

stamp him as a catholic trustee of the hidden things of the conscience. Jew, Turk, Infidel, and Heretic, alike make him the depository of their sorrows; and we believe his reputation as a confessor is seldom impugned, because the attributes which pertain to that character are an inseparable condition of his professional existence.

### THE WEEK.

THE regulations for the admission of candidates for the appointment of assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Forces have just been issued. They are the same as those which regulated the admission of assistant-surgeons into the Honourable East India Company's service, with one important exception; viz., that the minimum age of admission is reduced from twenty-two to twenty-one years. At present, therefore, "all natural born subjects of Her Majesty, between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and of sound bodily health, may be candidates for admission into the service of Her Majesty as assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's Forces."

Sanitary reformers have still a great deal of work before them, to overcome the obstinate prejudices, not only of those who will not use the means which they possess of preserving health, but of those who will not allow these means to those who are willing to use them. In a recent instance in which fever has been prevailing extensively and fatally in a village near Buckingham, Dr. Acland was appointed to examine into the cause of the mortality. He attributes the disease mainly to contagion, overcrowding, putrescent animal and vegetable matter, and especially deficient ventilation. The latter fault he finds to be not so much with the inmates of the houses as with the landlords. The occupants, in many instances, try to keep all clean; but they "cannot get their landlord to give them more air, or to make their windows to open." The said landlord is alleged to ground his refusal on the sapient axiom that "women are best shut up!" Until the principles of hygiene are fully recognised and acted on, there ought to be some stringent regulations to prevent the wholesale sacrifice of life and health by the stupidity of persons, whose ideas of the necessities of life are no better than those of uncivilised tribes.

Among the most recent recipients of the honours of the Order of the Bath, appears the name of Dr. James Ormiston McWilliam, Surgeon in the Royal Navy, who has had conferred on him the grade of Companion of that most honourable Order. Of all naval medical officers, there is no one more deserving of Her Majesty's gracious favour than Dr. McWilliam; and the wonder is, that he has not received some such acknowledgment of his meritorious services long ago. The present recognition of Dr. McWilliam's merits is, however, most creditable to the present government. The services of Dr. McWilliam must be too fresh in the memory of all our readers to need a lengthened recapitulation from us. Suffice it merely to refer, for example, to his heroic conduct in the memorable Niger expedition; to his valuable investigations into the nature and history of the epidemic yellow fever at Boa Vista in 1846; and to his unwearied exertions to effect an improvement in the treatment of his brethren in the navy. We congratulate Dr. McWilliam on the honour he has had conferred on him, and the medical officers of Her Majesty's Navy on being honoured through such a man.

A few days ago, the wife of a working man was brought to the Bow Street police court, for the purpose of being examined in order that she might be removed to a lunatic asylum. From the evidence of Mr. Beaman, medical officer of the Strand Union, it appeared that the only delusion under which she laboured was, that she was watched by some imaginary persons. She was in general very quiet and harmless; but her husband stated that she was very violent at times; viz., when she was taken from home on the occasion of being brought before the magistrate, and once when their goods were being seized by brokers. He said they agreed perfectly well; but that she fancied he wished to poison her and the children. The magistrate, Mr. Henry, did not feel justified in sending her to an asylum on such slight grounds. She seemed very reasonable except as to the one delusion, and even on that she seemed almost convinced, and said she would try to conquer it. The husband was recommended to take her home again, and to try the effect of kind usage.

## Association Intelligence.

### SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS OF THE MEMBERS RESIDENT IN ROCHESTER, MAIDSTONE, GRAVESEND, DARTFORD, AND THEIR VICINITIES.

Social and scientific meetings of members of the South-Eastern Branch resident in Rochester, Maidstone, Gravesend, Dartford, and their vicinities, will be held on the undermentioned days:—

Friday, September 24th, 1858, at 5.15, at the Crown Inn, Rochester.

Friday, October 29th, 1858, at 4.30, at the Town Hall, Maidstone.

Friday, March 25th, 1859, at 3.30, at the Town Hall, Gravesend.

Friday, April 29th, 1859, at 3.30, at the Town Hall, Dartford.

The members will dine together at the Crown Inn, Rochester, on Friday, September 24th, at 7 P.M., after the first meeting. Tickets 5s., exclusive of wine. Gentlemen intending to dine, are requested to signify their intention on or before Friday, September 17th, to Dr. Martin, Rochester; or Mr. Dulvey, Brompton.

After the dinner, a train will leave Rochester for London, at 9.30; and for Maidstone, at 9.40.

The members resident in this district will be gratified by the attendance and assistance of any of the members of the British Medical Association.

JAMES DULVEY, *Honorary Secretary.*

Brompton, Chatham.

### 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, September 1858.

#### CORNWALL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

A MEETING of the Cornwall Medical Society or Branch was held at Oliver's Hotel, Bodmin, on August 24th, for the purpose of considering the best means of extending the advantages afforded by the British Medical Association. In the absence of JOHN WARD, Esq., of Bodmin, the President for the year, JOHN KEMPTHORNE, Esq., of Callington, was called to the chair, and delivered the following

##### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that it arose from fortuitous circumstances that he found himself their President on this occasion. He would give an outline of their operations, from the time they had commenced to the present time. It was three or four years ago that Dr. Littleton and himself consulted together on this matter, and considered the time had arrived when a Branch in connexion with the British Medical Association should exist in Cornwall, as well as in other counties. It was possible to organise a very good society in that county, if they only called their brethren together. They commenced operations, and had a preliminary meeting some time since at Callington. The matter had remained in abeyance previous to this time, in consequence of Dr. Littleton's absence in Turkey; and therefore he (the Chairman) did not think himself alone competent and energetic enough to carry on the operations of the society. On Dr. Littleton's return from Turkey, where he had been labouring in his profession on behalf of the government, the question was again mooted, and the society was started at Callington; and he need only say that it was a most successful beginning. Had they not had such a comfortable and agreeable meeting at Callington, the society would at once have broken down; but he was happy to say that the matter had greatly extended itself, and on that occasion they were enabled to give the hand of fellowship to a still larger number of their brethren. That was an indication that the present meeting would not be the last; and it was their intention to hold a similar meeting annually, in each section of the county. The only qualification he possessed for holding such a position as he did that evening was his desire that the object they had in view should succeed; and he had endeavoured to put forth his small powers as well as he could for the formation of so desirable a society. Mr. Ward had been appointed their President for that occasion, but he was sorry that gentlemen had not arrived, especially as he was practising in Bodmin, while he (Mr. Kemphorne) was not, though he was an old inhabitant of the town, having spent his younger days and been apprenticed in it. He, therefore, need plead no excuse for presiding on that occasion. The only qualification necessary for gentlemen to occupy the position he did, was a desire to extend to them the hand of friendship, and to give to their brethren a hospitable and warm reception. It would be necessary for him to refer to their future prospects and labours. They, as medical men, had hitherto been separated from each other by long distances; it was necessary, however, that they should occasionally meet together, to confer on matters connected with their professional labours. There were several points of interest and intricacy in the practice of their profession—not only as to the science of their profession, but also in reference to the ethical questions which arose therefrom. At their Callington meeting, it was considered of great importance that they should, in connexion with their Medical Society, take into consideration questions of ethics, and which would enable them to practise their profession honourably and honestly, not only to themselves, but also towards their professional brethren; they should establish the principle and act on the motto, to do to others as they would others should do to them; they ought not to deviate from that principle; if they attempted to do so, they inflicted a grievous injury not only on themselves, but on their brethren; and the more they met together in harmony and good-will, as they did that day, the less they would be disposed to deviate from those principles and ethical questions in medicine to which he had referred. [Hear.] Committees had been formed in connexion with the parent society—the British Medical Association—to construct some method or principle to guide them in the discharge of their professional duties; but, so far as he was concerned, he saw no difficulty in that respect, nor necessity for

