

The Council of the Society of Arts have appointed a Committee to investigate the subject of Mechanical Contrivances as applied to Medicine and Surgery; to promote improvement in their production; to determine and make known desiderata; to examine and report on the merit of apparatus submitted; and to recommend rewards for successful invention. The following gentlemen have been appointed office-bearers in the Committee:—*Chairman*, James Luke, Esq.; *Deputy Chairmen*, Thomas Watson, M.D.; George Budd, M.D., F.R.S.; Henry Charles Johnson, Esq.; and Richard Partridge, Esq., F.R.S.; *Reporters*, Francis Seymour Haden, Esq.; and Mitchell Henry, Esq. The Committee held their first meeting on May 25th, twenty-eight members being present. The objects in view were explained by Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, the Chairman of the Council. He stated that

"The present Committee was one of a series established to watch and report on the continued progress of every Art represented in the Exhibition of 1851; and that its present re-organisation had especial reference to a more complete illustration of the subject in any future exhibition. The price of surgical instruments in this country was, he had been informed, considerable, in comparison with the productions of France; and though it might be certainly said that English instruments had an advantage in temper and quality, the question was, whether this advantage was commensurate with the great difference of price. The Council, in nominating this Committee, had endeavoured to include persons eminent in every branch of the profession, so as to afford material for the formation of special sub-committees, which should each consist of at least three or four gentlemen."

Association Intelligence.

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 M.D., *General Secretary*.

Worcester, May 1858.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will be holden in Edinburgh, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 29th, 30th, and 31st of July.

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

Worcester, April 26th, 1858.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE
MIDLAND. [Annual Meeting.]	Board Room, Corn Exchange, Spalding.	Thurs., June 17th, 2 P.M.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. [Annual Meeting.]	Medical Institution, Liverpool.	Wednesday, June 30th.

[To prevent delay, Reports of Branch Meetings should be sent direct to the office, 37, Great Queen Street.]

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the South Midland Branch was held at Bedford, in the Board Room of the Harpur Charity, on Friday, May 21st, EDWARD DANIELL, Esq. (Newport Pagnell), President, in the Chair. There were also present:—T. H. Barker, M.D. (Bedford); W. A. Barr, M.D. (Northampton); W. Blower, Esq. (Bedford); T. Clark, Esq. (Wellingborough); J. Denne, Esq. (Winslow); W. Denne, Esq. (Bedford); B. Duley, Esq. (Wellingborough); W. Gibson, Esq. (Kettering); J. J. Godfrey, Esq. (Great Barford); G. Hammond, Esq. (Irthlingborough); R. C. Hurst, Esq. (Bedford); W. G. Johnson, Esq. (Bedford); P. M'Loskey, M.D. (Rothwell); B. Marsack, Esq. (Olney); F. H. Marshall, Esq. (Moulton); W. Paley, M.D. (Peterborough); T. Philbrick, Esq. (Stamford); C. E. Prior, M.D. (Bedford); W. S. Slinn, Esq. (Amphill); T. J. Starling, Esq. (Higham Ferrers); R. S. Stedman, Esq. (Sharnbrook); H. Terry, sen., Esq. (Northampton), retiring president; H. Terry, jun., Esq. (Northampton); W. Thurnall, Esq. (Bedford); H. Veasey, Esq. (Woburn); R. W. Watkins, Esq. (Towcester); J. H. Webster, M.D. (Northampton); and J. Williams, M.D. (Aspley). The following gentlemen were present as visitors:—Rev. F. Fanshawe, Head Master of the Grammar School, Bedford; Mr. E. A. Burnham (Bedford); Mr. J. H. H. Howard (Bedford); Mr. Alderman Hurst (Bedford); J. Marriott, Esq. (Kibworth); T. Paget, Esq. (Leicester); Mr. F. W. Parsons (Bedford); Mr. A. C. Rayner (Bedford); B. W. Richardson, M.D. (London); and W. Stowe, Esq. (Buckingham).

Mr. TERRY, the retiring President, on opening the meeting said:—

I have now arrived at the closing scene of my year of office; and I desire to express the great gratification I feel on being appointed to so honourable a position in this Branch of the Association. It is also a real pleasure to me to know that my able and talented friend, Mr. Daniell, will succeed me.

Mr. TERRY, jun., one of the honorary secretaries, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

The retiring President vacated the chair, which was immediately occupied by the new President, EDWARD DANIELL, Esq., who delivered an address, which will appear in next number.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT; ELECTION OF PRESIDENT FOR 1859-60.

