

## 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, 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 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.

## Reports of Societies.

### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

[Held in Liverpool, Monday, October 11th, 1858, and following days.]

#### SECTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE SECTION.

THE object of the Association, especially in the sanitary department, was neither centralisation, dictation, nor the introduction of new laws. They desired that every person, from the highest to the lowest, every head of a family, every individual who felt that his health was concerned in this matter, should be a centre in himself; for sanitary arrangements would never be carried into full effect over the length and breadth of this land till the head of every domestic establishment was fully convinced that these principles are essentially necessary to his domestic comfort, to his physical condition, and to his moral strength. And as to law, their object was to inquire how far law was necessary in any of these matters; and law must be resorted to only in cases of admitted necessity.

The matters which must be brought under sanitary arrangement would be divided into two great aspects—the physical and moral; in detail they might be considered apart; but they would be frequently, constantly, nay, perpetually brought into contact. A low moral state will bring on intemperance, and, with intemperance, disease and crime. But those habits of drinking are engendered by foul air and the disgusting and depressing influence of the localities in which the people live; by a defective supply of water, by its deleterious quality. The number of deaths arising from disease is no measure whatever of its influence upon the population, and no measure whatever of the evils which descend therefrom upon society. Look at the weekly reports of the registrar-general. When these reports were first published, for a short time the world was aghast, and every man asked if they could be true. These reports go on, however; they are read, they are taken in as matters of course; nobody asks any question about them.

Why is it that we have before us the portentous fact that 60,000 stillborn children are produced in this country every year? The matter must be looked into; for the fact is manifest, it is awful, and it demands most solemn investigation. Again, the orthopedic hospitals reveal an amount of physical degradation and misery, which is sufficient to make any thinking man tremble.

“Go and look”, said his lordship, “into the records of overcrowded dwellings. Look into the effects of drains, of ill-drained close alleys, of the pestilential localities which fill our hospitals with fever, and our workhouses with paupers; and then bear in mind the great fact that crime is now ascertained to be no longer dependent upon poverty or high wages, but is

invariably found to be most fertile, most abundant, and most constant, among ill-drained localities and among closely crowded houses, and in all places where neglect and overcrowding squalor keep festering together. Look also to common lodginghouses. In many places, they still retain all their normal evils. Look upon them as hotbeds of vice, as hotbeds of pestilence; and take care that, in your survey of the different towns, these buildings do not escape your observation. Again, look to the effect of overtill of all kinds upon the young and upon the old. I do not say that toil is not the portion of the human race, nor that a great deal of toil which has been regarded as unwholesome must not still be the portion of many in our complicated state of society. But when you see these evils, and regard them as in some respects necessary, direct your attention to ascertain whether they cannot be mitigated. Then, again, look at the total want, in many instances, of a wholesome water supply in the midst of our dense localities, but find no fault with the wretched people who are the victims of that neglect. If you go among them, and find them covered with dirt, so that you cannot distinguish their nakedness from the miserable rags which cover them; if you find them covered with vermin—and I must say I have gone among them with my friends, and have returned with a considerable household of vermin upon my back—if you go and see these things, do not lay the blame upon them, but lay the blame upon yourselves. You have knowledge, you have the means; they have not the knowledge, they have not the means; and by everything true, by everything holy, you—you are your brother's keeper. Again, turn your attention to all those deleterious articles of food; turn your attention to the sale of poisons, and to rotten food, and to all those evil things which take place in the midst of dense populations. In places where vigilance is not exercised, you may find food sold to the poor so poisonous in itself that it is alone sufficient to breed a pestilence. Can you wonder, then—can you be astonished at the moral evils that flow from them? Go among these people; hear with your own ears and see with your own eyes what I now state—the utter corruption of language, of thought, of practice, in all those districts. I am not speaking in condemnation of those people; for the circumstances in which they are are such that these things come upon them almost by inevitable necessity. . . . I maintain that, in this state of things, there is an actual impossibility of giving moral education. You have no means whatever of approaching them; and if you do succeed in bringing their children for a time to ragged schools and to other institutions, those wretched children go back into the midst of those scenes of vice, of infamy, of bestiality; and, in the midst of all they hear and all they see, they unlearn in one hour all that has been given to them in the preceding three. . . .