any complicated rules to be formed for the object proposed, especially if they took as their guiding star the principle he had already laid down—that of “doing to others as we would others should do to us”. Medical men, from their position, were very differently situated from other professional gentlemen, inasmuch as, on every question which concerned their medical or surgical skill, and their general position as men and gentlemen, they felt any stigma thrown upon them more acutely than most other classes of society. If they robbed a medical gentleman of his honour and integrity, they damaged his reputation more completely than they could that of other men, and took away from him that position he had been endeavouring to maintain; and when any medical man would set himself over his professional brother, and said he had done wrong when he was faithfully discharging his duty, and the accuser himself was in error, no terms of reprobation could be too severe in censuring such an individual. Accidents frequently occurred, when a series of difficulties sometimes presented themselves, which required them to put forth all their energies and medical skill; in fact, when all their ideas were entirely called up in order to decide as to the best course to be adopted, and what remedies should be applied. While considerations of this kind were proceeding, the patient, acted on by great excitement, might sometimes desire to call in another medical gentleman, and it might be intimated to this second gentleman that the former one had been in error in the course he had pursued. Now if that latter gentleman openly before the patient supported that opinion in any way whatever, he would be acting nothing more or less than a highway robber—as one who was seeking a favourable opportunity to pounce upon his victim. [Hear.] Such a one ought to be scouted from their society. [Applause.] In establishing this society they had also been met with opprobriums. People who never came into the county knew not what they were, but regarded Cornwall as a barbarian part of the world; that it was some obscure place where the people live under ground—live in mines; and that there was no man of skill or ability to be found in it. [Laughter.] If it was worth while to discuss that point, he might ask how it was then that that county turned out the brightest ornaments in almost every department of science; they had their statesmen, painters, antiquarians, sculptors, and others, and he might collect a long list of names in those and other departments, which would grace any town in this or any other locality. He would give them a few names of worthies in Cornwall, after hearing of which he was sure they would say, that any county that could produce names of that stamp must hold a high pre-eminence amongst the people of the land, and must be quite sufficient to contradict the absurd notions some persons entertained towards them, and to which he had referred. If they took their divines, it was only necessary to mention the names of a Prideaux, and a Trevisa. Of statesmen they could also pride themselves in a Godolphin and a Molesworth; of warriors they had Sir John Call, General Gilbert, Lord Exmouth, and Sir Hussey Vivian; then there was Admiral Boscawen. Were those names to be despised? Were they not names that rather shed a lustre, and were an honour to their country? Then they could produce their travellers in the persons of a Lander and a Martin, and who were learned in the Oriental languages. In science, they had Dr. Mayow, Lower, and Sir H. Davy, Drewe, and others; of painters, he would mention the name of Opie; of antiquarians they had a Polwhele, Gilbert, Borlase, and Carew; of senior wranglers, Henry Martin, Kemphorne (the chairman's uncle), Colenso, and Adams; of singers, Incedon; of sculptors, Burnard; Coulson, one of the first surgeons of the day; and as a naturalist, Couch. Those were names of which they might well be proud, and an evidence that Cornwall was not the miserable ignorant county some persons thought. [Hear.] Such a reflection on their county had been made in a branch association, he thought, in Liverpool, but he was sure the list of names he had given them was a sufficient answer to such remarks. The object of their Society was also to meet other questions and difficulties in reference to medical science, which met them every day. There was that great but miserable dogma, Homœopathy, which was repulsive to them, as men who had taken their degrees at universities, where they had had instilled into their minds the excellency of the principles of truth, and from which they had learned the treatment necessary, not only to reach the portals, but to carry them through every branch of their profession. Were they then to give up these principles on which they had founded their knowledge of disease—knowledge so eminently suited to the complicated system of man

not only as regarded anatomy but also physiology, pathology, and all those subjects required of a student, before he could attempt to take to pieces, or analyse, or put together, or be supposed to understand any of the parts of the complicated machinery of man; and should they throw aside those principles, an acquaintance with which had been obtained with so much difficulty and study, for the purpose of adopting that miserable charlatanism in the shape of homœopathy? If they felt disposed to practise homœopathy they could do so, for they knew the principles much better than those who practised it; but they repudiated such a notion as they disdained to descend from truth to the practice of error. [Hear.] The principles of homœopathy were founded on the idea that there was a power in nature which enabled the patient to throw off disease without the application of medicinal remedies. The speaker here gave able illustrations of the principles of homœopathy, and then proceeded to observe that the profession, as men understanding the laws of vitality, and how the nervous system was operated upon, should, as honest men, set their faces against such an error as homœopathy, into which some of the profession had fallen.

## PAPERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The following papers were read:—

1. Diseases of the Cornish Miners. By W. W. Tayler, Esq.
2. On Diphtherite. By D. Thompson, Esq.
3. Mr. Ward directed attention to a case which had come before him, of Extensive Disease of the Superior Maxillary Bone, from neglect of Carious Teeth (?).
4. Mr. H. Andrew related a case in which a full sized Wine-glass was thrust by a Young Woman into her Vagina. A false cry of Rape was raised by her.
5. The same gentleman also exhibited a Large Oxalate of Lime Calculus, nearly three inches in diameter.

## LAWS.

The SECRETARY laid before the meeting a code of laws, which had already received the signatures of twenty-eight gentlemen. As they were rules which had been collated from rules of similar societies, it might not be necessary to read the whole of them; but he would read the two following, which had reference to ethical questions:—"That no member of this association will meet in practice, or sanction the practice of, any unqualified man, nor meet in consultation any qualified man who does. That this society be constituted a court medical for the settlement of any dispute that may arise between any medical men members of the society." Those two rules had been submitted to a former meeting, and adopted unanimously.

DR. LITTLETON proposed, Mr. CHARLES ROW seconded, and it was carried unanimously—

"That the rules be printed and circulated."