Mr. TERRY, sen. (ex-President):—I am quite sure that the address we have just heard has made a powerful impression on all our minds, and that every gentleman present will join in a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Daniell for his able address, and in a request that it be published in the JOURNAL. I rise also for another object. Our first business is to provide a President for the next year. Having known the friend whose name I am about to introduce, during the whole course of his residence in Northampton, I imagine that his extensive private practice, the personal esteem, and high reputation in which he is held, will be ample apology for any deficiency in my address. There is no one that I am acquainted with whom I could nominate as President-elect with greater confidence or with greater satisfaction than Dr. Webster, of Northampton. [Applause.] His great energy, industry, and praiseworthy efforts in advancing the in-

terests of the British Medical Association, and especially the support extended by him to this young Branch—for it is only two years old—render him altogether a most acceptable candidate. All of us, I am sure, must have cordially assented to his remarks on medical ethics at the last anniversary; and it is with the greatest possible pleasure that I propose J. H. Webster, M.D., of Northampton, to be President-elect for the ensuing year.

Mr. GIBBON (Kettering), seconded the nomination.

Dr. BARKER (Bedford):—It is with the greatest pleasure that I support the nomination of Dr. Webster as President-elect. I can testify, personally, to the valuable assistance rendered by him. From the very first moment the idea of forming this Branch was mooted, he has most cordially worked with us; and I do not know any gentleman more able to fill the presidential chair when it comes to his turn. Before sitting down, I beg to inform the members that we are honoured by the presence of the Head Master of the Grammar School of this town. Mr. Fanshawe has favoured us with his presence with some reluctance, having some suggestions to throw out to the meeting in reference to the promotion of education generally, but more particularly relating to the elements of our own profession; and therefore I have taken upon myself to invite him to come amongst us [*Hear, hear*]; and I have no doubt any suggestions from the Head Master will be received with respect.

The PRESIDENT: Before I put the proposition, allow me to express the gratification I feel at the thought that Dr. Webster will succeed me. The occupancy of this chair was far distant from my ambition; and when I see so many enlightened medical men around me, I must say that I do feel proud of the honour. The admirable choice now made by the members will, I doubt not, give the greatest satisfaction.

The nomination of Dr. Webster was carried by acclamation.

Dr. WEBSTER briefly returned thanks to the members for having appointed him President-elect for the ensuing year. He would merely state that it was natural they should all take an interest in everything connected with their profession; and there could be no doubt that these meetings contributed to their mutual benefit. He hoped when he succeeded to the office of President, that he would not be found wanting; but that he should be able to discharge the duties to the satisfaction of his respected friends who preceded him. [*Hear, hear.*]

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS: SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. F. FANSHAWE said it was with some hesitation he appeared there; but as Dr. Barker had been kind enough to intimate the nature of his visit, he would take the liberty of saying a few words. The reverend gentleman then made some remarks on the importance of teaching chemistry, botany, zoology, and animal and vegetable physiology in our public schools, in order that the pupils may be prepared for the new examinations which had been instituted by Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The President had made a remark in reference to the labours of Dr. Acland, of Oxford. He (Mr. Fanshawe) did not know a more self-denying class than the gentlemen of the medical profession, or who made greater personal sacrifices for the benefit of mankind; and he was happy in having an opportunity to express his personal respect for a man so self-denying as Dr. Acland. He was aware that a recent occurrence at Oxford might induce some to think that Dr. Acland was selfish and grasping; but, having the pleasure of knowing that gentleman well, he was satisfied that he was guided only by an intense desire to promote the welfare of his university and the public good.

The PRESIDENT thought the suggestions thrown out were very important. In a town like Bedford there could be no difficulty in teaching boys the elements of those branches referred to by the head master,—such as chemistry, botany, elementary physiology, etc. With such men as Bedford possessed, and the admirable schools for the instruction of children, he should say there could not be much difficulty in carrying out the views of Mr. Fanshawe.

NEW MEMBER.

T. PHILBRICK, Esq., of Stamford, was unanimously elected a member of the Branch.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. GIBBON proposed, and Dr. PRIOR seconded, a vote of thanks to the Committee for their past services, and that they be re-elected for the ensuing year.

The members of the Committee are T. H. Barker, M.D. (Bedford); John Bryan, M.D. (Northampton); B. Dulle,

Esq. (Wellingborough); P. R. Nesbitt, M.D. (Northampton); W. Thurnall, Esq. (Bedford); H. Veasey, Esq. (Woburn); R. W. Watkins, Esq. (Towcester); and J. H. Webster, M.D. (Northampton).

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Drs. BARKER and WEBSTER were re-elected as representatives of the Branch in the General Council; and, the number of members entitling the Branch to a third representative, H. VEASEY, Esq. (Woburn), was elected.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

H. TERRY, Jun., Esq., and R. S. STEDMAN, Esq., received the thanks of the meeting for their past services as honorary secretaries, and were re-elected with acclamation.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

1. That so long as a system has no higher philosophy than the jargon of “*similia similibus curantur*”, nor sounder chemistry than the delusion of “*infinite dynamisation*”, it is degrading to a man of education to be connected with it. He, therefore, who assents to consultation with homœopaths, be they impostors or dupes, forfeits the respect of his professional brethren, and his membership of this Branch of the British Medical Association.