“I would now draw your attention to a part of the remedies we propose. . . . The main evils to which I have alluded arise from two causes—from bad water and from bad air. Wherever we have applied the remedies of good water and good air, the circumstances have ensued which we predicted; and in every instance, depend upon it, they will be found to have the same result. We should first, as far as possible, regulate the building of houses, the width and construction of streets. I have seen the greatest possible effect produced by destroying a court which was a *cul-de-sac*, by knocking down the end house and making it a common thoroughfare. You must also erect houses for the people to live in, or adapt old houses. These, as have been seen by proof, have been most effective in their operation. There has been no one measure more productive of good results than the registration of common lodging-houses. Although in the whole population of London there are from 50,000 to 60,000 sleeping nightly in the common lodging-houses, there has not been for the last two years one single case of fever engendered in these houses. You must look, too, very attentively to all regulations affecting quarantine, and inquire most minutely whether quarantine is not of itself a grand delusion, and whether the best quarantine is not to be found in the regulations for cleanliness of ships, of towns, and of the country at large. And you must resort to parks and playgrounds. Not only are they beneficial as open spaces, but as affording wholesome amusement, relaxation, and pleasure. The mind must occasionally be amused as well as the body cared for; there must be a degree of amusement for all who are engaged in constant work, whether it be of the head or whether it be of the hand. There is great advantage in the Saturday half-holiday; and I should like to see gymnasiums attached to every one of our schools, for I believe that such exercises ought to be an essential point of education. I should

however honourable, however pure, will be suspected of having an involuntary bias towards the party from which he is taken.

Whether in the course of time it may not be advantageous, both to the public and to the profession, to hold out the presidency of the Medical Council as an honourable object of ambition to medical men, is scarcely now worth taking thought about; as a considerable time must necessarily elapse before, in my opinion, such can be the case. Perhaps, however, it may be when the heart-burnings and jealousies which have hitherto divided and lessened the influence of the various branches of the profession have ceased, and when from increased attention having been given to questions of public utility, medical men have attained to that more extended information and more widespread view of general subjects, which I believe is necessary for the efficient development of this great social question.

I am, etc., W. H. GATTY.

Market Harborough, October 19th, 1858.

## Medical News.

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

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

#### BIRTHS.

- LITHGOW. On October 13th, at Weymouth, the wife of James Lithgow, M.D., of a son.  
 PESKETT. On October 9th, at Leyton, Essex, the wife of Alfred Peskett, M.D., of a daughter.  
 TUPPER. On September 25th, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Frederick Tupper, Esq., Surgeon to the 62nd Regiment, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

- FREER—TROW. Freer, Alfred, Esq., Surgeon, of Stourbridge, to Catharine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Trow, Esq., of Ismere, Worcestershire, at Churchill, on October 12th.  
 HOME—HALLETT. Home, Anthony Dickson, M.D., V.C., Staff-Surgeon to the Forces, to Jessie Elizabeth, second daughter of T. P. L. Hallett, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, on October 19th.  
 HYSLOP—KENNEDY. Hyslop, —, M.D., Residency Surgeon at Bagdad, to Marion, eldest daughter of James Kennedy, Esq., of Cairn Mill, at Brandleys, near Sanquhar, on Oct. 14th.  
 LIPSCOMB—GIBSON. \*Lipscomb, Richard Nicholson, Esq., Surgeon, of Tring, Herts, to Eleanor Ann, younger daughter of the Rev. John Edgar Gibson, M.D., rector of Bermondsey, at St. Mary's-in-the-Castle, Hastings, on October 14th.  
 METFORD—WAIT. \*Metcord, J. Seymour, Esq., Surgeon, of Clifton, to Emily Frances, daughter of the late W. Killigrew Wait, Esq., of Clifton, on August 17th.  
 SALVI—BARKER. Salvi, Hyacinthe, M.D., LL.D., of Novi, Piedmont, to Sophia, youngest daughter of W. Barker, Esq., of Belinda Cottages, Islington, at the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on October 16th.

#### DEATHS.

- FORDE, Robert, M.D., Surgeon to the Downpatrick Infirmary, at Downpatrick, on September 30th.  
 GLADSTONE, William, M.D., Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, at Blackheath, aged 86, on October 12th.  
 GRIFFITHS, Thomas, Esq., Surgeon, of Hammersmith, at Glenlee Park, Kirkcudbrightshire, on October 11th.  
 HAWTHORNE, George Stuart, M.D., of Liverpool, aged 65, on October 16th.  
 OGILVIE. On October 13th, at Tannadice House, Forfarshire, Janette Le Clerc, widow of the late Walter Ogilvie, M.D., formerly first member of the Medical Board, Bengal.  
 STUART, Alexander, Esq., Surgeon R.N., Medical Superintendent of the Haslar Asylum, at Haslar, aged 48, on October 13th.  
 WATTS. On October 11th, at Thatcham, Berks, aged 58, Bessie, wife of George Watts, Esq., Surgeon.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

- ADAMS, Robert, M.D., appointed, by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a member of the Senate of the Queen's University, in the room of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.  
 McDOWEL, Benjamin George, M.D. T.C.D., elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Dublin, in the room of the late R. Harrison, M.D.  
 WHARTON, —, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, in the room of the late T. H. Ledwich, Esq.