## NEW MEMBERS.

The SECRETARY read a list of twenty-three names which had been addressed to him of gentlemen who took an interest in the movement. Many of them had already subscribed their names to the rules; and he proposed to accept those gentlemen as members of the society, if they felt disposed to unite themselves therewith. He observed that no gentlemen were constituted members of that Branch until they had signed the rules. A necessary qualification to become a member of the British Medical Association was the taking of a copy weekly of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL; the subscription was a guinea per annum to the Association; that had nothing to do with the incidental expenses of the Branch, amounting to half-a-crown per annum in addition, so that gentlemen could be either members of the Association or merely associates of the Branch.\* There were at present 2190 members in Great Britain and Ireland. In Cornwall, there were only eighteen gentlemen who took the Association's JOURNAL, while there should be twenty before they could be formed into a

\* The Cornwall Branch consists of members and associates, according to the subjoined rules:—

"Members of the British Medical Association shall be admitted members of the Cornwall Branch, on signifying their desire, in writing, a month previously to any quarterly special meeting, to have their names enrolled, to the secretary of that division of the county in or near which they reside; provided that at a balloting of the members and associates in that district, a majority of those present at that meeting concur in their admission."

"All qualified members of the medical profession, not being members of the British Medical Association, may, under the above conditions, be admitted as associates, on a like notice; such notice to be accompanied by a recommendation signed by any two members or associates of the Branch."

Associates are entitled to the local privileges only of the Cornwall Branch.

Branch of the Association. He hoped to make up that number. Referring to the names he had proposed as members, Dr. Littleton said he had read the names in order that gentlemen might hear them who were better acquainted with them than himself, as they could not tolerate gentlemen with them who published quack advertisements.

A gentleman asked whether Mr. Ward was a member of the British Medical Association.

The SECRETARY said he was; but there were certain things with which Mr. Ward was not satisfied: perhaps that gentleman would state what these things were at the dinner.

The resolution, "That the names of gentlemen read be accepted as members, if they wished so to do," was unanimously adopted.

## FORM OF COMPLAINT IN CASES OF MISCONDUCT.

The SECRETARY observed, as to the two rules which had been read and adopted, there was something more necessary to be done. Suppose one gentleman made a complaint of another, there was no provision as to the form in which the complaint should be made. He proposed that the party complaining should put his complaint in writing, and send two copies to the secretary, one to be reserved, and the other sent to the party accused, as then there would be no misunderstanding as to the nature of the complaint, while there might be if it were merely by word of mouth.

MR. TAYLER seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was unanimously resolved that the next meeting be held at Truro; and that Charles Barham, M.D., be appointed President.

MR. R. Q. COUCH was unanimously elected to the office of Secretary for the western division of the county.

## QUESTIONS OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

MR. BERRYMAN observed that there was an unqualified practitioner residing about five or six miles from St. Austell. On two or three occasions this man had requested his attendance on some of his patients; how was he to act as a member of that society? Some time since he was called in by this man to attend a woman in her confinement.

DR. LITTLETON said the course to pursue appeared to him to be very plain. Any medical gentleman should instantly attend such a case; but his position should be not to recognise such an unqualified person, nor consult him in any way whatever.

MR. BERRYMAN said that of course he took charge of the case.

MR. THOMPSON inquired whether, in the event of a gentleman, such as a clergyman, using his influence to get a medical man out of a club or union, it would be right for another medical man to take it under those circumstances?

MR. HINGSTON thought it would be an ungentlemanly proceeding throughout, and one which he hoped would not occur.

The members then dined together. On the removal of the cloth, the Secretary (Dr. Littleton) addressed the meeting in the following terms on the

## OBJECTS OF THE CORNWALL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

I take this opportunity, by the desire of our President, to answer some questions which have been put to me in several communications received at different times—What are the objects of the Cornwall Medical Society? and how do we purpose to carry them into effect? You have already gathered that generally they are identical with those of the British Medical Association, of which we are many of us, and as I hope more will soon become, members. I need not trouble you with a detailed history of that Association; an account of its origin and progress lies before you for perusal. But it may be doing some service here to set forth some particular ends we have in view, as they affect this county. These may be conveniently arranged under three heads:—(a.) Considerations on particular forms of disease, and of accidents to which its population are liable. (b.) On the prevention of disease by sanitary precautions: epidemics, etc. (c.) On the climate as it affects man in health and in disease. I have endeavoured to secure different gentlemen's services to read papers connected with each of these heads. Our best thanks are due to them for their kindness, and more especially for the promptness with which their assistance has been rendered on this occasion.

Under the first head, we may distribute our population into

three classes—the mining, the marine, and the agricultural. On the diseases of the mining population, we have been favoured with what I trust may be named one of a series of papers, by Mr. Tayler, of Tywardreath. The marine population is subject to even more numerous accidents and diseases than the miner. There are the fisherman, the sailor, and those engaged in submarine occupations. It will not be taking an undue liberty here to call your attention to an article by myself, published in the ASSOCIATION MEDICAL JOURNAL for February 9th, 1855, which contains some original remarks on accidents happening in submarine descent; of the truth of the interpretation there given, I have since had additional confirmation. These are drawings of the apparatus, there alluded to, as used in making the foundation for the central pier of the Saltash bridge. By the *Year Book of Facts* for 1852, at p. 40, you will find that it is a modification of a plan by a gentleman, once connected with this county, Dr. Potts. We must all of us, considering the great extent of our line of coast and of our rivers' banks, be frequently called upon to render assistance in cases of asphyxia, from drowning. The late Dr. Marshall Hall's views on treatment in these cases are now prominently before the public. Should it meet your approbation, I will, on a future occasion, read a paper on this deeply interesting subject. The agricultural section of our population is also liable to some especial forms of accident and disease.

Under the second head may be assembled a mournful catalogue of facts. The most recent instance of a series of deaths from preventible causes, has been so freely commented on by the press, as to require but a passing notice from me. Mr. Thompson, of Launceston, has given much attention to this recent epidemic; and the neighbourhood in which he resides has much reason to thank him for his efforts. First and foremost in these considerations comes the question, What is to be done with the sewage of towns? I shall on this subject refer you to a paper by Mr. Lawes, read before the Society of Arts, and published in their *Journal* of March 9th, 1855; and to the discussion on that paper, in that of March 23rd, 1855, to which it was my great pleasure to listen. We may congratulate this county on the choice of the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the Thames; that, on such an important occasion, it fell on our county member, Mr. Kendall, to fulfil the arduous duties of that office.