2. That it is the opinion of this meeting that no honourable man, whether physician or surgeon, can meet in consultation a homœopathic practitioner, or, as such, can act in conjunction with him.

[The interesting discussion elicited by these resolutions will be given *in extenso* in our next JOURNAL.]

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Mr. WATKINS (Towcester) believed it was generally admitted that medical men connected with Poor-Law Unions were very inadequately remunerated for their services. There could not be two opinions on that point. As they had still much business to get through, he would at once move that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, and a memorial to the Poor-Law Board, from the South Midland Branch of the British Medical Association.

Dr. WILLIAMS (Aspley Guise) seconded the motion.

Mr. DULLEY (Wellingborough) thought the matter was entirely in the hands of the medical profession. It was a well known fact, that if one medical man refused to accept or continue in office at an inadequate salary, there were always men to be found ready to take it on the same terms. It was of very little use to petition the legislature as long as the members of the profession refused to do their duty to themselves. He should like to see medical men properly paid.

The PRESIDENT said, that having once being a medical officer in a Poor-Law Union, he was enabled to speak from experience; and he could assure the members of the Society that he felt thankful to be released from the duties of an arduous and unremunerative appointment. If by any means medical men could be bound to follow a common principle of action, the evils of which they had just cause to complain, might soon be remedied. His appointment brought him in £30 a-year; and when he tendered his resignation, a respected clergyman in the neighbourhood asked what he wanted? He said £75 a-year. The guardians would not give that sum; and at the next meeting, another gentleman accepted the office at £30.

Mr. PAGET (Leicester) said it was a truth—a melancholy truth—that the remedy must come from the profession. They must not rely upon such resolutions as now proposed, although it was right that the public mind and the legislative mind should be informed of the unfair manner in which members of the profession were treated. He was confident that resolutions and petitions were of very little use. The movement to rectify their grievances must come from the profession. [*Hear, hear.*]

The petition and memorial were unanimously adopted, and received the signatures of the medical gentlemen present.

PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

On Cholera. By W. Blower, Esq., Bedford. This was a continuance of a former paper entitled “Contributions to the Medical Topography of Bedford.” [The paper will be published in the JOURNAL.]

The following preparations, apparatus, and instruments, were exhibited:—

1. A new form of Invalid Bed. By W. Deune, Esq. (Bedford.)

2. Specimen of an enormous Malignant Tumour of the Liver, with the Omentum and Uterus from the same subject. By W. G. Johnson, Esq. (Bedford.)

3. Hutchinson's Spirometer. By T. H. Barker, M.D. (Bedford.)

4. A Glass Spirometer, efficient and not costly. Constructed by J. Williams, M.D. (Aspley Guise.)

VOTES OF THANKS.

Votes of thanks were passed to the ex-President, H. Terry, Esq.; to the President, E. Daniell, Esq.; and to the Trustees of the Harpur Charity, for the use of their Board-Room.

The members and visitors dined at the George Hotel, at five o'clock.

The usual loyal and professional toasts were proposed and responded to with much enthusiasm.

A more numerous, unanimous, and enthusiastic meeting of medical men, was probably never before held in the town of Bedford.

Reports of Societies.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MONDAY, MAY 3RD, 1858.

B. G. BABINGTON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

EPIDEMIC DIPHTHERITIS AND PREVALENT SORE THROAT.
BY WILLIAM CAMPS, M.D.

THE author commenced by referring to a paper on the same subject, which he had read at the beginning of the year at the Medical Society of London. Since that time, the subject of diphtheritis, whether occurring in sporadic cases, or as an epidemic, had attracted much attention, both in the metropolis and in various parts of the country. The weekly mortality tables of the Registrar-General, the discussions upon the subject at many of the metropolitan medical societies, and the numerous communications made to the medical periodicals, were evidences in proof of this statement. Dr. CAMPS thought that in the throat affections which had been prevalent of late there might be recognised at least three well-marked varieties of disease, if not decidedly distinct diseases. In the *first* place, among the cases of so-called diphtherite, not a few had presented such characters as entitled them to be considered as analogous to, if not identical with, that affection well described by M. Bretonneau and others in France, and by him designated *Diphthérie*. In the *second* place, many cases presented many of the characters of that affection well described in the last century by Dr. Fothergill, under the name of Putrid Sore Throat, or Sore Throat attended with Ulcers. In the *third* place, some of the cases must be allowed to have been that affection of the throat that accompanies scarlatina. Admitting, then, the existence and prevalence of the above-mentioned forms of throat affections, there had been among these cases ranging from the mildest to the severest forms of one or other of these affections. Dr. Camps detailed in brief what he had been able to collect from the observers who had recorded their observations of the prevalent throat affections in various parts of the kingdom. The disease described by M. Bretonneau, and others in France, had usually, though not always, appeared as an epidemic affection. He thought that many of the cases of throat disease that occurred in 1855 and 1856 at Boulogne were cases of diphtherite. Here it assumed an epidemic character, and in many instances it proved fatal. In this country, too, the majority of the severer and fatal cases that had come to the author's knowledge had occurred under circumstances of number, time, and place, which justified the application of the term epidemic. The type of the disease, as described by various observers, was essentially asthenic or adynamic. Dr. Camps referred to the prevalence of stomatitis in some of the metropolitan districts; between which disease and diphtherite he thought the difference was one of degree rather than of kind, the former affection being a milder result of the same general morbid cause. Their varieties of subacute or asthenic mucous inflammations, attended with pseudo-membranous exudations of a fibrinous character, he regarded as so many different manifestations of the same general morbid conditions of the system; and this tendency to the formation of fibrinous pseudo-membranous exudations should be regarded as evidence rather of a peculiarity than of intensity of inflammatory action.

