

total silence the kindness of disposition, the affectionate sympathy, particularly for those who, rich or poor, required his skilful aid, which endeared him to all classes; nor do we see why the testimony of one of his servants should not be recorded:—"I have lived with him for three and thirty years, and never did I hear a cross word from his lips."

Sir Philip was a remarkably handsome man even in his later days, so that there is probably some foundation for the following story, which has lately appeared in the *Press* of New York:—"George IV visited Ireland in 1821, at which time Philip Crampton was Surgeon-General of the forces. He attended the King's *levée*, and wore the proper official uniform of his station, blue, with gold lace, epaulets, sword, and plumed cocked hat. This attire resembled that of a General of Artillery; and Crampton, who was over six feet high, and one of the handsomest men in Ireland at that time, looked remarkably well in it. His appearance struck the King, who made a remark to Lord Norbury: "Fine man! General officer? in what branch of the service?" Norbury, who was a better courtier than to insinuate that royalty possibly could be mistaken, and too witty to sacrifice the opportunity of making a pun on Crampton's profession, answered, 'His name is Crampton, may it please your Majesty; and he is a General in the *Lancers*.'"

Sir Philip, during an unusually long period, held not only the first rank in his profession, but enjoyed the highest consideration of society in general. Let it not be supposed that he attained this high position from fortuitous circumstances or incidental qualifications alone. Had his status been based on any such uncertain foundation, it could not have remained, not only unshaken, but if possible increasing in firmness to the last. On the contrary, originally endowed with great talent, and possessed of extreme activity of mind and body, he loved his profession ardently, and devoted his spare moments to its advancement. We have no doubt, too, that principles of the higher order were those which mainly influenced his conduct in this respect.

Sir Philip died on June 10th, 1858, aged 81 years and three days. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his elder son, his Excellency Sir John Fiennes Crampton, K.C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Her Majesty to the Court at St. Petersburg.

The funeral took place on Monday, June 14th. It was attended by numbers of nobility, the judges of the law courts, and nearly all the eminent medical practitioners of the city. There were also present a large number of medical gentlemen from distant parts of the country, who came to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of their master. By the directions given by the deceased some short time before his death, the body was placed in a solid Irish oak coffin without any lid; around this was placed a thick concrete of Roman cement, which was made to fill up all the spaces in the interior of the coffin not occupied by the body, which was covered over and entirely imbedded in the cement, of which nearly five hundred weight was used. This heavy mass was placed within another Irish oak coffin of great strength, on the lid of which was a shield bearing an inscription denoting the name, date of death, and age of the deceased. (Abridged from *Medical Times and Gazette*.)

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. The number of licensed houses in England and Wales for the care of lunatics was on the 1st of January 1858, 113. In the licensed houses of the metropolis, the total number of lunatics was 2,623—viz., 1,306 private, and 1,317 pauper patients. The sexes are pretty equal as regards the private patients; but among the paupers, the number of the females exceeds the number of the males twofold. The total number of lunatics in the provincial licensed houses on the 1st of January, was 2,647—viz., 1,427 private, and 1,150 pauper patients.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

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

President: BOOTH EDDISON, Esq., Nottingham.

President-elect: WILLIAM P. ALISON, M.D., F.R.S.E., Edinburgh.

The Committee of Council will meet at twelve o'clock on Thursday.

The General Council of the Association will meet at one o'clock.

The following is an outline of the proceedings connected with the Annual Meeting:—

Thursday, 29th, 4 o'clock P.M. First General Meeting of the Association.

In the evening, a conversazione will be holden at the Royal College of Surgeons, when Dr. SANDERS, Conservator of the Museum, will make some remarks on many of the objects of interest contained in it.

Friday, 30th. Morning. Public breakfast. Second General Meeting of Members. The Address in Therapeutics will be delivered by Professor CHRISTISON.

Afternoon. The Address in Surgery will be delivered by Professor MILLER.

Evening. There will be a conversazione at the Royal College of Physicians; when Dr. WILSON, Regius Professor of Technology, will read a paper on Chemistry.

Saturday, 31st. Morning. The Address in Midwifery will be delivered by Professor SIMPSON.

Afternoon. Professor BALFOUR will meet the members of the Association in the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Evening. Dinner.

All further particulars will be announced as early as possible.

Members who propose to read papers to the meeting are requested to communicate their intention, as early as convenient, to the General Secretary,

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Worcester, June 1858.

SOUTH MIDLAND BRANCH.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.

THE following petition and memorial were adopted at the recent annual meeting of the South Midland Branch.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,

The humble petition of the South-Midland Branch of the British Medical Association,

SHEWETH—

That the Poor-Law Medical Officers of England have long suffered grievous injustice in consequence of their remuneration being quite inadequate to the duties they are required to perform.

That the subject has engaged the attention of a Committee of your Honourable House in 1838, and of another Committee in 1854; but that the recommendations of those Committees have been only partially carried out.

That your petitioners humbly pray your Honourable House to direct that the said recommendations be carried into full effect without further delay.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

To the Honourable the Poor-Law Board.

The memorial of the South-Midland Branch of the British Medical Association,

SHEWETH—

That the Poor-Law Medical Officers of England have for a long time suffered grievous injustice, in consequence of their remuneration being quite inadequate to the duties they are required to perform.

That this inadequacy of remuneration is not only unjust to the Poor-Law Medical Officers, but derogatory to the whole profession, and detrimental to the welfare of the sick poor.

