

Association Intelligence.

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.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.	Council Chamber, Town Hall, Preston.	Wednesday, June 24th, 11.30 A.M.
SOUTH EASTERN.	Town Hall, Reigate.	Wed., June 24th, 1 P.M.
WEST SOMERSET.	Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Wed., July 1, 2 P.M.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.	Hen & Chickens Hotel, New Street, Birmingham.	Thursday, July 2nd, 3 P.M.
SHROPSHIRE.	Queen's Head Hotel, Oswestry.	Friday, July 10, 2 P.M.
NORTH WALES.	Royal Hotel, Rhyl.	Tues., July 14, 12 noon.
METROPOLITAN COUNTIES.	37, Soho Square, London.	Tues., July 14, 3 P.M.

[* In place of July 9, as previously advertised.]

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*.

EAST ANGLIAN BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE first General Meeting of the East Anglian Branch was held at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich, on Friday, June 12th; W. H. RANKING, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present: E. Adams, Esq. (Bungay); W. Cadge, Esq. (Norwich); B. Chevallier, M.D. (Ipswich); W. Cooper, Esq. (Bury St. Edmunds); E. Copeman, M.D. (Norwich); D. Dalrymple, Esq. (Norwich); H. W. R. Davey, Esq. (Beccles); C. M. Durrant, M.D. (Ipswich); H. Landor, Esq. (Norwich); S. Payne, Esq. (Norwich); J. B. Pitt, Esq. (Norwich); J. F. Watson, Esq. (Norwich); and others. As visitors there were present W. B. Francis, Esq.; and W. B. Nichols, Esq. The late President, W. E. Crowfoot, Esq. (Beccles), was unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were admitted as members of the Association and of the Branch: W. Cooper, Esq. (Bury St. Edmunds); and J. F. Watson, Esq. (Norwich).

OFFICERS OF THE BRANCH.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Branch:—*President*: W. H. Ranking, M.D. (Norwich); *President-Elect*: C. M. Durrant, M.D. (Ipswich). *Honorary Secretaries*—for Suffolk, J. B. Chevallier, M.D. (Ipswich); for Norfolk, J. B. Pitt, Esq. (Norwich).

VOTE OF THANKS TO DR. KIRKMAN, LATE SECRETARY OF THE SUFFOLK BRANCH.

Dr. DURRANT (Ipswich) proposed, Mr. DAVEY (Beccles) seconded, and it was resolved:

"That this meeting deeply regrets the retirement of Dr. Kirkman from the Secretaryship of the Suffolk Branch, and tenders him its best thanks for his unremitting and talented exertions during a period of upwards of six years."

Mr. CADGE (Norwich) proposed, Mr. ADAMS (Bungay) seconded, and it was resolved:

"That Dr. Chevallier be requested to accept the office of Secretary to the Suffolk division of the East Anglian Branch of the British Medical Association, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Kirkman."

PLACE OF MEETING FOR NEXT YEAR.

Mr. DAVEY proposed, Mr. LANDOR seconded, and it was resolved:

"That the next meeting of the East Anglian Branch of the British Medical Association be held in Ipswich; and that Dr. Durrant be the President for the year."

MEDICAL REFORM.

Mr. ADAMS proposed, Mr. LANDOR seconded, and it was resolved:

"That the prospect of the Medical Reform Bill being speedily passed into a law, is hailed with the utmost satisfaction by this meeting."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—While expressing to you, as in duty bound, my acknowledgments for the honour you conferred upon me in electing me your president, permit me, in my own name and that of our Norwich associates, to welcome the East Anglian Branch to our ancient city.

It is now many years since a meeting of the Association has been held in this locality, for of late the number of our associates has been so small as scarcely to entitle us to that privilege. But this reproach I trust does not now attach to us; the accession of new names having placed us in a more favourable position in relation to the parent society.

It is almost unnecessary to allude to the high and influential position the British Medical Association has now attained. It enrols among its ranks so many of the most distinguished members of our profession, that not to belong to it seems almost a reflection. It is, I firmly believe, only from ignorance of its importance as an engine of medical polity, and of the agreeable interchange of friendly and professional courtesies which it favours, that the entire profession does not enlist under its banner. But this time may yet come; and when it does, it will not fail to vindicate for our calling a higher position among our social institutions than it has yet possessed. I would, therefore, urge upon those gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence as visitors to take this opportunity of joining our ranks; so to do will, I sincerely believe, afford them pleasure as well as profit. Akin to the prosperity of the Association is the character of its JOURNAL. I think you will admit with me that, under its present Editor, it has reached a great degree of excellence. It is still, however, capable of improvement; but for that improvement you must not look so much to the Editor as to yourselves. On the members of the Association, and on the members alone, it depends whether or not our JOURNAL shall be in the first rank of medical periodicals. If they, the two thousand and odd, the cream, so to speak, of the profession in the provinces,—hospital physicians, hospital surgeons, as well as others who, though not public officers, are men of the highest local renown, and of the greatest extent of practice,—if these will but supply the records of their practical observation, and the results of the deliberations of matured and cultivated minds, they would furnish the JOURNAL with a mine of scientific wealth, which, if equalled, could not be surpassed. This is not yet the case. As former Editor I can speak from experience, that the JOURNAL never has had the support from the members of the Association which it has a right to command; and without such aid vain must be editorial efforts, however talented, to raise it to the eminence to which it ought to attain.

In addresses of this kind it is customary to allude to all other topics of current interest. One of these is Medical Reform. What to say, gentlemen, on this threadbare subject, I scarcely know. There are two Bills now before Parliament, each with its supporters and its enemies; one or both will probably be "burked", and this session will find us as far from legislative reform as ever. This, gentlemen, will not distress me; I have never believed in legislation, so far as the internal economy of the profession is concerned. In the meantime there is ample scope for the profession to reform itself; by the examining bodies requiring such a standard of general education as shall ensure that every aspirant to medical practice has had the education, and therefore the chances of acquiring the feelings, or I might say the *instincts*, of a gentleman; by every one, when once enrolled in our ranks, remembering that he has entered an honourable and dignified *profession* and not a *trade*; by each offering to the other a high minded and fraternal regard, and avoiding every unworthy artifice to elevate himself at the expense of his neighbour. Were these feelings more generally distributed we might, as regards our internal economy at least, safely trust to the impulses of a

generous *esprit de corps*; and whether Parliament did or did not accord to us the consideration which is unquestionably our due, we might hope for the prospect of fulfilling our arduous duties, without the occurrence of those unhappy bickerings and differences, which have so often placed our profession in an unenviable light before the public.

Another medical question of much interest at the present time, is the position and treatment of Union Surgeons. These gentlemen cannot fail to have the sympathy which is accorded, in every class of society, to overwork and under-pay; but while feeling for the hardships they endure, and the insults and annoyance to which they are subjected, we cannot entirely forget that they are their own worst enemies. Had they not so long estimated their services at a low figure, the Guardians of the poor would long since have paid them the compliment of valuing those services as they really deserve to be valued. But while every vacancy is eagerly sought after with the often chimerical idea of gaining a footing in a district, or for the less creditable motive of keeping some one else out, what are the Guardians to think, but that an office so sought after must be worth having, and that the demand for increased salary is uncalled for. Low as the remuneration may be, there is too often some one ready to oust his neighbour by offering to work cheaper; and thus the independent and conscientious surgeon, if he remonstrates on the indignities and losses to which he is subjected, is superseded by some mean spirit who, in entering an honourable and liberal profession, has mistaken his vocation. While such things are done,—and that they are done the past year will proclaim,—Mr. Griffin's praiseworthy efforts will, I fear, do but little to advance the cause he has so unflinchingly advocated. What is wanted is, that the profession should be true to itself; were this so, society would no more dare to tamper with its interest in this or in any other matter, than with those of the law or the church.