Under the third head, there is room for constant research and inquiry, hitherto far too much neglected by the medical profession in this county. Meteorological journals containing accounts of certain districts may shortly, I am given to understand, be expected from the pen of Mr. Whitley of Truro. That laid on the table was prepared, under his superintendence, by Mr. Charles G. Blatchley, at Saltash. Another source is open to us for obtaining very interesting, and in some instances satisfactory information: the parish registers might with advantage be consulted, which now lie buried and rotting. The botany of particular districts bears upon this subject. The characteristics of the vegetation as cultivated, or as springing spontaneously, furnish very valuable data to determine this point. We have been promised by Mr. Couch, of this town, assistance in this particular. We may aid each other very materially in ascertaining the capabilities and advantages of particular localities for certain classes of disease; the accommodations for lodgings; the facilities of conveyance to and from; and other details. In this manner, the interests of the county may be advanced by publicity to the numerous advantages it affords. It may be shown that eligible sites remain as yet unoccupied by dwelling-houses, furnishing all the conditions requisite for health and convenience. One such may be named at the junction of the river Lynher with the Tamar. This brings me to a conclusion, by a few remarks on the successful issue of the expedition which lately sailed from the mouth of that river. That great event, the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, commences a new era in our relations with the far west. It is the more peculiar prerogative of natural science beyond that of abstract science, that, while it as much demands the highest powers of the intellect, its results make a more direct appeal to the heart and affections. In this, the most recent instance of its triumphs, we witness the very elements subdued to the will of man, and his thoughts vibrating in the deepest recesses of the Atlantic. The foolish ravings of a Xerxes, in his vain attempts to chain the raging sea, now become a realised fact. We may be allowed more especially to rejoice in its accomplishment; we may regard it as the consummation of an union by indissoluble links of the great spirits of Sir Humphry Davy and Benjamin Franklin; and

to express a hope that the pupil, Dr. Faraday, may be equally successful with Sir Humphry in finding an eminent successor to continue their researches. Natural science being so intimately associated with civilisation, and contributing beyond all other sources to the general benefit of society, shall we, whose whole time and efforts are so devoted, neglect to cultivate the numerous advantages which must result, from meetings like the present, to the public and to ourselves? The appeal requires but to be made, and an affirmative answer will be returned by "ONE AND ALL".

#### MEDICAL REFORM.

The CHAIRMAN said one other matter they should dispose of was the Medical Act. He took a different view of this Bill to what some of his brethren did. It was proposed as a "Medical Reform Bill," but he should like to see where the reform was; it was a mere consolidation of the profession by registration, but as a medical reform act there was nothing in it. As to the Council, what was it but the continuation of the authority of the different colleges—Edinburgh, London, and Ireland? Those colleges were intended for the purpose of maintaining the dignity and honour of the profession, but they were of very little value to medical men; it simply gave them their diploma, and they received the money for it. The Act was a miserable wretched thing; it was not a reform Act at all. The delegates of the colleges, to which he had referred, could do what they pleased with the profession—dispose of their privileges to whom they pleased; but he thought all should share alike in the reward, as they had all to pay the piper. [Hear.] While the profession had to pay £40,000 they ought to know how it was expended; but the general practitioner had no power or authority in the matter—he paid the money, but he knew nothing more of the matter. The medical profession ought to be fairly represented, and their interests not left in the hands of men who did not care three farthings about them. The Act should have exhibited a sympathy with the profession, instead of being of such an exclusive nature.

The SECRETARY said he had, at the request of the Council, had an interview with their county members to obtain an alteration in some important matters connected with the Bill; this was as the Bill stood on the 23rd March last. When it was again brought up, on the 22nd June, some of the alterations suggested had been adopted. He thought it, therefore, his bounden duty, on the part of the Society, to return its sincere thanks to N. Kendall and T. A. Robartes, Esqrs., for their kind assistance in the matter; also to the Honourable Mr. Percy, of Launceston, and R. Grey, Esq., of Liskeard, for supporting their views in the House of Commons. They were also indebted to the Earl of St. Germans (to whom the matter was communicated by Mr. Kerswill,) for the support their views received in the House of Lords. There was one point particularly, to which attention had been drawn. In the Bill, as it was on the 23rd March, he was surprised to find a circumstance which had never been mentioned by the British Medical Reform Committee, nor commented on by anyone, and which did not give to the general practitioner his proper position in the profession. There were to be two registers—one a separate one, in which his name was never to appear. He would ask upon what ground such a separate register was to be made, and what names would appear there?—gentlemen with degrees in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Now they knew degrees were very varied, both in their value and the difficulty of getting at them, and he would maintain that a great number of those who obtained degrees, were not to be compared with the qualifications of the general practitioner; therefore, he would contend that the separate register, which was provided for in the Bill of March 23rd, was not conducive to the legitimate interest of any one gentleman; but rather derogatory to the general body of practitioners. Mr. Kendall's attention was called to this fact, who brought the matter to the notice of the honourable Mr. Cowper, who had charge of the Bill. The Bill was altered on the 22nd June, and there was now only to be one register, and every man's qualification was to appear upon it. He did not know if the details were to be set forth—that matter was in the hands of the Council, and would be decided on according to their judgment; but he did not see the necessity to state at all what their titles were. The attention of the British Medical Association had been called to the desirability of every county being represented in the Association by a delegate; if that would create too great a number, then two or three counties could be represented by a delegate, just like the clergy sent their members to convocation; he could not see any objection to such a method; but all the

errors of the Act must be regarded, he presumed, as errors of omission rather than of commission, to be amended in a future Act. The medical profession would not be duly represented in the Council, but only by certain combinations—not as they should be, as a general body of practitioners, by elected delegates, who should be directly responsible to those who elected them.

## TOASTS.

The CHAIRMAN proposed "The health of Her Majesty"; and "of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, and the rest of the Royal family."

This toast was followed by that of the "Army and Navy", coupling with it the name of Mr. Ward. The Chairman repudiated the idea that all the heroes had died with Wellington and Nelson; and instanced what had occurred in India, as a proof thereof.

Mr. WARD said he was scarcely entitled to respond to the toast, as he only held a post in the Cornwall militia; he might say, however, that let the army go where it may, it will always do its duty. He returned his sincere thanks for the compliment paid those services.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought the next toast that should follow was "The Press", the mainstay of liberty in this country. He would couple with the toast the *Plymouth Mail*.

The Reporter of the *Plymouth Mail* appropriately responded to the toast.

Mr. WARD said he would propose a toast, which he was sure would be drunk with the greatest good humour and enthusiasm—the health of "the President of the meeting". The speaker alluded to Mr. Kempthorne, both as a gentleman and as one of the profession; in both aspects he shone with peculiar lustre.

The CHAIRMAN, in responding to the toast, spoke in flattering terms of the general character of the proposer of the toast, they having been associated together for a great number of years. He hoped those friendly meetings would be continued, which would tend to cement friendship between them. Before he sat down, however, he must impress upon them that the establishment of the society was not due to himself, but the credit of the entire organisation was due to Dr. Littleton. The Chairman concluded by proposing "the health of Dr. Littleton, the Secretary of the Society". He hoped Dr. Littleton would long be the guiding spirit of the society; and he was sure in all difficulties that gentleman would be ready to meet them with his mature judgment.

