Carlsbad, in Bohemia, where he practised as a "spa-physician" during the remainder of his life.

In 1843, the jubilee of the fiftieth year of his doctorate was celebrated with much honour. On that occasion, the medical faculty of Prague sent a diploma of congratulation to him as "viro, scientia, scriptis, aquè ac factis clarissimo; immortalis Jenneri amico et proto-apostolo, cujus de vaccinatione merita vastus resonat orbis; medicorum Nestori, juvenili solertia insigni." In 1850, on December 19th, the order of the Golden Cross with the Crown for Civil Merit, was conferred on Dr. De Carro by the Emperor Francis Joseph. He was conducted to the place where the ceremony was performed, by all his professional colleagues; and the decoration took place in the presence of the authorities of the town, and of numerous spectators. The ceremony was followed by a large banquet, given in his honour by M. Knoll, burgomaster of Carlsbad.

In April 1851, Dr. De Carro was applied to for his aid toward the project, just then started, of erecting a statue of Jenner. He at once cordially assented. "I shall always be happy", he wrote, "to hear respecting the progress of the grand enterprise; for, though an old man, my activity knows no bounds. Dispose of me and of my good-will. Busy as I am as a spa-physician, I shall always find time for answering letters, and for doing everything in my power." In 1852, Dr. De Carro published an earnest address in support of the Jenner monument, the following extracts from which will show the zeal which then animated the aged man. "Although nobody hitherto has ever attempted to contest Jenner's immense claims to universal gratitude, many people wonder that Albion's rich children should seek beyond their three kingdoms and their vast colonies contributions to such an insignificant sum as £4000. As to us personally, we see nothing else in this appeal to all civilised nations but a noble courtesy, without any other view than that of associating foreigners in the honour of erecting a monument to their immortal compatriot. Some people also say: 'If the English apply to us to contribute to Jenner's monument, why do they not share with us the expense of the monuments which have been erected to Gutenberg, to Luther, to Gothe and Schiller, to Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven?' Having never been put to the test, nobody can say what the English would have done. However great and worthy of such honours all these men are, none of them has been so universally useful, and done so much undeniable good to mankind, as Jenner." This Dr. De Carro goes on to illustrate, and adds: "Quite different is Jenner's glory! His discovery presents an universal blessing, without any mixture of evil." Some persons in Austria appear to have declined subscribing, under the pretext of dissatisfaction with the British Government. In regard to this, Dr. De Carro confesses his "incapacity to understand what past, present, and future political systems may have in common with the Gloucester cows, who have been kind enough to supply us with an admirable preservative against the dreadful small-pox; or with God's mercy, who sent us the wonderful discoverer of this inestimable virtue."

In about 1800, Dr. De Carro published a treatise entitled Observations et Experiences sur la Vaccination, which seems to have been useful in the early diffusion of Jenner's discovery. In 1804, he wrote a Histoire de la Vaccination en Turquie, en Grèce, et aux Indes Orientales; a copy of which he forwarded in 1851 to the Jenner Monument Committee; and from which, through the kindness of the Secretary to the Committee, we have gathered some of the information contained in the foregoing notice. The other particulars have been principally taken from the Almanach de Carlsbad for 1852, which contains an autobiography of Dr. De Carro, and an account of his proceedings in reference to the Jenner monument.

### Association Intelligence.

#### COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

THE Committee of Council will meet in Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 16th instant.

The principal business will be the consideration of the Report to be presented by the Council at the next Annual Meeting.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., General Secretary. Worcester, June 1857.

### 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, June 1857.

#### BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH. MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	PLACE OF MEETING. Town Library, Leicester.	Thurs., June 18th, 2 p.m.
Lancashire and Cheshire. [Annual Meeting.]	Council Chamber, Town Hall, Preston.	Wednesday, June 24th, 11.30 a.m.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID- LAND COUNTIES. [Annual Meeting.]	Hen & Chickens Hotel, New Street, Birmingham.	Thursday, July 9th, 3 P.M.
Shropshire. [Annual Meeting.]	Queen's Head Hotel, Oswestry.	Friday, July 10, 2 p.m.
NORTH WALES. [Annual Meeting.]	Royal Hotel, Rhyl.	Tues., July 14, 12 noon.

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.

### ADMISSION OF MEMBERS, AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE General Secretary of the British Medical Association begs to call the attention of members to the Laws regarding the Admission of Members, and the Payment of their Subscriptions.

- "Admission of Members. Any qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any Branch."
- "Subscriptions. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member, on paying his subscription, shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association for the current year. The subscription shall date from the 1st January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous."

Either of the following modes of payment may be adopted:—

- 1. Payment by Post-Office Order to the Treasurer (Sir C. Hastings, M.D., Worcester), or to the undersigned.
- 2. Payment to the Secretary of the Branch to which the member belongs.
- 3. Members residing in the Metropolis and vicinity can make their payments through the publisher of the British Medical Journal, Mr. Thomas John Honeyman, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W. C.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, General Secretary.

Worcester, May 1857.

#### LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE PAID THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1857.

The following is a list of the Members who have paid their Subscriptions for the present year, up to May 31st.

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Godfrey, J. J., Esq., Great Barford
Lawford, E., Esq., Leighton Buzzard
Slinn, W. S., Esq., Ampthill
Stedman, R. S., Esq., Sharnbrook
Thurnall, W., Esq., Bedford
Veasey, H., Esq., Woburn
Williamson, J., Esq., Woburn
Williamson, J., Esq., Wotton
Bernsshirre.
Bellis, B., Esq., Maidenhead
Blomfield, T. A., Esq., Reading
Cowan, C., M.D., Reading
Harrinson, I., Esq., Reading
Kidgell, S. W., Esq., Pangbourne
Martin, J., Esq., Abingdon
May, G., Esq., Abingdon
May, G., Esq., Reading
Powis, H. S., M.D., Maidenhead
Taylor, J., Esq., Reading
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Wordhouse, R., M.D., Reading
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Heygate, T. N., Esq. Hanslope
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Hammond, J., Esq., Cambridge
Farrar, C., M.D., Chatteris
Hammond, J., Esq., Cambridge
Jenkins, J., Esq., Bassingbourne
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Jones, T. S., Esq., Ely
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Newham, J., Esq., Moulton Paddocks
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Brooke, J., Esq., Altrincham
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King, D. H., Esq., Runcorn
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Wilson, H., Esq., Redruth
Montgomery, J., M.D., Penzance
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Lietch, D., M.D., Keswick
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Fearn, S., M

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Welchman, C.E.E., Esq., Wolverhampt.

Welchman, C.E., E.S., Wovernampe, Suffolk.

