

Association Intelligence.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL REFORM COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Medical Reform Committee was holden at 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, May 27th; Sir Charles Hastings in the chair. There were also present, Sir John Forbes, M.D.; G. W. Hastings, Esq.; Dr. Henry; Dr. Lankester; T. Nunneley, Esq.; Dr. Sibson; G. Southam, Esq.; J. Stedman, Esq.; and Dr. G. Webster.

The meeting was convened "for the purpose of considering the Medical Reform Bills introduced into Parliament by Mr. Headlam and Lord Elcho, and for adopting such measures in reference thereto as might be thought advisable."

It was resolved that Mr. Headlam's Bill be taken as the basis of deliberations, and that such amendments as appeared necessary in it should be suggested.

The clauses of the Bill were considered *seriatim*; and various alterations in it were suggested, which are embodied in the address published below.

It was also resolved:—

"That this Committee desire to record their earnest wish that unanimity on the question of Medical Reform should at this juncture be established between the Universities and the Medical Corporations: and to express their readiness to assist in any way in their power in attaining such unanimity."

It was also resolved:—

"That an address to the members of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, in general support of Mr. Headlam's Bill, be inserted in the JOURNAL." This address is given below.

ALEXANDER HENRY, M.D., *Secretary*.

ADDRESS OF THE MEDICAL REFORM COMMITTEE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Medical Reform Committee of the British Medical Association desire to direct the earnest attention of the Members of the Association to the present aspect of the Medical Reform question, and to call on them to aid in promoting its early settlement; as there seems to be now an opportunity of effecting this long desired object on terms conducive to the good of the profession and the public, and at the same time conservative of the honour of established institutions.

It is well known that, previously to the present time, the progress of all measures of Medical Reform which have been proposed has been frustrated by the opposition offered by the Medical Corporations. So great has been the impediment produced by this opposition, that, rather than lose the opportunity of having a Bill passed which should contain the majority of the principles for which this Association has always contended, the Committee were prepared last year to accept a Bill, in which the constitution of the governing body of the profession was proposed to be entirely vested in Her Majesty's Government.

In the course of the last winter, however, the various Medical Corporations, and several of the Universities, agreed on a Bill, the principal clauses of which were identical with those contained in the measure that was introduced last year by Mr. Headlam, and that received the approval of this Committee and the support of a large proportion of the medical profession. This Committee, on examining the provisions of the Bill, found it advisable to place themselves in communication with its promoters, principally with regard to the proposed constitution of the Medical Council; and, after a conference held at the Royal College of Physicians, at which, with the representatives of the Medical Corporations of England, the Chairman, and several members of the Committee were present, it was proposed by the Committee that there should be added to the representatives of the Medical Corporations and Universities in the Council a certain proportion of persons to be chosen by Her Majesty's Government not holding any place or office in the Corporations or Universities. This proposal was courteously acceded to by the Conference Committee of the Corporations, and appears in the Bill now introduced by Mr. Headlam, though the proportion of such Members to the whole of the Council is not so large as the Committee desire to see it.

The Committee, in their deliberations, have become convinced that no measure of Medical Reform has a chance of

success, in which there is not a certain amount of concession between the numerous parties whose conflicting interests have to be considered. For this reason, they think it advisable rather to yield in certain points of detail than to impede the progress of Medical Reform by an obstinate adherence to matters which would assuredly meet with strenuous opposition.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Headlam contains the following principles which have long been recognised as the necessary ground-work of every efficient and just measure of Medical Reform.

1. A General Council of Medical Education and Registration for the United Kingdom.

2. A system of Registration of all legally qualified practitioners.

3. Uniformity of qualification (for physicians and for surgeons respectively); with provision for adequate general and professional education.

4. Equal right of practice in all the divisions of the United Kingdom.

5. Restriction of unqualified persons from using titles implying registration under the Act.

[Members who are desirous of obtaining a further acquaintance with the provisions of this Bill, as well as of that introduced by Lord Elcho, are referred to the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of May 23rd, which contains copious abstracts of both Bills, in which all the essential points are given.]

Seeing so much that they approve of in the measure, and anxious to join with the corporations in their efforts for medical reform as long as they can do so without dereliction of principle, the Committee have carefully considered the different clauses of Mr. Headlam's Bill, and have resolved on recommending that the following alterations should be made when the House goes into Committee upon it.

1. In Clause v, that the University of Durham and the Apothecaries' Society of Ireland be omitted from the list of bodies entitled to send members to the General Council.

2. That Clause viii stand as follows: "All members of Council must be qualified to be registered under this Act."

3. In Clause x, line 29, that the following words be inserted after the phrase "which Rules and Regulations shall remain in force until altered at any subsequent meeting": "Provided that due notice of such proposed alteration shall have been given."

4. In Clause xv, line 7, that the words "including a statement whether as a Licentiate or Fellow", stand as follows: "including a statement whether as a Graduate in Medicine of a University, or a Licentiate or Fellow of any College of Physicians."

5. In Clause xv, lines 37 and 38, that the words "situated in that part of the United Kingdom in which he shall apply", be omitted.

6. In Clause xviii, p. 7, line 2, that the words "incumbent on", be substituted for the words "lawful for".

7. In the same clause, line 6, that the words "three months" be substituted for "one month".

8. In Clause xxi, p. 7, line 5, that after the words "foreign university approved by the General Council" the following be inserted: "Or after having passed the preliminary examination; or if he shall have been registered as a surgeon at the time of passing of this Act."

9. In Clause xxii, that the age of admission of surgeons shall be *twenty-two* years.

10. In the same clause, page 10, that, as in Scotland, the "General Council", in place of the "Branch Council", be the body to settle disputed points in Ireland in regard to examinations, etc.

11. That the examinations under Clause xxii should be conducted in part by University Professors in each country; also, that the arrangements under the same clause for examinations in England might be of a more simple character.

12. In Clause xxiii, line 38, that the words "after the period of two years from the date of his admission", be omitted.

13. That Clause xxvii commence in the following way: "The examinations shall be open to the public; and it shall be lawful," etc.

14. That the Regulations of the General Council should be submitted to and approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Committee, therefore, would urge on the associates the importance of promoting the second reading of the Bill. This, it is hoped, will take place on an early day; and it is most desirable that petitions in its favour should at once be forwarded to those members who have introduced the Bill (Mr. Headlam,

Sir W. Heathcote, and Mr. Napier), and to other members of the House of Commons. It is therefore trusted that each member will write out and sign a petition, and at once forward it to a member of the House of Commons. The number of petitions is greatly more important than the number of signatures to a single petition; therefore no time should be wasted in endeavouring to obtain numerous signed petitions.

CHARLES HASTINGS, *Chairman*.

London, May 27th, 1857.

[A form of petition is given at p. 458. EDITOR.]

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE First Annual Meeting of the South Midland Branch was held at the George Hotel, Northampton, on Thursday, May 21; HENRY TERRY, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present: T. Herbert Barker, M.D. (Bedford); J. M. Bryan, M.D. (Northampton); Thomas Clark, Esq. (Wellingborough); Edw. Daniell, Esq. (Newport Pagnell); B. Dulley, Esq. (Wellingborough); John Farmer, Esq. (Silverstone); D. J. T. Francis, M.D. (Northampton); J. P. Knott, Esq. (Blisworth); J. G. Leete, Esq. (Thrapston); F. H. Marshall, Esq. (Moulton); James Mash, Esq. (Northampton); P. McLoskey, M.D. (Rothwell); R. R. Morris, Esq. (Brixworth); P. R. Nesbitt, M.D. (Northampton); W. Percival, Esq. (Northampton); T. Pritchard, M.D. (Abington Abbey); A. Robertson, M.D., F.R.S. (Northampton); R. S. Stedman, Esq. (Sharnbrook); H. Terry, jun., Esq. (Northampton); H. Veasey, Esq. (Woburn); R. W. Watkins, Esq. (Towcester); J. H. Webster, M.D. (Northampton); W. S. Wyman, Esq. (Kettering).