Dr. LITTLETON could not sufficiently estimate the high compliment they had paid him. He stated how the society originated; in establishing which, he had been greatly assisted by their Chairman. He hoped at the next meeting to see a further development of the advantages which were likely to accrue from such meetings as the present. After referring to foolish objections to the society, and stating the good results likely to accrue therefrom, he said he would call attention to the fact that invalids were gradually travelling westward; and there was not so much recourse had to Bath and Torquay, as formerly. There were eligible sites in Cornwall for invalids, and they would be doing considerable service by making these sites known. Whatever assistance he could render them in carrying out the objects of the society, he was ready to do. [*Cheers.*]

Mr. BROWN, after complimenting those gentlemen who had read the papers, proposed the "healths of Messrs. Tayler and Thompson".

Those gentlemen briefly returned thanks, stating that the papers would have been more complete and interesting, but for the short notice they had had to prepare them. Mr. Thompson observed that the medical profession of Cornwall had been considered behind that of other counties—as sheep without a shepherd; but he was happy to say that now they had a shepherd in the person of Dr. Littleton, under whose guidance they would doubtless form an association equal to those in other counties.

Dr. LITTLETON then proposed the health of "Mr. Kerswill, the Vice-President", and referred to the assistance afforded to the society by Mr. Kerswill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT briefly returned thanks, and proposed the health of "Mr. Ward".

Mr. WARD did not feel that he was at all entitled to the compliment paid him. He was happy to render the society any assistance in his power, though he had not taken any active steps in the matter, not from any reluctance to do so, but rather from a desire to see the matter taken up by younger hands. He had no doubt the society would tend to raise the

tone of the profession in the county. The profession in Cornwall had long lain under the cloud, though he did not know for why. Cornwall was one of the most intellectual counties in England. If they took the lowest orders of society in Cornwall, they would obtain from them far more information on subjects generally than they would from the lower orders of other counties; and therefore he thought they should take a higher stand than they had been accustomed to do. There were many things the British Association did of which he did not approve. He was not at all satisfied with the part they had taken in reference to the Medical Reform Bill: it was not a Bill which satisfied him; but it was the first of a series of Bills, and what they now complain of might be amended in future Acts of Parliament. He would congratulate them that day as a society which perhaps might have some weight in getting a little advantage ceded to them in an amended Bill. He trusted that the assemblage he saw before him that day was but the dawn of a brighter day; and, whether in the profession or out of the profession, live long or die soon, he should be happy to render them all the assistance in his power: he hoped to be able to meet them annually, wherever their meeting might be. [*Loud cheers.*]

The SECRETARY observed, that when he saw, in a recent communication in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, that a Bill was to be brought in for the improvement of the position of union medical officers, he wrote to the President of the Poor-law Board for a copy of the Bill to lay before the society; but he had received a reply that the Bill was not in print, but, when it was, a copy of it would be sent to every medical gentleman holding a union appointment. The speaker then read the correspondence that had taken place between Mr. Moorman and Mr. Griffin, which he should place in the hands of Mr. Kerswill, to do by it as he thought proper, that gentleman being more practically conversant with that department of the subject.

The meeting was then brought to a close, those present congratulating each other on the very agreeable evening they had spent together, and expressing a hope that they should be spared to meet each other on many similar occasions.

## Editor's Letter Box.

### ARSENIC AN ANTILACTESCENT.

LETTER FROM THOMAS SKINNER, M.D.

SIR,—In your last number, I have read with much interest the communication of Mr. H. G. Trend. As the following case bears on the subject of his concluding remarks, and is in itself interesting, as giving a new therapeutic value to arsenic as an antilactescent, I give it in brief.

M. S., a Shetlander, married, aged 28, stout and healthy, with her first child at the breast, which was labouring under a severe attack of eczema of the scalp and face. The mother was ordered three drops of Fowler's solution thrice daily. By a mistake of an apothecary's apprentice, he wrote on the phial thirty drops instead of three. The mother took two doses of thirty drops, and would take no more, as her breasts became perfectly dry. There was no other sign of arsenical poisoning. She was ordered a dose of castor oil, followed by the sesquioxide of iron, thrice daily, with nourishing food; and the milk returned in as great abundance as before.

I am indebted to Professor Simpson's gratuitous practice for my observation of this case.

In Mr. Trend's case, the secretion of milk was abundant; but a considerable interval had elapsed, with appropriate treatment.

I am etc., THOMAS SKINNER.

57, Catharine Street, Liverpool, September 4th, 1858.

### APPLICATION OF CARBONIC ACID TO THE BLADDER: CAUSE OF ACIDITY OF URINE.

LETTER FROM T. K. HORNBIDGE, M.B.

SIR,—In the last of Dr. Skinner's articles on the Application of Carbonic Acid to the Interior of the Bladder, published in the JOURNAL of August 28th, he draws attention to a change in the condition of the urine of several of his patients immediately after the operation. Whereas it had previously been highly acid, clear, and depositing abundance of uric acid, the first

urine passed after the injection of the gas was (also highly acid, but) hazy from the presence of a thick cloud of mucus, with a copious admixture of urate of ammonia and epithelial scales, but *not a single crystal of uric acid*. Dr. Skinner is at a loss to account for the difference, but appears to think it may be connected in some unknown way with the influence of free carbonic acid. He will excuse my suggesting a very different explanation. The mucous membrane of the bladder, stimulated by either the carbonic acid, or the distension, or the catheter, or all of them, pours forth a great abundance of mucus, which has its ordinary effect of promoting rapid decomposition of the urea, with, of course, production of ammonia. I have always considered the formation of urate of ammonia, under these circumstances, as the strongest argument in favour of the acidity of the urine being due to an acid phosphate rather than to any free acid, although it is not so noticed by authors; for, were there any free acid present, ammonia would assuredly combine with it, in preference to an acid of such weak affinities as the uric.

I am, etc.

THOMAS K. HORNIDGE.

15, Charles Street, Westbourne Terrace, September 6th, 1858.

## DIPHTHERITE.

LETTER FROM EDWARD CROSSMAN, ESQ.

SIR.—The subject of diphtherite has been so prominently brought forward in the pages of our JOURNAL, that I may perhaps be pardoned occupying space with a purely selfish question.

I am anxious to know whether, in the opinion of those who have had most experience of the disease, it is advisable, during the premonitory symptoms, and in the early stage when the disease is not severe, to keep patients strictly confined to the house, or to allow them exercise in the open air? I have myself invariably recommended the latter, and without apparently prejudicial effects; but, as I find that the former is strictly enjoined by some of my neighbours, I wish to know what is the general opinion.

I can add my testimony to the beneficial effects of the ferro-chloric treatment combined with counterirritation, recommended by Dr. Barry. But, except in the early stages, I have found no benefit, but rather harm, derived from the local application of nitrate of silver.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD CROSSMAN.