And your memorialists respectfully request that immediate steps be taken to remedy this injustice.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.	Medical Institution, Liverpool.	Wednesday, June 30th. 11½ A.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		
NORTH WALES.	Uxbridge Arms Hotel, Carnarvon.	Tuesday, July 6th. 1 P.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		
METROP. COUNTIES.	11, Montagu Place, Bryanstone Square.	Tuesday, July 6th. 5 P.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		
CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.	Rose and Crown Hotel, Wisbeach.	Thursday, July 8th. 2 P.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		
BATH AND BRISTOL.	General Hospital, Bath.	Thurs., July 15th, 4 P.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		
SHROPSHIRE.	Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury.	Monday, July 19, 2 P.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		
READING.	Council Chamber, Reading.	Wed., July 21, 4 P.M.
[Annual Meeting.]		

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

MIDLAND BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Branch was held in the Board Room of the Corn Exchange, Spalding, on Thursday, June 17th, at 2 P.M.: EDWIN MORRIS, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were also present: T. Blasson, Esq. (Billingborough); W. Broadbent, Esq. (Lincoln); Dr. Burg (London); R. Elsdale, Esq. (Moulton); Booth Eddison, Esq. (Nottingham); R. Harper, Esq. (Holbeach); S. Jones, Esq. (London); C. Kemp, Esq. (Leicester); H. Morris, Esq. (Gosberton); T. Macaulay, Esq. (Leicester); R. Metcalfe, Esq. (Spalding); J. Porter, Esq. (Peterborough); S. Pratt, M.D. (Stamford); T. Paget, Esq. (Leicester); G. Shaw, M.D. (Leicester); T. Symson, Esq. (Lincoln); C. Vise, Esq. (Spalding); A. Vise, Esq. (Holbeach); T. Watson, Esq. (Holbeach); also the Rev. J. Lewis (Spalding); F. Selby, Esq. (Spalding); the Rev. J. Topham (Gosberton); and other gentlemen.

The retiring President, Dr. SHAW, took the Chair, and, after a few observations relative to the Branch during the past year, said that it only remained for him now to resign the Chair to Dr. MORRIS, the President-elect.

Dr. MORRIS, having taken the Chair, remarked, that he could not conceal from them the gratification he felt at seeing so large an attendance, especially as the meeting was considered in some respects an experimental one, as it was thought by some that the annual meeting would not succeed in any other but the county town. The attendance, however, this day had completely and most satisfactorily refuted that assumption. The first duty which he felt called upon to perform was one of a most pleasing character—the proposing of a vote of thanks to the retiring President, Dr. Shaw. He had the good fortune and pleasure to have attended the meeting at Leicester last year; and he was sure the members present would bear him out when he stated that Dr. Shaw occupied the chair with great ability, and was remarkable for his kindness and courtesy to all present. He moved—

“That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Shaw, for the able and courteous manner in which he presided over the Midland Branch during the past year.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. SYMPSON, and carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT then read an address, which is published at page 516.

MEDICAL REFORM.

Mr. BOOTH EDDISON proposed—

“That a petition be presented to the House of Lords, as well as to the House of Commons, praying that they will, during the present session of Parliament, pass into law a Bill embodying the principles of Mr. Cowper's Bill, and to be signed by the President, on behalf of the Midland Branch of the British Medical Association.”

The motion was seconded by Mr. ELSDALE, and carried unanimously.

HOMŒOPATHY.

It was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. PAGET, seconded by Dr. PRATT—

“That a system which assumes to be scientific, yet possesses nothing more worthy of science than a meaningless motto, and

the pretence, infinite dynamisation, stamps with degradation the intellect or honesty of him who possesses it. To give encouragement to homœopaths thus becomes impossible with the man of education and high principles; and he who assents to consultation or co-operation with them sinks below the respect of his professional brethren, and the membership of this Branch of the British Medical Association.”

It was also resolved—

“That this meeting desires to record its high appreciation of the honourable and dignified course taken by Dr. Paley of Peterborough, and Mr. Philbrick of Stamford, in refusing to consult or cooperate with a homœopathic practitioner.”

POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

It was proposed by Mr. ELSDALE, and seconded by Mr. HARPER—

“That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Richard Griffin, Esq., of Weymouth, for his able and untiring advocacy of the rights and claims of the Poor-law medical officers, and his noble efforts to obtain an immediate redress of their grievances.”

PLACE OF MEETING FOR 1859.

Mr. EDDISON moved—

“That the place of meeting next year be Derby; and that Whittaker Johnson, Esq., be the President-elect.”

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

The following members were elected representatives of the Branch in the General Council:—For Derbyshire—J. Heygate, M.D. (Derby); and J. Hitchman, M.D. (Mickleover). For Leicestershire—J. Barclay, M.D., and Thos. Macaulay, Esq. (Leicester). For Lincolnshire—E. Morris, M.D. (Spalding); and Thos. Symson, Esq. (Lincoln). For Nottinghamshire—Booth Eddison, Esq. (Nottingham).

ELECTION OF SECRETARIES.

The following gentlemen were re-elected Secretaries:—H. Goode, M.B. (Derby); Henry Lankester, Esq. (Leicester); George Mitchinson, Esq. (Lincoln); Joseph White, Esq. (Nottingham).

CASES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Cancerous and Syphilitic Tumours. By Sydney Jones, Esq. An abstract of this paper, which was amply illustrated by morbid preparations, is published at p. 517.

Specimen of Ectopia Cordis, from a child that had lived thirteen hours. By S. Jones, Esq.

Two Specimens of Spurious Hermaphroditism. By S. Jones, Esq. In one of these cases, the external organs exactly resembled those of a female, but distinct and well formed testicles were developed internally. In the other, the external organs resembled those of a male; but a distinct uterus with well formed ovaries existed.

Case of Lithotomy, in which a very large Calculus was extracted: with remarks. By R. Harper, Esq. The case was most interesting; and only one feeling pervaded the meeting, that Mr. Harper had displayed great fortitude and presence of mind during the operation, in successfully combating the unusual difficulties as they occurred.