There were also present as visitors: — Bryan, jun., Esq. (Northampton); F. W. Dix, Esq. (Long Buckby); J. M. Faircloth, M.D. (Northampton); and F. B. Woods, Esq. (Northampton).

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Parent Association, and of the Branch: G. H. Grindon, Esq. (Olney); G. Hammond, Esq. (Irthlingborough); and F. Southam, Esq. (Wansford).

The following members of the Association were also elected members of the Branch: T. Collier, Esq. (Towcester); J. C. Martin, Esq. (Oundle); and W. Williams, Esq. (Guilsborough).

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Henry Veasey, Esq. (Woburn), and W. Thurnall, Esq. (Bedford), were added to the Committee of Management of the Branch.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

THE PRESIDENT delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN,—I think there is no one present in this room who is not much gratified by the very respectable and highly influential (I wish I could say very numerous) attendance we have on this interesting and important occasion,—an occasion in every respect adapted to call forth feelings and expressions of satisfaction and delight. Our meeting this day may be compared, and not very inaptly, to a birthday meeting—the birthday of our Branch—the South Midland Branch of the great "British Medical Association." Our existence as a Branch Society had been conceived in idea many months; it was much advanced and quickened at a meeting held in this house last October; it has, since then, grown progressively, well, I hope, and strong, till at length our members fully formed, our functions and faculties duly developed, we this day present ourselves, to our Profession and the world, a goodly offspring of our much-honoured parent stock, proud of our pedigree, fraught with the best intentions, and purposing, God willing, to lead an upright, active, useful, and honourable career through life.

I cannot but feel highly gratified by the honour you have done me in appointing me your President for our first year, and I beg to thank you for it; but at the same time I must confess that my feelings of gratification are by no means without alloy, as I am painfully sensible of my inadequacy to the proper discharge of the duties of my position. Few are there, indeed, if even one amongst us, so little accustomed to take a prominent part in public meetings as myself. My habits are decidedly those of retirement. I am not possessed of a fertile imagination enabling me to make a good speech, and that little which I fain would say, I have seldom nerve to say it well. But, Gentlemen, your kindness has placed me here, and on that I will depend for pardon of deficiencies, and aid in difficulties, should such perchance attend my course. Referring, however, to my appointment in another point of view, losing

sight of my personal gratification, on the one hand, and my fears, on the other, I will acknowledge there is one reason why I highly approve of it, and why I consequently have not hesitated to accept it, which reason I will thus explain:—

It seemed very natural that our first annual meeting should be held in this town, and that a member of the Association, resident in Northampton, should be our President; but why, I asked myself, having here as my friends and brother Associates, men high in education, eminent in practice, and eloquent in speech,—why has your favour fallen on me? My grey hairs tell me why. With one exception, and that a very painful one, I am by far the oldest member of the Profession and Association in this town, and I always think that respect for old age, in public as well as in private life, is an amiable trait of character, a mark of good feeling, and in this instance, I verily believe, an indication of that high tone of moral as well as Medical Ethics, which, I hope, will form the character and ever guide the conduct of our Branch. I alluded to one exception, and I should do sad injustice to my feelings did I say no more. There is one whom I am proud to see amongst us now,—would that I saw him in this chair, my friend of more than forty years,—distinguished in literature, elevated in society, and whose career in his Profession has been such that few have equalled, and very few indeed surpassed, whose upright daily walk in life and acts of charity are known to all, but whom, of his inscrutable Providence, it has pleased God to visit with heavy affliction, diminishing his sphere of usefulness, and, especially, depriving us this day of a chairman who would have done great honour to his chair. You know of whom I speak; and those amongst us who, having been present, remember with what grace and dignity Dr. Robertson presided over the General Meeting of the Association in 1844, will best appreciate our loss to-day.

I entertain the utmost esteem for "The British Medical Association", and though I have very seldom indeed attended the Annual Meeting, still I have watched its course with deepest interest, and have always considered it by far the most valuable and useful Medical Association the Profession ever possessed; and it is presented to us, at this time, under the most favourable auspices, free from dissension, free from debt, and possessed of a weekly *Journal*, admirably conducted, and replete with the literature, philosophy, and practice of the art of medicine; though, from the medical library of our Infirmary, I see other journals, there is none I like better than our own, and let it ever be the object of our Associates, as contributors, to make it better still. Our Association has always stood on high ground; our parent stock has seen rough weather, and has "braved the battle and the breeze", but it has withstood them all, and it is at this time, I firmly believe, more deeply rooted, more firmly fixed in the general esteem of the Profession than at any previous period of its history. Would that the circumference of this goodly tree were equal to its root, and that its now many thriving Branches caused the growth of many more to fill up many gaps, then, indeed, would its formation be perfect, its strength extreme, and its fruit abundant.

I will allude but slightly to the subject of Medical Reform. Much good, I have no doubt, may be done, and in due time, I hope, much will be done by judicious legislative enactment; but by far the greatest good must be obtained from ourselves, and lacking that, no laws can ever make us strong. We call ourselves professional brethren,—would that in our daily course of life we realised the thought, and ever took delight in aiding the difficulty and supporting the fortitude of him who is oppressed; then, I believe, neither the stern command of the Poor-law Commissioner, nor the barefaced effrontery and falsehood of the quack need disturb us. If the former could not obtain our service by payment such as beggars have, they would be obliged to pay us as gentlemen; for with all their hardihood and all their power, they dare not rid themselves of medical advice. And of the quack I say, let us maintain our course in friendship, let us hold fast our bond of union, as other professions do, then let him do his worst, and I believe he will seldom hurt us much; it is our weakness which gives him strength. I believe that empiricism is coeval with time, and it will probably last to eternity. Where there is cunning, cupidity, and a disregard of truth, on one side, and sickness, weakness, and credulity on the other, it is but natural that such should be the case. If I with truthful diffidence express my fear, and another with unhesitating confidence proclaims his power, my patient's judgment being frail, am I surprised that he prefers his foe? At no period of time, I believe, did ever a greater amount of quackery prevail than now, and not alone in medicine. In this our boasted nineteenth century, it is

quite impossible to comprehend, in their direct antagonism, the works and wanderings of the human mind. On the one hand we see, with admiration, intellect of the highest order, fruitful of its happiest results in the most astounding discoveries of art and science (see the Electric Telegraph); and on the other we behold with shame men, not unendowed with learning, classical in education, and standing in high position, yet still believing and proclaiming, they can make this dead wood talk and walk. How can such things be? May I reply by a quotation from one of the most beautiful passages of Young, who, in one of his "Night Thoughts," says:—

"How great, how small, how abject, how august,
How complicate, how wonderful is man!
How passing wonder He who made him such!"

Gentlemen, I wished to have said a few words more on our much needed social and individual reform, but the subject is so beautifully treated by Dr. Robertson in his Presidential Address, August 7, 1844, that, with his permission, which I have obtained, and yours, which I now solicit, I will read my extract, and sit down.

"But, Gentlemen, although quackery and the other ills inseparable from our lot, are without any obvious remedy, surely the same cannot be said of those wrongs arising out of our defective conduct to each other. Here the check is in our own hands; and if we do not apply it, the fault is entirely our own. Our reciprocal duties are neither abstruse nor unintelligible. To find them out, we need not involve ourselves in the intricacies of Medical Ethics. We may learn them by the simple application of that great moral and social rule laid down by Him who spake as never man spake, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them'. A chivalrous, high-minded, and unshrinking obedience to this golden precept, in the daily intercourse we hold with each other, would alone achieve the greatest good that could possibly be conferred upon our profession. And if we knew the things which belong to our own peace of mind, we would study, individually and collectively, to bring about this greatest and best of all reforms. For what advantageth it if we attain the very summits of professional eminence, unless those summits are gilded by the 'sunshine of the breast'—the smiles of our own calm, clear, and approving conscience? Reputation is, indeed, a bubble, if it is not fairly earned. Apollo's proudest laurels are a badge of dishonour and disgrace, if they are come at by the expense of our honest but less fortunate brethren. Let us ever recollect that fame and emolument are not our noblest enjoyments. Cicero, the most accomplished moral essayist of antiquity, has defined in marked and memorable language our high position and the exalted nature of our duties: 'Homines ad Deos nullā re propius accedunt, quā salutem hominibus dando'. These words are familiar, and have been often quoted; but yet they cannot be kept too constantly before the mind, if we wish to cherish that respect for our order which is one of the greatest incentives to honourable conduct, both professional and personal. It is by 'doing justly' to our professional brethren, and to all mankind; by 'loving mercy' in the unwearied exercise of our godlike profession; and by 'walking humbly' in the sight of our great Creator, like those who have to give an account, that we shall best fulfil the beneficent mission whereupon we are sent into this world."