Some of the journals have recently been occupied with a discussion on the propriety of orthodox medical men meeting a certain sect called homœopaths in consultation. As the readers of the *Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal* well know, my views have been, while Editor, expressed without reserve, to the effect, that homœopathy should be treated by us as any other absurdity or imposture. These views I still entertain; and though such a disgraceful compact is occasionally entered into by those from whose professional standing we might expect better things, I unhesitatingly avow my conviction, that for a practitioner of the regular and true system of medicine to co-operate with a professor of homœopathy, is a dishonest and a degrading act. It is dishonest, because he lends his countenance to what he knows, to say the least of it, to be a dangerous fallacy;—it is degrading, because he does so either for the miserable object of a paltry fee; or because he has not the moral courage to discountenance the capricious vagaries of some wealthy or titled patient.

The subjects briefly alluded to seem to be those of most general interest, and therefore entitled to passing notice at this meeting. As regards the *science* of medicine itself, we have sufficient ground for congratulation. While the public mind is led away by follies which might cause the credulity of the dark ages to blush for shame, our profession works on steadily and unselfishly, enlarging the limits of medical knowledge, and thus alleviating human suffering and adding to the sum of human happiness. No labour is too exhausting, no sacrifice too great for the many energetic spirits amongst us, so that disease may be combated and its causes abolished. The dens of infamy, the squalid abodes of poverty, the reeking hotbeds of fever and cholera, are all in their turn looked into and ameliorated; and though others have largely participated in the good work, it can truly be said, that medical science is the great engine which has elaborated these unappreciable benefits, and medical practitioners have been the pioneers.

CASES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. LANDOR read a paper illustrating cases of Moral Insanity.

Mr. CADGE exhibited some specimens of Fibroid Tumours which he had removed from the abdominal region.

It was the unanimous request of the meeting that the papers of Mr. Landor and Mr. Cadge be published in the JOURNAL.

Mr. DURRANT made a few remarks on carcinoma of the stomach.

The proceedings of the day were terminated by the members dining together at the Norfolk Hotel, under the Presidency of Dr. Ranking. The Vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Pitt.

IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE fourth annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday, June 2nd, at half-past twelve o'clock, in the Board-room of the College of Surgeons of Ireland: H. KINGSLEY, M.D. (Roscrea), President, in the chair.

The PRESIDENT, on taking his seat, said that the object of the Association was to protect the interests, to preserve the respectability, and to increase the usefulness of the medical profession generally. Several deputations from local associations throughout Ireland were present.

The SECRETARY (Dr. Quinan) stated that within the last two days seventy-six letters of apology had been received from medical men who had been unable to attend the meeting, but who were most desirous of doing everything in their power to promote the object of the Association. Several local meetings in aid of the objects of the Association had also been held. At a meeting held at Middleton on the 29th of May, a resolution was passed pledging the assembly to cooperate most strenuously with the Irish Medical Association in its efforts to obtain redress of the grievances under which the profession laboured. At a meeting of medical officers of unions held in Limerick, an association called the Medical Protective Society was formed, to protect the interests of the profession, and to cooperate with the Irish Medical Association and the Cork Protective Association; and at a meeting held at Mountmellick resolutions were passed deprecating the abuse of the dispensary ticket system, and a deputation was appointed to attend the present meeting. The Secretary then read the

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

"At the termination of this the fourth year of the Irish Medical Association, your Council, in submitting their report, do not hesitate to express their increased confidence in the success of its operations, and their belief that the combined efforts of its members must ultimately achieve the several legitimate objects for which your Association has been organised.

"Your Council continued throughout the past season to hold their monthly meetings with regularity, and to devote their earnest consideration to the various topics in which your Association is so deeply interested.

"Your Council prepared, and caused to be presented to both Houses of Parliament, petitions embodying the leading grievances of which the medical officers of dispensaries have such just cause to complain, and seeking for such a change in the Medical Charities Act as might lead to their redress. These grievances may be classed under the following very important headings—viz.: 1st. Securing permanency of office. 2nd. Right by law to payment for extraordinary services. 3rd. Amendment of the Vaccination Clause. 4th. Protection to the medical officer against persons in comfortable circumstances procuring dispensary tickets. 5th. Payment, wholly or in part, from the Consolidated Fund. 6th. Claim to superannuation pension.

"Your Council would here, in justice to themselves, remark, that as regards the payment of salaries of medical officers out of the Consolidated Fund, they do not, on more mature reflection, feel now disposed to press for its adoption, for the following reasons:—1st, the request is one not likely to be conceded; 2nd, assimilation to the precise status of the union medical officers of England is not desirable; 3rd, salaries might be curtailed, but not augmented; 4th, loss of caste, to a certain extent, would inevitably result from being classed, as in England, with schoolmasters and midwives; and, lastly, several of your members who had at first been in favour of the amendment in question, have since seen reason to modify their opinions.

"Your Council, owing to the untimely and unexpected dissolution of Parliament, have hitherto failed in obtaining the desired changes in the law. Pending the general elections, however, your Council, taking the initiative from their able and energetic brethren of the Cork Association, issued circulars calling on all the members of your body to exercise their franchise in favour of such candidates only as would pledge themselves to watch over the interests of the medical profession if returned to the new Parliament, and they are happy to record that many such pledges have thus been obtained.

"Your Council at their various meetings were led to discuss many subjects of vital interest to your members as well as to

the medical profession at large. The manifest unfairness of conceding to dispensary patients, at the expense of the medical officer, privileges which would scarcely be claimed by the better classes of society, occupied their attention. Visiting tickets are constantly issued in cases of trifling illness where patients are well able to attend the dispensary, and where they do not even always take the trouble of sending for the medicines, or using them after the visit has been paid. Guardians also, committee men, and the gentry, mistaking their duties for their patronage, very often in the case of domestic servants and dependents, if not of friends and neighbours, command the services of the medical officer, as if the dispensary act had been framed rather for their private convenience than for administering relief to the poor and destitute. When patients thus able to attend the dispensary apply for visiting tickets, your Council would suggest that they ought to incur the risk of for ever after forfeiting their claim to relief; and your Council are of opinion that the growing abuse of persons in comfortable circumstances imposing themselves on a dispensary as paupers, may best be obviated by granting to the person issuing the ticket the immediate power of cancelling the same on remonstrance of the medical officer, or, in default of compliance, that such party should be held conjointly liable with the patient for both advice and medicine.

"As a general rule, your Council maintain that the medical officer of a dispensary should not be required to perform any service which would compromise self-respect, or be contrary to the etiquette of an honourable profession; and they are, therefore, of opinion, that when in any given case additional advice is sought and specially paid for by a dispensary patient or his friends, the dispensary officer should be thereby exonerated from any further responsibility in the case unless *his* services are specially paid for likewise. They apprehend, also, that where the medical officer's advice is wilfully set aside or neglected, it should remain optional with himself to give further attendance or not as he may think proper.