Fbden, W. H., Esq., Haughey Faircloth, R., Esq., Long Melford Symmons, B. F., Esq., Long Melford Symmons, B. F., Esq., Long Melford Berney, A., Esq., Croydon Carpenter, A., Esq., Croydon Chaldecott, W., Esq., Croydon Chaldecott, W., Esq., Dorking Chapman, G., Esq., Lingfield Clarke, W., Esq., Sutton Cleaver, H. A., Esq., Croydon Cooke, W. H., Esq., Mitcham Davies, W., Esq., Sutton Cleaver, H. A., Esq., Croydon Holman, C., M.D., Reigate Henley, T. L., Esq., Croydon Holman, C., M.D., Reigate Lashmar, C., M.D., Croydon Martin, P., Esq., Reigate Matthews, A., Esq., London Pursell, J., M.D., Kennington Ray, E., Esq., Delwich Roper, A. G., Esq., Groydon Sisson, A., Esq., Reigate Sloman, S. G., Esq., Farnham Stedman, John, Esq., Guildford Stidwell, G., Esq., Forwood Sutherland, W., Esq., Croydon Siteet, W., Esq., Norwood Sutherland, W., Esq., Croydon Tilley, S., Esq., Reherbithe Webster, G., M.D., Dulwich Westall, E., Esq., Croydon Sivest, W., Esq., Kye Branfoot, J. H., M.D., Brighton Bryden, W. A., M.D., Mayfield Byass, T. S., M.D., Cuckfield Collet, H., M.D., Worthing Cunningham, J.M., M.D., Hailsham De Mierre, A., M.D., Brighton Furner, E., Esq., Brighton Holman, H., M.D., Hurstpierpoint Holman, H., M.D., Hurstpierpoint Holman, Henry, Esq., Esq. Esat Hoathley Ingram, W., Esq., Tuberough Martin, F., Esq., Brighton Lowdell, G., Esq., Brighton Smith, Thomas, Esq., Crawley Terry, J. J., Esq., Ripe Bondson, G. F., Esq., Brighton Lowdell, G., Esq., Brighton Lowdell, G., Esq., Brighton Martin, F., Esq., Brimingham Bartleet, E., Esq., Birmingham Bartleet, E., Esq., Birmingham Coleman, F. H., Esq., Wolerbampton Downes, W., Esq., Birmingham Harley, H., M.D., Birmingham Coleman, F. H., Esq., Wolerbampton, J., M.D., Birmingham Smith, Thomas, Esq., Alcester Solmon, J. V., Esq., Birmingham Smith, Thomas, Esq., Alcester Solmon, J. W., Esq., Birmingham Sm

Bailey, C., Esq., Chippenham

Colborne, W., Esq., Chippenham
Crisp, J. H., Esq., Lacock
Green, J. L., Esq., Tisbury
Spencer, F., Esq., Chippenham
Thurnam, J., M.D., Devizes
Worcestreshine.
Badley, J., Esq., Dudley
Brown, G. G., Esq., Stourport
Busigny, C. E., Esq., Ombersley
Carden, H. D., Esq., Worcester
Claridge, J., Esq., Pershore
Coates, M., Esq., Malvern
Davies, F., Esq., Malvern
Davies, F., Esq., Pershore
Davis, R., L.R.C.P., Worcester
Everett, D., Esq., Worcester
Everett, D., Esq., Worcester
Hill, R., Esq., Worcester
Hill, R., Esq., Worcester
Hill, R., Esq., Worcester
Hobbes, J. L., Esq., Bellbroughton
Holyoake, T., Esq., Esq., Droitwich
Johnson, D., Esq., Droitwich
Johnson, D., Esq., Droitwich
Johnson, D., Esq., Pershore
Smith, W., Esq., Redditch
Niven, D. G., Esq., Kinver
West, W. C., Esq., Malvern
Dird, G., Esq., Vork
Beaumont, J., Esq., Wetherby
Bell, Robert, M.D., Wyton
Bird, G., Esq., Tolletton
Crosby, J., Esq., Great Ouseburn
Dysou, J., Esq., Huddersfield
Ellerton, J., Esq., Aberford
Guy, Tom., M.D., Doncaster
Hagyard, R., Esq., Hovingham
Haigh, T. A., Esq., Meltham
Hammerton, J., Esq., Elland
Haxworth, J., Esq., Sheffield
Heaton, J. D., M.D., Leeds
Hemingway, H., Esq., Dewsbury
Husband, W. D., Esq., Sheffield
Heaton, J. D., M.D., Leeds
Hemingway, H., Esq., Dewsbury
Husband, W. D., Esq., Sheffield
Hackson, M., Esq., Market Weighton
Jackson, T., M.D., Halfax
Kirk, W., Esq., Hedon
Leak, T. M., Esq., Handersfield
Milthorp, J., Esq., Sheffield
Morris, W. W., Esq., Skipton
Medcalf, H., Esq., Howden
Milner, W. R., Esq., Howden
Milner, W. R., Esq., Howden
Ness, John, Esq., Helmsley
Paley, R., M.D., Pocklimgton
Price, W., Esq., Leeds
Redal, G., Esq., Sheffield
Rhodes, G. W., Esq., Helmsley
Paley, R., M.D., Pocklimgton
Weddell, T., Esq., Searborough
Wightman, J., Esq., Searborough
Wightman, J., Esq., Penistone
Waddington, F., Esq., Wakefield
Ward, J., Esq., Penistone
Waddington, F., Esq., Wakefield
Ward, J., Esq., Penistone
Waddington, F., Esq., Wakefield

NORTH WALES. NORTH WALES.
Edmonds, J., Esq., Chirk
Eyton, J., Esq., Cyerton
Griffith, T. T., Esq. Wrexham
Hughes, E., M.D., Mold
Hughes, H. R., Esq., Bangor
Jones, R., Esq., Conway
Jones, R. W., Esq., Beaumaris
Pierce, E., M.D., Denbigh
Williams, E., M.D., Wrexham
Williams, H., Esq., Llansaintfraid
Williams, J., Esq., Abergele
Williams, R. L., M.D., Denbigh

Williams, K. L., M.D., Detoign SOUTH WALES. Bennett, E., Esq., New Radnor Bowen, E., M.D., Talgarth Dyke, T. J., Esq., Merthyr Tydvil Goulstone, J. G., M.D., Knighton Haines, W., Esq., Cowbridge Howell, E., M.D., Swansea Jones, J., Esq., New Quay Jones, T. C., Esq., Pembroke Leigh, J., Esq., Pembroke Leigh, J., Esq., Pembroke Lyde, J. W. P., Esq., Hay Nicol, D., M.D., Swansea Prichard, H. L., Esq., Taibach Thomas, J., Esq., Ilaneigwad Vachell, C., M.D., Cardiff

SCOTLAND.