Case of Excision of the Knee-Joint. By Edwin Morris, M.D. The operation was performed last August. The knee was perfectly firm and immovable. There was a shortening of the limb of two or three inches; a small fistulous opening existed on the inner side, from which came a little discharge. On the whole, the case might be considered satisfactory. The patient was exhibited to the meeting.

Large Cellular Tumour, weighing upwards of eight pounds, removed two months since from the right labium pudendi: recovery. By E. Morris, M.D. The patient recovered.

THE DINNER.

The members and their friends afterwards dined together at the White Hart Hotel, at 5 P.M., when about twenty-five gentlemen sat down. Dr. MORRIS, President of the Branch, was in the Chair; supported on the right by the Rev. J. Topham and F. Selby, Esq. (Chairman of the Spalding Improvement Commission); and on the left, by the Rev. J. Lewis, Dr. Shaw, T. Paget, Esq., and S. Jones, Esq. R. Harper, Esq., acted as Vice-President.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given; also,

“The Bishop of the Diocese, and the Revs. J. Topham and J. Lewis.” By the President.

“The British Medical Association and Sir Charles Hastings.” By the President.

"F. Selby, Esq., the Chairman of the Spalding Improvement Commissioners." By the Rev. J. Topham.
 "The Retiring President, Dr. Shaw." By the President.
 "The President, Dr. Morris." By Dr. Shaw.
 "The Medical Staff of the Spalding Dispensary, and Charles Vise, Esq." By the Rev. J. Topham.
 "The Vice-President, R. Harper, Esq."

Editor's Letter Box.

MEDICAL REFORM AND UNIVERSITY MONOPOLY.

SIR,—I have to thank you for your impartiality in inserting my last week's letter, although criticising your editorial articles on medical reform. I cannot agree with your reply, that the extension of the *examining* power is quite a different thing from the extension of the *licensing* power; or that the closeness of the Scotch Universities has little to do with the matter. To say that to have the power of *examining* for the license is not equivalent to *giving* the license, as far as my argument is concerned, is a mere evasion. Mr. Cowper's Bill, giving every college and university the position of *examining* bodies, is merely the old Edinburgh University Bill of Lord Elcho in a new dress, which gave every one the power of *licensing*. The Council would, of course, recognise the examination of our close universities, if it came up to the level of that of the College of Surgeons. The ratification by the Council, or *giving* of the license, would follow as a matter of course. What I contend for is, that the power of examining for the license ought to be given to no close body, such as the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, unless they will yield up their double monopoly of teaching and examining for the degree, which they desire to give this new value to. Had these universities come forward and said to the medical schools, we are willing to relinquish our monopoly of teaching, as well as our position as examiners, by which we have so great influence over the students. And had they said to the Colleges of Surgeons, we offer you the power of conferring our attractive title of "Doctor" in return for your important power of giving the *license*, the proposal would have been but a fair one, and nothing less could secure the colleges that "equal justice to all" for which you contend. These universities, however, seek, without yielding up their exclusive privileges, to give their degree the new value by including the license to practise. The result would be, that when by competition the two examinations had been brought to about the same level, the university examination would become the favourite one, not because it was higher, for of this there could be no security, as its management would be absolutely in the hands of a few university professors, whose interest it would be to make the doctorate examination easy enough to include all,—would become the favourite one, therefore, not because it deserved to be so, but simply because the student could get at once the honorary title, as well as the license, on terms as easy as those on which the colleges could give him the license only. All of this, too, solely for the benefit of a few university professors, who are already so highly privileged as to secure them an easy prosperity, and at the expense of other than university medical schools.

I maintain as great and unassailable principles, which ought never to be lost sight of,—1. That the examining power for the license should be conferred on no board (a) which does not recognise all respectable medical schools, whether university or not; (b) whose examiners are there *ex officio* as teachers, or are permanent and irresponsible, that is, not liable to removal.

2. That no *medical school* should have the examining power; partly from the injustice to other schools, and partly that the examiners have there an interest in reducing the examination, especially if they also enjoy a monopoly of teaching for it.

3. That a university degree should mean a great deal more than the mere license to practise, both generally and professionally; and that no university should be allowed to confer a degree but on this principle, and that a medical bill should deal with this.

4. That, therefore, the examining power for the license should remain in the hands of such bodies as the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, or the London University, but should be granted to no university whose constitution is less open, and whose examination is not conducted by exa-

miners independent of the schools, and not secured by law to be of an equally high character with that of the London University. I am, etc.,

M.D. EDIN.

June 14th, 1858.

PAYMENT OF POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

LETTER FROM G. E. NICHOLAS, ESQ.

SIR,—Allow me space to reply to the letter of Mr. Salter contained in the number of the JOURNAL for June 5. The question of analogy between donkeys and Poor-law Medical Officers, and the "Why do donkeys prefer thistles to corn?" part of his argument I leave for his further investigation, and the probable resulting discovery that donkeys sometimes kick.

Separating, then, the thistles from the corn, let us measure the latter. Mr. Salter points out with spiniferous acumen what has never been questioned, that competition (abstractedly considered) is the cause of the low remuneration of Poor-law Medical Officers, and repeats the question invariably employed by the Poor-law Board, by Boards of Guardians, and the public generally,—Why do medical men hold these appointments? Why do they seek after and canvas for them on the present humiliating terms? for it is idle for them to grumble and complain so long as they continue to do so. Echoing Mr. Paget of Leicester, Mr. Salter says that "the remedy must come from the profession". This remedy, which has been so often recommended (but, curiously enough, always by those not in office), is simply "to combine and strike for more wages,"—a plan which a little more acquaintance with human than with asinine nature, must have told Mr. Salter would have been adopted long ago had it been practicable. But of course he believes in its practicability. Let us see. We will suppose that the three thousand medical officers have unanimously resolved on a strike—to have intercommunicated by letter or otherwise, and given in their sworn allegiance to the conspiracy. These little difficulties being got over, and Mr. Salter having promised "not to move an inch to offer himself for any of the vacancies," and, I suppose, having given security that the remaining nineteen thousand members of the profession, including the last neophyte M.R.C.S., will remain in the same passive condition, the rebellion is about to burst upon the devoted heads of the Poor-law Board, and Boards of Guardians, when the question presents itself—What is to become of the sick poor in the mean time? The effect of a strike is disastrous enough when it involves only loss of labour; but how shall it be named when it can be effected only by a sacrifice of human life? No; it is because we cannot strike that we are so far helpless.