#### PASS LISTS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, October 15th, 1858:—

- BLAKER, Nathaniel Paine, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex  
 BRADSHAW, Samuel, Stratford-on-Avon  
 BUCKENHAM, John, Belfast  
 GRAHAM, Adolphus Frederick, Kirklington, Cumberland  
 HORSFALL, Henry, Masham, Yorkshire  
 KING, Joseph Henry Thomas, Moresby, Cumberland  
 LINEKER, Elisha Harrie, Baldeston, Newark-on-Trent  
 RIX, Charles James, Manchester  
 SUTCLIFFE, George Gilbert Angell, Rathmines, Dublin  
 TODD, George, West Auckland, Durham  
 WYNTER, John St. Thomas, Winslow, Bucks

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY admitted at a meeting of the Board, on October 18th:—

- ALSTON, William Evelyn, Studland, Dorset: diploma of membership dated May 3rd, 1858  
 BATEMAN, Charles, Leicester: July 28th, 1856  
 EASTON, John, Russell Square: April 23rd, 1858  
 GODDARD, Richard Walter, Nutford Place, Bryanstone Sq.  
 HENDERSON, Joseph, Welbeck, Nottinghamshire: June 13th, 1851  
 JENVEY, John Henry, Trinidad, West Indies: April 23, 1858  
 JONES, William, Dolgelley, Merionethshire: Dec. 7, 1855  
 LINEKER, Elisha Harrie, Baldeston, Newark-on-Trent  
 MOORE, John Daniel, Leicester  
 ORD, George Rice, Brixton Hill: May 10th, 1858  
 OWEN, Owen, Leamington: June 11th, 1858  
 RIX, Charles James, Manchester: October 15th, 1858  
 SPRATLY, Samuel, The Mount, Tamworth: June 13, 1856  
 SUMMERS, William Alexander, Ilminster, Somerset  
 TUNMER, James Robert, Ipswich, Suffolk: April 15, 1853  
 WATERS, Edmond, Coventry: August 15th, 1845  
 WILLIAMS, John James, Northamptonshire

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND. At a meeting of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland, held on Friday, October 15th, in Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring honours and degrees on the successful candidates sent from the three Colleges, Belfast, Galway, and Cork, the degree of M.D. was conferred on the following gentlemen:—

- BARRY, Garrett, Cork  
 DOWLING, Jeremiah, A.B., Cork  
 JENNINGS, Alexander, Belfast  
 LAND, James Stewart, A.B., Cork  
 LUTHER, Francis M., Cork  
 M'CARTHY, James, Cork  
 M'CREA, John, Belfast  
 M'MANUS, James H., M.D. Aberdeen, *ad eundem*  
 SHINKWIN, Thomas Crofts, M.D. Aberdeen, *ad eundem*  
 TAGGART, David, Belfast  
 WARREN, Robert Thomas, Cork  
 WATERS, Robert, Belfast  
 WHITE, Thomas H., Cork

Certificates of first medical examination were obtained by—

- BOURNES, William Henry, Galway  
 BURDEN, Henry, Belfast  
 COOPER, George, Cork  
 DIVERS, Edward, Galway  
 GELSTON, Thomas, Cork  
 HANNA, William, Belfast  
 HEAZLE, Thomas, Cork  
 HOOPER, Robert, Galway  
 LEVIS, John S., Cork  
 MAGUIRE, Edward, A.B., Galway  
 NEDWILL, Courtney, Belfast  
 O'FLAHERTY, Thomas A., Belfast and Galway  
 READ, Richard, Cork

SHAW, Hugh, Belfast and Galway  
WILSON, William James, Belfast

#### Honours.

MC'CREA, John, M.D., First in Medicine: Medal and Prize  
JENNINGS, Alexander, M.D., Second under New Ordinance: Prize

WATERS, Robert, M.D., Second under Old Ordinance: Prize  
DIVERS, Edward, First at First Medical Examination: Prize  
O'FLAHERTY, Thomas, Second at First Medical Examination: Certificate of Honour

BURDEN, Henry, } Third at First Medical Examination;  
LEVIS, John S., } Certificates of Honour.

#### HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16TH, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

THE deaths registered in London rose from 993 in the previous week to 1149 in the week ending Saturday, October 16th. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1020; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average should be raised in proportion to the increase for the purpose of comparison; and in this case it will become 1122. The number actually returned exceeds the calculated number by 27; and, as the average is rather above that which would result from ordinary causes (for the cholera of two epidemic years had not entirely ceased in the second week in October), it will be seen that the mortality as shown in the present return is decidedly high.

If the rate of mortality last week had not been higher than that which has been ascertained to prevail during the last quarter of the year in the healthiest districts of England, the deaths would have been only 770; but they were 1149; and the excess which they exhibit over the healthy standard may be considered as that part of the mortality which is due to acquired conditions of insalubrity in London.

Pulmonary complaints become more frequent; the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia, which were respectively 32 and 21 in the preceding week, were last week 71 and 64. Scarlatina makes constant progress, and has now attained a not doubtful preeminence among diseases of the zymotic class. The weekly deaths from scarlatina since September 18th have been 125, 134, 145, and 160. Twenty deaths are returned as caused by it in Marylebone, 13 in Pancras, 10 in Lambeth (chiefly Kennington), 9 in Camberwell. The present mortality from this complaint is double the average, and it is much greater than that of any corresponding week of the last ten years, except 1848, when the deaths rose to 188.

A widow died on the 14th inst., at Eagle Place, Mile End, who is believed, on what appeared to the Registrar to be reasonable grounds, to have lived to the age of a hundred years. Two women died on the 12th inst. from want.

Last week, the births of 912 boys and 855 girls, in all 1767 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1497.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.742 in. The barometrical readings varied from 29.25 in. to 30.09 in., which point the instrument attained on Thursday. The mean temperature of the week was 53.1, which is 2.5° above the average of the same week in forty-three years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average till Wednesday; and on the last four days it was from 5° to 7° above it. The lowest temperature was 39.7° on Tuesday; the highest 69° on Saturday. The entire range of the week was therefore 29.3°. The mean daily range was 17.1°, the range of Saturday 24.4°; that of Thursday only 10.5°. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 56.7°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 3.7°. The mean degree of humidity of the air was 85. The rain-fall of the week was 0.13 in.

#### MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

THE following resolutions were passed at a meeting of legally qualified members of the medical profession, which was held at the Dispensary, Nottingham, on October 13th; Booth Eddison, Esq., in the Chair.

1. Proposed by Mr. STANGER, and seconded by Mr. TRUMAN—

“That it is expedient to form an association of duly qualified medical men practising in Nottingham and Nottingham-

shire, to assist the Registrar to carry out the provisions of the new Medical Act.”

2. Proposed by Dr. ROBERTSON, and carried by acclamation—

“That a subscription of 2s. 6d. be entered into to defray the necessary expenses of the Nottinghamshire Medical Registration Association.”

3. Proposed by Dr. THOMPSON of Newark, and seconded by Mr. COOMBE of Basford—

“That a Committee be formed to carry out the objects of this association, and to call a general meeting of members whenever it may be considered necessary.”

4. Proposed by Mr. STANGER, and seconded by Mr. WORTH—

“That the following be members of the Committee, with power to add to their number:—Mr. Eddison; Dr. Wilson; Mr. T. Wright; Mr. White; Mr. Stanger; Mr. Ellam; Mr. Coombe (Basford); Dr. Thompson (Newark); Mr. Scott (Mansfield); and Mr. Butler (Beeston).”

5. Proposed by Mr. STEPHENSON, and seconded by Mr. J. N. THOMPSON—

“That the above resolutions be forwarded to the medical journals.”

6. Proposed by Dr. WILSON, and seconded by Mr. T. WRIGHT—

“That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.”

THOMAS WRIGHT, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE members of the Senate met in the Arts School on October 18th, at 2 o'clock, to discuss some proposed regulations respecting degrees in medicine as submitted by the Council to the Senate.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR explained that the proposed regulations were the result of a conference held by the Council with the Board of Legal Studies. The first point related to the time to be spent in medical study. The Council recommended that three years be required of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, whether they be undergraduates or Bachelors of Arts.

Dr. PAGET objected, though he did so reluctantly, because he thought the period of three years too short, and that it held out an inducement to study not in the best way—learning from books, and not from observation; the latter being the only way to obtain sound and available knowledge. Besides, he compared the time proposed (three years) with that of other places. In London and Dublin, four years were required for the degree of M.B. In Oxford, he believed it was not defined. Why should Cambridge fix the standard below that of London and Dublin? He thought it unworthy of us to do so; the regulations should be such as to put us on a level with other Universities, or it might involve disgrace. The Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons required a longer period than that proposed by Cambridge; and he would ask what would be the relative position of Cambridge men? Besides all this, the recent Act of Parliament for regulating the medical faculty gave a right to Bachelors of Medicine to practise, and therefore it was necessary that another subject—viz., practical medicine—should be added to the list already proposed, or rather, he would say, squeezed into the proposed time.