Dr. Camps referred to the recorded experience of Mr. Brown of Haverfordwest, who, during 1849 and 1850, saw a great deal of epidemic diphtherite in that place, where he had under his own care at least two hundred cases, forty of which proved fatal. During the epidemic, Mr. Brown had the opportunity of making *post mortem* examinations in two cases, in which the pharynx, tonsils, larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes were found to be more or less coated with false membrane; the larynx and trachea were highly coated, and the stomach also showed signs of great irritation. In 1856 and 1857 an epidemic disease of a somewhat similar nature prevailed in two or three of the parishes of the Ely Union, in Cambridgeshire, in the practice of Mr. J. C. Davie, of Haddenham, who applied to the disease the term Broncho-Tracheitis. This gentleman had about forty cases under his observation, of which more than one-half, or upwards of twenty, proved fatal; and nearly all, if not all, of the sufferers were very young children; and in these the disease was, for the most part, of very short duration, varying in duration from one to four, five, six, or seven days. Mr. Davie made *post mortem* examinations in three instances, and found the mucous membrane of the trachea and commencement of the right bronchi inflamed to a small extent, and the latter partly filled with fluid mucus. The left bronchi were healthy, as also were the heart and lungs. In one case, he perceived three distinct deposits on the mucous membrane of the trachea, somewhat resembling curd. The symptoms of broncho-tracheitis he considered to be different from those of laryngitis. Mr. Davie considered the disease that came under his notice to be different from that described by M. Trousseau, except in two or three cases.

Dr. Camps then proceeded to consider the description of the putrid or ulcerated sore throat, as detailed by Dr. Fothergill more than a century ago. It had not before that time attracted much attention in England, although it had spread like a plague with much fatality through many of the southern parts of Europe about a century before. Dr. Camps read the propositions laid down by Dr. Fothergill in reference to the characters, progress, and termination of the prevailing or epidemic sore throat of his day; and pointed out, in many respects, that the description given by Dr. Fothergill accorded with that of many cases of throat affection that had lately been brought under his own observation, as well as of many cases recorded from time to time. He drew attention to a valuable paper on Diphtherite, by Mr. West, published in the last number of the *Midland Counties Journal*; at the same time stating that in some respects he differed from the author of that paper. He then referred to the numerous communications on diphtherite and throat affections that had appeared in our weekly medical journals within the last twelve months, specifying particularly such instances as appeared to him to have been either cases of diphtherite or of ulcerated sore throat, resembling that described by Dr. Fothergill, or of sore throat accompanied by, or consequent upon, scarlatina. Many of the local reports on the progress of epidemic diseases, recorded in the *Sanitary Review* during the last six months, contained valuable observations upon diphtheritis and prevalent sore throat.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Lord, Dr. Greenhow, Dr. James Bird, Mr. Radcliffe, Dr. H. Weber, Dr. Milroy, and the President took part.

Editor's Letter Box.

GUTTA-PERCHA BOUGIES BROKEN INTO THE BLADDER.

LETTER FROM JOHN THOMPSON, ESQ.

SIR,—The case reported in your last number of the patient in Guy's Hospital, suffering from a piece of bougie lodged in the bladder, at once struck me. Before reading the case I felt a strong suspicion the bougie was made of gutta-percha, as I have witnessed two cases in which accidents have occurred by the breaking of urethral bougies made of this material. I have long since intended communicating an opinion of the danger of using such bougies, and I now do so with the greater confidence, seeing the unfortunate accident that happened in the case first referred to. In the cases witnessed by me the pieces of bougie were removed from the urethra at once, but in one case not without much difficulty.

I am, etc.,

JOHN THOMPSON.

Bideford, May 24th, 1858.

Are not men so eminently characterised by intelligence and scientific attainments, and who, moreover, unequivocally manifest so much philanthropy in the performance of very arduous duties, entitled to a better position in the social and professional scale than that which they now have?