But what are the causes of the competition? I believe there are two. One is the trading contract system, by which the duties of the medical officers, which cannot be justly placed in any way in relation to trade, are gauged and paid for by a trade-like standard, is the predisposing, as (with sorrow I admit the belief) the poverty of the profession is the exciting of these causes. I have seen it stated somewhere in print, that £80 per annum is the limit of emolument to every medical man, supposing the whole profits of the profession were equally divided. If this be so, the fearful line of Dante—

"Lasciate ogni speranza voi che entrate,"

ought to be placed over the portals of all our schools of medicine. At any rate the poverty of the profession, compared with other professions, is, I believe, a fact, the cause of which it is foreign to the subject to discuss here; although in passing I may remark, that it is doubtless to be found in the noble and glorious but pocket-emptying charity which is so coolly, and as matters of course, demanded by the public, and so freely and *disinterestedly* afforded by the holders of public appointments, from the largest hospital to the smallest dispensary. Let the heads of the profession look to this, and ask themselves whether, in holding these offices gratuitously, they are not giving away, in addition to their own, the loaves and fishes of the whole profession. This state of things will, it is to be feared, always exist; but by a suppression of the system which admits of competition, the latter and its evil consequences to the Poor-law Medical Officers would be of course removed. This, however, can only be effected by inducing in the Legislature a rational entertainment of the services of these officers, and a just recognition of the fact that these services are most extensive and most important, that they include no less a work than the conservation of the health of nearly the whole of the labouring community, and that they are rendered to the state at large; that, therefore, the Poor-law Medical Officers should be held to

be servants of the state, and placed upon the same footing as their brother officers of the army and navy. For surely it is as important, as it is a more extensive work, to have charge of the health of that community from which soldiers and sailors are obtained, as to have charge of the health of the soldiers and sailors themselves. More so; and it is not too much to say, that the future welfare of this country depends much upon the provision which is made for the maintenance of the health of the labouring population.

But how is that obdurate, unimpressionable body the House of Commons to be brought to a proper understanding of these things? By a remedy which, indeed, lies in the hands of the profession (although not to be used *à la Salter*), and without which any community in this country will find itself in the mud—a proper representation of the profession in Parliament. It is the absence of this which admits of the unredressed grievances of the poor law medical officers, and all other abuses of the profession, which allows medical reform to be played at shuttlecock with session after session; vaccination to be dubbed a delusion by some idiot member; and which silently suffered Mr. Thomas Duncombe, in his pitiful ignorance, to sneer at the whole profession, and, at the instigation of homeopaths, herbalists, and such like trash, to endeavour to cast obloquy upon him whom the profession, not only in this country, but in the whole of Europe and in America, has delighted to honour as one of its greatest ornaments in any age. Political influence, then, by means of proper parliamentary representation, is the remedy proposed. Looking to the manner in which the dignity and honour of the profession have been invariably upheld by the British Medical Association, especially through the high tone of morality sustained in its JOURNAL, and seeing the many great and honourable names included amongst its members, it would seem that the British Medical Association presents itself, ready made, as most admirably adapted for the fulfilment of the above object. Many of its members, beginning with Sir Charles Hastings its founder, are highly qualified for parliamentary duties. The JOURNAL, too, from its character, is especially fitted to be the organ of such a movement. The JOURNAL, it is true, already devotes its leading articles principally to the promotion of the welfare of the profession; but it is little more than a useless demonstration to pretend to guard over its interests unless there be the power to defend them when attacked. I put forth the foregoing suggestion with some confidence, believing that few medical men would refuse to give an annual subscription of a guinea for the attainment of so valuable an object. Those who doubt its practicability I would refer to the proceedings of the members of the civil service. Let every member of the profession, who has not hitherto had a vote, remember that he will shortly possess one. I am, etc. G. E. NICHOLAS.

4, Church Row, Wandsworth.

THE ST. ANDREW'S GRADUATES COMMITTEE.

LETTER FROM B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D.

SIR,—I beg permission to send a word of correction in reference to your note, in the last number, regarding the St. Andrew's Graduates Deputation. It would be inferred from your note, that the Committee is appointed by the Senate of the University. This is not the fact. The Committee has been formed independently, by graduates who are interested in the prosperity and fame of their University. I am, etc.,

B. W. RICHARDSON.

12, Hinde Street, June 23rd, 1858.

IS THE APPLICATION OF COLD AS AN ANÆSTHETIC ATTENDED WITH PAIN?

LETTER FROM T. HOLMES, Esq.

SIR,—In reply to a letter from Mr. Russell in your last number, allow me to say that I have applied a mixture of ice and salt as an anæsthetic in several cases (perhaps twelve) to various parts of the body, and have used it experimentally upon my own arm, pushing the application until the skin assumed the peculiar appearance which indicates complete congelation, and until entire loss of sensation was produced. I experienced no unpleasant sensation whatever, none of my patients complained of any pain, and those to whom I put the question assured me, that neither the congelation nor the subsequent restoration of temperature produced any pain. I am, etc.,

T. HOLMES.

39, Curzon Street. June 22nd.