Dr. DROSIER, of Caius College, defended the proposed rules, because it was agreed that five years was the proper time to be spent in medical study, and the University never recognised the right of Bachelors to practise. The proposals were drawn up before the recent Act had passed, and he thought three years for the degree of M.B., and two more for Licentiate, were sufficient. The question was, whether the division should be three and two, or four and one years. London had two examinations, Cambridge only one. London examined at the end of two years, and again at four years; and the Bachelor of London was equal to the Licentiate of Cambridge.

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON, of St. John's, suggested that, as the Act of Parliament had placed the whole matter under discussion in such a different position, it would be better to adjourn the meeting, and refer it back to the Council.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR was reluctant to dissolve the meeting, and thought that it was better to discuss the subject as far as practicable.

The Downing Professor (Dr. FISHER) believed that the Act left much to be done by the General Medical Council; and Dr. PAGET explained.

Dr. PAGET next objected to six terms being required to be

spent in the University by those students who had first graduated in Arts. The effect would be, that they would have to pass five years residence.

Dr. BOND, the Regius Professor, explained that less than six terms would be too short to pretend to teach medical science. Drs. Fisher and Drosier agreed that no methodical system of study could be carried out under six terms, and that the hospital and museum afforded every facility for the purpose.

After some further discussion as to compulsory attendance on lectures, in which Messrs. Living and Roby, of St. John's, took part, the proposed regulation, that no person be permitted to proceed to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine who shall, during the time of his being in *statu pupillari*, have been engaged in the practice of medicine, surgery, etc., or in any trade within the precincts of the University, was objected to by Messrs. Living and Roby, who considered such a regulation unworthy the University.

The meeting separated, with an understanding that the subject must be again laid before the Council.

## RANK OF ARMY SURGEONS.

The following warrant was issued on Thursday morning, October 14th:—

"VICTORIA R.

"Whereas we have taken into our consideration the recommendations of the commissioners appointed by our authority to inquire into the regulations affecting the sanitary condition of our military forces and the medical treatment of the sick and wounded of our army, our will and pleasure is that from and after the date of this warrant the following rules shall be established for the future admission, promotion, and retirement, and the pay, half-pay, relative rank and allowances of the medical officers of our army, and that by these rules our Commander-in-Chief shall govern himself in recommending officers for admission, promotion, and retirement.

"1. The grades of medical officers in our army shall be four in number; viz.:—

"(1.) Inspector-general of hospitals.

"(2.) Deputy-inspector-general of hospitals.

"(3.) Staff or regimental surgeon, who after twenty years full-pay service in any rank shall be styled surgeon-major.

"(4.) Staff or regimental assistant-surgeon.

"2. No candidate shall be admitted to the competitive examination for a commission in the Medical Department of our Army who does not possess such a certificate or certificates as would qualify a civilian to practise medicine and surgery; and no such candidate shall receive a commission as assistant-surgeon until he shall have satisfactorily passed an examination in military medicine, surgery, and hygiene, after attending the authorised course in a general military hospital.

"3. No assistant-surgeon shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of surgeon until he shall have passed such examination as our principal Secretary of State for War may require, and shall have served on full-pay with the commission of assistant-surgeon for five years, of which two shall have been passed in or with a regiment.

"4. A surgeon, whether on the staff or attached to regiments, must have served ten years in the army, with a commission of full pay, of which two must have been passed with the rank of surgeon in or with a regiment, before he will be eligible for promotion to the rank of deputy inspector-general of hospitals.

"5. A deputy inspector-general of hospitals must have served five years at home, or three abroad, in that rank before he shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of inspector-general.

"In cases, however, of emergency, or when the good of the service renders such alteration desirable, it shall be competent for our Secretary of State for War to shorten the several periods of service above mentioned, in such manner as he shall deem fit and expedient.

"6. Assistant-surgeons shall, as a general rule, be promoted to the rank of surgeon in the order of their seniority in the service, unless unfit for the discharge of their duties from physical or professional incompetence or misconduct. In cases of distinguished service, however, an assistant-surgeon may be promoted without reference to seniority; and in such cases, with a view to insure the responsibility attaching to an appointment made out of the regular course of promotion, the recommendation, in which the services of the officer shall be

detailed, shall be published in the General Orders of the Army and in the *Gazette* in which his promotion appears.