Considering the nature of the examination which candidates for the license obtained at the Hall undergo, it is certainly most unjust to impose upon them a title derived from the secondary and comparatively unimportant functions which they perform, and which, in fact, are as frequently performed by pupils and other subordinates as by themselves. While it is very desirable that the law should leave the medical practitioner the option, as at present, of dispensing his own medicines, and of charging for his medicines and attendance, as many M.D.s now do, it would only be a just concession to allow him to shake off a title quite obsolete in the sense in which it was first used.

I humbly suggest that it is highly desirable that the new Examining Board should be a faculty empowered to confer the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery upon those who are, or become, members of a College of Surgeons, and also obtain a triple licentiate of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. The new order of general practitioners would then have, in common parlance, the *courtesy title of Doctor*, which, I would observe, is the ordinary designation of the medical adviser of all classes in Germany,* and in other parts of Europe. While the proposed courtesy doctorate would probably be by some persons of merely analogous value to the spurious title of Esquire, accorded even by the highest classes in the community to professional men and persons of patrician rank, not actually esquires by creation, office, or legal privilege, the great majority of the members of the profession would, I believe, consider the bachelorate I suggest well calculated to improve the status of those in general practice under the new regime.

The M.B.C. would occupy a position nearly equal to that of the M.B. proceeding to the degree of M.D., with the view of practising solely as a physician. The Senates of the Universities which now confer doctorates and bachelorates of medicine, etc., would not, I think, object to confer the proposed subordinate or minor degree of M.B.C., if authorised and required so to do by the Medical Council constituted by Mr. Cowper's Bill. The Council itself would confer the degree of M.B.C. with far less appearance of performing incompatible functions than does the Archbishop of Canterbury when that eminent prelate confers the degree of M.D. or M.A. Those who become licentiates of the Colleges of Physicians are obliged afterwards to get their titles of Doctor from some of the Universities.

All circumstances considered, I think the proposition to create the M.B.C. degree will not be deemed an unreasonable one, more especially after taking into consideration the fact that a large proportion of the M.D.s in practice have purchased their diplomas at Giessen, Leipsic, St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, or other Doctor-factories, where there is either no examination, or the prescribed ordeal is not superior, if even equal, to that undergone by the *physician-apothecaries*, who are now dubbed apothecaries by the medical corporations, to which the public is so largely indebted for the vast improvements effected during the present century in the education of the "general practitioner".

Some elaborately framed and well digested propositions for the substitution of the doctorate in surgery for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons were a few years ago promulgated by the medical profession of the Isle of Man, and are worthy of careful consideration.

A suggestion somewhat similar to that which I have offered in reference to the general adoption of the title of Doctor† by those who are *unquestionably physicians*, would most probably have emanated from the British Medical Association, if a large portion of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Branch Associations had not been graduates of some of the Universities to which I have alluded, and had not consequently an interest in maintaining themselves in rather a higher grade than that to which the majority of their provincial brethren belong.

The contemplated amendment of the laws which regulate the medical profession and the medical polity of the British empire will fall very short of what expediency, reason, and justice dictate, if it does not considerably improve the status of

the members of the general body of the profession, by placing them on as good a footing in society as the general practitioner in all other countries.

If the members of a new order are merely to have the name and style of licentiates of medicine and surgery, either with or without the title of surgeon, all idea of materially improving the educational and social status of the general practitioner may be at once abandoned. Instead of perpetuating the degradation of the larger portion of the profession, by maintaining broadly marked distinctions, for the purpose of preserving a medical aristocracy, every available means should be employed to entitle them to be treated with greater consideration than they now experience from the higher grades of society.

I am, etc., F. J. SANDFORD.

Market Drayton, May 23rd, 1858.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

- DAVIES. On May 13th, at Abersychan, the wife of *Andrew Davies, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
GRAYLING. On May 24th, at Sydenham, the wife of *George Grayling, M.D., of a son.
GULL. On May 8th, at 9, Finsbury Square, the wife of W. W. Gull, M.D., prematurely, of a son, stillborn.
HARWOOD. On May 18th, at Derby, the wife of *Charles Harwood, M.D., Surgeon 1st Derby Militia, of a son.
THOMSON. On May 18th, at Ramsgate, the wife of John B. Thomson, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
THWAITES. On May 18th, at Bishop Auckland, the wife of *T. B. Thwaites, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- RICHARDS—WALKER. RICHARDS, George Seale, Esq., of Worcester, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Roger C. Walker, M.D., 3rd Light Dragoons, at St. Pancras Church, on May 18th.

DEATHS.