IS THE APPLICATION OF COLD AS AN ANÆSTHETIC ATTENDED WITH PAIN?

LETTER FROM RICHARD HEY, Esq.

SIR,—In answer to Mr. George Russell's question, I beg to say, that I believe it is impossible to use ice as an anæsthetic without producing pain, more or less. The pain, as far as I have observed, is much more severe when the part is becoming thawed (if I may say so). But this is greatly mitigated if the surgeon is careful to apply iced water to the part, so as to allow of a very gradual return of the warmth. It is very probable that Mr. Russell's patient did suffer, in the aggregate, as much from the cold application as he would have done from the operation without it; but it must be remembered that many people have such a horror of the pain of an operation, that they will care little for the pain of the cold, if they can be spared that of the knife. I am, etc.,

RICHARD HEY.

York, June 23rd, 1858.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, June 17th, 1858.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

Upon the motion for going into Committee upon this Bill, Mr. PALK objected to the indefinite character of the Bill, and expressed a doubt whether the dictatorial powers which it conferred would after all be adequate to deal with the emergencies which now and then arose—such a state of things, for instance, as honourable gentlemen had reason to regret in the present condition of the Thames. There were clauses in the Bill which he thought were not required. They would create a council of medical officers without any specific employment but with large salaries. He should like to know what were the new duties which this council were to perform.

Mr. ADDERLEY said this Bill was a very simple and short measure to provide for the services of the medical officers who would still remain when the general Board of Health expired in December next. He trusted the honourable gentleman would allow them to go into Committee. The main object was to provide for the emergency of epidemic and contagious disorders.

The house then went into Committee.

On Clause 4,

Mr. JOSEPH LOCKE was not prepared to go on with the Bill, and in the absence of the honourable member for Finsbury, who had amendments on the paper, if the Bill were persisted in he would move that the Chairman report progress.

Mr. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT said whatever might go into the Clause respecting salaries, he apprehended the matter would still lie with the house and the house only. It was important, however, that the Privy Council should have the power of employing other persons if necessary, because it might so happen that an epidemic might break out at the same moment in more places than one, and it would be requisite that the Privy Council should have the power of employing persons on the spot to give them accurate information.

Mr. MONSELL thought that at the root of the objection to this Clause lay the idea that the medical officer was of no use at all. It appeared to him it would be better to continue the progress of the Bill, which, though short, was one of great importance.

Sir A. ELTON said that when the Bill was brought forward it was sometimes stated to be too late, and sometimes too early; but he hoped the Committee would now at once proceed with the Bill.

Viscount EBRINGTON could not for one moment think of contrasting the advantages to be derived from the services of an officer of health, and the comparatively small cost of those services.

Mr. COX said the Clause would perpetrate as nice a job as he had ever known. He would move that the Chairman do now report progress.

The motion having been seconded, the Committee divided, when the motion was lost by 140 to 32.

Mr. WALPOLE thought there was some force in the observations which had been made as to the appointment of medical officers. The Board of Health had now the power to appoint, not simply a medical officer, but a medical council. The

powers under this Act were more limited. He thought it was most advisable to have some medical officer on whom the Executive could rely. It was objected that the latter part of the Clause would enable the Government to appoint several officers at a large salary, (*hear*), and he proposed to add some words to meet this difficulty.

Mr. JACKSON wished to know what was to be the salary of the medical officer?

Mr. WALPOLE.—£1,800 a-year.

Lord DUNCAN said what they wanted was, that one of the principal Secretaries of State should take the place of the Privy Council, in order that there might be some one responsible to the house for the appointments which might be made.

Mr. PALK thought if they paid the medical officer £1,500 a-year, the country was entitled to his exclusive services.

The Clause, with amendments, was agreed to, as were also the remaining Clauses of the Bill.

On the motion of Mr. ADDERLEY, the following Clause was added to the Bill:—Proceedings for penalties under the Act for the time being in force on the subject of vaccination, may be taken on the complaint of any registrar employed for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, public vaccinator, or officer authorised by the board of guardians or by the overseers respectively, and the cost of such proceedings shall be defrayed out of the common fund of the union, or out of the poor rates of any parish not included in a union.

The preamble of the Bill was amended and passed through Committee, and the house resumed.

Friday, June 18th.

THE STATE OF THE THAMES.

Mr. MANGLES asked the Chief Commissioner of Works what steps he has taken, or proposes to take, to preserve the health of the members of the two Houses of Parliament from being destroyed by the present pestilential condition of the river Thames? Mr. Mangles denounced the Metropolitan Board of Works as altogether inefficient for useful purposes.

Mr. Alderman CUBITT defended the Board of Works. That body had appointed a committee to inquire into Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's scheme for purifying the Thames. That scheme promised to be useful, but it was not sufficient of itself. The real remedy must be sought for in a plan by which the water taken from the Thames for the use of the population may be restored to the river so as to keep up its volume.

Mr. WARREN asked Sir Benjamin Hall if he was now of opinion that the Metropolitan Board of Works had answered the purpose for which it was instituted?

Lord JOHN MANNERS repeated the answer which he gave on a previous occasion, that, as Chief Commissioner of Works, he has no power over the drainage of the Thames beyond vetoing any scheme which he may consider objectionable. Mr. G. Gurney was endeavouring to alleviate the evil in the immediate vicinity of the two Houses by dropping four or five barge-loads of lime into the river. The Metropolitan Board of Works was hampered by the act which regulated its proceedings, and some change ought to be made.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL explained the steps which had been taken on the subject of the main drainage. He had rejected two plans as being contrary to the Act of Parliament. Other plans were prepared, but no decision had been come to. It would be a question for the Government to consider whether the works should not be taken into its own hands.