"7. All promotion from the rank of surgeon to that of deputy-inspector, and from the rank of deputy-inspector to that of inspector, shall be given by selection for ability and merit; and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to us in writing, and recorded in the office of our Commander-in-Chief, the selection being made from the whole rank of surgeons, whether styled surgeons or surgeon-majors.

"8. The rates of pay of the medical officers of our army shall be in accordance with the following schedule:—

	After 30 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 25 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 20 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 15 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 10 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 5 Years Service on Full Pay.	Under 5 Years Service on Full Pay.
Inspector-General..	£ s. d. 2 5 0	£ s. d. 2 5 0	£ s. d. 2 0 0*	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
Deputy-Inspector General .....	1 14 0	1 10 0	1 8 0*	—	—	—	—
Surgeon-Major .....	—	1 5 0	1 2 0*	—	—	—	—
Surgeon .....	—	—	—	13 0	15 0*	—	—
Assistant-Surgeon..	—	—	—	—	13 0	11 6	10 0

\* Or on promotion, should these periods of service not be already completed.

"9. In addition to the pay of their ranks, officers at the head of the medical department on foreign stations shall receive allowances at the under mentioned rates, when serving under the following circumstances, viz.:—

"If with an army in the field of 10,000 men or upwards, 20s. per day.

"If with an army in the field of 5,000 men or upwards, 15s. per day.

"If with an army in the field of any less number, 10s. per day.

"If serving in a colony where the forces consist of 1,500 men or upwards, 5s. per day.

"10. After the date of this warrant, every medical officer placed on half-pay by reduction of establishment, or on the report of a Medical Board, in consequence of being incapacitated by reason of ill health, caused by wounds, or brought on by the discharge of his duties, shall be allowed the half-pay to which his period of full-pay service may entitle him, according to the following schedule:—

	After 30 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 25 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 20 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 15 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 10 Years Service on Full Pay.	After 5 Years Service on Full Pay.	Under 5 Years Service on Full Pay.
Inspector-General..	£ s. d. 1 17 6	£ s. d. 1 13 6	£ s. d. 1 10 0	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
Deputy-Inspector General .....	1 5 6	1 2 6	1 1 0	—	—	—	—
Surgeon-Major .....	—	0 18 6	0 16 6	—	—	—	—
Surgeon .....	—	—	—	13 6	11 0	—	—
Assistant-Surgeon..	—	—	—	—	10 0	8 0	6 0

"11. With a view to maintain the efficiency of the service, all medical officers of the rank of surgeon-major, surgeon, or assistant-surgeon, shall be placed on the retired list when they shall have attained the age of 55 years, and all inspectors-general and deputy inspectors-general when they shall have attained the age of 65 years.

"Officers thus superannuated shall be entitled to the rates of half-pay stated in the preceding schedule.

"12. Every medical officer who shall have served upon full pay for twenty-five years and upwards, shall have the right to retire upon half-pay, at the rate of seven-tenths of the daily pay he was in receipt of when thus retiring, provided he shall have served three years in the rank from which he retires, or shall have served in any rank for ten years in the colonies, or five years with an army in the field. But if he shall not have complied with any one of these conditions, he shall be entitled only to half-pay at the rate of seven-tenths of the daily pay he was in receipt of before his last promotion.

"13. Every medical officer thus claiming to retire must give six months notice to the head of his department of his intention to claim this right prior to his being allowed to retire; and no medical officer shall have a right to give such notice

after he shall be under orders to proceed to any foreign station, until he shall have served at such station for one month.

"14. If a medical officer is placed on half-pay from any other cause than those hereinbefore named, he shall only be allowed a temporary rate of half-pay (not exceeding the rates stated in Clause 10) for such period and at such rate as shall be assigned to him by our Secretary of State for War, on a consideration of the length and character of the services rendered to the public by such medical officer.

"15. On reduction of establishment, the surgeon and assistant-surgeon who are junior in the ranks shall be the first reduced; and on restoration to full pay, the reduced officers who are senior in their rank shall be the first restored.

"16. The relative rank of the medical officers of our army shall be as follows:—

"Staff or regimental assistant-surgeon as a lieutenant, according to the date of his commission; and after six years full-pay service as captain, according to the date of the completion of such service.

"Staff or regimental surgeon as major, according to the date of his commission; and surgeon-major as lieutenant-colonel, but junior of that rank.

"Deputy inspector-general of hospitals as lieutenant-colonel, according to the date of his commission; and after five years full-pay service as deputy inspector-general as colonel, according to the date of the completion of such service.

"Inspector-general of hospitals as brigadier-general, according to the date of his commission, if with an army in the field, or after three years full-pay service as inspector-general as a major-general, from the date of his joining such army in the field, or according to the date of the completion of such service.

