry, was held at the hall on Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th of May, the subject being "The Metallic Preparations of the Dublin Pharmacopœia," including their physical and chemical characters, the changes which occur in their preparation, the means of ascertaining their purity and freedom from adulteration, and their medical uses and doses. The prize was awarded to Mr. David Hewitt; and certificates for distinguished answering to Mr. John Healy and Mr. William Edmondson Dudley, being equal.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. Lord Brougham, the Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, has appointed Dr. Alexander Wood, President of the Royal College of Physicians, his Lordship's Assessor in the University Court, in room of the late Sir John Melville. (*Scotsman.*)

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION. We (*Scotsman*) understand that this body are likely to meet this year on the 14th of June, for the consideration of the many important matters likely to be brought before them.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. A festival was held on Wednesday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, especially with a view to extinguishing the mortgage debt of £8000, which now presses heavily upon the finances. The chair was taken by Sir John Pakington, G.C.B. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, felt that it had already been amply advocated in pulpits and at public dinners; but who needed to be told of the ravages of consumption? The prevalence of consumption, indeed, was part of the price which we paid for our temperate climate. The management of our hospitals was most judicious and calculated to do the greatest amount of good, but it was impossible that they could open their wards to cases which it was known must belinger, and this hospital stepped in to supply the want. In 1858 the number of in-patients had reached 667, but in 1859 it was nearly one-third more, namely, 962; the out-patients of 1858 were under 4,000, but in the past year they amounted to 4,657. The annual subscriptions had increased to the amount of £800, but he regretted that the donations had fallen off to the extent of £1,600. There was a great desire on the part of the friends of the hospital to clear off the mortgage debt of £8,000, and to increase the annual subscription, the fund upon which their reliance must be placed. Their income from subscriptions was but £3,000, while the expenditure annually amounted to £8,000, but the supply from the public seemed never to fail. The claims of this charity were reasonable and well founded, and he hoped that they would go on from year to year alleviating pain and misery, and increasing in prosperity; the hospital ought truly to be considered of national importance, as it not only mitigated and cured disease, but also afforded a school for studying a malady which more than any other has set at nought the medical science of the age. At the close of the evening a subscription amounting to £1,722 was announced by the secretary.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL. The annual dinner of this charity was held on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor presiding. During the past year, the number of patients relieved by the association was 1,461; and since its establishment it has administered to the necessities of no less than 25,270 afflicted persons. The dinner was well attended. The total receipts of the past year amounted to £2,716; but that sum was insufficient to meet the expenditure, which exceeded it by £132. Up to the present time, the managers of the institution have been unable to liquidate any part of the mortgage debt of £6000, which entails a charge of no less than £300 a year. The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Orthopædic Hospital," dwelt upon the valuable benefits it had conferred upon suffering humanity, and on that ground made an earnest appeal to the liberality of those present to support the institution, reminding them that there were still no fewer than two hundred and twenty-seven persons who were unable to obtain admission to the hospital, in consequence of the scantiness of the funds. The list of subscriptions received after dinner amounted to nearly £2,000, including several donations of £50 and upwards.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON. The ninth annual dinner in aid of the funds of this institution took place on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms. The Hon. George Byng, M.P., presided. It appears from the statements issued that this hospital was opened in 1851, for the relief of the sick poor of all denominations; and that since that time, through the liberality of the public, the 150 beds which it contains have been constantly filled by urgent cases. The total number of in-patients during the past year was 1549; out-patients, 9,686; casualties, 4,941; married women attended at home in confinement, 288—total relieved, 15,564. Further aid is still needed and solicited for the institution; the debts of tradesmen and others being at times very pressing.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. Our associate Dr. D. Noble of Manchester has had conferred upon him, by the University of St. Andrew's, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. We have pleasure in stating that since the Festival of this Institution, on the 26th April, when the Treasurer announced the collection of the day and the ladies' contribution to the Building Fund, amounting together to £3,700, the following legacies and donation have been communicated; viz., from the late R. Collison, Esq., Newport Pagnell, £200; from the late R. W. Brown, Esq., Hon. Local Secretary for Bath, £500; and the munificent sum of £105 from Henry Arthur Hoare, Esq., through his medical attendant, Mr. Veasey of Woburn.