"Your Council contemplate with satisfaction the prospect of the Medical Reform Bill being speedily passed into law, and, so far as it is possible, to prohibit disreputable and dishonourable practices, which are admittedly unbecoming the members of a liberal profession, such as accepting degrading tenders, with the effect of displacing professional brethren from office, or advertising for practice in the public newspapers, or by handbills.

"Your Council suggest that the General Medical Council should be given the power of removing the names of such delinquents from the proposed 'Register of Qualified Practitioners;' and that the office of the Council might in this respect, with the greatest advantage, be assimilated to that of the Benchers of the Queen's Inns.

"It is with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction that your Council can now point to the flourishing associations in Cork, Belfast, Waterford, Wexford, Limerick, and Carrick-on-Shannon, etc., and they trust that ere long, in every part of the kingdom, their medical brethren will form similar associations, and co-operate with your Council.

"It is the earnest hope of your Council, that the whole of the medical profession of this kingdom, whether holding Poor-law appointments or otherwise, will now make common cause with their oppressed brethren in urging their claims for relief on the attention of the legislature, and that, joining heart and hand with them in denouncing the unwarrantable and unjust inroads made upon the rights and privileges of their common profession, they will not relax their efforts until ample and comprehensive measures of relief from the wrongs from which they at present suffer have been conceded.

"Your Council are deliberately of opinion that in no other profession or calling in life are men of the same intelligence, education, and acquirements subjected to the same petty tyranny and insults, while the singular anomaly exists that scarcely any other class in the community possess a greater amount of dormant power and influence. The unaccountable apathy which pervades all ranks of the profession has, your Council believes, been often seized on with avidity, as affording fair opportunity for the exercise of private pique, personal dislike, or party prejudice, in illustration of which your Council need only refer to the long array of investigations, trials, reprimands, and acquittals so prominently set forth in the recent report of the Poor-law Commissioners.

"Your Council, without impugning for a moment the perfect fairness of the Commissioners in conducting such inquiries, nevertheless cannot withhold an expression of their regret that their brethren, whose obvious interest it has ever been faith-

fully and honourably to fulfil the trusts committed to them, should have their comfort at least temporarily destroyed, and their respectability jeopardised by the facilities which the present system affords for prosecuting often unreasonable complaints and groundless accusations."

Dr. PUREFOY (Lucan) moved—

"That the report be adopted and circulated."

The respectability which the profession so justly merited never could be attained without becoming unanimity. It was unfortunately too true that daily instances were occurring which gave the public abundant opportunity for coming to the conclusion that there was no such thing as unanimity or extensive good feeling amongst the medical profession; and as long as such a state of things continued, and until gentlemen made greater efforts on behalf of the Association, they could never succeed as they wished or deserved.

Dr. QUIN (Nenagh) seconded the resolution.

Dr. WADDY (Wexford) said that a part of the report was wholly inapplicable to the county he represented. In no instance had the medical officers in the Wexford union ever had reason to complain of the salaries they received, of the treatment of the guardians, or of the conduct of the dispensary committee. On several occasions attempts made by uninfluential persons to control their salaries had been scouted by the majority of the guardians of the Wexford, Enniscorthy, and Gorey unions. All the medical officers in these unions had salaries of £100 a year each, and every reasonable request that they had made to the dispensary committee had been granted.

Dr. QUIN could make a similar statement with respect to the Nenagh union.

After some further discussion it was agreed that the following addition be made to the report:—"Your Council, however, have much pleasure in stating that they are aware of many honourable exceptions to such cases."

The report was then unanimously adopted.

MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

Dr. ARMSTRONG moved—

"That, strictly adhering to the points specified in the report, we adopt a petition to the House of Commons founded thereon; and that we also request that every member of the Association will use his influence with members of the House of Commons, in order that general attention may be directed to the subject."

The petition specified six points, in respect of which it urged that the Medical Charities Act was defective and unjust. The first was, that there existed no security for permanence of office, a medical officer of a union being obliged, no matter how long his tenure, to undergo a new election, and to be subject to the opposition of other candidates on the recasting of dispensary districts. Instances had come to the knowledge of the Council, of men of long standing being dismissed without any fault of their own, in consequence of this defect in the law. The second point was, that the law in reference to vaccination had proved a signal failure; and that the thirteenth section of the Medical Charities Act, which obliged dispensary medical officers to vaccinate gratuitously all applicants without distinction, formed a just cause of complaint and dissatisfaction. In the city of Cork lately the small-pox broke out, and the public authorities were at a loss what to do; and nothing could be done until the mayor of Cork and others joined in establishing a system of vaccination out of their private resources. The third point was, that the existing power of cancelling tickets for medical relief obtained by persons in comfortable circumstances was imperfect, because, pending the meetings of the dispensary committee, which only took place once a fortnight, the medical officer was bound to visit the party. He was happy to find that the prevalence of abuses in the distribution of such tickets was not altogether general. The fourth point was, that as in England half the salaries of medical officers were paid from the Consolidated Fund, a similar arrangement should be adopted for Ireland. The fifth was, that no legal provision was made for extraordinary services to which the dispensary physicians of Ireland were liable from the outbreak of alarming epidemics which so often occurred in this country. The last point was, that in no branch of the public service was a claim for superannuation or a pension stronger than in that of the dispensary medical officer, whose public duty was one of continued toil, responsibility, and hazard. He (Dr. Armstrong) would urge upon the members the necessity of applying to members of Parliament to get them to support their views. All the members returned by the city and county of Cork had promised to uphold in

every way the rights and privileges of the profession in Parliament.

Dr. NICHOLSON (Vale of Avoca) seconded the resolution. He had suffered like his brother members of the profession, though not to the same extent as others. His committee had been very kind to him. He knew nothing at all about the Poor-law Commissioners, but he believed them to be all honcu. 'a men. As to the Poor-law guardians, they were an exemplification of human nature, for they wheedled, coerced, coerced, or bullied the medical men to do their work as cheaply as possible. The public in general were disposed to take the same advantage of them that the guardians sought.

The motion was put and carried.

Dr. SMITH proposed—

"That we are of opinion that £100 a year should be fixed by law as the minimum salary to any man in charge of a medical district."

Dr. MACNAMARA seconded the resolution. It was a ridiculous and degrading thing for any medical practitioner to be forced to accept less as his yearly stipend, than was given to a walker in one of the large establishments in Dublin, who was not required to possess any great amount of education. About an hour ago he was coming from Kingstown with a guardian of one of the districts in the west of Ireland, who told him of the case of the doctor of his dispensary. The medical gentleman in question was coerced to live in the district, and was obliged by the terms of his agreement to keep a horse, having to support in addition a wife and eight children upon a salary of £80. "Had he any practice?" "None whatever," was the reply. "But could he possibly support himself on such a sum?" "He did not support himself; he vegetated," was the reply. The fact was, he kept a couple of acres of ground, by which he managed to subsist, for one could not call it living. "But how about the horse?" "Oh, he keeps a little pony which he allows to feed about the roads, but he never puts his legs across it, and only has it to fulfil the terms of his contract with the guardians." This gentleman had been connected with the dispensary district for twenty-five years. This was a state of affairs that should be put a stop to at once, and the only way in which it could be stopped was by forming associations such as theirs amongst the profession throughout the length and breadth of the land. There was a great deal of blame attaching (and he himself was willing to take share of it) to the profession generally in Dublin, and to every man who hung back from this Association. They were all well off in town—he was glad of it, and he wished it were better; but because they were well off, they owed a debt to the profession which had given them that position; and he should like to see all their professional brethren, from Sir P. Crampton to the youngest practitioner who had passed the College of Surgeons on the last day, bound, as it were, to come forward and join the Association. He wished they could drive or induce the profession at large to join the Association; the subscription was a mere nothing, and practitioners threw away the sum in a thousand ways.