CASE OF RHEUMATIC PARALYSIS. BY B. DULLEY, ESQ.

Mr. DULLEY brought forward a case of rheumatic paralysis, which, after long and varied treatment, received but little benefit. An interesting discussion ensued as to the pathological condition of the spinal cord in such affections. [This case will be published in the JOURNAL.]

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS. BY EDWARD DANIELL, ESQ.

[Mr. Daniell's paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

In reply to questions, Mr. DANIELL was not prepared to say that convulsions were more liable to occur in anæmic patients. He was always apprehensive of manual or instrumental interference; and would not hasten delivery, unless it could be done without much disturbance.

Dr. BARKER asked if sloughing of the nates or hips had been observed in cases where coma had existed for some time; mentioning a case of a patient who was comatose for seventy-four hours, in whom, no precaution having been taken to change the position, sloughing of the hips occurred to a fearful extent.

Dr. WEBSTER alluded to convulsions as occurring in four consecutive pregnancies, in an anæmic patient of full habit and lax fibre, relieved each time by manual delivery.

Mr. Woods alluded to the necessity of manual interference

in cases of abnormal presentation, even though convulsions were present. He advocated the free use of venesection.

Mr. WATKINS and Mr. VEASEY alluded to the use of chloroform during the convulsive periods; quoting instances in which its administration allowed of manual examination, and even delivery, without a recurrence of the fits.

DIFFUSED ADIPOSE TUMOURS. BY J. H. WEBSTER, M.D.

Dr. WEBSTER introduced a patient with diffused adipose tumours on the back of the neck, beneath the skin, and on the parietes of the abdomen, which dispersed under the free use of liquor potassa, as recommended by Sir B. Brodie, and which, on the discontinuance of the medicine, returned. [This case will be published in the JOURNAL.]

INTRA-UTERINE FRACTURE, ILLUSTRATED BY PHOTOGRAPHS AND PREPARATIONS. BY T. H. BARKER, M.D.

[This paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

ADULT WITH ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES. BY F. H. MARSHALL, ESQ.

CASE OF RECOVERY FROM POISONING BY STRYCHNIA.

BY J. M. BRYAN, M.D.

[This case will be published in the JOURNAL.]

THE DINNER.

The members of the Branch, with the Mayor of Northampton, and the Rev. W. Butlin, subsequently dined together at the George Hotel, when the usual loyal and professional toasts were given and responded to.

OFFICERS OF THE BRANCH.

The following are the officers of this Branch for the year: *President*—H. Terry, sen., Esq. (Northampton). *President-Elect*—E. Daniell, Esq. (Newport Pagnell). *Secretaries*—H. Terry, jun., Esq. (Northampton); R. S. Stedman, Esq. (Sharnbrook). *Treasurer*—H. Terry, jun., Esq. (Northampton). *Committee of Management*—T. H. Barker, M.D. (Bedford); J. M. Bryan, M.D. (Northampton); B. Dulley, Esq. (Wellingborough); P. R. Nesbitt, M.D. (Northampton); W. Thurnall, Esq. (Bedford); R. W. Watkins, Esq. (Towcester); H. Veasey, Esq. (Woburn); J. H. Webster, M.D. (Northampton). *Representatives to General Council*—J. H. Webster, M.D.; T. H. Barker, M.D.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH: ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING.

An adjourned general meeting of the Metropolitan Counties Branch was held at 37, Soho Square, on Tuesday, May 26th, at 4 P.M.; GEORGE WEBSTER, M.D., President, in the Chair.

MEDICAL REFORM.

Dr. OGIER WARD stated that it had been suggested to him that medical graduates of universities now in general practice, and who might prefer at present to be registered as surgeons, ought to be permitted at any future time to have themselves registered as physicians on relinquishing the practice of surgery and pharmacy, and paying an enrolment fee, without further examination.

Dr. MURPHY, in proposing the resolutions of which he had given notice, observed that it had been widely stated that the whole profession was in favour of Mr. Headlam's Bill; and therefore he would have wished a larger number of members of the Branch to be present. His object in proposing his resolutions was one of great importance; for if the principle involved in them were generally recognised, there would be a better chance of having a medical reform bill passed, and there would also be afforded a means of removing a great mistake—the confusion of qualification with license to practise. It had generally been assumed that the being qualified to practise, and possessing a license, were identical; the two, however, were distinct, and indeed there were many persons practising medicine who were by no means qualified to do so, but who had obtained their licenses by the aid of grinders and cramming.

It would be advisable to go back for a short time into the history of the profession, and see how the system of the union of license with qualification had given rise to monopoly. The charter of Henry the Eighth gave to the College of Physicians absolute power over surgeons, who could not perform operations—as bleeding or trepanning—without the authority of physicians. But at the same time the College of Physicians admitted graduates from all the foreign universities; a nominal *ad eundem* admission into the Universities of Oxford or Cam-

bridge being alone demanded. Harvey, the boast of the College, was a graduate of Padua. But afterwards this wide door of entrance into the College was narrowed, so that no one could practise in London except by permission of the College, to which he could not be admitted unless he were a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, and therefore, unless he had signed the thirty-nine articles. Hence the entire class of dissenters in religion, and all persons who could not afford an university education, were shut out from practising medicine within the dominion of the College of Physicians. But the public beginning to look elsewhere for medical advice, the apothecaries soon began to be established as practitioners; and the physicians could not displace them. The contests of the physicians and apothecaries were well portrayed in Garth's *Dispensary*. In the reign of Queen Anne, the question as to the legality of the practice by apothecaries was tried by law. An apothecary was prosecuted by the College of Physicians, in the court of Queen's Bench, for practising illegally. The decision pronounced was in favour of the physicians; but, on the case being carried before the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, that body reversed the former decision, on the ground that the apothecary, understanding medicine, was fully entitled to practise. Thus matters went on until the Act of 1815; previously to which there was the same desire for medical reform as now, and the same complaints against quackery and illegal practice. The Act of 1815, contrary to the intention of its originators, gave the licensing of the general practitioner into the hands of the Apothecaries' Company. And now the monopoly of the College of Physicians was divided with that of the Society of Apothecaries; and the most strenuous endeavour was made to keep up the monopoly. At the present time, the physician is completely supplanted by the apothecary—a state of affairs which is met with nowhere else in the whole world.

Mr. Headlam's present Bill (Dr. Murphy went on to say) differed altogether from his former one in regard to the constitution of the council. In his Bill of last year, it was proposed that there should be in all twenty-four members, of whom eight should be elected by the whole profession, the remainder being the representatives of the universities and colleges, one from each. Now three of the Scottish universities were thrown together to return one member, in order that representatives might be given to the Apothecaries' Companies of London and Ireland. The apothecaries in Ireland had no right to practise medicine; but they had the exclusive privilege of selling and compounding drugs. In the examination of surgeons, also, the two Bills differed. In Mr. Headlam's former Bill, the examination in medicine was proposed to be conducted by the College of Physicians, assisted by five surgeons in general practice. In the present Bill, it was proposed that half the board of examiners in medicine should be constituted from the Society of Apothecaries. And in other parts of the examination, the College of Surgeons—than which no body in the profession ought to stand higher, and to which belong some of the highest names in medicine—is mixed up with the Society of Apothecaries.