- HENZELL. On May 18th, at Newcastle, George Harle Henzell, Esq., aged 26, eldest son of the late C. R. Henzell, Esq., Surgeon.
HEWSON. On May 20th, at Cheltenham, Martha Elizabeth Ann, wife of George F. Hewson, M.D.
MANTELL. On March 29th, at Balasore, Bengal, of cholera, Mary Anne, wife of Alfred A. Mantell, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., aged 23.
OAK, Thomas, M.D., at Blackheath Park, aged 72, on May 19.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, May 21st, 1858:—

- FAWSETT, Frederick, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
FLINN, John James, Liverpool
GRIFFITH, Hugh, Pwllheli, North Wales
HETT, Henry Nicholson, Brigg, Lincolnshire
HOUSLEY, John, Mansfield Wood House, Notts.
JONES, John Morgan, Rhydfurcerinion, near Devil's Bridge, North Wales
LAMBLY, Thomas Walcott, Demarara, W.I.
LOMAS, William, Guildford
MASON, Frederick John, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire
MORRIS, William Henry, Studley, Warwickshire
NISBETT, Robert Innes, King William Street, City
VINTRAS, Achille, Tilly-sur-Leulles, Calvados, France
WALKER, Arthur, Scarcraft, near Leeds
WHITWORTH, John, Heckmondwike, near Leeds
WOTTON, Charles, King's Langley, Herts
Monday, May 24th:—
CARDELL, George, St. Columb, Cornwall
CAYZER, Thomas, Erith, Kent
HILL, Thomas Johnson, Melton Mowbray

* When the authority to practice has been acquired, the German Doctor has full power to officiate in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. By a Bavarian decree, passed in 1843, a subordinate class of practitioners was partially suppressed.

† The doctors by diploma would still maintain their relative, i.e., higher rank, by writing M.D. after their names.

IRWIN, James, Six Mile Cross, co. Tyrone
 LAW, John, Hon. East India Company's Service
 MCCARTHY, Florence, Cork
 MOXON, Walter, Barnsbury Park, Islington
 PARTINGTON, George Augustus, Manchester
 ROCHE, William, Fermoy, co. Cork
 WILKINSON, John, Salford

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY admitted at a meeting of the Board, on May 26th:—

ALLEN, John, Langton, Staffordshire: diploma of membership dated April 7th, 1858
 ARNISON, William Christopher, Allendale, Northumberland: April 7th, 1858
 BACON, George Mackenzie, Lewes, Sussex: April 7, 1858
 BEAUMONT, John Morton, Upper Chelsea: Jan. 14th, 1858
 BOWES, John, Workington, Cumberland: March 5th, 1858
 COLLYER, James, Playden, Sussex: April 16th, 1858
 CORBET, David, Orsett, Essex: February 19th, 1858
 EATON, James, Grantham: April 10th, 1858
 GRACE, Henry, Kingswood Hill, near Bristol: April 19, 1858
 HARVEY, Henry Offley, Hailsham, Sussex: March 29, 1858
 PEILE, Bransby Cooper, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex: May 4, 1855
 PICKETT, Jacob, Ipsden, Oxon: March 19th, 1858
 RANSOM, Robert, Cambridge (Fellow): March 18th, 1842
 WILLIAMS, John, Llanerchymedd, Anglesea: April 21, 1856

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S. The following gentlemen, having previously obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, have been placed in the list of Honours:—

CLASS I.

RULE, Samuel, London Hospital
 COOK, Henry, Hon. East India Company's Service
 BOWEN, Essex, late Royal Artillery
 POTTER, Henry, Limerick

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, May 20th, 1858:—

BELCHER, Robert Shirley, Burton-on-Trent
 BENNETT, Edward Augustus, Manchester
 EDWARDES, Charles Lawrence, Pitsea, Essex
 GORDON, William, Cradley, Dudley
 HUGHES, Thomas Hunter, Pwllheli, North Wales
 JENNINGS, Frederick Cook, Wakefield
 JULOTT, Charles James, Manchester
 NAYLOR, James, Halifax, Yorkshire

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING MAY 22ND, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE deaths registered in London, which in each of the two previous weeks were about 1050, rose in the last week, ending Saturday, May 22nd, to 1082. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1030; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average, after the latter is raised in a degree proportionate to the increase, a correction which will make it 1132. Hence it is seen that the actual number of deaths now returned is less by 50 than the number which would have occurred if the average rate of mortality, as calculated for the third week of May, had prevailed.

Of the deaths amounting to 251 from the order of diseases termed in the tables *miasmatic*, the largest proportion is still contributed by whooping-cough, which carried off 72 children, of whom 52 died within the first two years of life. Mr. Butterfield, the registrar of the east sub-district of Islington, by whom six deaths from this complaint are returned for the week, states that it has been the fatal disease in 14 per cent. of the deaths registered by him since the 13th of April. Measles was fatal last week in the next degree, 60 children having died of it (four of these in the sub-district of St. John, Westminster). There were 48 deaths from scarlatina, five of which occurred in the sub-district of St. George-the-Martyr, Holborn. It was mentioned in last return that three children belonging to the same parents had died of scarlatina in Hyde Park Barracks; it is now stated that the fourth, and last child in the family, has died from the same disease. The wife of a labourer in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, died at 34, Charlotte Street, Plumstead, of "cholera, typhoid fever", after six days illness. Six persons who had attained the age of 90 years and upwards were registered in the week, the two oldest of whom were a man, aged 96 years, who died in Great Dover Street,

Newington, and a woman, aged 97, in Beaumont Street, Marylebone. Besides these, a labourer's widow died at the age of 100 years, at 4, Pratt Alley, Whitechapel.