"17. Such relative rank shall carry with it all precedence and advantages attaching to the rank with which it corresponds (except as regards the presidency of courts-martial, where our will and pleasure is, that the senior combatant officer be always president), and shall regulate the choice of quarters, rates of lodging money, servants, forage, fuel, and light, or allowances in their stead, detention, and prize money. But when a medical officer is serving with a regiment or detachment, the officer commanding, though he be junior in rank to such medical officer, is entitled to a preference in the choice of quarters.

"18. Medical officers shall be entitled to all the allowances granted by our warrant of the 13th of July 1857, on account of wounds and injuries received in action, as combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

"19. Their families shall in like manner be entitled to all the allowances granted by our warrant of the 15th of June 1855, to the families of combatant officers holding the same relative ranks.

"20. Medical officers shall be entitled to field allowances, at home and abroad, at the following rates, subject to all the conditions and restrictions laid down in our warrant of the 1st of July 1848:—

DAILY RATE.

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
REGIMENTAL.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Assistant-Surgeon, under six years service .....	1 0	2 0
Assistant-Surgeon, above six years service .....	1 6	2 6
Surgeon .....	2 6	4 6
Surgeon-Major .....	2 6	4 6
STAFF.		
Assistant-Surgeon, under six years service .....	1 6	2 6
Assistant-Surgeon, above six years service .....	2 0	3 6
Surgeons .....	3 0	5 0
Surgeon-Major .....	3 0	5 0
Deputy-Inspector-General, under three years service .....	4 6	7 6
Deputy-Inspector-General, above three years service .....	6 0	10 0
Inspector-General of Hospitals ..	9 0	15 0

"21. Surgeons or surgeons-major of infantry regiments shall not in future be subject to any diminution of the allow-

ance of forage, according to the regulations in force, nor to any stoppage out of their daily pay for any ration of hay, straw, or oats, supplied for the horse or horses kept by them for the public service.

"22. All staff-surgeons of the first-class and senior surgeons of artillery now serving, or who, being now on half-pay, shall hereafter be called upon to serve, shall rank as surgeons-major from the date of their commissions as staff-surgeons of the first-class, or senior surgeons of artillery, and shall receive the pay of surgeon-major according to the foregoing schedule of full-pay from the date of this warrant, or from the date of being called from half-pay to full-pay; and all surgeons who have already completed twenty years full-pay service, or upwards, in any rank, shall have the rank and pay of surgeons-major from the date of this warrant.

"23. Medical officers shall be held entitled to the same honours as other officers of our army of equal relative rank.\*

"24. A medical officer, retiring after a full-pay service of twenty-five years and upwards, may, if recommended for the same by the head of his department, receive a step of honorary rank, but without any consequent increase of half-pay.

"25. Good service pensions shall be awarded to the most meritorious medical officers of our army under such regulations as shall be from time to time determined by us, with the advice of our Secretary of State for War.

"26. Six of the most meritorious medical officers of the army shall be named my honorary physicians, and six my honorary surgeons.

"Given at our Court of St. James's, this 1st day of October 1858, in the 22nd year of our reign.

"By Her Majesty's command,

"J. PEEL."

#### DEPUTATION TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

S. H. WALPOLE, M.P.

THE following Memorial was presented to the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at the Home Office, by a deputation of gentlemen, consisting of those whose signatures are attached to the Memorial.

"To the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"The humble Memorial of the undersigned Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, SHEWETH—

"That your memorialists were appointed at a meeting of the General Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery, held on the 5th inst., to represent to the Government their wishes and claims with respect to the execution of the powers granted to the Crown under the Medical Act passed during the last session of Parliament.

"That the general practitioners of medicine constitute nine-tenths of the whole body of medical practitioners in this country; that they fill nearly all the medical appointments in gaols, infirmaries, dispensaries, friendly societies, and other public and charitable institutions, and are, to the number of three thousand, the medical officers of unions, discharging in this capacity the most important and indispensable duties to the State.

"That they derive their qualifications from a large number of licensing bodies, but are chiefly composed of members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and licentiates of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries; that, nevertheless, they possess no corporate rights in either of these institutions.

"That it is obviously necessary to the welfare of the many millions of Her Majesty's subjects who are exclusively committed to their care and skill, that they should be educated to a standard commensurate with the daily requirements of their duties; that it is their personal interest that they should be so qualified; and your memorialists entertain a strong conviction that this desirable end can be attained only by the general practitioners themselves exercising a due share in the administration of the laws whose main concern is, and must continue to be, to qualify them for the exigencies of professional practice.