The license of a college, Dr. Murphy said, should not involve the mere testing a man's qualification to practise at the time. There should be conjoined with it an obligation to support the dignity and honour of the profession. But the right to give licenses to practise should not be exclusively confined to the colleges; the universities should be permitted to license, as well as to educate and grant degrees in medicine, if they do these rightly. He thought that now, when university education could be more readily obtained than formerly, it should rather be the duty of the colleges and universities to unite in producing a well educated class of practitioners, instead of a few specially educated, while the mass of the profession was inferior. He wished that the Colleges of Physicians and the Universities would restore the profession to the grade of physicians instead of retaining in it that of apothecaries.

Dr. Murphy concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"The Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association, feeling the deepest interest in the success of the present effort to reform the medical profession, deem it most advisable—

"1. That the universities and colleges should mutually concede certain rights and privileges for the general object of reform.

"2. That the rights of the Colleges to grant or withdraw licenses should be strictly preserved.

"3. That the Universities, as the seats of education, both general and medical, should be protected; and that Degrees

in Medicine granted by any University recognised by the Council of the proposed Reform Bill, shall be considered a qualification sufficient to demand a license to practise without further examination."

Dr. CAMPS seconded the motion.

Dr. LANKESTER, while agreeing generally with the opinions expressed by Dr. Murphy, thought that Dr. Murphy had fallen into the common error of confounding the organisation of the medical profession with the relation of the profession to the State. He could have wished that the Government would look on the matter from a public point of view, and that having constituted an examining board to grant a general license to practise, it would leave the subsequent organisation into physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, to be managed by the profession itself. However, the distinctions in the profession, which had arisen artificially, were recognised both in Mr. Headlam's and in Lord Elcho's Bills. In accepting either of these, we were taking the least of two evils. The Bills were an improvement on the present state of things, because they both repealed certain laws; but they were an evil so far as they recognised and perpetuated the existing colleges. It was, however, felt by all that there was no chance of having a Bill passed in opposition to the London Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. On this ground, Lord Elcho's Bill would be altogether opposed; and the question was, whether we should accept Mr. Headlam's Bill with modifications. He believed that the Reform Committee of the Association had agreed as to the *principles* of the Bill; while some alterations might be required in details. He feared, while not objecting to the principle of Dr. Murphy's resolutions, that the tendency of the second of them would be to give too much power to the Colleges.

Dr. EDWARD SMITH thought that a resolution should be passed pledging the meeting to support one only of the Bills. If medical legislation were now beginning altogether, there might be provision for having only one examination for the license to practise. But now there were many corporate bodies, to which the profession owed much, whose claims would have to be considered. It appeared to him that in Mr. Headlam's Bill mutual concessions had already been made between the Colleges and Universities.

Dr. CAMPS complained that the tenor of Clause xv of Mr. Headlam's Bill, as reported in the JOURNAL of last week, was not correctly given there, so far as it related to the registration of physicians. Certain words (marked in italics) had been omitted from the Clause, which stood thus:

"The Medical Registrars shall (immediately after the commencement of this Act), under the authority of the respective Branch Councils of England, Scotland, and Ireland, proceed to register in books, to be kept for that purpose in each division of the United Kingdom respectively, to be called 'The Physicians' Registers,' on payment of a fee of ten shillings, the name and place of abode, together with a description of the testimonials, including a statement whether as a *Licentiate or Fellow*, of every person then practising as a Physician in either of the three kingdoms respectively, and not engaged in the art and mystery of an Apothecary, or in the practice of Pharmacy, who shall, on or before the first day of December, 1857, apply to be registered, and who shall at the time of such application be of at least twenty-four years of age, and who, prior to the passing of this Act, shall have taken a degree in medicine in any English, Irish, or Scotch University, or who shall produce his diploma or license, or shall produce a duly attested certificate, or such other proof as shall be satisfactory to the Branch Council of each part of the United Kingdom respectively, of his having obtained a diploma or license to practise as a Physician, dated prior to the passing of this Act, and granted by any of the English, Irish, or Scotch Colleges or Corporations enumerated in Schedule (C) to this Act, No. 1." He objected to the words "whether as *Licentiate or Fellow*."

The PRESIDENT thought that an agreement to accept Mr. Headlam's Bill as the basis of proceedings was the only way of getting the question settled. On previous occasions, when the Government had been urged to take up the question of medical reform, they had pleaded the disagreements of the profession as a reason for having nothing to do with it. Now, for the first time, the corporations were inclined to agree with the profession. At first he had regarded these proceedings with some suspicion; but much of this feeling had been removed. He reminded the Branch that when the proposed plan of electing representative members of the profession on the Council had been set aside, it was agreed that one-third of the Council should consist of members to be nominated by the

State, not belonging to the Councils of the Corporations or Universities. He hoped the Branch would stand firmly to this proportion of members.

After some further discussion, it was agreed that a preliminary resolution should be first passed.

Dr. LANKESTER therefore proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. STEWART, and unanimously carried: "That this meeting recognises in Mr. Headlam's Bill many of the leading principles of medical reform contended for by the British Medical Association, and would accept it, with certain modifications, as an instalment of that full reform which the public and the profession have a right to demand."

After some further discussion, the following resolutions were proposed and agreed to, on the motion of Dr. LANKESTER: "That this meeting urge the necessity of the following alterations:—

"1. That the Medical Council consist of person of whom at least one-third be nominated by Government from among members of the profession not constituting the governing bodies of the Corporations and Universities.

"2. That persons who have taken a degree in medicine in any University of the United Kingdom be not required to undergo any further examination in order to obtain a license from the Colleges of Physicians to practise their profession in accordance with the bye-laws of the College from which they obtain their license.

"3. That persons already in practice in Great Britain with the degree of a British University shall be able to register themselves as physicians at the time of passing and at any time after the passing of the Medical Act.

"4. That the Apothecaries' Society of Dublin, being a purely trading body, has no claim to be represented in the Medical Council of the United Kingdom."

The resolutions proposed by Dr. Murphy were then adopted by the meeting.

Dr. MURPHY proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. WARD, and carried:

"That the Branch has observed with surprise that in Mr. Headlam's present Bill, Clause xv and Schedule C altogether exclude the graduates in medicine at present in practice from the register, unless examined and licensed by the Royal College of Physicians; and further, that Clause xxiv, regarding the names to be struck off the register, is most ambiguously expressed; and they are of opinion that the words 'Provided always that the name of no person shall be erased from the register on the ground of his adoption of any theory in the practice of medicine or surgery' should not be inserted."

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will be holden at Nottingham, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th of July next.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

Worcester, May 1857.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
YORKSHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.	Thurs., June 4th, 1 P.M.
EAST ANGLIAN. [Annual Meeting.]	Norfolk Hotel, Norwich.	Friday, June 12, 1 P.M.
MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	Town Library, Leicester.	Thurs., June 18th, 2 P.M.

NOTICE OF ADDITION TO LAW VIII, TO BE PROPOSED AT THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

I GIVE notice, in compliance with the request of the Committee of Council, that I shall, at the next Annual Meeting, propose that the President of the British Medical Association be, ex officio, a member of the Committee of Council.

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

Worcester, May 12th, 1857.

Editor's Letter Box.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE VAGINA.

LETTER FROM J. M. COLEY, M.D.

SIR,—Having read in the number of your JOURNAL for May 16th, an account of a fatal case of hæmorrhage arising from ulceration and partial destruction of the mucous membrane of the vagina in a young girl, communicated by Mr. Obré, I am induced, with your permission, to inform him that the case is not a singular one. Many such cases have come under my notice. One, which was nearly fatal, occurred at the Hôtel Dieu a few years ago, during my residence at Paris, under the care of Dr. Trousseau, who delivered a clinical lecture on the occasion, which I attended. The girl, like Mr. Obré's patient, had never menstruated. The treatment adopted by Dr. Trousseau, after the usual modes of plugging had been found ineffectual, consisted in the gradual application of a succession of small linen plugs, formed by tying them at a distance of an inch and a half or two inches from each other to a piece of string. The plugs were formed by folding small pieces of linen rag, each about three inches long, which, when complete, resembled the tail of a kite. As soon as the plugs were successively passed through the hymen, so as completely to fill up the vagina, the discharge of blood entirely ceased, and the life of the patient, who had been apparently moribund, was saved. At the end of three or four days, a few of these small plugs were gently withdrawn by means of the string, and this operation was repeated daily afterwards, until all the plugs found to be detached were removed.