The motion was then put and carried.

Dr. WALSH proposed the following resolution:—

"That the medical officer of a dispensary ought not to be required to perform any service which would compromise his self-respect; and that when, their advice is wholly set aside or neglected, some discretionary power should be left to him to afford further advice or not, as he may deem expedient; and that where in any given case additional advice has been sought and specially paid for by the dispensary patient's friends, the dispensary officer, in justice to the ratepayers, should be thereby exonerated from further responsibility."

The experience of every medical man would furnish instances in which the dispensary officer had been called on to visit the servants in families whom he did not attend.

Dr. LEDWICH seconded the motion, which passed.

MEDICAL REFORM.

Dr. TABUTEAU moved—

"That we beg to express our warm concurrence in Mr. Headlam's Bill, calculated as it is to improve and elevate the status of the profession generally."

This Bill was of even more importance to the public than it was to the profession. It was a fact known to many that by want of early education and of subsequent professional instruction, many had been left in a state totally unfitted to occupy the place of professional men. The Bill under consideration proposed to amend that defect, and called for early education and a proper curriculum of professional instruction. Some apprehension existed that this Bill would not be carried into

law, arising in a great measure from the apathy of some of the Irish members, the total ignorance of the subject by which others were possessed, and the absolute opposition that arose in the minds of many of the English members at the name even of anything that was Irish; and as a member of the College of Surgeons, he might mention that they had been at immense trouble and expense to frame a measure that in the opinion of those best calculated to form an opinion would be for the respectability of the profession and the good of the public.

Dr. BRODIE seconded the motion.

Dr. DONOVAN had been instructed by the parties that he represented to bring forward their objections to Mr. Headlam's Bill, in which he fully concurred. The first objection was to the constitution of the Council under it, which was to sit in London, and to be composed of thirteen English and six Irish members, while he presumed that all the members named by the Secretary of State would be English. If such a centralising plan were carried out, the Irish College of Surgeons would share the fate which was intended for the Lord Lieutenant and the law courts, and would, before many years should have elapsed, be, like the Parliament House, merely a memento of bygone greatness.

Dr. JACOB explained that full power was given by the Bill to any person to register, if he pleased, as a licentiate in medicine or surgery, qualified to practise in medicine, surgery, pharmacy, and midwifery, to recover his fees, and to retain any situation he filled at present. But no one would be permitted to register purely as a physician unless he abandoned pharmacy; and the reason was, that the College of Physicians desired, on principle, that their members should not claim a power of recovering their fees. They wanted to stand in the same position as members of the bar.

Dr. DONOVAN considered Clause xxiii as a very stringent and penal clause, destructive of all freedom of action. He objected also to the latter part of Clause xxiv, on the ground that its object was obviously the protection of quacks of the very worst description. Clause xxxii provided that "after the passing of the Act, no person who was not registered under it should be deemed to be a legally or duly qualified physician, surgeon, or medical practitioner," etc. Now, before the passing of the Medical Charities Act, a great many practitioners held no qualifications at all, and yet those persons had their rights protected. The present Bill would ignore their rights, and treat them as unfit to hold any appointment. The right of the University of Glasgow to grant the degree of Magister Chirurgiæ was ignored; and a vast number of persons in Ireland held situations in virtue of that degree. He moved the following amendment:—

"That the Bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Headlam is cumbersome in its machinery, irksome to the profession at large, unjust to physicians engaged in pharmaceutical pursuits, unfair to students and private lecturers, and in no degree subversive of quackery or illegal practice."

Dr. FFOLLIOTT seconded the amendment.

Dr. WILLIAMS had been present during a portion only of the observations made by Dr. Donovan, but he would show that the objections which had been made to the Bill had no foundation. The first statement which he had the opportunity of hearing was to the effect that the Bill would operate harshly and injuriously upon existing students and private teachers. In the first place, one of the objects which had all along been kept most prominently in view was, that the measure was to have no retrospective operation. It was perfectly possible that it might not be perfect in all its details, and gentlemen with local knowledge of different parts of this great empire might have experience of particularities and individual cases which were not known to the framers of the Bill, in which it might be attended with a retrospective operation; but the way to remedy this was, not to condemn the whole Bill for a trifling oversight in detail, but to point out the defect, and to suggest an amendment. He next came to Dr. Donovan's assertion, that the rights of persons holding diplomas of Magister Chirurgiæ from the University of Glasgow were not recognised. In the same way, reference to the Trinity College diploma had been omitted, but they sent up a suggestion to the Committee of Conference, pointing out the oversight, and requesting that it might be remedied; and forthwith Mr. Headlam was written to, and in the next edition of the Bill that was published the matter was set right. It was somewhat remarkable that the deputies from Glasgow, who had assisted in preparing the draft, should not have observed the matter to which attention was now called. It had been suggested to him that that iden-

tical degree had been decided not to be a legal qualification at all. But was this any reason for disqualifying the holders of it? No; they had placed belief in the assumption which a public body held out that they had power to grant this license, and on the faith of that representation they armed themselves with what proved to be an illegal qualification; but this was no fault of theirs, and, illegally qualified though they were, he would nevertheless be a strenuous advocate for their registration. Dr. Donovan had said that a fee of six guineas would be exacted from every body; but the operation of the Bill was to charge every existing practitioner a sum of ten shillings only for registration, and, that once paid, never to call upon him any more. It was true that a further charge of ten shillings was sanctioned when a change took place to another division of the United Kingdom; but he did not think this any very serious annoyance, when it was remembered that for this amount an Irish practitioner choosing to settle in England would be legally qualified in every respect, whereas before he was illegally qualified in every respect; and ten shillings for such a privilege was about the cheapest purchase he had ever heard of in his life. He could conceive a measure under which more advantages would be given to the profession, if it were possible to get a House of Commons to pass it—such, for instance, as one by which quackery would be abolished; but, were he himself returned to the House of Commons, and were he to act, not as a medical man, but as a member bound by the spirit of the age, he dare not propose such an enactment. Wherever Parliament and the legislature were the paymasters, Parliament and the legislature had a right to define the qualification of the medical officers in their employment. But they had no right to enter the sick chamber, and pry into its recesses, and to say to the sick person, "You shall have such a man to attend you, and you shall not have such another." They could not conflict with public opinion by the passing of such a Bill; and such a clause would be scouted out with derision by the House of Commons. But what were the advantages that the Act did confer? In the first place, it conferred one great advantage, which would be felt but by few of the existing generation: they were not to think for themselves alone, however. One of the greatest grievances under which the profession suffered was the too facile admission that was afforded to persons who had not obtained that amount of education which was desirable. He would ask whether, if proper preliminary education, not alone in professional attainments, but in general literature and acquirements, had been exacted from persons before obtaining their profession during the last quarter of a century, would not the profession be in a sounder, safer, and more wholesome condition than at present? The Bill would give the existing members of the profession the enormous advantage of uniformity of privilege throughout every part of the United Kingdom; it would be no longer in the power of persons, if an Irish physician went to settle in England, to flout him with the remark, "You are violating the law." With regard to the hardships spoken of by Dr. Donovan about existing students and private lecturers, all that could be said on that score was, that there was an express clause enabling the Council to make rules and regulations for the existing students. The private lecturers would remain in precisely the same predicament they were in at present. It had also been said that this Bill tended to centralisation, and gave undue and inordinate power to the Central Council. It was right to state that great care had been taken to give considerable powers to the Local Council, which must of necessity consist of representatives of this division of the United Kingdom; and the working of them would, therefore, be chiefly in the hands of the Irish members upon that Council, with an appeal to the Central Committee, of course, in case their acts were objected to. Consequently, he believed the objection on the ground of centralisation fell to the ground in like manner.