Hambrook, near Bristol, September 1st, 1858.

## Medical News.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

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

## BIRTHS.

JACKSON. On September 5th, at 53, Notting Hill Square, the wife of Robert Jackson, M.D., of a daughter.  
O'BRYEN. On September 7th, at 93, Shaw Street, Liverpool, the wife of \*J. O'Bryen, M.D., of a daughter.  
PANTALEONI. On August 29th, at Macerata, the wife of Chevalier D. Pantaleoni, M.D., of Rome, of a son.  
WHITWELL. On September 5th, at St. Julian Friars, Shrewsbury, the wife of \*Francis Whitwell, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.  
WILLIAMS. On September 3rd, at Old Charlton, near Woolwich, the wife of David W. Williams, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

BARRY—MARTIN. Barry, Richard Edwyn, Esq., 67th Regiment, to Adelaide Maria, youngest daughter of \*Adam Martin, M.D., of Rochester, on September 7th.  
BATES—ELLIS. \*Bates, Edward, Esq., Surgeon, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, to Eliza Fanny, daughter of the late Mr. Ellis, of Grantham, at York, on August 17th.  
CROSS—YOUNG. Cross, Osborn P., Esq., to Mary, second daughter of E. Young, M.D., of Clapham Common, at Clapham, on September 4th.  
MCRIEL—JEFFERY. Muriel, Charles Evans, Esq., son of \*John Muriel, Esq., of Ely, to Mary Eliza, second daughter of the late Clare Jeffery, Esq., at St. Luke's Chapel, Cathedral, Norwich, on September 7th.

## DEATHS.

COOKE, John Charles, M.D., in Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, on September 4th.  
FLOYER. On September 3rd, at 144, Bishopsgate Street Without, Ellen, daughter of C.A. Floyer, M.D., aged 3 years.  
HENRY. On September 5th, at Gatley Hall, Cheadle, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late William Henry, M.D., of Manchester.  
SCALES, William Henry, Esq., Surgeon Madras Army, at Dinapore, of dysentery, on June 24th.  
STEELE. On September 7th, George Bernard, son of \*John Steele, Esq., aged 12.

## PASS LISTS.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Thursday, August 26th, 1858:—

EVANS, George Henry, Leigh, Lancashire

HEMSTED, Henry, Whitechurch, Hants

SMITH, Sidney George, Army

In addition, five gentlemen passed their first examination.

### HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE total number of deaths in London in the week that ended on Saturday (September 4th) was 1,039. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1,344; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average to admit of comparison must be raised proportionally to that increase, in which case it will become 1,478. Hence it appears that last week was so favourable to the health of the inhabitants of London, that 439 persons survived who would have died if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. The number of children born last week exceeded that of persons of all ages who died by 492. Diarrhoea proved fatal last week in 120 cases; in the week preceding the number was 146. Scarletina carried off 100 persons, being more than double the weekly average of the season, hooping-cough 42, measles 20, small-pox 5, and cholera was fatal to 8 persons. Diseases of the respiratory organs were the cause of 80 deaths; of these 33 were attributed to pneumonia, and 37 to bronchitis. The deaths referred to phthisis (or consumption), which is placed in the tubercular class of diseases, were 119. A boy, aged 9, and a man, aged 61, died of tetanus; the former of these cases was the result of an accidental wound of the knee. A labourer, aged 41, died in St. Giles's workhouse from sunstroke, and the wife of a weaver "from exhaustion from want of food;" she was 63 years of age. Four nonagenarians died last week; the oldest was a widow, who had attained the age of 98 years.

Last week the births of 806 boys and 725 girls, in all 1,531 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 1,669.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.627 in. The highest barometrical reading occurred on Thursday at nine a.m., when it was 29.75 in. The mean temperature of the week was 59.4°, which is 0.5° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). On Friday the excess of mean temperature above the average was 6.7°, the temperature having been below the average on four of the preceding days of the week. The highest temperature in the week was 74.0°, on Friday; the lowest was 43.3°, on Sunday. The mean daily range was 19.5°. On Saturday, the range was only 7.1. The mean dew-point temperature was 51.0°, and the difference between this and the mean-air temperature was 8.4°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames during the four last days of the week was 61.3°. The mean degree of humidity was 75, complete saturation being represented by 100. Rain fell on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the aggregate amount being 0.19 in. The general direction of the wind was south-west.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO J. RENSHAW, ESQ. The friends and patients of Mr. Renshaw, surgeon, of Sale, are raising a subscription for a testimonial of esteem, to be presented to him, on his recovery from a serious illness, to be appropriated, at his discretion, either for the purchase of a suitable carriage, or in any other way likely to promote his future health and comfort.



**DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.** An inquest was held at Heathcote, near Towcester, Mr. A. Weston, deputy coroner, on Saturday week, on the body of William Rush, aged 11 years. It appeared from the evidence of the boy's mother, and of Mr. E. T. Watkins, surgeon, that the deceased had received an injury of the foot some weeks previously, which had resulted in a considerable shortening of the great toe, and enlargement of the corresponding joint. No surgical aid was called in until a few days before his death. Mr. Watkins was then requested to examine the foot, but in consequence of the boy's screams and resistance, and the acute pain caused by the slightest manipulation, the examination was not satisfactory. As it was absolutely necessary to decide whether the case was one of dislocation or diseased joint, Mr. Watkins proposed another examination under the influence of chloroform, to which no objection was offered. Two or three attempts failed, but finally the boy consented to inhale the chloroform. After six or eight inspirations the desired condition appeared to be produced; the pulse had not indicated the slightest disturbance of the circulation, the countenance was perfectly composed, and natural in colour as well as in expression, and the breathing was soft and uniform as in natural sleep. Mr. Watkins, having given the handkerchief into the mother's hand, was again taking the foot, when the patient made two short stertorous inspirations. The chloroform was at once discontinued; but the change from a slight to an extreme condition of anaesthesia became rapidly apparent; the pulse fell at once, and after a very few hurried and feeble beats ceased to be perceptible at the wrist; the lips assumed a livid hue, which almost instantaneously spread itself upwards and downwards over the whole surface, and a small quantity of frothy mucus ran from the mouth. Cold affusion was instantly and freely applied, and the patient was turned over, care being taken to keep his mouth from the pillow. Twice or thrice a succession of short laboured inspirations induced the hope that the heart was resuming its functions. Hot water was on the spot, and flannels taken from it was immediately applied to the epigastrium, but all in vain, for the patient ceased to breathe in about ten minutes. As a last resource, artificial respiration in the direct manner was commenced and carried on vigorously for several minutes, but without any sign of the re-establishment of the heart's action. The jury, after a short consultation, found "That the diseased came by his death from the effects of chloroform administered by Mr. E. T. Watkins, for the purpose of producing insensibility to pain." Mr. Watkins said he was under the impression that the use of a cotton handkerchief on this occasion of much stouter texture than the silk, cambric, or lawn handkerchiefs, which he had most frequently used, might possibly have prevented the due admixture of atmospheric air with the vapour, and thus the chloroform might have entered the air passages in a more concentrated form than that which was considered perfectly safe, viz., five per cent.; and this opinion derives some weight from the report of the fatal case at Epsom on the same day, in which the chloroform is said to have been placed on a "napkin." (*Northampton Herald.*)