Adamson, J., M.D., St. Andrew's Archibald, D., M.D., St. Andrew's Bell, R., M.D., Dundee Carlyle, W. J., M.D., Langholm Carmichael, D., M.D., Buckie Christison, R., M.D., Edinburgh Coldstream, J., M.D., Edinburgh Craig, J., Esq., Ratho Day, G. E., M.D., St. Andrew's Gairdner, W. T., M.D., Edinburgh Gibson, W. L., M.D., Dundee Graham, C. W., M.D., Dalkeith Laing, G., Esq., Ferryport-on-Craig Lawrence, G., M.D., Crail Laycock, T., M.D., Edinburgh Low, A., Esq., Ferryport-on-Craig

Lyell, J., M.D., Newburgh
Macarthur, A., M.D., Anstruther
Manson, A. J., Esq., Inverkeithney
Munro, W., M.D., Dundee
Spence, W., M.D., Letham
Taplin, T., Esq., Edinburgh
Thomson, G. W., M.D., Hawick
Thomson, T., M.D., Inverury
Troup, F., Esq., Auchtermuchty
Weir, W., M.D., Glasgow
Wiseman, R., Esq., Cupar

FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Fletcher, J. W., Esq., Calcutta Lund, G., M.D., Madeira Nicholson, T., M.D., Antigua

### EAST YORK AND NORTH LINCOLN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The first General Meeting of the East York and North Lincoln Branch was held in the Library of the Hull Infirmary, on Tuesday, May 26th; Humphry Sandwith, M.D., of Hull, in the chair. There were also present: John Bell, Esq. (Grimsby); John P. Bell, M.D. (Hull); Sir Henry Cooper, M.D. (Hull); R. M. Craven, jun., Esq. (Hull); Owen Daly, M.B. (Hull); W.H. Eddie, Esq. (Barton-on-Humber); R. Hardy, Esq. (Hull); J. F. Holden, Esq. (Hull); Kelburne King, M.D. (Hull); J. A. Locking, Esq. (Hull); W. J. Lunn, M.D. (Hull); J. Morley, Esq. (Barton-on-Humber). As visitors, there were present: Dr. Gallagher, R.N., H.M.S. Cornwallis; Messrs. Carnley, Dix, and R. L. Sleight.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF THE BRANCH.

F. B. Anderson, Esq. (Hessle); W. H. Eddie, Esq. (Barton); and J. Morley, Esq. (Barton), were elected members of the Branch.

#### OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Branch:—President: Humphry Sandwith, M.D. (Hull). President-Elect: John Bell, Esq. (Grimsby). Representative to the General Council: Sir H. Cooper, M.D. (Hull). Secretary: J. A. Locking, Esq. (Hull). Committee: J. P. Bell, M.D.; R. M. Craven, jun., Esq.; O. Daly, M.B.; R. Hardy, Esq.; K. King, M.D.; W. J. Lunn, M.D. (Hull); W. H. Eddie, Esq. (Barton).

#### MEDICAL REFORM.

A letter from Dr. Henry, Secretary to the Medical Reform Committee of the British Medical Association, and the leading article in the JOURNAL of May 23rd respecting the Medical Reform Bills, having been read, it was resolved, after discussion—

"That the Bill brought forward by Mr. Headlam be adopted, and a petition in its favour be presented to the House of Commons."

NECROSIS OCCURRING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF IMPORTANT PARTS. BY KELBURNE KING, M.D.

[This paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

Mr. Morley stated that the patient, who was supposed to have been salivated, had been under his care. The man had been poisoned, whilst sheep-washing, by arsenic received through a wound in the skin. He had severe enteritis, being laid up for four months; and had not recovered from the effects of the arsenic when Mr. Morley lost sight of him.

Mr. R. M. Craven mentioned the case of a boy where three-fourths of the tibia had been removed. The bone had been reproduced, so that he could now bear weight upon it.

Mr. Bell (Grimsby), many years ago, saw a case in the Hull Infirmary where the humerus had been reproduced.

CASE OF HEART-DISEASE, IN WHICH A LOUD BELLOWS-MURMUR WAS PRESENT. BY OWEN DALY, M.B.

The murmur was louder and more marked with the systole. The patient was subject to periodical attacks of palpitation, and, after a more than usually severe one, was seized with hemiplegia of the whole of the right side. Sensation remained intact. Four months from the date of the attack of hemiplegia, the patient's heart was again examined, when not the slightest symptom of valvular or other affection of the heart could, after the most careful search, be discovered. The patient died suddenly: there was no post mortem examination.

Dr. Daly was of opinion that the case belonged to the same category as those related by Dr. Kirkes in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, in which the middle cerebral artery was found plugged with a piece of fibrine torn from the valvular interior of the heart.

The next meeting was appointed to be held at Grimsby, in September; and the proceedings of the day were terminated by the members dining together at the Vittoria Hotel, under the presidency of Dr. Sandwith.

### YORKSHIRE BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Yorkshire Branch was held at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Thursday, June 4th; Garrier Reedal, Esq., President, in the Chair. There were also present: James Allen, Esq. (York); F. Branson, M.D (Baslow); C. Chadwick, M.D. (Leeds); J. P. Garlick, Esq. (Leeds); J. C. Hall, M.D. (Sheffield); J. Haxworth, Esq. (Sheffield); W. Hey, Esq. (Leeds); H. Jackson, Esq. (Sheffield); W. Jackson, Esq. (Sheffield); T. Simpson, M.D. (York); H. Y. Whytehead, M.D. (Crayke); H. Williamson, Esq. (Rotherham): also H. G. Allanson, Esq.; S. Arden, Esq.; J. H. Aveling, M.B.; M. De Bartolomé, M.D.; W. F. Favell, Esq.; John Hall, Esq.; G. C. B. Hart, Esq.; J. Nicholson, Esq.; R. Roper, Esq.; W. Skinner, Esq.; R. M. Smith, Esq.; W. W. Tinsley, Esq.; H. J. Walker, Esq. (of Sheffield); R. Harmar, M.D. (Ecclesfield); R. Cooper, Esq. (4th Dragoon Guards); Dr. Stewart (98th Regiment); Dr. Sparrow (98th Regiment).

#### REPORT OF COUNCIL.

In meeting their fellow-members of the Yorkshire Branch of the British Medical Association, at this their annual meeting, your Council will, in accordance with established custom, proceed to pass in review those subjects connected with the best interests of the profession which, in their opinion, deserve the attention and require the consideration of those present. The Branches now exercise an important influence over the working of the Parent Association; and each Branch is expected to give some indication of the opinions of those practitioners of our art who live within its sphere.

Medical reform at present engages the attention of every one interested in the welfare of the profession. Two Bills are now before Parliament; one introduced by Mr. Headlam, with the sanction and co-operation of our own Association, and most of the medical corporations of Great Britain and Ireland; the other introduced by Lord Elcho, to secure the interests of cer-

tain Scotch universities.