Last week, the births of 846 boys and 779 girls, in all 1625 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1548.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.761 in. The highest barometrical reading was 29.97 in., on Thursday. The mean temperature of the week was 54.9°, which is 1.6° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The highest point attained by the thermometer in the shade was 71°, on Friday; the lowest point was 42.7°, on the day previous. The range of temperature in the week was therefore 28.3°. The mean daily range was 19.3°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 9.4°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 72, complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 55.5°. The direction of the wind was south-west. Rain fell to the amount of 0.27 in. On Wednesday afternoon there was a very heavy squall of wind, accompanied by thunder and heavy rain.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

THE following questions were submitted to the candidates at the recent examination for the Fellowship:—

May 20th, 1858. *Surgery and Pathology*. No. I.—1. Describe the varieties of hæmorrhoids, their usual causes, and the most approved modes of treatment. 2. State the circumstances under which paracentesis thoracis may be required; how is the operation to be performed, with the subsequent management of the aperture in the chest. 3. State the nature and most approved treatment of bursal tumours in the usual seats of their occurrence. 4. Describe emphysema as a surgical disease in respect to the usual mode of its occurrence, its characters and treatment. 5. State the circumstances of a strangulated hernia which demand immediate performance of the operation. 6. State the treatment to be pursued when, in operating upon a hernia, a considerable portion of intestine is found mortified. No. II.—1. Describe the local and constitutional symptoms of inflammation of veins, with the accompanying pathological changes in the veins and other parts. 2. State the effects of injury to the medulla oblongata and to the spinal cord in its cervical, dorsal and lumbar portions. 3. Describe the varieties of nævi and their appropriate treatment. 4. State the cases for which excision of the bones of the elbow-joint is advisable. Describe the operation and the future condition of the arm in the most favourable cases. 5. State what are the tumours occurring in the female breast, how they are to be distinguished and treated. 6. Describe the history and treatment of traumatic gangrene and gangræna senilis.

May 18th, 1858. *Anatomy and Physiology*. SENIOR CANDIDATES.—1. Describe the basis of the brain, with the medulla oblongata, and the origins of the nerves proceeding therefrom. 2. Describe the situation and structure of the male urinary bladder, prostate, and vesiculæ seminales. 3. Describe the situation and connexions of the uterus and vagina, with their appendages. 4. Describe the course and relations of the sub-clavian and axillary artery. 5. Describe the situation and connexions of the stomach, with its blood-vessels and nerves. 6. Describe the structure of the heart, including the arrangement of its muscular fibres, the structure and mode of action of its valves, its blood-vessels and nerves. JUNIOR CANDIDATES.—1. Describe the situation and relations of the several parts occupying the cavity and lower opening of the male pelvis. 2. Describe the structure and functions of the spinal cord. 3. Describe the structure and functions of the stomach and intestines, stating the changes which the food undergoes in each portion of the digestive canal. 4. Describe the structure and functions of the tongue, including the actions of its muscles, with the particular influences of its several nerves. 5. Describe the minute structure and functions of the lungs, with the changes which take place in the respired air. 6. Describe the channels through which blood will be transmitted to the lower limb after the ligation of the common iliac artery.

THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION. The 79th "Appendix" to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the army has been published in the form of a blue book of 200 pages. It contains a variety of miscellaneous correspondence on incidental matters.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS: EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

In the examination for honours recently held for the first time at the University of St. Andrews, the following were the points taken into consideration.

1. The manner in which the candidates answer the questions, contained in the five examination papers for ordinary degrees.

2. The manner in which they answer the questions contained in an additional general paper, embracing comparative anatomy and physiology, the higher departments of human physiology and pathology, and medical jurisprudence.

3. Their readiness in diagnosis by the bedside.

Examination Paper. 1. Explain the mechanism by which the eye is enabled to adapt itself to different distances. 2. Give a general sketch of the organs and process of respiration in birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. 3. Describe the organs and process of reproduction in insects, and state what peculiarities in reference to reproduction are exhibited by bees and aphides. 4. What relationship has been established between the cystic and the cestoid entozoa? Describe the experiments which led to the discovery of this relationship, and shew the practical value of the facts which have been ascertained. 5. A stomach with its contents is sent to you for examination in a case of suspected poisoning. State what processes you would adopt in searching for prussic acid, opium, oxalic acid, sugar of lead, or strychnine. 6. What symptoms and physical signs would lead you to suspect fatty degeneration of the heart? Describe minutely the appearances you would expect to find after death, and explain the origin of the fatty matter.