After the bleeding in these cases has been suppressed, and all the plugs have been extracted, a purulent discharge succeeds. This proceeds from the ulcerated surface, and is soon cured by injections of a solution of nitrate of silver or diluted nitric acid.

I am, etc.,

J. M. COLEY.

10, Bernard Street, Russell Square, May 20th, 1857.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE VAGINA.

LETTER FROM T. SNOW BECK, M.D., F.R.S.

SIR,—In the remarks upon the very interesting case of fatal hæmorrhage from the mucous lining of the vagina, published in your JOURNAL of May 16th, Mr. Obré "regards it as an unique case, both as relates to the cachexia or blood disorder, which must have favoured such a profuse and irremediable hæmorrhage, and the limitation of it to the mucous surface of the vagina," and considers that the "bleeding was altogether rare and peculiar."

I am not aware of any similar case recorded wherein the hæmorrhage proved fatal, and wherein the bleeding has been shown, by *post mortem* examination, to have proceeded from the mucous membrane of the vagina; but it is far from unusual to meet with copious discharges of blood in the female, which arise solely from the mucous membrane of this canal.

Different conditions of the mucous membrane appear to admit of this hæmorrhage. It is often a consequence of the commencement of the catamenial function; when it may return for several months, and then cease, or the condition of the membranes which induces it may continue, and lay the foundation of much future suffering. Profuse discharges of blood also accompany an irritative inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina. I pointed out this fact in 1852, in a paper *On Inflammation of the Vagina*, in the following words. The catamenial periods become gradually approximated "until the menstrual discharge appears every fortnight, or oftener, continues seven or eight days, and consists of a copious flow of bright florid fluid, often mixed with coagula of blood. In some cases, I have known a red discharge, depending on inflammation of the vagina, to continue for six weeks without intermission, and to withstand the effect of various astringent remedies, until the inflammation was subdued by the free application of leeches. Nor was this discharge of trifling amount, for both from its quantity and the effect it produced on the constitution, it might strictly be termed menorrhagia." (*London Journal of Medicine*.) Hæmorrhages from the mucous membrane of the vagina are also frequently met with about the middle period of life, especially in women who have had large families, and depending upon congestion of the numerous plexuses of veins

MEDICAL REFORM.

LETTER FROM D. NICOL, M.D.

SIR,—Comparing the two Medical Bills now before the House, I perceive that by Lord Elcho's all registered persons are entitled to recover, in Courts of Law, reasonable charges for medical and surgical aid, etc., rendered to their patients; but by the Bill of Mr. Headlam, approved and promoted by our Association, physicians are excluded from participation in this provision for securing to other medical practitioners a legal claim to professional remuneration.

If I remember rightly, the Medical Bill of the last Parliament made no such exception in the case of the physician; and what the motive or purpose of his exclusion in the present Bill may be, I am not aware. The effect, however, is less obscure; for, after justly exacting certain qualifications for medical practice, comprising time, expense, and other circumstances of study, examinations, fees, and registration, this Bill, by denying to the physician a legal claim to remuneration for his professional services, virtually declares them valueless, and absolves from liability all who may be dishonest enough to avail themselves of this protection, so unaccountably granted them by law.

If it be the desire of some to maintain the traditional myth, that the physician of the present day is still in reality the patron of classic times; that his professional rank and independent wealth are synonymous and convertible terms; that he consecrates his time, study, skill, and even personal safety, to the free service of his clients, and shrinks from the indelicacy of a fee, or revolts with honourable disdain from the degradation implied in the acceptance of a *locatio vel conductio*;—let us protest, at least, against the illusive pedantry being solemnly accredited by an Act of Parliament, or deliberately countenanced by the British Medical Association. Either let us at once become the patron on our assumption of the honours of the doctorate, and wait for them until we can afford to wear them, or let us repudiate this vapid sham, as worthy only of a corporation of gents and snobs, or of that section of the fraternity of attorneys that clamours for the distinction of appearing in County Courts and Police Offices with periwigs and togas, as badges of their affinity likewise with the Roman patron.

But, as we cannot seriously suppose that this extraordinary exception is really meant to imply either that the Bill deals with the physician as a modern Crassus; that it grants him alone exemption from the suspicion of mercenary service; that it ignores the value of his professional aid; that it denies him common justice, or licenses dishonesty; so neither can we believe it intended by a legal fiction to confer any honourable distinction on the character or vocation of the physician, since it is sufficiently notorious that he not only receives, but expects—nay, demands—and lives by his fees, and that no patient, above the condition of a pauper or unfortunate, looks for his services on any other terms.

The barrister, although appropriating to himself the gloss of this fiction, and, while rejoicing in the mythical character of the patron, awards his *protégé* but the name of client, invariably secures his *quiddam honorarium* before he renders the services for which it is bestowed—and, *proh pudor!* not unfrequently for services never rendered. But this practice, it is quite plain, cannot, except in a few instances, obtain in the case of the physicians; since it may be readily understood that, from the nature of their services, the great majority of them, acting as general practitioners, of necessity must, and do, keep an account of their fees, or visits, or operations, or other professional acts; and are, or expect to be, paid only at stated periods.

It would appear to me equally puerile and unjust to encourage the enactment of a law which, if really based on the custom of Roman patronage, has neither truth, common sense, nor utility, to recommend it; and which, in effect, would render the modern physician ridiculous in the first instance, and then leave him the prey of the dishonest.

I am, etc.,
D. NICOL.

Swansea, May 21, 1857.

PROXY VOTES IN ELECTIONS AT THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

LETTER FROM R. W. JONES, Esq.

SIR,—My letter, in page 447 of your last publication, has elicited a very polite and courteous note to me, from the indefatigable benefactor and originator of the above institution, Mr. John Propert, to whom I beg to tender my best thanks. By transferring the substance of his letter to your columns, you

may probably obviate the necessity of admitting any more communications on the same subject. He says:—

"The Council and myself are quite of the same opinion as yourself, in respect to the mode of voting; and be assured it will be altered before the next election."

Mr. Propert sent me a list of the various candidates at the last election, which I enclose, leaving you to exercise your discretion as to publishing it, in whole, or in part, as suggested by me on the 15th instant.

I am, etc., R. W. JONES.

Beaumaris, May 24th, 1857.

THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

LETTER FROM W. B. KESTEVEN, Esq.

SIR,—Having been present at the late annual meeting of the Royal Medical Benevolent College, I take the liberty to inform you that the report of the meeting furnished to you, and published in the JOURNAL for May 16th, is more "harmonious" (?) than strictly correct.

The courteous adoption of an amendment proposed by those who have been designated "dissentient governors", and the cordial reception of that courtesy by the latter, must not be interpreted as implying the removal of all grounds of complaint. On the contrary, these still exist. Endeavours are at this moment being made to negotiate with the council for a return to the original intentions of the College.

I doubt not but that it is the determination of the so-called "dissentients" steadily to pursue by all legal means the objects they have announced to the council. "Harmony" will not, cannot, be restored, until a permanent reduction of the charge for the education of exhibitors, to the *maximum* of thirty pounds per annum, shall have been secured by the laws of the College.

I am, etc.,
W. B. KESTEVEN.

Upper Holloway, May 20th, 1857.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, May 21st.

MILITIA MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. BRADY asked the Under Secretary for War whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to include the militia medical service in the inquiries about to be instituted relative to the Army Medical Department.

Sir J. RAMSDEN replied in the negative.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

Mr. E. ELLICE wished to put a question to his right honourable friend the President of the Committee of Privy Council, with reference to a statement represented to have been made by him of the manner in which medical degrees were conferred by the University of St. Andrew's. His right honourable friend was represented to have said that those degrees were made a matter of commerce, and given without regard to the qualifications of the candidate. Now, this was wholly at variance with facts; and he wished to give his right honourable friend the opportunity of correcting the impression that had gone abroad, by asking him whether he had intended to make the statement attributed to him.