Mr. Headlam proposes a Council to a certain extent representative, while Lord Elcho is prepared to vest the entire control of the medical profession in the hands of the government of the day, through a Council entirely consisting of nominees of the Crown. Your Council need scarcely remind you that the President of the Board of Health (the proposed head of such Council) may be a homeopathist or hydropathist, and that he may preside; and empirics may sit at a Board where the interests of legitimate medicine ought alone to be represented.

Mr. Headlam provides that each practitioner of medicine and surgery shall obtain a degree from his respective College, while Lord Elcho only provides for one general degree for

medicine and surgery.

The provisions of the two Bills are no doubt familiar to all present; and your Council recommend that a petition in favour of Mr. Headlam's Bill should be presented to Parliament from this Branch.

The Army Medical Department, through the late disasters in the Crimea, has engaged much general and professional attention; and a Commission has been appointed to investigate the working of the department, and to report on the evils of the present system and their remedies. Your Council trust that the evils of which army surgeons have so long had reason to complain will now be remedied, and that medical science will in future direct the sanitary arrangements of camps and barracks.

Mr. Griffin continues his indefatigable labours on behalf of his brethren, the Poor-law surgeons; and your Council hope that, ere long, that ill used body of men will obtain a more

adequate remuneration for their labours.

Your Council hope that, when the subject of medical reform shall, by the settlement of the question, no longer demand the attention of the Branch, some means may be devised by which a greater scientific value may be imparted to these meetings, as a free interchange of opinion on many of the difficult problems of medicine and surgery, between the members of this Branch, must lead to a further development of that science whose advancement is so largely bound up with the best interests of man.

Your Council regret that our late excellent Secretary, Mr.

Matterson, was compelled by the state of his health to resign his office in January last, and beg to recommend Mr. Hornby of York to the meeting as his successor.

Dr. Whytehead moved, Dr. Simpson seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the report now read be adopted."

BRANCH COUNCIL FOR 1857-8.

Mr. Allen moved, Mr. H. Jackson seconded, and it was resolved-

"That the following gentlemen form the Council of the Branch for the year 1857.8:—J. Allen, Esq.; B. Dodsworth, Esq.; R. Hey, Esq.; W. D. Husband, Esq.; G. Shann, M.D.; T. Simpson, M.D.; W. E. Swaine, M.D.; Caleb Williams, M.D. (York); J. Ness, Esq. (Helmsley); C. Chadwick, M.D.; J. P. Garlick, Esq.; W. Hey, Esq.; T. Nunneley, Esq.; S. Smith, Esq.; J. P. Teale, Esq. (Leeds); F. Branson, M.D.; H. Jackson, Esq.; W. Jackson, Esq.; G. Reedal, Esq. (Sheffield); T. Sandwith, M.D. (Beverley; H. Whytehead, M.D. (Crayke)."

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. H. Jackson proposed, Dr. Branson seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the following members be nominated to represent the Yorkshire Branch in the General Council for the ensuing year:—W. D. Husband, Esq.; Caleb Williams, M.D. (York); C. Chadwick, M.D.; J. P. Garlick, Esq.; W. Hey, Esq.; Thos. Nunneley, Esq. (Leeds); G. Reedal, Esq.; Wm. Jackson, Esq. (Sheffield)."

PLACE OF MEETING FOR NEXT YEAR.

Mr. Allen proposed, Mr. H. Jackson seconded, and it was resolved-

"That the next place of meeting be Leeds; and that J. P. Garlick, Esq., be the President-Elect."

VOTES OF THANKS.

Dr. Simpson proposed, Mr. H. Jackson seconded, and it was unanimously resolved—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to J. Allen, Esq., the late President, for his services during the past year."
Dr. Branson proposed, Mr. Garlick seconded, and it was

unanimously resolved—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to our late excellent Secretary, Mr. Matterson, of York, for his unremitting services to the Branch; and that Mr. Hornby, of York, be appointed Secretary of the Branch."

Dr. J. C. Hall moved, Dr. Whytehead seconded, and it was unanimously resolved—

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to W. D. Husband, Esq., for his kind and valuable services as Secretary pro tempore."

MEDICAL REFORM.

Dr. J. C. Hall moved, Mr. Allen seconded, and it was resolved—

"That a petition be prepared by the President and Council in Sheffield, praying the House of Commons to adopt Mr. Headlam's Medical Reform Bill, and to reject that of Lord Elcho; that it be signed by the President on behalf of this Branch; and that Mr. Headlam be requested to present it."

Dr. Chadwick moved, Dr. J. C. Hall seconded, and it was

"That the President be requested to address the Reform Committee of the Association, expressing surprise that the latter part of Clause 24 of Mr. Headlam's Bill should have escaped their notice, and recommending that they should take steps to have it expunged."

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. H. Jackson proposed, Mr. Hey seconded, and it was resolved—

"That the intention of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the subject of Reform in the Medical Department of the Army, over which Mr. Stafford presided last year, having failed in its object, we are rejoiced to find that a Royal Commission has been appointed to inquire into the evils so justly complained of by our military medical brethren; and we most earnestly request the central Council of the British Medical Association to direct their attention to the subject of the claims of the Medical Department of the Army, and to support them to the utmost of their power, by memorial or otherwise to the Commission now sitting on the Medical Department of the Army."

The following papers were ordered to be transmitted to the

1. Copies of Correspondence; 2. Suggestions; 3. Copy of

Letter to President of Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, 1855; 4. Abstract of Evidence; 5. Necessity of Perfecting our Military System.

CASES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Rotherham, read a paper on the Advantages of Blood-letting.

Mr. H. Jackson gave an abstract of three cases of Irritable Ulcer of the Anus, cured by Incision, by Mr. Tinsley; and also an abstract of a case of Popliteal Aneurism treated successfully by Compression, by himself, in the Sheffield General Infirmary.

Thanks were voted to the authors of the papers.

The members and their friends afterwards dined together at the Royal Hotel, under the presidency of G. Reedal, Esq.

## Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

Tuesday, May 11th, 1857.

SIR C. LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., President, in the Chair.

ANALYSIS OF FIFTY-TWO CASES OF EPILEPSY. BY EDWARD H. SIEVEKING, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE 52 cases analysed had occurred exclusively under the author's own observation, and the conclusions were limited to points with reference to which satisfactory evidence could be obtained.

Sex. 2, or 46·15 per cent., were females; 28, or 53·84 per

cent, were males.

Age. The following was the distribution of the cases throughout the different periods of life:—Under 10 years, 17; from 10 to 20, 19; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 7; over 50, 1; or from infancy to the age of 20 years inclusive, 69:23 per cent.; from 21 to 40 years inclusive, 15:38 per cent.; from 41 to 55 years inclusive, 15:38 per cent. Arranged according to sex, there were found during the first decennium, 8 males and 9 females; during the second, 12 males and 7 females; during the third, 2 males and 2 females; during the fourth, the same number of each; during the fifth, 2 males and 3 females; during the sixth, 1 female. The male sex during puberty, therefore seemed to exhibit a more marked proclivity to epilepsy than the female; at later periods the ratio returned to the equality shown to prevail during the first ten years of life.