**SMALL-POX AVOIDABLE.** Not only does the interesting report of Dr. Greenhow to the Board of Health establish the fact that the loathsome and disgusting disease of small-pox is preventable, but every official paper that falls into our hands testifies to the expediency, nay, the necessity of enforcing among the lower orders of the people the beneficent practice of vaccination. Dr. Greenhow shows that small-pox in nine years (from 1848 to 1856) killed 41,290 persons, or 4,587 a-year. As some prejudice exists, even among professedly "educated" persons, against the efficacy of Dr. Jenner's immortal "patent", so to speak, for the prevention of the pestilence, we shall do well to quote the evidence of the report before us. It is to the effect that "there is no difference of opinion among competent persons as to the almost entire preventibility of the deaths from small-pox." The medical statistics of all countries where vaccination is general prove as much, in defiance of the most obstinate sceptics, and the vast majority of those who fall victims to the foul disease in England are persons non-vaccinated or badly vaccinated. Dr. Greenhow adds, in emphatic italics: "*it is certain that if vaccination were universally performed in the best known manner, deaths by small-pox would be among the rarest entries in the register.*" The very large continuance of small-pox in England is a painful fact; and it is an established truth, that this is due to the non-practice or the inefficient practice of vaccination. The inference to be drawn from these data is sufficiently obvious. (*Times.*)

**TASMANIA AS A RESORT FOR INVALIDS.** The island of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, has been lately recommended as a sanatorium for the wounded and invalid soldiers of our Anglo-Indian army. *A propos* of this idea, Mr. D. T. Kilburn, a resident in and magistrate of the island, has sent a letter to the *Times*, describing the hygienic advantages of the locality. He says: The geographical position of Tasmania (lying between lat. 41 deg. 18 min. and 43 deg. 42 min. S., and long. 144 deg. 40 min. and 148 deg. 20 min. E.) gives it a temperate climate. The breadth of the straits which divide the island from the Australian continent—about 180 miles—contributes to temper the occasional hot winds blowing across the latter. . . . In Hobart Town and its environs the thermometer shows the mean temperature for the year, taken during ten years, to have been only 52 deg. 81 min. Fahrenheit; and the range of mean temperature was from a *minimum* of 51 deg. to a *maximum* of 53 deg. But a peculiarity of this climate, and, indeed, of that of all the Australias, is that the air at night is sharper by comparison with the days than is the case in England, thus compensating for any little extra heat during the day, and affording to the feverish patient a refreshment and renovation of health during the night the most beneficent that can be imagined. Visitors from Australia during the summer invariably notice an agreeable little sharp feeling in the atmosphere of Tasmania, and at once derive great benefit in health from it. The summer air is light and pure, and when the sea breeze sets in at 12 o'clock it is rather cool than otherwise. Two other great points in favour of this climate over that of Australia, are the absence of dust-clouds and of the irritating mosquito. But if the summer's heat is not too sultry, neither is the winter unbearably cold. On the south side of the island the snow seldom falls, except upon the mountain tops; and ice, even the thickness of a shilling, is rarely seen. The sea air lends its aid, as in the summer, to prevent extremes of heat and cold. . . . The scenery of Tasmania is the most picturesque that can be imagined. On the south a noble river (the Derwent, nearly three miles wide opposite Hobart Town,) is banked by well-cultivated farms and pretty villa residences, and these again are backed by chains of mountains. The scenery affords a collection of the most varied and picturesque views, upon a small scale, of course, but not the less pleasing on that account, as most are within reach of either walks, sails, or rides. The valetudinarian can obtain absolute enjoyment in the establishment of his health upon the noble river, in fishing, and water excursions to the various bays and creeks in which it abounds. Thus much for the advantage hoped to be obtained from unrivalled climate and scenery. The extinction of transportation gives us another advantage in the possession of extensive (but now useless) public buildings, peculiarly adapted for the proposed scheme. The military barracks, now but partially occupied, are capable of accommodating about 400 men; and the various abandoned convict establishments at Hobart Town and through the island are estimated to hold above 2,000 more. Besides this there is splendid hospital accommodation, and all these buildings are available without much additional outlay.

**SCHROEDER VAN DER KOLK AND DONDEERS, OF UTRECHT.** Few living physiologists have a wider spread reputation than Schroeder Van der Kolk, the Professor of Anatomy in Utrecht. Though now an elderly man, he still retains all the enthusiasm of youth for the prosecution of physiological science; and when he is talking of his experiments or speculations, he warms with the subject, his manner becomes very energetic, and his face brightens up into a pleasant smile. In appearance, he is a man of about 60 or 65 years—of middle size, with iron-grey hair, and a slight stoop, from long study and bending over microscopes. I spent a very pleasant forenoon with him, seeing all his pathological and physiological preparations, about which he discoursed to me most enthusiastically in German. . . .

It is Professor Donders who is now the man of most hope and promise in Utrecht; and to whom, consequently, most of public attention is directed. Like Simpson, Scanzoni, and many other eminent men, he has earned a wide reputation while yet comparatively young; and his skill as an oculist attracts thousands of patients yearly to Utrecht, to be under his care. Professor Donders is about forty years old—rather tall, well-built, and of very dark complexion; he has a quick piercing black eye, which seems at once to get at the root of a matter, and he has a frank manner, and a winning smile, which irresistibly inspires complete confidence in his skill.

He has given an immense stimulus to physiology, by his unwearied labours; and his great enthusiasm, and his invariable courtesy, have rendered him a great favourite with the Utrecht students. The medical literature of Holland is under deep obligations to him; for he was not only one of the principal supports of the *Nederlandsch Lancet*, during the existence of that periodical, but since its decease, he and an Amsterdam physician have commenced a new medical periodical, in which henceforth the contributions of the Dutch medical men will be published in German instead of Dutch, as being a more generally understood language. (Dr. Mercer Adams, in *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, September 1858.)