Mr. W. COWPER had no hesitation in informing his honourable friend that if the impression to which he referred had been conveyed by what he had said, he must have been greatly misunderstood. He (Mr. Cowper) particularly stated that the practice of giving diplomas without examination was one which formerly prevailed at the University of St. Andrew's, but which had ceased. He mentioned the old practice as an illustration of the necessity for the adoption of more definite rules than at present existed; but he never meant to imply that that practice prevailed at the present time.

Monday, May 25th.

Petitions were presented by Sir A. RAMSAY, from the medical men in Rochdale, in favour of Mr. Headlam's Medical Bill; by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE (2), from Mr. John Gibbs, of St. Leonard's, Sussex, against the Medical Profession Bills, and the Board of Health Bill.

SURGEONS IN THE MILITIA.

Colonel GREVILLE wished to ask the Under Secretary for War whether it was the intention of the Government to issue pay to the surgeons of militia regiments who have been called upon by the War Department to reside at the head-quarters of the permanent staff, for the purpose of taking medical charge of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and their families; and, if so, at what rate.

Sir J. RAMSDEN said that it was the intention of the Government to do so at the rate laid down in the militia regulations of 1854.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

*Tuke. On May 23rd, at the Manor House, Chiswick, the wife of Harrington Tuke, M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROSS—WADHAM. Ross, J. T. C., Esq., F.R.C.S., Bengal Army, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Thomas Wadham, Esq., of Frenchay House, Gloucestershire, at Clifton, on May 23rd.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON. On May 21st, at Iver, Buckinghamshire, Ellen Elizabeth, wife of William Atkinson, Esq., Surgeon.
BROWNE. On May 20th, at 37, Euston Square, aged 6 years, Mary Hullett, second child of J. Hullett Browne, M.D.
DULHUNTY. On May 23rd, at Paignton, Devon, Jane, widow of the late John Dulhanty, Esq., many years Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth.
KINSEY. On May 4th, at sea, on board the steam-ship *Bentinch*, Maria, wife of R. B. Kinsey, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Army, aged 41.
MORLEY, Thomas Wm., Esq., Surgeon, aged 57, on May 17th.
WALKER, Henry, Esq., late Professor of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the Calcutta Medical College, and formerly Surgeon to the Governor General Lord Hardinge, at Hendon, aged 54, on May 22nd.

APPOINTMENTS.

D'OLIER, Isaac A., M.B., elected Surgeon to the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Lying-in Hospital.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, May 22nd, 1857:—

DYER, John Edward, Hornsey Road
EVANS, John, Gloucester Cottage, Regent's Park
FLUDER, Charles John, Lymington, Hants
GREENE, John, Birmingham
GREGORY, George, Westhoughton, near Bolton, Lancashire
GERRARD, John Stothert, Falmouth, Jamaica
HYDE, Richard Armstrong, Longford, Ireland
MEREDITH, Henry Price, Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square
PRITCHETT, Henry, York
VERCHÈRE, Albert Marc, Geneva, Switzerland
WILSON, Henry Brase, Hobart Town, Tasmania

At the same meeting of the Court—

LILBURNE, James
HARAN, Timothy John

Passed their examinations for Naval Surgeons. These gentlemen had previously been admitted members, the former of the Edinburgh, the latter of the Dublin College of Surgeons: their diplomas bearing date respectively April 16th, 1845, and October 2nd, 1849.

Monday, May 25th:—

HILL, Joseph Butler Kent, Lymm, near Warrington, Lancashire

KEARNEY, Edward, Clomnaney, Carndonah, Ennishowen, co. Donegal

LEWIS, Henry, Blackheath

LEWIS, James Potter, H.E.I.C.S.

MEERS, Edward Evan, Mile End

MONCKTON, Francis Alexander, Maidstone

ROGERS, Richard Henry, Youghal, co. Cork

SIMPSON, Robert, Shapp, Westmoreland

SLY, William, Wincanton, Somerset

WHITCOMB, Henry Mornny, Miltown, Milbay, co. Clare

At the same meeting of the Court—

WARD, Marmaduke Philip Smith, of the Royal Marines, passed his examination for Naval Surgeon. This gentleman had previously been admitted a member of the College: his diploma bearing date June 30, 1848.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, May 21st, 1857:—

ALEXANDER, Finlow, East Harling, Norfolk

HOLT, James, Castleford

HOYLE, Thomas Elkanah, Heighingham, Lincoln

JONES, John Edwards, Dolgelly, North Wales

KNAGGS, Henry, Huddersfield

LLOYD, Edmund, Richmond, Surrey

RUTTLEDGE, Thomas Edward, Farringdon, Berks

SHARP, Christopher, Oldham, Lancashire

WALKER, Thomas James, Peterborough

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING MAY 23RD, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE mean temperature of the air during the last fortnight has been 14° degrees higher than that of four weeks preceding, and the salutary effect of the change is distinctly seen in the present return. The weekly deaths registered in London had been, in April and in two weeks of May, generally above 1,050; in the week that ended on Saturday the number was 948. In the ten years, 1847-56, the average number of deaths, in the weeks corresponding with last week, was 1,007. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary, with a view to comparison, to raise the average in proportion to the increase, whereby it will become 1108. The deaths of last week were less by 160 than the number which would have occurred, under the average rate of mortality, in third week of May.

In some recent returns it was seen that the deaths attributed to diseases of the organs of respiration were about 200; a warmer temperature reduced them last week to 167. The average derived from corresponding weeks in previous years is, when corrected, nearly the same, namely 165. Fatal cases of bronchitis declined in the last two weeks from 102 to 84; those of pneumonia from 75 to 66. The deaths caused by zymotic diseases declined, in the same period, from 194 to 168, and the mortality of this class is unusually low, for the average is 253. A third part of the deaths enumerated under this head was caused by hooping-cough, which carried off 56 children. Typhus (including common fever), which at this period, in former years, usually carried off about 50 persons, was fatal last week to 33. Scarlatina and small-pox exhibit a marked decrease: the former was fatal in only 12 cases; the latter in only one, which occurred in a family in Somers Town, in which four children were attacked, none of them having been vaccinated before one child had discovered symptoms of the disease. A girl of sixteen months died of "varicella, pneumonia," in Princess-street, Marylebone. No less than 8 persons died from syphilitic disease, at ages varying from one month to 67 years. Two persons died of intemperance. The oldest person recorded in this week's returns is a centenarian, who is stated to have lived to the age of 102 years. She was a widow, and died on the 17th May, at 5, Queen Elizabeth's College, Greenwich. A carpenter died on the 16th, at 6, Golden's-place, Lambeth, at the age of 79 years, who is reported to have been a great-grandson of Defoe.

Last week the births of 885 boys and 748 girls, in all 1633 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1489.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.706 in. The barometer was at its highest point 29.96 in. at the beginning of the week, and fell to 29.36 in. at the end of it. The mean temperature of the week was 58.9°, which is 5.3° above the average of the same

week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean temperature was above the average on every day except Friday, and on the first two days the excess was about 9°. The highest temperature occurred on Monday, and was 79°; the lowest also occurred on that day, and was 45°, giving a range of 34°. The mean dew-point temperature of the week was 50.5°, and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 8.4°. The wind blew on every day from the south-west till Friday afternoon, when it changed to north-east. Rain amounting to 0.35 in. fell on the last two days. None fell on any of the previous days, with the exception of some light showers on Thursday.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS:—MEDICAL EXAMINATION PAPERS. MAY, 1857.