Causes. Hereditary tendency could be traced only in 6 cases, or 11.1 per cent. A definite cause was assigned by the patient or the patient's friends in 16 cases, or nearly one-third of the whole. Amongst these, otorrhea was mentioned twice; fright, twice; injury to the head, twice. The causes differed in the course of the seigure.

in the relation they bear to the occurrence of the seizure.

Premonitory Symptoms. An "aura" (comprising under this term all the premonitory symptoms indicating the approach of a fit) was noted in 27 out of 52 cases. The most common was a sense of giddiness and impairment of vision; sometimes the patient suffered pain in a definite region of the body, or, though unable to explain the sensation, is aware of some change from which they knew that a paroxysm was about to take place. The sensation was never described as a puff of wind or aura in its verbal sense.

Individual Symptoms. Headache was observed in 33 out of 52 cases, or 63·42 per cent. The mode of its occurrence varied; the patient either suffered habitually or very frequently from it, and the symptom bore no immediate relation to the paroxysm; or the headache occurred shortly before the fits, so as to usher them in; or again it affected the individual after they were over. It was constant or frequent in 36·5 per cent.; it occurred before the fits only in 7·7 per cent.; it occurred after the fits only in 17·3 per cent. The tongue was bitten in 17 cases, or 32·7 per cent. The urine was tested for albumen in 19 cases, and it was found temporarily present in one, permanently in another. It was also tested for sugar in 14 cases, and this ingredient was not found once—a result which seems irreconcilable with the observations of Dr. Goolden.

Results of Treatment. The author expressed a feeling of scepticism with regard to the positive certainty of any cure of epilepsy. He believed that, in the majority, no organic lesion, in the ordinary anatomical sense of the word, was present in the commencement of the disease, and that, in a large number, none seemed to result from the recurrence of the fits. It appeared that a diathesis was necessary to its occurrence, and that

# THE EMPLOYMENT OF CALCAREOUS SALTS IN THE TREATMENT OF RICKETS AND OTHER MORBID CONDITIONS.

LETTER FROM W. BUDD, M.D.

SIR,-It appears from the Journal of the 23rd May, that Dr. Pidduck has recently read a paper before the Medico-Chirurgical Society, recommending the employment of calcareous compounds in the treatment of certain states of defective nutrition. The value of these compounds in the class of cases referred to has long been fully recognised here. For obvious reasons, it is in children who are being brought up in large towns that their efficacy is the most signal. Of this, perhaps, the most striking illustration is their effect in the cure of rickets. But short of rickets, which may be regarded as an extreme case, there are many states of very common occurrence in which their remedial power is no less manifest. Among the out-patients of the Bristol Royal Infirmary are numbers of children with large heads, turnid bellies, and pasty complexion; whose spines are too weak to support their bodies; who are slow in intellect and backward in teeth and speech, and who have reached the age of sixteen, eighteen months, and perhaps more, without ever having shown any desire to take to their feet. These characteristics, varying, of course, more or less in degree, make up a pathological portrait which most physicians to large hospitals situated in great towns will recognise as the type of a numerous group. In all such cases I have for many years past been in the habit of giving a simple combination, consisting of from five to ten grains of phosphate of lime, three times a day in chalk mixture. Where there is a palpable degree of anemia, some simple chalybeate is added to the treatment. Theoretically, bone earth would seem to be the more appropriate agent; but when I began this practice, having no bone earth at hand, I adopted as a temporary expedient the mixture I have named, and found it answer so well, that what was first tried as a makeshift has since been purposely adhered to. Nothing can be more satisfactory than this plan of treatment. At the end of a week the improvement in the patient is already very apparent; at the end of a fortnight it is, generally, conspicuous. The result is not only a rapid consolidation of the bones, but, what perhaps is still more interesting, an equally rapid development of the mental and other powers. It is no doubt owing to the nature of the case that this result is as uniform as it is complete. In these two characteristics this method reminds me more of the virtue of lemon juice in scurvy than almost anything else I have seen in physic. The two things have probably this much in common, that, in supplying the one thing needful, they act on the same principle. Remedies which act thus have this paramount claim on the physician, that they admit of no substitute. In scurvy, unless the food or the medieine contain the antiscorbutic, all nature may be ransacked in vain for a remedy. In many of these states of defective nutrition in children, there is reason to believe that the same is true of the calcareous salt.

I have long thought it deserving of the most anxious inquiry, whether the growing deterioration and tendency to early decay which dentists have remarked in the teeth of the rising generation, may not be due to insufficient supply of the inorganic constituents of these important organs in the food by which children are nourished during the period of dental development. In towns especially, the whole mode of living, not only of man but of the animals which minister to man, is so artificial, and so few articles of diet are supplied under the primary conditions of nature, that such a contingency is quite possible. In default of better, Dr. Pidduck's biscuits, which contain lime derived from teeth, would furnish a simple means of meeting it. Rather more than a year ago, I suggested to an eminent druggist here the manufacture of biscuits of precisely similar composition, with a view at once to the teeth-bones of these young subjects.

I may add, that if my experience do not deceive me, the same mixture is a very sure remedy in that anxious and sometimes fatal disorder, laryngismus stridulus. At least, in some ten or twelve cases in which I have now tried it, the speedy subsidence of the malady has followed the employment of the medicine. In some instances the cessation of the morbid phenomena has been so rapid, that I have been led to suppose the virtue of this calcareous mixture in this last disease must be due simply to its antacid properties. But this is a question into which I have not cared to inquire.

It may be well to state in conclusion, that I communicated at some length the results here detailed, to a meeting of the

Bath and Bristol Branch of our Association in the month of October last, on the occasion of an interesting paper by my friend Mr. Coe, on three cases of a disease allied to rickets. A very abridged account of what I said on the subject was given in the report of the meeting, which appeared in the JOURNAL shortly after.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM BUDD.

## Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Thursday, June 4th.

THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS.

Lord RAYNHAM gave notice that on an early day he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Metropolitan Hospitals.

#### SALE OF POISONS BILL.

Earl Granville moved that the House go into Committee on the Bill: but subsequently, on the suggestion of Lord Redesdale, it was referred to a Select Committee.

Friday, June 5th.

#### PAUPER LUNATICS (MARYLEBONE).

On the motion of Mr. Kinnaird, a copy was ordered of any communication from the Board of Guardians of St. Marylebone, in answer to the Report of the Commissioners on Lunacy, in regard to the treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Marylebone Workhouse.

Tuesday, June 9th.

### LUNATICS (SCOTLAND).

The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the Laws respecting Lunatics in Scotland.

#### NETLEY HOSPITAL.

Sir D. Norreys moved for certain returns respecting Netley Hospital, prefacing the motion by observations suggested by the debate of the preceding evening, when the estimate for that hospital was before the Committee of Supply.