Dr. JACOB said that they were all greatly indebted to Dr. Donovan for having raised the discussion on the Bill. It was the desire of the Council of the College to meet every suggestion that might be made, or to explain if possible any difficulty that might be suggested to them in reference to it. With reference to the degree of magistrate chirurgie, the Council were not in any way responsible for the operation of the Bill. The subject had been brought before the House of Lords; it was still a vexed question in Glasgow; and it was not one for that assembly to concern itself much about. During the last two years, the Council had been hammering with all their brains at this Bill. There was not a point that Dr. Donovan had alluded to that had not been well threshed, and every effort had been made to effect the very objects that he had

suggested. Lord Elcho's Bill was designed to place the Irish profession under the government of a medical board without a single representative member of their body on it, and whose powers would be worse than anything that had been given to the Poor-Law Commissioners. They might imagine to what a length it went when it proposed to seize the whole income of that College—to take the £25 fee paid by the students, and to put them into the pocket of a treasurer, and merely to allow the College so much towards helping its museum. Dr. Donovan had complained before Dr. Williams came into the room, that too small a number of Irish members were proposed by Mr. Headlam's Bill to belong to the "General Council". Why, the Council had been fighting to get a larger number than that fixed by the Bill. Lord Elcho's Bill would give only two councillors for Ireland; so that if that Bill were to pass, they would have two government nominees to deal with them in any shape or form they pleased.

Dr. DONOVAN withdrew his amendment. He had moved it to discussion, and he hoped by doing so he had done no injury. So far as he was individually concerned, he did not like either Bill.

Dr. HYNES (Kinvara) moved—

"That the prospect of the Medical Reform Bill being speedily passed into law is hailed with the utmost satisfaction by this meeting; and that the investing the General Medical Council with powers similar to those of the Benchers of the Queen's Inns, by enabling them to remove from the national registry the names of parties guilty of unprofessional practices, would be a further benefit to the medical faculty and an advantage to the public."

The resolution was applicable to every person that practised unprofessionally. In order to see the necessity for the power referred to, it was only necessary to read certain advertisements. Hitherto, they had thought it disgraceful to have a medical practitioner advertising to give professional advice and medicine for five shillings; but lately a gentleman had come forward, advertising to give these things for three shillings; so that by and by it would probably be down to the porter's fee of one shilling.

Dr. FAUSSETT seconded the resolution. The entire community were interested in the moral purity and dignity of the medical profession being maintained at a high standard; but the man who got rid of solemn obligations by a side wind, and descended to such low practices as those alluded to, tarnished his own character, and deserved to be expunged from the roll of practitioners. Unfortunately, it happened that if any medical man from a high sense of honour threw up a medical appointment, owing to pressure put upon him by guardians, too frequently he had twenty persons, members of his own profession, coming forward to take the situation. £100 a-year ought to be the minimum salary to every medical man holding a public appointment.

The resolution was then put and carried.

THE CORPORATE BODIES AND THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. DARLEY proposed—

"That we beg to express our regret at the apparent indifference hitherto shown by some of the corporate bodies towards the interests of their alumni—the Poor-law Medical Officers; and that the medical and corporate bodies of this country be respectfully and earnestly requested to support the petition of this Association."

They were, doubtless, under obligations to the College of Surgeons, who had assisted their efforts, and allowed them to hold their meetings in that building; but there were others, and amongst them those in high places in the city, who had not assisted them as they might; and this resolution was brought forward with the object of endeavouring to obtain their aid and countenance in their efforts to right themselves, which, though it might take time, they would eventually succeed in doing.

Dr. JACOB seconded the motion, and wished to know what excuse those could give who hung back from the Association. Was the terror of the Poor-Law Commissioners, or of any other party, hanging over them, that made them chary of their efforts in behalf of their own cause and profession? Some said the attempt was of no use; but on no occasion on which the profession had stood out in numbers, with energy and activity, had they ever failed in gaining their point.

The motion was put and carried.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Dr. DONOVAN moved a vote of thanks to the President and Council of the Association.

Dr. BARRETT (Castlebar) seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Dr. MACNAMARA moved a vote of thanks to the press for its assistance to the society.

Dr. QUIN seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Dr. HYNES moved—

"That the special thanks of the Association are due, and are hereby given, to Dr. Quinan, for the great zeal and ability with which he has discharged the duties of secretary, and for his anxiety to promote the welfare of the profession."

Dr. WALSH seconded the motion; which was put from the Chair, and unanimously adopted.

Dr. QUINAN could only say he was most grateful, and that he had done heretofore all he could for the advancement of the profession. He would wish that each gentleman, when he went home, would assist in forming in his own locality a nucleus or centre with which he could communicate on the part of the Association. In this way, their resolutions could be scattered through the different districts, and matters of importance communicated to the various members.

Dr. HANRAHAN moved—

"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to the local medical associations established throughout the country, particularly the Cork Medical Protective and Limerick Associations."

If the Cork Association had done nothing beyond getting a medical man reinstated who had been dismissed by a sealed order of the Commissioners, he thought they would be deserving of the thanks of the profession.

Dr. WALSH seconded the motion, which passed.

After the appointment of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting adjourned.

Editor's Letter Box.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S.

SIR,—I was glad to see your name amongst those who waited on Lord Palmerston on Tuesday, the 9th inst., in favour of Mr. Headlam's Bill on Medical Reform; and although you are stated to have been there as the representative of the Association, I fain would hope that you were not, and will not be, unmindful of the interests of the graduates of St. Andrew's. I need not point out to you the difference between St. Andrew's now and St. Andrew's *fifty years ago*; nor need I allude to its present published examinations to illustrate the respectability and practical value of its degrees; yet it would seem by Lord Elcho's Bill, that those of our legislators who formed the Select Committee of the late House of Commons, to whom was delegated this much vexed question, ignored altogether the admissibility of St. Andrew's to a representative seat at the council, and thus cast an unwarrantable slight on the very many gentlemen who emanate from that University.