NETLEY HOSPITAL.

Mr. TITE asked the right honourable and gallant general the Secretary of State for War when the report of the two commissioners on the hospital at Netley would be laid on the table, and whether steps had been taken to suspend the works, or any part thereof. The honourable gentleman said he did not think there was any objection to the site of the hospital, but that some modification of its construction might be desirable.

Sir F. SMITH hoped that this hospital would be erected as it was designed, upon the continuous plan, in order that we might have a fair opportunity of judging between that and the block system which was to be adopted at Aldershot.

General PEEL hoped that in ten days or a fortnight he should be able to lay the reports referred to upon the table of the House. He believed that the scientific and medical men who were sent down to Netley had reported in favour

of the site. As, however, alterations might be proposed in the construction, directions had been given to the officers in charge of the works to arrange with the contractors not to proceed with those portions which hereafter require alteration, but the same time to do nothing which should vitiate the contract.

Tuesday, June 22nd.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

This Bill was committed *pro forma*; and, certain amendments having been introduced, on the motion of Mr. WALPOLE, it was ordered to be re-committed on Thursday week, at 12 o'clock.

Medical News.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

BIRTHS.

- EVANS. On June 4th, at the house of her father, *P. Macintyre, M.D., Liverpool, the wife of John Evans, Esq., London, of a daughter.
- HACON. On June 14th, at Hackney, the wife of E. D. Hacon, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- HARPER. On June 19th, at Batheaston, near Bath, the wife of *Charles Harper, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- HOLBERTON. On June 16th, at Hampton, the wife of Vaughan Holberton, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- LITTLEJOHN. On June 20th, at 40, York Place, Edinburgh, the wife of H. D. Littlejohn, M.D., of a daughter.
- MEDD. On June 19th, at Stockport, the wife of William Henry Medd, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- MILLER. On June 22nd, at Claremont Cottage, Stoke Newington Road, the wife of Claudius Montague Miller, M.D., of a daughter.
- OMOND. On June 5th, at 43, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, the wife of *Robert Omond, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, of a son.
- RAY. On June 20th, at Milton, near Sittingbourne, the wife of Edward R. Ray, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- ROBINSON. On June 4th, at Windsor, the wife of Frederick Robinson, M.D., Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.
- SATCHELL. On June 13th, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of *W. C. Satchell, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.
- STANSFELD. On June 21st, at Redlands, Bristol, the wife of *George M. Stansfeld, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- CLARK—DRUMMOND. CLARK, F. Le Gros, Esq., Surgeon, of Spring Gardens, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Captain H. A. Drummond, H.E.I.C.S., at Tenby, on June 15th.
- GODFREY—MISSING. *GODFREY, Joseph John, Esq., Surgeon, of Great Barford, Bedfordshire, to Harriett Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Reverend John Missing, formerly curate of Biddenham, near Bedford, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, on June 19th.
- PINCHES—HOOPER. PINCHES, William B., Esq., of St. Martin's Lane, to Eliza L., second daughter of the late Robert Little Hooper, M.D., of Newington Butts, at St. Mark's, Kennington, on June 18th.
- PINNIGER—CHESTERMAN. PINNIGER, James Cockburn, Esq., of Newbury, Berks, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of *Shearman Chesterman, Esq., Surgeon, of Banbury, on June 16th.
- RICKETTS—THOMSON. RICKETTS, Dashwood Watts, Esq., late Secretary to Council at Mauritius, to Fanny Gertrude, eldest daughter of *Thomas Thomson, M.D., of Leamington, on June 17th.
- TURNER—HARE. *TURNER, Richard, Esq., Surgeon, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to Anne Augusta, youngest daughter of the late James Hare, jun., M.D., of Calder Hall, Mid Lothian, at Trinity Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on June 16th.

DEATHS.

- BARNSTON, James, M.D., Professor of Botany in McGill College, Montreal, aged 28, on May 28th.

CLARKE, Arthur, Esq., Surgeon, aged 23, at Melbourne, Victoria, on April 5th.
 FREER, William Henry, Esq., Surgeon, at Stourbridge, aged 69, on June 20th.
 HAMMOND, Frederick Kaines, Esq., Surgeon Honourable East India Company's Service, at Bagdad, on May 7th.
 MAUND, John, M.D., Physician to the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, and Medical Jurist to the Supreme Court of Victoria, at Melbourne, on April 3rd.
 NASMYTH. On June 7th, at Pau, Catherine, eldest daughter of Robert Nasmyth, Esq., Surgeon, Edinburgh.
 O'LOGLIN. On April 21st, at Azimghur, of dysentery, Lieutenant J. B. O'Loghlin, eldest son of James O'Loghlin, M.D.
 PHIPPS, William Henry, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Second Battalion Coldstream Guards, at the Carragh Camp, Kildare, on June 14th.
 SCOTT, Robert, Esq., late Madras Medical Service, suddenly, aged 70, at 2, Warwick Villas, Kensington, on June 16th.

APPOINTMENTS.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, Esq., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, appointed Director-General of the Army Medical Department, in the room of Andrew Smith, M.D., retired.
 COX, William Sands, Esq., F.R.S., elected Principal of Queen's College, Birmingham.
 ELLIOTT, C., M.D., appointed, by the Queen, principal Medical Officer for the Island of Ceylon.
 GOODWIN, John W., M.D.Cantab., elected Physician to the Suffolk General Hospital.
 OWEN, Richard, Esq., F.R.S., elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution.

PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, June 18th, 1858:—

ARMSTRONG, Luke, Newcastle
 CARTER, Albert Pleydell, Gloucester
 EVANS, Thomas, Carmarthen
 HOSKINS, Edmd. John, North Perrott, Crewkerne, Somerset
 JAMES, Richard, Narberth, Pembrokeshire
 JOHNSON, William Seton, Maidstone, Kent
 M'FADDEN, John, Convoys, co. Donegal
 NICHOLSON, William Hunter, Old Street, St. Luke's
 OLDHAM, Charles Frederick, Liverpool
 PEARCE, Charles Wortham, Peterborough
 SMITH, Joseph, Birmingham
 STOCKER, Richard Charles Southby, Baker Street, Portman Square
 TRIPE, William Borrowdale, Commercial Road East
 WHALLEY, William, Keighley, Yorkshire

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY admitted at a meeting of the Board, on June 23rd:—

COUCH, William Oakley, Theberton Street, Islington: diploma of membership dated April 16th, 1858
 DAWSON, James Edmund, Sudbury: May 17th, 1858
 EARLE, James Neale, Brunswick Street, Trinity Square: May 10th, 1858
 FEATHERSTONE, John Tyler, Bristol: April 26th, 1858
 GRABHAM, George Wallington, St. Thomas's Hospital: October 9th, 1857
 HEMSTED, Henry, Whitechurch, Hants: April 9th, 1858
 ROBERTS, Griffith William, Clynnog, Carnarvonshire: April 12th, 1858
 ROBINSON, Enoch, Marsden, near Huddersfield: April 9th, 1858
 VENOUR, William, Guy's Hospital: March 7th, 1856
 WHITWORTH, John, Heckmondwike: May 21st, 1858
 WYATT, Arthur, Bedford: April 9th, 1858

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, June 17th, 1858:—

ADSETTS, John, Derby
 CHAPMAN, Charles Edward, Preston, Lancashire
 CREW, John, Tetbury, Gloucestershire
 DOBSON, William Coyle, Hamilton Terrace, Highbury
 EWEN, Arthur Benjamin, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire
 RAND, John, Hadleigh, Suffolk
 REES, Harding, Beaconsfield
 ROBINSON, Enoch, Marsden, near Huddersfield

HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING JUNE 19TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE deaths in London, which in the previous week had fallen so low as 963, rose in the week ending Saturday, June 19th, to 1160. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 958; but as the present return is for a population which is annually increased, it can only be compared with the average when the latter has been raised in proportion to the increase, a correction will make it 1053. The result of the comparison is, that the deaths of last week exceeded by about a hundred the number which the average rate of mortality for the middle of June would have produced.

Taking the results of the last two weeks, it appears that deaths from zymotic diseases rose from 253 to 286; those from "local diseases" from 323 to 422; the "developmental" from 127 to 142; violent deaths from 23 to 70; while deaths from "constitutional diseases" (comprising phthisis, scrofula, hydrocephalus, dropsy, cancer, etc.) exhibited in the two weeks the same number, viz., 227. The increase under *violence* is due to casual irregularity in the registration of deaths of this description; the increase in the zymotic class of diseases, and probably to some extent under other heads, is the effect of the late extreme heat of the weather. Measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, showed but slight change, while typhus (including common fever) rose from 21 to 41, and diarrhoea from 18 to 31. Diarrhoea, however, exceeds the corrected average only in a trifling degree. Two young children died of cholera. Deaths from disease of the heart increased from 31 to 49; those from pneumonia from 39 to 51; disease of the liver from 11 to 21; those of the kidneys from 8 to 24. Five deaths from scarlatina occurred in the subdistrict of St. Peter, Walworth; 4 in that of Lambeth Church (2d part). Of four nonagenarians who died in the week, the oldest was a man, aged 98 years.

Last week, the births of 729 boys and 752 girls, in all 1481 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1448.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.803 in. The highest barometrical reading was 29.99 in. on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week 67.7°, which is 8.5° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the mean daily temperature was from 13° to 17° in excess of the average. On Wednesday, which was the hottest day, the thermometer in the shade rose to 94.5°; the lowest point was 61.5°. The lowest temperature in the week was 48.5° on Saturday, and the extreme range was therefore 46°. The mean daily range was 27.1°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 10.1°; the mean degree of humidity of the air was 69; on Wednesday it was only 56, complete saturation being represented by 100. On that day the wind was in the east; during the rest of the week it was in the south-west. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 69.6°, or about 2° higher than that of the air, and so far favourable to evaporation. Some rain fell on the afternoon of Friday.

MEDICAL REFORM: QUESTION OF UNIVERSITY MONOPOLY.

THE following Statement has been issued by the Medical Lecturers in Edinburgh, in reference to the Bill of the Right Honourable W. F. Cowper, on Medical Reform:—

The undersigned medical lecturers in Edinburgh are desirous of representing to members of Parliament, and to others interested in Medical Reform, that the Bill now before Parliament is one which may, according as it is dealt with by the Committee of the House of Commons, prove either deeply injurious, or highly beneficial, to the cause of medical education. The Bill, as it at present stands, places in the hands of the "Medical Council" powers of a very large and dangerous description; while, from the constitution actually proposed for this Council, it seems reasonable to fear that its powers may be so employed as unduly to exalt the medical schools within the universities, and to injure other medical schools of no less efficiency and merit.

The universities of Scotland have, on various occasions, obstructed the progress of measures of Medical Reform, by claiming for themselves the right of conferring the *Licence to Practise*, in addition to their exclusive privilege of granting the

degree, or honorary title of Doctor of Medicine. In assigning reasons against this claim, the lecturers would remark, that much misconception has arisen from confounding together, under the common name of university, institutions of widely different character. Some of these, in accordance with the spirit of the age, are administered on the broad and liberal principle of recognising the instruction given in all efficient medical schools, without preference or exclusion. Such are the University of London, the Queen's University in Ireland, and among the older foundations, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. But in the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, an entirely different system prevails, characterised by features of peculiar exclusiveness. In these universities, the Professors of the Medical Faculty possess and maintain not only a strict monopoly of the examining power, but also, to a large extent, a monopoly of teaching for the degree; whereby all schools, however excellent in themselves, if not forming part of a university, are disowned, and their students disqualified for becoming candidates for the degree of M.D.