Sir J. Ramsden said, there was no intention on the part of the Government to oppose the granting of the returns, and he hoped that, when laid upon the table, they would be the means of removing the misapprehension which prevailed upon the subject.

Mr. STAFFORD protested against more of the public money being expended upon an ill constructed building, which, according to medical authorities, would prove a hotbed of fever and erysipelas.

Mr. S. Herbert said, that he made no charge against the Government on account of the amount of the vote for this hospital; but he pointed out in what respect its original plan was, in his opinion, faulty, though, as far as the defect in its construction could be remedied, he admitted it had been remedied to a very great degree. The selection of the site, he thought, had been unfortunate.

Lord Palmerston repeated the explanation given by Sir J. Ramsden the preceding evening of the increase in the vote. As to the site, he never heard, he said, that it was at all unhealthy. With respect to the construction of the hospital considerable differences of opinion existed; but the matter had attracted the serious attention of the Government, and the greatest care would be taken to adapt the building to the purpose for which it was intended.

After some observations by Mr. Tite, and Sir F. Smith, the motion was agreed to.

#### PETITIONS.

The following petitions in favour of Mr. Headlam's Bill have been presented during the past week: from the medical officers and students of St. George's Hospital; from the medical practitioners of Reading and its vicinity; from Sunderland; from Croydon; from Pershore; from Manchester; from Liverpool, one from the medical officers of the Ladies' Charity, one from the Council of the Medical Institution, and one from the members of the Medical Institution; from medical officers of St. Thomas's Hospital; from Robert Pendick of Bristol; from Gravesend and Northfleet; from Plymouth; from Hull; from the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians;

from Liverpool; from the physicians, surgeons, and students of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; from several medical practitioners of London; from Dover; from Wem, Salop; from Maidstone and its neighbourhood; from Dr. Munro of Dundee; from Wirksworth; from Greenwich and neighbourhood; from Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; from Belbroughton; from Guy's Hospital; from Croydon; from Mr. James Stedman of Guildford, and from sixteen medical practitioners; from Wellington; from Oldham; from T. O'Connor, surgeon, of March, Cambridgeshire; from Huddersfield; from J. Roberts of Golcar, R. Allatt of Paddock, and J. Tatterson of Lepton, surgeons; from Brighton; from Enniscorthy (for the council); and from Devonport.

Petitions in favour of Lord Elcho's Medical Bill have been presented from Hertford, Melrose, Falkirk, and Kelso; from the provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Aberdeen, and from the senate of Marischal College and University; from Hatfield, Welwyn, and Whitwell; from Enniscorthy (in favour of the registration clauses); from general medical practitioners of Ireland; from Dundee; from Edinburgh, Greenock, and

Alloa.

Petitions for Poor-Law Medical Reform have been presented from the medical officers of Poor-Law Unions in England and Wales, agreed to at a general meeting in London, praying for a redress of their grievances, and that the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons may be carried into effect; from the medical officers of the Wellington Union; from Mr. Pound, Surgeon to the Hartley Wintney Union; from Mr. L. O. Fox, Surgeon to the Stockbridge Union; from the Salopian Medico-Ethical Society.

A petition in favour of a Bill for Restricting the Sale of Poisons has been presented from the Metropolitan Counties Branch of the British Medical Association.

## Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

### BIRTHS.

\*Barrett. On May 23rd, at Wallingford, the wife of Charles A. Barrett, Esq., Surgeon, of a son. \*Sharman. On June 4th, at Birmingham, the wife of Malim

\*Sharman. On June 4th, at Birmingham, the wife of Malim Sharman, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

\*HARRISON—EVANS. HARRISON, James Bower, M.D., of Higher Broughton, Manchester, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Shaw Evans, Esq., of Chester, at Chester, on May 27th.

\*HOLMES—BROOKSBANK. HOLMES, Timothy, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.S., of Curzon Street, May Fair, to Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Brooksbank, Esq., of Bentinck Terrace, Regent's Park, at St. Marylebone Church, on June 9th.

\*Jeans—Wilks. Jeans, J. W., Esq., Surgeon, of Grantham, to Miss Juliana J. Wilks, of the same place, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, on June 9th.

### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, June 5th, 1857:—

DIX, William Frederick, Smallburgh, Norfolk
HICKS, Charles Cyril, Toddington, Beds
MACKINTOSH, Matthew, Sleaford, Lincolnshire
MCSHANE, Eugene, Dungannon, co. Tyrone
MAGOR, Thomas, St. Columb, Cornwall
MAYNARD, Forster Fowler Martin, Kirk Bramwith, Doncaster

MEYER, Alexander John, Calcutta SHERATON, George Robert, Sedgefield, Durham SKINNER, David Shorter, Headcorn, Kent

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY admitted at a meeting of the Board, on June 9th :—

BRAYTON, Jonathan, Whitehaven: diploma of membership dated April 17th, 1857
GRIFFITHS, Richard, Dolgelley, Merionethshire: May 15th, 1857

James, Herbert, Merthyr Tydvil: May 29th, 1857 Jones, John Edwards, Dolgelley, Merionethshire: April 20th, 1857

Jones, William Goodall, Birmingham: April 24th, 1857 MacDougal, Alexander Mason, Guy's Hospital: April 29th, 1857

O'REILLY, John, Ware, Herts: April 7th, 1837 POPE, Joseph John, Hampstead Road: April 6th, 1857 PRAIL, Samuel, Rochester, Kent: April 20th, 1857 SIMPSON, Thomas Pemberton, Ebury Street, Pimlico: May 30th, 1856

TAYLOR, Adam, Norwich: May 2nd, 1856
THOMAS, John Little, Carmarthen; April 3rd, 1857
WARD, Isaac Dunlin, Clifton, near York: March 30th, 1857
WINSTANLEY, Robert, Wigan, Lancashire: May 1st, 1857
WINTERBOTHAM, Lauriston, Cheltenham: May 2nd, 1856

New Fellows. The following members of the College, having been previously balloted for, were admitted to the Fellowship at a meeting of the Council on June 10th:—

BATTER, Francis Hastings, 6th Enniskillin Dragoons: diploma of membership dated ——, 1841
Evans, Alfred, Walthamstow: June 22nd, 1838
GILLAM, Isaac John, Bath: April 26th, 1841
JONES, Arthur O'Brien, Epsom: January 27th, 1837
KENDALL, Thomas Masters, King's Lynn: March 18, 1842
LEAH, Thomas Cooper, Hyde: December 17th, 1841
NASH, James George, Isle of Man: April 3rd, 1827
SHILLITO, William, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal: Feb. 2nd, 1838
SPENCE, John, Otley, Yorkshire: April 5th, 1816
TEEVAN, James, Chesham Street: October 26th, 1838

### HEALTH OF LONDON: — WEEK ENDING JUNE 6TH, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

The returns for the week that ended on Saturday, June 6th, exhibit the gratifying fact that the remarkably small number of 868 deaths was registered in that period in London. There has been a constant decrease of mortality since the temperature rose; and in the first week of June, the deaths are about 200 less than they were in the first week of May. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week, was 979. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, with a view to comparison, must be raised in proportion to the increase, and in this case it will become 1077. The result is that the deaths now returned are less by 200 than the average rate of mortality at this period of the year would have produced. In the first week of June 1847, the deaths were 786, in that of 1850 they were 844; and these furnish the only instances in corresponding weeks in which the deaths were not more numerous than those of last week, though each successive year has added to the number of persons living within the bills of mortality.