Even in Mr. Headlam's Bill, I do not think we are justly dealt by when I find that *one* only is to be nominated as the joint representative of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's; and considering that at the last meeting of the Medical Reform Committee of the Association, it was proposed and carried, that the University of Durham and the Dublin Apothecaries' Company be excluded from the council; I would urge that Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's should each send one representative, thus leaving the council in number as before. I may be excused, I hope, in thus calling your attention to this matter, when it is apparent how earnestly all interested parties endeavour to exclude us. In a late manifesto of three Scottish Universities, St. Andrew's is not named; and not long since it was found necessary for Mr. Ellice to ask of Mr. Cowper whether he had asserted, that degrees were granted at St. Andrew's without examination. Now, although this was denied, the mere asking the question and simple denial would imply, that the discipline is still lax and very different from what it is.

It would not be difficult, were it necessary, to name other universities and colleges *south* as well as *north* of the Tweed, where, in times past, the shortcomings were sufficiently manifest; and therefore it is somewhat hard that St. Andrew's should be singled out as a scapegoat, despite of the very improved character of its examinations, as may be known to all who are not wilfully ignorant. Thus, Sir, whether Medical Reform be obtained or not this session, I do hope that those

who, like yourself, are so placed as to be useful, will not shrink from advocating our claims for further consideration, and for securing to so large a body of graduates a sufficient and legitimate representation. I am, etc., M.D. ST. ANDREW'S.

June 15th, 1857.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

LETTER FROM RICHARD GRIFFIN, ESQ.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged for space to inform the Poor-Law Medical Officers that all the reports of our late meeting were circulated agreeably to the new postal regulations, which require only one penny to be paid for each packet under four ounces; and that the petition to Parliament, though written and enclosed with the report, is treated as printed matter. I mention this circumstance, as I regret to find a great many medical officers have been surcharged twopence, through the ignorance or cupidity of the local postmasters, who could not, or would not, understand that an envelope with the ends cut open is the same as a piece of paper wrapped round the report. Previous to their transmission, I enclosed a specimen of the documents to the General Post-Office, and was informed that one penny would free them; the overcharged twopences are all recoverable.

Since our meeting on the 28th ult., thirty-six unions have joined the association; and I have accounts of one hundred and twenty-five petitions already presented to Parliament in support of our general petition, and others are going in daily.

Mr. Drummond, in his address to the House on Friday, June 12th, said:—"The same principle regulated the allowances made to the doctors, which were reduced to so low a sum, that it was utterly impossible for those gentlemen to attend properly to the duties of their position upon such terms; and everybody accustomed to attend these boards must have noticed that when physic was prescribed to a sick man in the workhouse, the guardians had no objection to it; but when wine or other nourishment was ordered, they usually rose against it." (See *Times*, January 13th.)

I am, etc., RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal Terrace, Weymouth, June 16th, 1857.

PROXY VOTES IN ELECTIONS AT THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

LETTER FROM E. BARBER, ESQ.

SIR,—Mr. Allison expresses surprise at the number of votes polled on the day of election at the Medical Benevolent College, and asks for information. If I mistake not, the art of success consists not so much in the number of friends each candidate may have, as in the multiplication of votes; canvass not for votes only, but for the voting papers also, and relieve the governors of all further trouble about them by undertaking to forward them to the secretary. We will assume that in any given case twenty papers are thus collected, each giving two votes for one particular candidate; some of the twenty governors vote for him only, some probably vote for two or three candidates, and some for as many as there are vacancies: at the last election there were six. We will further assume, that on the average three candidates are voted for in each paper. The voting papers so collected are to be given to an active and judicious friend, who will attend on the day of election and seek there friends of other candidates, who, like himself, have proxy papers not wholly filled up; and by mutual agreement the names of the several candidates they represent are added to the different voting papers, and thus to the forty votes which each took with him one hundred and twenty more are added. That I may not be misunderstood, we will take the case of one proxy paper only, with the name of one candidate only, marked with the governor's initials, giving two votes. There are six vacancies: the paper is taken charge of on the day of election by a friend, who finds five other gentlemen, each having a similar voting paper; and they mutually agree to add to the several voting papers the governor's initials to the names of the candidates they severally represent: thus converting the *two votes* originally given into *twelve* for each of the six candidates, to the prejudice, of course, of all candidates who have not a friend there to represent them. The governors whose votes are thus disposed of on the *quid pro quo* principle, have not, in many cases, any knowledge or suspicion of it; and it does not appear that the addition of a governor's initial, after he has filled up

and signed his paper, is regarded as a forgery, or that votes so given have been questioned. A scrutiny and the striking off of all fictitious votes thus added, would probably give a different result to that which has been arrived at, and if it did not alter the position of those elected, it would, I believe, alter the position, and consequently the prospects of those who have hitherto been unsuccessful and who have yet to continue the struggle, and to some of whom therefore great injustice is done. I am sure that such an abuse needs exposure only to ensure its correction, and I am glad to hear that the council have determined to alter the mode of voting. I am sorry to say that our's is not the only charity to which these remarks apply, unless I am greatly misinformed.

I am, etc., EDWARD BARBER.
Stamford, June 6th, 1857.

PROXY VOTES IN ELECTIONS AT THE ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.

SIR,—Having had some experience of the working of the Medical Benevolent College elections, I beg leave to add my little contribution to those which have recently appeared on this subject in your JOURNAL.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that under the present system, those candidates who have friends and money will succeed, those who have not, *never will*.

You may order the voting-papers to be returned direct to the Secretary of the College, but it will not diminish the exercise of undue influence; you may even declare canvassing a disqualification without ensuring a fair election; local and personal interests will prevail.

I need only cite one or two cases in the late election to prove the operation of such agencies in guiding the results. Nos. 28 and 29 on the list are, as far as anybody can judge, equally bad cases, yet one polls nearly 2,000 votes more than the other. No. 18 gets only 79 votes in two contests.

I believe the only plan which will give the penniless and the friendless any chance is for the candidates to gain admission *in rotation*, in the order in which they have applied and been placed on the list by the Committee.

I am, etc., EXPERIENTIA DOCET.
June 1857.

PEPTIC TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

LETTER FROM DAVID NELSON, M.D.

SIR,—My attention has been naturally drawn to the recent reports of the Gulstonian Lectures on Diabetes contained in our JOURNAL, and especially to the following passage, which occurs in the number for May 16th, at p. 413. The lecturer there says:—

"Before bringing to a conclusion my observations on the influence of drugs in the treatment of diabetes, I would wish to allude to the action of pepsine—a substance at present occupying the attention of the medical profession, and extolled as a remedy for diabetes, amongst numerous other diseases. *I have myself, as yet, had no opportunity of trying its effects*; but my friend, Dr. Parkes, a few days since, made trial of it upon a boy affected with the disease, with the following results.

"Daily average of sugar for thirty-three days, under a prescribed diet and a warm bath, 1281 grains.

"Under a similar diet and warm bath, and pepsine (? D. N.) given three times a-day, the average of sugar for six days was 1067 grains.

"So that, in this case, the drug, to say the least, produced no beneficial influence."

I make no commentary upon the above extract, beyond taking the liberty of putting certain words into italics, and introducing a note of interrogation after the word "pepsine." But, at the same time, as these ideas were delivered before a College of Physicians, and have a direct reference to the doctrines enunciated by me for some years, I beg, with all deference, to refer my brethren of the Association to a second paper on the treatment of diabetes, not certainly by *pepsine so-called*, but by *Liquor Pepticus Preparatus*, a preserved gastric liquor, the publication of which paper was commenced in the *Lancet* of June 6th, p. 576, and will be continued. Regretting the necessity for this note,

I remain, etc., DAVID NELSON.
Birmingham, June 1857.