ABUSE OF CHARITY. At the weekly meeting of the board of Guardians of the Galway Union, on April 27, a discussion took place on the use of dispensary tickets by persons who had ample means to fee a professional man. Mr. Clarke gave several instances in which this unfair advantage had been taken. He knew of a case in which a lady and her children drove up to a doctor's house, were asked in, and hospitably received. Cake and wine were produced, and the doctor prescribed for his visitor. He saw the lady out to her car, and just as she was going off, putting her hand in her pocket, she exclaimed—"Oh, doctor, I forgot to give you this." The doctor pleasantly expected to handle a pound note, but he was woefully disappointed on receiving a dispensary ticket. He could vouch for this fact, and he could also say that persons in the neighbourhood, earning 30s. a week, had availed themselves of these tickets.—*Galway Vindicator*, and *Dublin Medical Press*.

ULSTER MEDICAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. On May 10, the first annual meeting of this Association was held in the Library of the General Hospital, Belfast; Dr. W. McGee in the chair. The report, which was read by the Secretary, contained the following paragraphs:—"Recently the Committee have received communications from country members complaining of persons in their locality assuming certain medical titles without any right to do so. They now suggest that a circular should be sent to every person so complained of, that he may send to the Committee a statement of his exact qualifications, if he possess any."

"The Committee have recently summoned some unqualified persons, practising in Belfast, to the petty sessions court. The case is still pending, as it has been postponed on a point of law. The Committee, however, have no doubt of obtaining convictions against the persons in question, and they are determined to enforce the law against all unqualified persons practising medicine, so far as they have the power. The Committee having learned by experience that some change relative to the county members of Committee should be made, beg leave to suggest that these gentlemen—three for each county in Ulster—should be styled corresponding members of Committee, and that they should be summoned to attend at quarterly meetings only. This plan would save your Secretary a considerable amount of labour, and the Association some expense. In conclusion, the Committee have to report that the Association is in a flourishing condition. It now numbers one hundred and fifty-six members, and several gentlemen have signified their intention of joining our ranks." Surgeon Browne (the Secretary) stated that during the time the Association had been in existence, a great deal more had been done than was stated in the report. They had either got parties to register, or put parties who had been placed in a false position into a proper position. They had also been the means of amalgamating the North with the South of Ireland. After referring to the valuable assistance which the Association had received from Dr. Mackesy, President of the Irish Medical Association, Surgeon Browne concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

HEALTH OF LONDON—MAY 12TH, 1860.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week		{ Boys .. 786	{ 1605 .. 1111
		{ Girls .. 819	{ 1627 .. 1174
Average of corresponding weeks 1849-58			
Among the causes of death were—bronchitis, 88; pneumonia, 62; phthisis, 141; small-pox, 16; scarlatina, 25; measles, 53; diphtheria, 7; hooping-cough, 42. The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 173, being 37 below the corrected average.			
Barometer:			
Highest (Sun.) 29.964; lowest (Tu.) 29.949; mean 29.939.			
Thermometer:			
In sun—highest (Sun.) 111.0 degrees; lowest (Th.) 81.0 degrees.			
In shade—highest (Sat.) 66.8 degrees; lowest (Mon.) 32.5 degrees.			
Mean—52.2 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs. + 0.7 degree.			
Range—during week, 34.3 degrees; mean daily, 20.2 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (saturation = 100), 83.			
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.64.			

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from:—DR. LIONEL BEALE; MR. J. A. LOCKING; DR. WM. NEWMAN; DR. HYDE SALTER; MR. W. MCCHEANE; DR. W. F. WADE; MR. G. E. STANGER; MR. F. H. VERTUE; MR. SANDS COX; DR. DAY; MR. S. H. BEHREND; DR. T. HEAD; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; DR. D. NOBLE; MR. JOSHUA PARSONS; MR. JNO. DIX; MR. WEBBER; MR. PHILIP H. HARPER; MR. RICHARD HUGHES; MR. I. B. BROWN; DR. T. SKINNER; DR. PAGET; MR. J. Z. LAURENCE; MEDICUS; MR. BLOWER; MR. T. M. STONE; DR. THORBURN; DR. J. W. OGLE; and DR. LITTLETON.