The deaths from the zymotic class of diseases, which in the previous week were 181, were last week 170. Of the six principal diseases in this class, diarrheea alone shows a tendency to increase: the cases in which it was fatal having been in the last three weeks 12, 17, and 26. Summer cholera has made its appearance as usual, and four deaths are referred to it under the designation "English cholera", "cholera infantum", or "cholerai cliarrheea". A severe case of this complaint manifested itself in St. Ann Street, Limehouse, where a man, twenty-six years of age, died after a day's illness. Small-pox was fatal in only one case, which occurred in Deptford. Measles carried off 24 children; but the only parts in which it seems to be more fatal than usual, are the Goswell Street and City Road sub-districts, in each of which four deaths from it are returned. The deaths from hooping-cough were 47; of which five occurred in the Rectory sub-district, Marylebone.

The death's caused by diseases of the respiratory organs were last week 125; the corrected average is 134. Those from bronchitis, which a few weeks ago were 100 or more, have declined to 53.

Only three persons whose deaths are returned had attained the age of 90 years or upwards. Two women were 93 years old; and a widow died in Hereford Street, Marylebone, at the great age of 96 years.

Last week the births of 774 boys and 768 girls, in all 1542 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1497.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29:877 in. The highest reading was 29.99 in., on the morning of Thursday. the mean temperature of the week was 60.6°, which is nearly 4° higher than that of the previous week, and 3.9° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was more or less above the The mean daily temperature was more of 1000 average on every day of the week, except Monday, and the excess on Friday and Saturday was 10° and 11°. dew-point temperature was 51°, and the difference between this and the mean air temperature was 9.6°. The highest reading of the thermometer in the sun was 106.7°, which occurred on Friday. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was  $62^{\circ}$ ; on Saturday, the temperature of the river rose to  $64.7^{\circ}$ . The wind was in the north-east on the first two days; afterwards, it was for the most part in the south-west. Rain fell to the amount of 0.23 in., most of which fell in the afternoon of Saturday.

#### MEDICAL REFORM: DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

A DEPUTATION of the representatives of the Medical Corporations of the United Kingdom had an interview with Lord Palmerston, on Tuesday last, at 2 P.M. The following bodies were represented: Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. Mayo, President, Dr. Alderson, Dr. Burrows, and Dr. Hawkins: Royal College of Surgeons of England, by Mr. Travers, President, College of Surgeons of England, by Mr. Travers, President, Mr. Green and Mr. Stanley, Vice-Presidents, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. C. Hawkins: Society of Apothecaries, by Mr. De Grave, Master, Mr. Simoens, and Mr. Tegart: University of Oxford, by Dr. Acland: Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, by Dr. Wood, President: Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, by Dr. Watson: King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, by Dr. Neligan, Censor: Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, by Dr. Hans Irvine, President, and Dr. R. Williams, ex-President: University of Dublin, by Dr. Harrison: there were also present, on the part of the British Medical there were also present, on the part of the British Medical Association, Dr. Ogier Ward, Dr. Wynter, and Dr. Henry; and on the part of the Extra-Academical Lecturers in Edinburgh, Dr. W. T. Gairdner; Dr. Kidd and Dr. O'Connor also attended. The deputation was accompanied by the following Members of Parliament: Mr. Headlam; Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.; Sir W. Verner, Bart.; Mr. Neate; Mr. Hatchell; Mr. Vance; Mr. Gore Langton; Mr. Grogan; Mr. Waldron; Mr. D. O'Connell; Mr. Bennet; Mr. F. Crossley; Sir R. Levinge, Bart.; Mr. Somers; Mr. P. O'Brien; Mr. O. Ricardo; Mr. Cooper; Colonel Freestun; Mr. McCann; and Mr. McCarthy.

A letter was received from Dr. Maclagan, President of the Boyal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

Mr. HEADLAM introduced the deputation. He said that there was a conviction, not only in the minds of the members of the medical profession, but of the House of Commons, that the time had arrived when the subject of Medical Reform ought to time nad arrived when the sucject of Medical Reform ought to be finally settled with regard to the public good. The members of the British Medical Association, as well as the different medical institutions throughout the United Kingdom, had agreed to the principles of a Bill, and in doing so had made mutual concessions. This Bill he had introduced to the House of Commons. They thought it a measure fully entitled to the or commons. They thought a measure tank entired to the support of the Government, being one suited for all purposes as far as regards good medical government and the protection and requirements of the public; therefore he felt warranted in not only asking for the support of the Government to secure the second reading, but also their aid in passing it through the House with all just speed, and not referring it to a select committee. The deputation which he had the honour of introducing did not object to any reasonable alteration of the details of the Bill, but they could not and would not consent to any

departure from its substantial parts.

Dr. Mayo stated that formerly both Lord Palmerston and Sir Grey had intimated that the Government would support a Bill if sufficient unanimity existed among the profession. Such unanimity existed at present to as high a degree as could be expected; and it was hence with some surprise that they found another Bill brought forward in competition. The only reason that could be imagined for this opposition was the existence of some suspicion that the promoters of the Bill of Mr. Headlam did not favour the cause of Medical Reform. But the College of Physicians had, within the last twenty years, taken the greatest pains to improve their own constitution. tion scheme of Lord Elcho's Bill was moderate and very fit for ordinary purposes, but nothing more; it made no provision for the scientific advancement of the profession. Mr. Headlam's Bill, on the other hand, would give an opportunity of obtaining

an education which should maintain the progress of medical science. Lord Elcho's Bill, by a single examination, pitched at a low standard, would raise the importance and dignity of the existing physicians who had passed through higher examinations. He reminded his lordship of the saying of Burke respecting the elevation gained by the nobility of Holland, when no further additions could be made to their numbers.