THE following were the questions proposed to the candidates for the degree of M.D., at the recent examination:—

First Examination. First part. To be Translated into English. Est etiam observatio necessaria, quâ quis in pestilentia utatur adhuc integer, cum tamen securus esse non possit. Tum igitur oportet peregrinari, navigare. Ubi id non licet, gestari, ambulare sub divo, ante æstum, leniter; eodemque modo ungi: et vitare fatigationem, crudelitatem, frigus, calorem: multoque magis se continere, si qua gravitas in corpore est. Tum neque mane surgendum, neque pedibus nudis ambulandum est, minimeque post cibum, aut balneum: neque jejuno, neque cœnato vomendum est: neque movenda alvus; atque etiam, si per se mota est, comprimenda est. Abstinendum potius, si plenus corpus est. Itemque vitandum balneum, sudor, meridianus somnus, utique si cibis quoque antecessit; qui tamen semel die tunc commodius assumitur: insuper etiam modicus, ne crudelitatem moveat. Alternis diebus invicem, modo aqua, modo vinum bibendum est. Quibus servatis, ex reliquâ victûs consuetudine quàm minimum mutari debet.—Give the derivation and primary meaning of the following words:—Oxygen, Chlorine, Iodine, Aphonia, Stethoscope, Hæmoptysis, Rhinoplastic, and Cathartic.

Second Part. Chemistry. 1. Enumerate the compounds which oxygen forms with nitrogen; stating what they are, and writing their formulæ. 2. Give the processes for the formation of sulphuric, muriatic, and nitric acids. 3. State the principal tests for arsenious acid in solution; also for the salts of lead in solution. What are the antidotes for the latter, and for corrosive sublimate? *Materia Medica.* 4. What are the pharmacopœial preparations of mercury that are used internally? State their uses and average doses. 5. What are the principal uses and proper (average) doses of the following preparations:—1. Gallic acid. 2. Tincture of aconite. 3. Solution of arsenite of potash. 4. Extract of belladonna. 5. Tincture of cantharides. 6. Acetic extract of meadow saffron. 6. Write a Latin prescription (without using abbreviations or symbols) for an aperient draught; and give directions that it should be taken the first thing in the morning, and that the dose should be repeated every third day.

Second Examination: Anatomy and Physiology. 1. Sketch briefly the distinctive characteristics of man. 2. What is the average quantity of food required for the maintenance of the human body in health? Give diet-scales respectively suited for men in regular active exercise and for the inmates of work-houses, with reasons for your selection. What are the principal arguments for and against the moderate use of alcoholic drinks? 3. Give a sketch of the ordinary and minute anatomy of the salivary glands, and state what you know regarding the chemistry and functions of their secretions. 4. Describe the anatomy of the shoulder-joint, and give the attachments of the muscles by which it is strengthened. 5. What are the effects of continuously respiring a vitiated atmosphere? What is the average mortality in Great Britain, or any part of it? How far is it supposed it might be decreased by sanitary improvement?

Third Examination. [N.B. In answering the practical questions the examiners require every candidate to specify the mode of treatment he is in the habit of adopting, and the doses of the medicines which he prescribes.] *Pathology and Practice of Physic.* 1. Describe the principal modes in which the blood is altered in disease. 2. Explain how diseased conditions of the heart, liver, and kidneys may produce dropsy. How would you treat the dropsy arising from these different causes? 3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of delirium tremens. How may it be distinguished from acute inflammation of the brain? 4. How would you distinguish between

carcinoma and chronic ulceration of the stomach? In what different modes may the latter prove fatal? Give a sketch of the treatment you would adopt in these diseases. 5. Describe an ordinary case of continued fever, terminating in recovery. State how you would treat such a case. What are the arguments for and against special fever-wards in hospitals?

Fourth Examination. Surgery. 1. Describe the mode of performing the operation of lithotomy; and give its advantages and disadvantages as compared with lithotripsy. 2. What are the symptoms and the diagnostic marks of the different kinds of iritis; and what the treatment proper for each? 3. State the causes, symptoms, progress, and treatment of cancerum oris. *Midwifery.* 4. Describe the structure of the placenta, and its relation to the uterus and its vessels. 5. Give the symptoms and treatment of puerperal peritonitis, as distinguished from puerperal fever. 6. What is trismus nascentium? State its causes, its symptoms, and the morbid appearances after death.

SOUTHAMPTON MEDICAL SOCIETY.

CASE OF FOX *versus* TAYLOR.

AT a meeting held on May 5th, 1857, Mr. Mackey in the chair, an interesting paper was read on *Nævus* and its Treatment by Dr. Pardey, after which the case of Fox *versus* Taylor was again brought before the Society. Mr. Taylor having stated in his defence that he had accepted the vacant office in the Romsey Union before the receipt of Mr. Fox's letter requesting his sympathy and support. Mr. Fox produced an official letter proving the appointment to have been undecided on for some days after Mr. Taylor had acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Fox's letter. It was moved and seconded, "That Mr. Francis Taylor be requested to withdraw his name from the Society." An amendment was proposed "that the question be deferred till a special meeting on Friday, 8th May." The resolution was withdrawn. On Friday, May 8th, a meeting was held. Dr. Oke was in the chair; and eighteen members were present. A letter from Mr. Taylor was read, requesting the Society to suspend its judgment till his version should be before the medical public. To this it was objected that the Society had given Mr. Taylor ample opportunities of defending himself, had gone out of its way to hear him in private, and could no longer allow itself to be trifled with." It was moved and seconded, "That the Medical Society of Southampton have again had occasion, at a recent meeting, to consider the accusations of Mr. Fox against Mr. Francis Taylor, in consequence of Mr. Fox having produced an official document, by which it appears that no vacancy in the Romsey Union was legally declared until January 5th, 1857; whereas Mr. Fox had written to Mr. Taylor asking for his sympathy and support on January 3rd. As this fact entirely overthrows the validity of Mr. Taylor's explanation given to, and permitted to be used by, the president and secretaries,—namely, that on his acceptance of the office of Union-Surgeon he had not received any communication from Mr. Fox, but was informed the office was vacant—the Society trust that on reconsideration Mr. Taylor will see he has acted injudiciously, since no public office can be said to be vacant until it is officially declared to be so. The Society, therefore, respectfully recommend Mr. Taylor to resign his appointment until the questions in dispute can be amicably adjusted." The motion was carried; 12 voting for, and 5 against it. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL. The anniversary dinner of this institution was given on Wednesday week at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Lord Stanley, M.P., was in the chair, and among those present were the Rev. Sir H. Foulis, Bart., the Hon. Captain Pakenham, Colonel Boldero, M.P., Mr. H. S. Thornton, Dr. G. H. Roe, Dr. R. Quain, Mr. John Bull, and the Rev. B. Marriott. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given and duly honoured, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Brompton Hospital". In proposing this toast the noble lord stated that of 45,000 deaths which occurred yearly in the metropolitan districts, 5,600 were caused by consumption; thus, excluding infantine mortality, about one-fifth of the deaths arose from this disease. Since the establishment of this hospital it had relieved 5,586 in-patients and 36,030 out-patients; its income had in one year amounted to 19,000*l.*, but had averaged between 7,000*l.* and 8,000*l.* During the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to upwards of 1000*l.*, of which the noble chairman gave 20 guineas, and the Earl of Derby 30 guineas.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. The following is the result of the election of pensioners and foundation scholars, held on May 21st, 1857:—*Pensioners.*—Successful Candidates. Mrs. Casson, 3926 votes; Mrs. Yonge, 3727; Dr. R. W. Scott, 3579; Mrs. Wright, 3481; Mrs. Little, 3358; Mrs. Aylward, 2914.—*Unsuccessful Candidates.* Mr. Josiah Smith, 2605 votes; Mrs. Smiles, 2429; Mrs. Burrows, 2212; Mrs. Wilton, 1959; Mrs. Haselar, 1482; Mr. R. Wilmot, 956; Mrs. Marsh, 886.