"THE SIMPLEST OPERATION FOR PHIMOSIS."

LETTER FROM F. JORDAN, ESQ.

SIR,—I am pleased to find the impression becoming every day more prevalent that the old, unsightly, unnecessary, and formidable slit of both the integument and lining of the entire prepuce in phimotic contraction is no longer a justifiable proceeding.

Mr. Walter, an American surgeon, has described "a new operation for phimosis" in the JOURNAL for June 6th, which is based upon a principle analogous to the one which led me to communicate a paper, with the above title, to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, Feb. 2nd, 1856. As I cannot but deem that operation (which requires only a pair of probe-pointed scissors, and no assistant) superior, in all respects, to the one advocated by Mr. Walter, I shall, with your permission, take the present opportunity of describing it with the greatest possible brevity.

Local anæsthesia having being first induced (if deemed advisable) by the application of pounded ice for a minute or two, I introduce one blade of a pair of scissors (blunt-pointed, yet cutting to the end) between the glans and prepuce on one side of the penis, at a point midway between the mesial line anteriorly and the frænum posteriorly. Both layers of the prepuce being divided to the extent of a quarter of an inch, a similar division is made at a similar point on the other side. The prepuce is now retracted to the extent allowed by the incisions. This retraction brings into view another layer of mucous lining, which is divided on both sides to the extent permitted by the lips of the first wounds. The entire prepuce may now be retracted (and kept so), a piece of wet lint wrapped round the penis, and the whole supported by a suspensory bandage. In a few days the wounds heal in a transverse linear cicatrix,—no sutures having been used,—leaving no trace of deformity, and a completely efficient prepuce.

I am, etc.,
Birmingham, June 9th, 1857. FURNEUX JORDAN.

OPERATION FOR PHIMOSIS.

LETTER FROM H. DICK, M.D.

SIR,—In the number of your estimable JOURNAL for June 6, page 467, a description is given of a new mode of operating for phimosis, by Mr. A. G. Walter, an American surgeon. While perusing his description it struck me that I proposed almost the same operation more than two years ago in the *Medical Times and Gazette*. Since then I have performed the operation in a similar manner four times, and still hold the opinion I then stated; viz. 1. That congenital phimosis consists of retraction of the orifice of the prepuce (integument and mucous membrane), and of the mucous lining of the prepuce. 2. That for removal of phimosis, incision of the orifice and subcutaneous incision of the mucous membrane are alone necessary. 3. That this operation involves no mutilation. In my mode of operation I do not find that any suture or stitching is required, as I believe the small incision of the orifice is necessary to form a good future orifice of the prepuce.

I am, etc.,
59, Wimpole Street, June 10th, 1857. HENRY DICK.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

PETITIONS.

Petitions in favour of Mr. Headlam's Bill have this week been presented from practitioners in Glasgow, Towcester, Northampton, Drogheda, Skipton, county of Wexford, and Ledbury; from John Thompson, surgeon, and Mayor of Bideford; and from William Coulson and others, practitioners in London.

Petitions in favour of Lord Elcho's Bill have been presented from the Association of Graduates of the University of Edinburgh, and from J. Traill, of Arbroath.

Petitions against Lord Elcho's Bill have been presented from the Apothecaries' Society of London, from W. Coulson and others, and from Drogheda.

Petitions for Poor-Law Medical Reform have been presented from the medical officers of the following unions:—Tenbury; Brigg; Gainsborough; Cleobury Mortimer; Stratford-upon-

Avon; Chorlton-on-Medlock; Bury; Camelford; Cerne; Romford; King's Lynn; Bridport; Kingston; Henstead; York; Woburn; Chelmsford; Weymouth (3); Ringwood; Taunton; Bedford; Tendring; Market Bosworth; Kidderminster; Sedburgh; Mansfield; Rugeley; Rothwell district of Kettering; Axminster; 4th district of Malmesbury; and from Sunderland.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

BIRKETT. On June 12th, at 48, Russell Square, the wife of Edmund Lloyd Birkett, M.D., of a daughter.
CRISP. On June 16th, at 2, Charlotte Row, Walworth Road, the wife of Frederick A. Crisp, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
***GLEESON.** On June 15th, at Knutsford, Cheshire, the wife of Edward M. Gleeson, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
HALLEY. On June 12th, at 7, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of Alexander Halley, M.D., of a daughter.
KER. On June 12th, at Cheltenham, the wife of C. B. Ker, M.D., of a son.
MORRISON. On June 3rd, at 11, Manchester Street, the wife of J. S. Morrison, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, of a son.
ORMEROD. On June 5th, at Brighton, the wife of Edward L. Ormerod, M.D., of a daughter.
ROBINSON. On June 2nd, at Kinsale, the wife of Frederick Robinson, M.D., Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.
RODGERS. On June 9th, at 64, Charlwood Street, Pimlico, the wife of J. E. D. Rodgers, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
SILLIFANT. On June 3rd, at Thornhill Square, Islington, the wife of Horatio Sillifant, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
WYATT. On June 12th, at Oxford, the wife of George Robert Wyatt, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLINSON—SMITH. ALLINSON, Augustus Ward, Esq., Surgeon, to Fanny Virtue, daughter of Edmund Smith, Esq., of Wood Street, Woolwich, at Lee, on June 6th.
CROOKE—REA. CROOKE, E. G., M.D., of Chorley, Lancashire, to Emma Elizabeth, third daughter of the late A. C. Rea, Esq., R.N., of Blackheath Park, Kent, at St. James's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, lately.
FORLONG—HOULTON. FORLONG, Girdon, Esq., to Elizabeth Anna, youngest daughter of Joseph Houlton, M.D., of Blomfield Street, Upper Westbourne Terrace, at Paddington, on June 9th.
HAMILTON—MACMILLAN. HAMILTON, Robert, jun., Esq., Surgeon, Edinburgh, to Jane, youngest daughter of Robert Macmillan, Esq., of Holm, Carsphairn, Scotland, at Glenershire, Dumfriesshire, on June 2nd.
KEARNEY—HOLLOWAY. KEARNEY, James, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Bombay Medical Service, to Frances Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major Holloway, 42nd Madras Native Infantry, at Bombay, on April 3rd.
ROGERS—WOODS. ROGERS, Henry T., Esq., Lieutenant Madras Engineers, to Catherine Anne, second daughter of the late N. A. Woods, Esq., Surgeon Madras Army, at Tonghee, Burmah, on February 2nd.
SMITH—ROMER. SMITH, Alexander, M.D., Staff-Surgeon Depot Rifle Battalion, to Julia, youngest daughter of Colonel Romer, Royal Artillery, at Winchester, on June 16th.
TURNER—BOWERS. TURNER, N. Blaker, Esq., Surgeon, of Singleton, Chichester, to Louisa, eldest daughter of John Bowers, Esq., of Shirley, Southampton, at Milbrook Church, Southampton, on June 11th.
TURNER—JELMES. TURNER, George Brown, M.D., of Hastings, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Jelmes, Esq., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, at St. Leonard's, on June 3rd.
WASHBOURNE—SOWDON. WASHBOURNE, Buchanan, M.D., of Gloucester, to Frances Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas Sowdon, Esq., of Kingsacre, near Hereford, at Gloucester, on June 11th.
WILSON—BETT. WILSON, Patrick, Esq., banker, Kelso, to Louisa, only daughter of the late James Bett, Esq., Surgeon, 2nd Regiment Life Guards, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Peebles, on June 3rd.