Clinical Examination, conducted at the Royal Infirmary, Dundee. 1. A medical case assigned to each candidate by the examiners; observations made during a limited time and afterwards reported on, *vivâ voce*, from notes taken by the candidates at the bedside.

2. Three special types of disease, observed and reported on by each candidate in succession as follows:

a. Encephaloid tumour of liver, to be examined by physical diagnosis *only*. Time allowed, a minute and a half. b. Moderate cyanosis, feeble circulation, heart's sound normal. Probable emphysema of lung. Time allowed, a minute and a half. c. Subacute phthisis pulmonalis, well-marked hectic. Time allowed a minute and a half. 3. Eleven specimens of urine, including normal and abnormal types, to be observed and reported on *vivâ voce*, in presence of the examiners.

It has been resolved that if a candidate does not acquit himself creditably in the clinical examination, no amount of excellence in the other departments will entitle him to a place in the list of honours.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL. A Bill has been brought in by Mr. Adderley, M.P., and Mr. Secretary Walpole, for vesting in the Privy Council certain powers for the protection of the public health. The powers of the General Board of Health, under the 18th and 10th of Victoria are added to those of the Privy Council. The Council is further empowered to order inquiries in matters relating to the public health, to appoint medical officers on the discontinuance of the Board of Health, and to issue rules for securing the due qualification of public vaccinators.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS. A Bill of Mr. Slaney, M.P., and Mr. Briscoe, M.P., enacts that any lands may be lawfully conveyed to trustees to be held by them as open public grounds for the resort and recreation of adults, and as playgrounds for children and youth, or for both purposes. No conveyance for this purpose need be stamped or enrolled. The first trustees for holding these grounds must be approved by the Charity Commissioners. The trustees will form a body corporate for the holding of such lands.

COLLEGIATE ELECTION. The annual election of fellows into the Council of the College will take place on Thursday, the 1st of July, on which occasion the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Travers will be filled up. The two retiring members will, no doubt, offer themselves for re-election.

A PRETERNATURAL BIRTH. The *Austrian Gazette* states that a woman, aged thirty-eight, residing at Sofunga, has just given birth to five children, three boys and two girls. Two died, three are in good health; one of the boys has six fingers to each hand.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

POSTAGE OF MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED MATTER.

Any amount of manuscript or printed matter, singly or together, provided it contains nothing in the form of a letter, is transmitted through the post, in packets open at the ends, at the following rates: not exceeding 4 ounces, one penny; above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces, twopence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, fourpence; for every additional half-pound or under, twopence.

MR. DYER's communication is unavoidably deferred till next week.

Communications have been received from:—MR. W. B. KESTIVEN; M.D.; MR. JAMES THWAITES; DR. T. HAYES JACKSON; MR. C. HOLTHOUSE; MR. HENRY JOHNSON; MR. DAVID THOMPSON; MR. JOHN THOMPSON; DR. GRAILY HEWITT; MR. WILLIAM NEWMAN; DR. SLOANE; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. HOLMES COOTE; DR. J. G. SWAYNE; DR. SKINNER; DR. T. H. BARKER; MR. S. S. DYER; MR. WATERS; MR. STONE; DR. C. HARWOOD; MR. F. J. SANDFORD; and MR. R. C. CROFT.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. Essay on the Pathology of the Blood and its Containing Vessels. By Thomas A. Wise, M.D. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black. 1858.
2. Electro-Chemistry, with Positive Results: and Notes for Inquiry on the Sciences of Geology and Astronomy; with a Tract of Miscellanies. By Charles Chalmers. London: Churchill. 1858.
3. Cancer: its Diagnosis, Prognosis, and Treatment, based upon Temperament, Diathesis, etc. By *J. Seaton Smyth. London: Piper, Stephenson, and Spence. 1858.
4. A Manual of Obstetrics: Theoretical and Practical. By *W. Tyler Smith, M.D. Illustrated with 185 Engravings. London: Churchill. 1858.
5. Hygiene, or Health depending upon the Conditions of the Atmosphere, Foods and Drinks, Motion and Rest, etc. By James H. Pickford, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just published, price 4s.

An Essay on Physiological Psychology.

L O G Y.

By ROBERT DUNN, F.R.C.S. Eng.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.

Just published, price One Shilling.

An Effectual and Simple Remedy

for SCARLATINA and MEASLES. In a Letter to JOHN SIMON, Esq., the Medical Officer of the General Board of Health, with an Appendix of Cases. By CHARLES WITT, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Extra-Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Published by PHILIP & SON, 32, Fleet Street, London, and South Castle Street, Liverpool.

NEW WORK ON BRITISH PLANTS.

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