Dr. McWILLIAM. The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of James Ormiston McWilliam, M.D., Surgeon in the Royal Navy, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

**TESTIMONIAL TO HUGH NEILL, Esq.** On Tuesday, September 7, a meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Hugh Neill a testimonial of respect on his retirement from the position of senior honorary surgeon to the institution, which he had held for more than twenty-four years. The testimonial, the presentation of which was accompanied by an appropriate speech from his worship the Mayor of Liverpool, consists of an épergne candelabra, the centre being an English oak tree, with six branches bearing lights, the nozels of which are composed of leaves. On the summit rests a large crystal bowl for fruits or flowers. The tree springs from a triangular mound or base, on which, at the foot of the tree, stands an Arab and his steed. On the sides of the base are three panels, on the first of which is a chasing in relief, representing a wounded man being carried to the hospital; on the second, the arms of Mr. Neill; and on the third, the following inscription:—"Presented to Hugh Neill, Esq., F.R.A.S., by the subscribers and friends of the Liverpool Eye and Ear Infirmary, as a mark of respect on his retirement from the position of senior honorary surgeon, after a service of more than twenty-four years. Liverpool 1858."

**THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE OTTOMAN MINISTRY A MEDICAL MAN.** His Excellency Fuad Pasha, foreign secretary of the Sublime Porte, and lately one of the plenipotentiaries at the Danubian conferences in Paris, is a Doctor of Medicine of the Imperial School of Constantinople. Our professional brother, whose father was a celebrated Turkish poet, was born in 1814. Being left an orphan at fourteen, without fortune or resources of any kind, he was received into the house of the Governor of Bagdad. This benevolent man sent him to the medical school of Constantinople at sixteen, where he so highly distinguished himself that he was finally appointed physician to the hospital of Topana. Dr. Fuad's reputation grew so rapidly that Tahir Pasha appointed him director-general of the medical department in the expedition against Tripoli, and made him, besides, his private secretary. From that period, Fuad Pasha gave up medicine, and came to London in 1840, as first secretary to the Turkish embassy, where he soon became chargé d'affaires. He took an active share in the treaty of 1840, and returned to Constantinople on being appointed foreign secretary. Fuad Pasha is one of the most enlightened statesmen of the Ottoman empire, and a very active reformer. By his advice lighthouses have been erected on the most perilous points of the Turkish coast, and telegraphic lines established. He has had a large share in the drawing up of the penal code, and has not forgotten his earlier connection with medicine, amidst his numerous and important labours; for it is to his exertions that the Medical Society of Constantinople owes its recognition by the Government, and an allowance of £480 a year. Fuad Pasha is not the only medical man who has risen to high public appointments, for we find that the Director of the Medical School has been several times President of the Board of Trade, Governor of Smyrna, etc. Salich Effendi, professor of botany at the same school, has the title of Physician-general of the Empire, Councillor at the Board of Trade, and Chief Physician to the Palace. Another medical man, Hairoullah Effendi, is President of the Board of Public Instruction, and member of the superior court of law. Ismail Pasha, also a professional man, has been Secretary of State for National Education and Dr. Servien has the title of Brigadier-general. (*L'Union Médicale*.)

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Honeyman, the publisher of this Journal, has received from Filey a post-office order for one guinea, without any intimation of the name of the sender, or of the purpose for which it has been sent. If a member of this Association has sent it as his Annual Subscription, he will perhaps kindly send his name, in order that he may have a proper receipt and be duly credited with the amount.

Communications have been received from:—Dr. JOHN SCOTT; Mr. J. K. SPENDER; Mr. T. HOLMES; Dr. DRAPER MACKINDER; Mr. GEORGE POUND; Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS; Dr. McWILLIAM; Dr. THOMAS LITTLETON; Dr. G. GRANT; Mr. SELF; Dr. SKINNER; Dr. HORNIDGE; Dr. GEORGE LINPRAY BORNAR; Mr. EDWARD BATER; Dr. T. INMAN; Mr. JAMES DULVEY; Mr. WHITWELL; and Dr. J. M. SUTTON.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### University College, London.—

FACULTY of MEDICINE, Session, 1858-59. The CLASSES will COMMENCE on Friday, October 1st.

Introductory Lecture, by Professor WALSHE, M.D., at Three o'clock. Classes, in the order in which Lectures are delivered during the day:—

#### WINTER TERM.

Anatomy—Professor Ellis.  
Anatomy and Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S.  
Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.  
Comparative Anatomy—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.  
Surgery—Professor Erichsen.  
Medicine—Professor Walshe, M.D.  
Dental Surgery—(Teachership vacant).  
Practical Anatomy—The pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily, by Professor Ellis, and Mr. William F. Teevan, Demonstrator.

#### SUMMER TERM.

Materia Medica—Professor Garrod, M.D., F.R.S.  
Pathological Anatomy—Professor Jenner, M.D.  
Forensic Medicine—Professor Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.  
Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.  
Midwifery—Professor Murphy, M.D.  
Palæozoology—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.  
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—Professor T. W. Jones, F.R.S.  
Botany—Professor Lindley, Ph.D., F.R.S.  
Practical Physiology and Histology—Dr. G. Harley.  
Practical Instruction in Operative Surgery—John Marshall, F.R.S.  
Analytical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, throughout the Session.  
Logic, French, and German Languages, Natural Philosophy, Geology, and Mineralogy, according to announcement for the Faculty of Arts.

#### CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

Hospital Practice, daily throughout the year.  
Physicians—Dr. Walshe, Dr. Parkes, Dr. Garrod, Dr. Jenner.  
Obstetric Physician—Dr. Murphy.  
Assistant-Physician—Dr. Hare.  
Surgeons—Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen.  
Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary—Mr. Quain, F.R.S.  
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. Wharton Jones.  
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Marshall, F.R.S., Mr. Henry Thompson.  
Dental Surgeon—Office vacant.  
Medical Clinical Lectures by Dr. Walshe, Dr. Garrod, and Dr. Murphy, also by Dr. Parkes, Professor of Clinical Medicine, whose special duty it is to train the pupils in the practical study of disease, and who gives a series of lessons and examinations on the physical phenomena and diagnosis of disease to classes consisting of a limited number, and meeting at separate hours.

Surgical Clinical Lectures specially by Mr. Quain and by Mr. Erichsen.  
Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases by Mr. Wharton Jones.  
Practical Instructions in the Application of Bandages and other Surgical Apparatus by Mr. Marshall.  
Practical Pharmacy.—Pupils are instructed in the Hospital Dispensary. Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of the College.  
Prizes.—Gold and Silver Medals for excellence in the examinations at the close of the courses in most of the classes.  
Dr. Fellows' Medals for Clinical Medicine, two gold and two silver.  
Liston Gold Medal for Clinical Surgery.  
Longridge Prize for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, £10.  
Notice has been received of a bequest to the College by the late Mr. Atkinson Morley of the sum of £5000 for establishing in perpetuity Three Surgical Scholarships, to be called "The Atkinson Morley Surgical Scholarships," each to consist of the third part of the dividend of the fund, and to be held for three years.

Residence of Students.—Several of the professors receive students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties, unconnected with the College, who receive boarders into their families. Among these are several medical gentlemen. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

A. W. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty.  
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1858.

The Lectures to the classes of the Faculty of Arts will commence on Wednesday, the 13th October.

The Junior School will open on Tuesday, the 21st September.

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