WOODFINE—DAVIES. WOODFINE, Thomas, Esq., of Hornchurch, Essex, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Davies, M.D., of New Broad Street, City, at St. Mark's Myddelton Square, on June 4th.

DEATHS.

ALLARTON. On June 4th, at Sydenham, Thomas, second son of *George Allarton, Esq., Surgeon.
BROWNE, Robert Frederick, Esq., Surgeon, at Bathurst, Australia, on March 1st.
DRUMMOND. On June 8th, aged 9, John Alexander, only son of John Drummond, Esq., R.N., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
SCOTT. On June 15th, at Hertford, Margaret, widow of the late James Robinson Scott, Esq., Surgeon R.N., aged 87.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, June 12th, 1857:—

ADAM, Edward, Dublin
 AGAR, Walter James, Cork
 CATLING, George Taylor, Islington
 EGAN, Charles James, Dublin
 FISHER, William Shute, Charleville, co. Cork
 HOBSON, George William, Aberdeen
 HUGHES, Roger, Bala, North Wales
 SHOOTER, Charles, Bishop Wilton, Yorkshire

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, June 4th, 1857:—

BAKER, William Langworthy, Newton Abbot, Devon
 KIERNAN, Laurence, Baleath Lodge, co. Westmeath, Ireland
 OVERTON, John Greenway, Coventry
 SIMPSON, Thomas Pemberton, Scarborough
 SMITH, William Josiah
 STEWART, William, Cockermouth
 TAYLOR, Adam, Norwich

Thursday, June 11th:—

BARNES, James Hindmarsh, Bath
 BIRD, William, Stroud, Gloucestershire
 CURRAN, William, Youghal, Ireland
 HETHRINGTON, Joseph, Lampleigh Hall, Cumberland
 JEAFFRESON, George Edwards, Framlingham, Suffolk
 MARSHALL, Alexander Wilson, Birkenhead
 POPE, Joseph John, Liverpool
 REES, Hugh, Carnarvon
 VINRACE, John, Ashby-de-la-Zouch
 WATKINS, John Webb

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING JUNE 13TH, 1857.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

In the week that ended on Saturday, June 13th, the total number of deaths registered in London was 934, of which 519 were deaths of males, 415 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 951; but as the deaths returned last week occurred in an increased population, the average, to admit of comparison, should be raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1046. Hence it will be seen that the present rate of mortality is so far reduced, that the deaths were less by 112 than would have occurred under the average rate of mortality, as calculated on former experience at this period of the year.

Though the total deaths of last week were more than those of the preceding week, the deaths produced by zymotic diseases in the aggregate were rather less; and with the approach of summer the mortality from this class of complaints begins to furnish the chief test of the public health. The fatal cases referred to zymotic diseases were 164, whilst the corrected average of corresponding weeks is 245; and taking six special diseases under this head, small-pox, measles, scarlatina, hooping-cough, diarrhoea, and typhus, the tables show that none of them exceed the average, except hooping-cough, and that small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus are much below it. The lower temperature of last week appears to have checked diarrhoea, which had previously increased; the cases in which it was fatal having fallen from 26 to 20. Only one case of cholera is returned; this occurred to a widow, aged 30 years, in Beaumont Square, Mile End, who died of "diarrhoea

(2 days), cholera (10 hours)." Not a single case of small-pox is returned in any of the districts of London.

The deaths from pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) are 119; the corrected average being 129. These comprise one from pleurisy, 4 from asthma, 6 from laryngitis, 38 from pneumonia, 64 from bronchitis. The mortality from pneumonia (or inflammation of the lungs) is low. There were 2 deaths from carbuncle; 5 from syphilis (all of infants); 2 from intemperance. Only one person, a woman, 92 years old, is returned as having attained the age of 90.

Last week the births of 824 boys and 778 girls, in all 1602 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1396.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.758 in. The mean reading was above 30 in. on the last two days; the highest reading was 30.18 in., and occurred on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 56°, which is less by 1.8° than the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day after Monday. The highest temperature was 70.9°, which occurred on Sunday (the 7th). The lowest was 38.9° on Saturday. The entire range of the week was 32°. The mean dew-point temperature was 48.9°, and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 7.1°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 63.4°. The highest temperature of the river was 65.7° on Tuesday. Rain fell to the amount of 0.71 in., most of which fell on Sunday and Monday. There was rain on every day except the last two.

ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE. The annual meeting of this Association will take place on Thursday, July 2nd, under the presidency of Dr. Forbes Winslow, D.C.L. The general meeting for the transaction of business will be held at the Great Western Hotel, Paddington, at one o'clock. The dinner will take place at the hotel, at seven o'clock. Every member is entitled to introduce one visitor to the meeting. Notice of communications, and of subjects for discussion at the annual meeting, may be made to the Honorary Secretary. The meeting will be opened by an address from the chair. The president for the ensuing year (Dr. Forbes Winslow) will receive the members of the association at a *conversazione* at 23, Cavendish Square, on Wednesday evening, July 1st. Members of the committee are requested to meet at the hotel, at twelve o'clock precisely, on the day of meeting. The rules of the association can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Dr. C. Lockhart Robertson, of 1, Charles Street, Berkeley Square.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. From an advertisement in the *London Gazette*, it appears most probable that as there is no opposition, Messrs. Coulson and Gulliver will be re-elected to seats in the Council; and as only Mr. Tatum, of St. George's Hospital, has been nominated to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Keate, the votes of the Fellows will no doubt be in favour of that gentleman.

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.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith.

Communications have been received from:—MR. HOLMES COOTE; DR. B. W. RICHARDSON; DR. E. H. GREENHOW; DR. G. G. ROGERS; DR. KELBURNE KING; DR. LAYCOCK; DR. J. B. PITT; DR. H. DICK; MR. J. V. SOLOMON; MR. GRIFFIN; MR. JOHN FOX; DR. WOODFORD; DR. W. BUDD; DR. C. L. ROBERTSON; MR. H. WILKINSON; MR. C. MURRAY; MR. P. MARTIN; MR. E. BARBER; EXPERIENTIA DOCT; DR. D. NELSON; MR. F. JORDAN; MR. A. FERNIE; and MR. STONE.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. Report on Murrain in Horned Cattle, the Sale of Diseased Animals, and the Effects of the Consumption of their Flesh on Human Health. By *E. H. Greenhow, M.D. Blue Book. London: 1857.
2. The Chemical Atlas, or Tables showing at a Glance the Operations of Qualitative Analysis. By A. Normandy. London: George Knight & Co. 1857.
3. The Dictionaries to the Chemical Atlas: being a Dictionary of Simple Substances, and a Dictionary of Tests and re-Agents. By A. Normandy. London: George Knight & Co. 1857.

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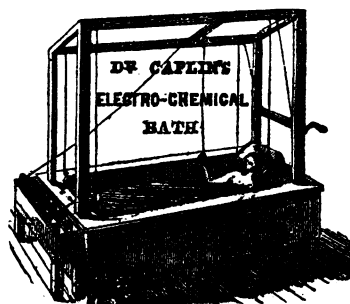
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