Foundation Scholars.—Successful Candidates. John White Kettle, 4157 votes; Horace Joseph Palmer, 3982; Frederick Cooper, 3960; William Horace Eccles, 3857; George W. A. Salmon, 3466; Frederick Hugh Short, 3352.—*Unsuccessful Candidates.* Walter Fletcher, 3202 votes; Arthur T. Tupper, 2840; George Walter Tait, 2759; Henry Edward Cole, 2758; Clement Locke Smiles, 2712; James Appleton, 2300; Ernest F. Hetherington, 1876; John Ernest Bailey, 1865; Henry J. Staff, 1571; Samuel Arthur Taylor, 1407; William Walter Wood, 1403; William Hunter Hutchinson, 1312; James Butler, 1299; Lewis E. H. Sherwell, 1271; Chas Pritchett, 1229; Matthew Henry Jackson, 770; Thomas Philip Carstairs, 764; Ralph William Trigrance, 691; Richard Alfred Lett, 679; Maurice J. W. Newman, 665; James Edward Hindle, 661; Charles Edward Winter, 598; Matthew Lee Smith, 527; William Henry Buss, 395; James T. H. Ashcroft, 381; Frederick John Parkinson, 378; Francis King Blanch, 377; Christopher Irving, 362; Thomas Spode Roden, 237; Charles Arthur Macaulay, 119; Henry Lloyd, 79.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. A paper will be read here this (Saturday) evening, by Dr. A. Leared, "On the Expectoration of Fibrinous Casts and other Substances." This will be the last meeting of the Session.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—DR. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, MR. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., "Bloomsbury Branch"; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. The Editor would feel glad if Members of the Association and others, would cooperate with him in establishing as a rule, that in future no paper for publication shall exceed two pages of the Journal in length. If the writers of long communications knew as well as the Editor does, that lengthy papers *always* deter the reader from commencing them, this great evil would never arise. Brevity is the soul of medical writing—still more than of wit.

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

Communications have been received from:—MR. JOHN SODEN; DR. J. G. SWAYNE; MR. JOHN KITCHING; MR. W. D. HUSBAND; MR. R. W. JONES; DR. ALEXANDER STOOKES; A FELLOW OF TWO COLLEGES; DR. J. M. COLEY; MR. ROBERT TAYLOR; DR. D. NICOL; DR. T. HERBERT BARKER; DR. LANKESTER; MR. H. TERRY; MR. R. S. STEDMAN; MR. WM. TIDMAS; MR. W. B. KRSTEVEN; DR. T. S. BECK; DR. BRINTON; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. STONE; MR. McDERMOT; DR. MONRO; MR. G. M. HUMPHRY (with enclosure); and SIR JOHN FORBES.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. Scottish Lunacy Commission. Report by Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the State of Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. With an Appendix. Presented to Both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. Blue Book. Edinburgh: 1857.
2. God in Disease; or the Manifestations of Design in Morbid Phenomena. By James F. Duncan, M.D. Second Edition. London: Nisbet & Co. Dublin: George Herbert. 1857.
3. Health of the Metropolis. Weekly Returns printed by the General Board of Health.
4. Notice sur Hyères et Cannes. Par Edwin Lee, M.D. Paris: G. Baillière. 1857.
5. A Catechism of the Medicine and Surgery of the Eye and Ear. By T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. London: John Churchill. 1857.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Photographic Portrait of John

HUNTER, F.R.S., etc.; taken from a choice Proof, late the property of Edward Uterson, Esq., by that eminent Engraver, WILLIAM SHARPE, after the celebrated picture painted by Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, in the Royal College of Surgeons. Price 7s. 6d. Size 12½ by 10 inches, exclusive of margin.

Published by J. HOGARTH, Haymarket, London.

Plates, cloth, 8vo, 10s.

Stricture of the Urethra, its Pathology AND TREATMENT. By HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., M.B., Surgeon to the Marylebone Infirmary, etc.

"Mr. Thompson has given the profession by far the most complete treatise on urethral strictures that it possesses."—*The Lancet*.
"The best treatise on the subject in the English language. A nearly inexhaustible mine of practical instruction."—*American Journal of Medical Sciences*.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.

Royal Medical Benevolent College.

—The following were the Successful Candidates at the Election of Pensioners and Foundation Scholars held on May 21st, 1857:—

PENSIONERS.			
1. Mrs. Casson .. ..	..	..	3926 Votes.
2. Mrs. Yonge .. ..	..	..	3727 "
3. Dr. R. W. Scott .. ..	..	..	3579 "
4. Mrs. Wright .. ..	..	..	3481 "
5. Mrs. Little .. ..	..	..	3358 "
6. Mrs. Aylward .. ..	..	..	2914 "

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.			
1. John White Kettle .. ..	..	..	4157 "
2. Horace Joseph Palmer .. ..	..	..	3982 "
3. Frederick Cooper .. ..	..	..	3960 "
4. William Horace Eccles .. ..	..	..	3857 "
5. George W. A. Salmon .. ..	..	..	3466 "
6. Frederick Hugh Short .. ..	..	..	3352 "

By order of the Council,

Office: 37, Soho Square,
28th May, 1857.

ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary,
HERBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

Pepsine.—The Liq. Pepsinæ, as
used and recommended by Dr. NELSON, can be had from Messrs. W. & C. R. TITTERTON, 6, Snow Hill, Birmingham.

Pepsine.—M. Boudault begs to state

that he cannot be answerable for the purity and strength of any Preparation sold under his name unless obtained from his sole Agent, Mr. PETER SQUIRE, Her Majesty's Chemist, 277, Oxford Street, London, to whom all applications respecting it must be addressed. A Translation of his Pamphlet on Pepsine may be had of his Agent, on receipt of three Postage-stamps.

24, Rue des Lombards, Paris.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

Pure Manzanilla Sherry, 48s. per

dozen. Amontillado, from 54s. Montilla, 72s. Olla Rosa, 66s. Jerez Viejo Aromatico, 84s. Bordeaux premier, 48s. Hungarian Magyar, red and white, 48s. JAMES MARKWELL, Sen., since May 1840 specially appointed Wine Merchant to Her Majesty and the Imperial Embassies. Offices, 35 to 40, Albemarle Street, and 4, Stafford Street, Piccadilly. N.B. Several dozen in Stock of the famous Old Wines accumulated by J. M. during his lengthened proprietorship of Ibbotson's, Long's, the London and the Grafton Hotels. Good and pure Wines are not cheap. Stock, 5,500 dozen.

Wines of all kinds to Shippers, in octaves, quarter-casks, hogsheads, butts, and pipes. Several cases of Longworth's celebrated Cincinnati Sparkling and dry Catawba, Monongahela Whiskey, and American Peach Brandy. A few lots of the Prospect Hill, Reading, Wine.

Vichy Water.—W. Best, having

made arrangements with the Vichy Water Company, of France, can now offer it at the reduced price of 12s. per dozen, in the new glass bottles, comprising the following Sources:—Célestines, Hôpital, Grand Grille, Hauterive, Dames, and Lardy Célestines; also the Vichy Salts and Pastils. At his old-established Eau-de-Cologne, Arquebuzade, and Foreign Mineral Water Depot, 22, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.—Agent for Dr. Struve's Brighton Mineral Waters.

N.B. Balls supplied with Champagne and Seltzer Water.

Genuine Garden Seeds.—Timothy

BRIGDEN, SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, 10, RAILWAY ARCADE, LONDON BRIDGE, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and patrons, that his unrivalled collection of Agricultural, Vegetable, and Flower Seeds, is now arranged, and Catalogues will be forwarded post free upon application. T. B. further begs to state that he still continues to make assortments of choice Vegetable Seeds, in collections suitable for Gardens of every size, from Ten Shillings and upwards.

Ladies and Gentlemen not being able to call at the above Establishment, may rely upon their Orders being executed with only First-class SEEDS.

All Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with References or Post Office Order. Borough Branch.

H. Silverlock's Medical Label Ware—

H. HOUSE, LETTER-PRESS, COPPER-PLATE, & LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICES, 3, Wardrobe Terrace, Doctors' Commons, London. The members of the Medical Profession are respectfully informed that at H. SILVERLOCK'S establishment they will find every kind of Label they can possibly require; and also that every description of Engraving, Letter-press, Copper-plate, and Lithographic Printing is executed by competent workmen, and at the lowest charges.

Catalogues of each sort of Labels are published separately, and will be sent per post on application.