Now, it may be admitted, that if the degree of Doctor of Medicine were to be maintained as a purely academic honour, the universities might, without positive injury to other schools, be permitted to confer their own distinctions subject to their own rules. But under Mr. Cowper's Bill, it is sought to give a new position to the degree of Doctor of Medicine; viz., to introduce it into rivalry with the existing Licence to Practise, or, in other words, to make the degrees of the Scottish universities carry, along with an honorary title, all the privileges of admission to the medical profession as constituted by law. The licence at present granted by the Medical Corporations would, according to this proposal, be superseded, by conferring on the *doctorate alone*, all the privileges hitherto attached to the *doctorate and licence together*. In these circumstances, several evils are to be apprehended:—

Firstly. There would be no adequate security that the education and attainments requisite for the doctorate would be kept at such a level as to make the degree a distinctive medical honour, and the mark of a really high education;

Secondly. The power of admission to the medical profession in Scotland would be virtually handed over from the profession itself to several small knots of University Professors; while

Thirdly. This undue preponderance of the Scottish Universities would have the injurious effect of extinguishing the large medical schools unconnected with these universities, and of throwing the medical education of the country entirely into the hands of the privileged and exclusive university teachers.

The unfitness of a Scottish University Board for the fulfilment of such a trust as is here indicated, will appear more clearly from the following parallel between the University of Edinburgh, at present conferring the degree of M.D., and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, which at present exercises the power of giving the licence to practise.

Royal College of Surgeons.

Examinations conducted by a Board of Examiners elected by the votes of the Fellows, subject to removal at the annual election. No teachers are examiners *ex officio*, but all Fellows are eligible.

Recognises all efficient medical schools, whether universities or not.

Includes the Fellows of the College, whether practitioners, professors, or lecturers.

University.

Examinations conducted by the Professors alone, who are irremovable.

Compels students to attend two-thirds (Edinburgh), or all the classes (Glasgow), under University Professors.

Includes the Medical Professors only.

In accordance with these views, the lecturers are desirous of seeing Mr. Cowper's Bill altered and amended in Committee. In particular, they think it important that the powers of the Medical Council should be so limited, and the rights of the different licensing bodies so defined, as to afford a security for the interests of medical education in those large and important schools which are not directly connected with universities. In making these representations, they are not actuated by any feeling of opposition to university teaching, but only by the desire that a fair field should be afforded to their own exertions, and that the Medical Schools of Edinburgh and Glasgow, which, like the great Hospital Schools of London and Dublin, have always been to a great extent supported by unprivileged

teachers, should not be sacrificed by any rash and ill-considered act of legislation.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, M.D., F.R.S.E., one of the Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Lecturer on *Materia Medica*.

J. MATTHEWS DUNCAN, F.R.C.P.E., A.M., etc., Lecturer on Midwifery.

JAMES SPENCE, F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Surgery and on Clinical Surgery; Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary.

JOHN STRUTHERS, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Anatomy.

D. R. HALDANE, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on General Pathology, and Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary.

WILLIAM R. SANDERS, B.L., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on Physiology.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Chemistry.

HENRY D. LITTLEJOHN, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

ALEXR. KEILLER, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on Midwifery, Physician to the Royal Infirmary, etc.

J. WARBURTON BEGGIE, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, and on the History of Medicine; Physician to the Royal Infirmary.

PATRICK HERON WATSON, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Systematic Surgery, and Surgeon to the Edinburgh Eye Infirmary.

W. T. GAIRDNER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Royal Infirmary; Lecturer on Practice of Medicine and on Clinical Medicine.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO DR. QUINAN. At the recent Anniversary Dinner of the Irish Medical Association on the 7th instant, a proposal was made to present a testimonial to Dr. Quinan, in recognition of his indefatigable and arduous labours as Secretary of the Association for some years past. Subscriptions to the amount of £50 were at once promised; and Dr. W. Faussett, of Clontarf was appointed to act as treasurer.

THE VACCINATION ACT. An Act of Parliament has just been passed by which so much of the 16th and 17th of Victoria, cap. 100, as enacts that vaccination forms shall be furnished to registrars and delivered by them to medical practitioners, is repealed, and it is provided that the registrars shall deliver books, etc., to the medical officers "without requiring payment for the same."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. At a meeting of the council on Saturday, June 19, the Fellowes Gold Medal for Clinical Medicine was awarded to Mr. William G. Groves of Maidencombe, Teignmouth.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

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

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS should always enclose their names to the Editor; not for publication, but in token of good faith. No attention can be paid to communications not thus authenticated.

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.

Communications have been received from:—DR. OWEN DALY; MR. T. HOLMES; MR. R. M. CRAVEN; DR. P. H. WILLIAMS; MR. C. HARPER; MR. ROBERT EDWARDS; DR. W. V. BROWNE; MR. T. TURNER; DR. TINDAL ROBERTSON; DR. McLOUGHLIN; MR. G. M. HUMPHREY; MR. F. WHITWELL; MR. W. A. N. CATTLIN; DR. EDWIN MORRIS; DR. McWILLIAM; MR. G. E. NICHOLAS; MR. J. HUTCHINSON; J. W. B.; MR. HAYNES WALTON; MR. HOLMES COOTE; MR. J. V. SOLOMON; MR. J. RHODES; MR. T. M. STONE; MR. JOHN S. BARTRUM; MR. HEY; MR. G. SOUTHAM; and DR. MACKINDER.