Mr. Green, on behalf of the College of Surgeons, said that they were not opposed to legislation in a proper direction. That College had existed as the Royal College of Surgeons since 1800; and in 1850 its name was changed into the Royal College of Surgeons of England, by royal charter. Its council was, to a certain extent, elective, and the principle of representation of the Fellows of the College was recognised. were governed by by-laws requiring the sanction of the Legislature and the Secretary of State; and thereby establishing a security to the profession and the country through that supervision, and if any abuses crept in, it was owing to the neglect of the Secretary of State, and not of the council of the College. For a long time it has been the only recognised body in England for granting diplomas in surgery. Its membership was considered necessary for the public service, and in all Acts of Parliament requiring surgeons in England the College of Surgeons is mentioned. There were 500 diplomas granted last year. From the members' diplomas the income of the College is derived, which is expended altogether on the scientific objects of the institution. They were entitled to the confidence of the profession and the public, which they had, and they had strong claims on the support of the Government. It was true that there was, some years ago, some agitation regarding the College of Surgeons, but that had all subsided, and a better state of things existed. Lord Elcho might find, by reference to Mr. Warburton's committee, that the charges against the College of Surgeons were completely refuted. Some years ago there was a cry among the general practitioners, from a desire not to be connected with a trading company, to have a college of their own; but they did not seek to interfere with or destroy existing bodies. Lord Elcho had taken up wrong principles, for which he had not the slightest grounds; whilst the Bill of Mr. Headlam had in view to establish a proper council of inquiry as to the professional acquirements of all those entering the profession of medicine. There was an outcry against the College without any evidence of the misappropriation of its funds. It might be said that Lord Elcho's Bill allowed the granting of Fellowships of the College after the passing of the ordinary examination. But the College could not educate for the higher branches without the fees derived from admission of members. It had lost, last year alone, by the examination for the Fellowship, £365.

Dr. WILLIAMS, representing with his colleague, Dr. Irvine, the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, and the surgical profession in that country, felt bound, for the interest of the profession, and still more of the public, to represent the in. jurious effects Lord Elcho's Bill would have. Speaking in the presence of the Irish members of Parliament present, he could boldly say, that the Irish College of Surgeons had discharge its duties to the great benefit of the public, and was a credit t the country. Lord Elcho's Bill would confiscate its revenues' and annul its privileges. If doing so were for the advantage of the public, he (Dr. Williams) would be ashamed to oppose such a proceeding; but as the Bill of Lord Elcho would seriously endanger public interest, a measure of legislation which ignored the principles of representation and self-government was without a shadow of excuse. Mr. Headlam's Bill was a measure for the promotion and advancement of education, both general and professional; while Lord Elcho's Bill fixed a minimum standard for the general practitioner only. It was necessary to effectually provide for the more extended education of the higher classes of practitioners, not indeed for the sake of the rich class, but to ensure the scientific progress of medicine and surgery. Mr. Headlam's Bill would effectually attain that great object, and on that account it was preferable in itself; and there was no pretext for enacting a measure confiscating the revenues and annulling rights secured by royal charter and Acts of Parliament.

Lord PALMERSTON could only say that he would give his attention to the provisions of the Bills before Parliament, and he would bear in mind the very important communications made to him. He could not say what course the Government would pursue; regarding the two Bills, they would be guided by the discussion of their merits. He had no desire to support any other course than the one which was satisfactory to the profession and for the public good.

Dr. Burrows said Mr. Headlam's Bill was supported by all the medical examining boards of the United Kingdom, except the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; while Lord Elcho's had only the support of the Scotch Universities, which were not wholly medical.

Dr. Harrison had been requested by the University of Dublin, to attend this meeting, and to express their approval generally of Mr. Headlam's Bill. The University of Dublin took no part in this medical question in reference to the medical corporations; their only desire was the improvement of medical education. They felt convinced that the improvement of medical science mainly depended on the foundation of a good general education, and therefore they were strongly of opinion that no medical degree should be conferred without a previous education and degree in arts in a university. The great obstacle to any improvement in medical education at present arose from the number of universities giving medical degrees without a previous education and a degree in arts in a university. If a young man could obtain a medical degree in one university without a degree in arts, he would not resort to another, in which that previous expensive step was required. Mr. Headlam's Bill insisted that no man could be registered as a physician unless he had first obtained a degree in arts and a degree in medicine; it also required a good general preliminary education for the other grades of the profession. As Lord Elcho's Bill ignored all distinctions in the profession, it held out no encouragement to pursue the higher grades, or to adopt a university education.

Dr. ACLAND was surprised that a man of Lord Elcho's sagacity and ability should bring forward a Bill of the kind that he is supporting, in opposition to that of Mr. Headlam. Some years ago he (Dr. Acland) felt it his duty to urge the University of Oxford to forego the right to examine for license practitioners in medicine. The general and scientific examination would be best conducted by the Universities; the practical by the corporations,

whose examining boards consisted of practical men.
Mr. Grogan, M.P., expressed a hope that although they
could not expect a definite reply from Lord Palmerston, as to the course the Government intended to pursue, that they would aid in the speedy settlement of this important subject.

Dr. Wood said that if Mr. Headlam's Bill did not support all the legitimate interests of Medical Reform, he would not support It established a uniform education throughout the United Kingdom; but more than that, it established a rigid system of tests of the qualifications of candidates under a superior council, so as to prevent any chance of candidates being improperly licensed. It established, too, unrestricted right of practice throughout the kingdom. All this it did by having the present machinery so modified as to meet the requirements of the times. In fact, it reformed without destroying. Lord Elcho's Bill, no doubt, carried out many of the objects of Medical Reform, but not so completely; and in doing so, it sacrificed all existing bodies. It should not be forgotten that those institutions were peculiarly British; they do not exist abroad; they were established in strict conformity with the principles of the British constitution, and with the view of giving to the medical profession the power of self-government. To disturb them, therefore, would be retrograde, and not progressive legislation. To hand over the profession to be regulated solely by a council appointed exclusively by the Crown, as the Bill of Lord Elcho proposes, would be to establish an un-English despotism.

The deputation then withdrew.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS: ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS. The annual meeting of Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England will take place in the Hall of the College, on Thursday, July 2nd, to elect three Fellows into the Council of the College, in the room of two members going out in rotation, and of Robert Keate, Esq., a life member, resigned. Fellows' dinner will take place the same evening at the Free-masons' Tavern, under the presidency of Samuel Smith, Esq., of Leeds.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from: — MR. T. Holmes; DR. BRINTON; MR. J. V. SOLOMON; DR. J. W. OGLE; MR. HOLMES COOTE; MR. FREDERICK MASON; MR. R. TAYLOR; MR. AUGUSTIN PRICHARD; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. HUSBAND; MR. A. FERNIE; MR. G. KING; THE COUNCIL AND PROFESSORS OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE; MR. R. GRIFFIN; MR. FURNEAUX JORDAN; MR. I. HARRINSON; DR. D. NELSON; MR. J. R. HUMPHREYS; DR. WILLIAM BUDD; DR. BOWER HARRISON; MR. C. A. BARRETT; MR. E. BARBER; MR. W. I. COX; DR. E. SMITH; MR. W. A. EAGLAND; MR. J. B. BARNES; DR. LANKESTER; and MR. STONE.

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