"That your memorialists gratefully accept the new Medical Act, which will have the effect, by means of a register, of dis-

\* This clause does not extend to the compliments to be paid by garrison or regimental guards, as laid down in pages 29 and 30 of the "Queen's Regulations for the Army."

tinguishing the legally qualified practitioner of medicine from the pretender, and will form a broad basis for future legislation; but your memorialists regret that so large, important, and intelligent a body as the general practitioners of medicine now constitute, are not recognised in the Act; that all the powers conferred by the Act are to be exercised for them by the representatives of bodies whose interests are not identical with their own, and not by them in the interest of themselves and the public.

"That your memorialists respectfully desire to call your attention to the fourth clause of the new Act, under which a new General Council will be constituted; and to the forty-eighth clause, by which the Crown is empowered to grant a new charter to the Royal College of Surgeons to examine persons as to their fitness to practise as dentists, and to give them a qualification.

"That, with the exception of the nominees of the Crown, the members of the said General Council will be the representatives of the Universities and the governing bodies of the several medical corporations in which your memorialists have no voice; your memorialists therefore earnestly pray that Her Majesty will be advised to place in such General Council *two general practitioners*, to represent the interests of that numerous and useful class.

"That your memorialists decidedly object to the power conferred on the Crown by the forty-eighth clause, of granting a new charter to the Royal College of Surgeons to examine persons as to their fitness to practise as dentists, and to give them a certificate of qualification, believing that any new order of surgical practitioners so constituted will gradually encroach upon the ordinary duties of general practice; and, being only partially qualified, they will inevitably degrade the status and qualifications of surgeons generally.

"That the institution of such a body would be, moreover, adverse to the sound principle of requiring a thorough knowledge of medical and surgical science from all persons undertaking the cure of disease, which is presumed to be one of the main objects of the Act; and it would be, therefore, contrary to the best interests of the profession and the public.

"Your memorialists therefore hope that a charter for such a special object will not be granted.

"Your memorialists, however, earnestly desire to impress upon the Government the propriety of granting such new charter to the Royal College of Surgeons as shall confer upon the large body of its members the right of electing the governing body, and of expressing an opinion upon all questions affecting the government of the College in the spirit of the charter recently granted to the University of London, and in accordance with sound constitutional principles; and your memorialists believe that the true solution of the difficulties that surround what is called the Medical question, so far as they are not resolved in the recent Act, will be found to lie in the grant of the corporate franchise to the important and highly-educated body of English surgeons.

"And your memorialists will ever pray, etc.

(Signed) "JOHN BRADY, M.P. WILLIAM LOBB, M.D., etc.  
C. CLARK, M.R.C.S., etc. T. BALLARD, M.R.C.S., etc.  
ROBERT FOWLER, M.D. THOS. HEAD, M.D.  
J. W. MASON, M.D. GEO. ROSS, M.R.C.S., etc.  
J. G. SPARKE, M.D. J. J. CREGEEN, M.D.  
HARRY WM. LOBB, *Hon. Sec.*"

These gentlemen were introduced by Mr. Brady, who shortly explained the wishes of the deputation. Mr. Lobb read the memorial; and Mr. Ross, Mr. Clarke, and Dr. Sparke, explained to Mr. Walpole the desires of the general practitioners with reference to the New Act. Mr. Walpole listened most attentively to the speakers, and appeared inclined to a great extent to further, as far as he was able, the wishes of the deputation.

#### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Queen's University was held on Friday, October 15th, in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring degrees and honours on the successful candidates sent from the three colleges to the University. There was a very large and distinguished attendance, including the Lord Lieutenant; many ladies were present. In the absence of the Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, the Right Honourable Maziere Brady, Vice-Chancellor, officiated, and delivered an address; in the course of which he made some observations on the Medical Act, especially in its relations to

the education of the profession. He regarded as most important the functions of the medical council as conferred by the 20th section of the Act, by which, in case it shall appear to them that the course of study and examinations to be gone through in any college or licensing body, in order to obtain a qualification to be registered under the act, are not such as to secure the possession by persons obtaining it of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of the profession, they are empowered to represent the same to her Majesty's Privy Council, who, by the 21st section, may thereupon order that any qualification granted by the college or body, whose course of education shall be so defective, shall not confer any right to be registered; but her Majesty in Council may revoke said order on its being made appear to her that such college or body has made effectual provision to the satisfaction of the general council for the improvement of such course of study or examinations. He thought that a very confident expectation might be entertained that the effect of this Act, faithfully carried out, as he had no doubt it would be by the honourable men who will constitute the general council, must be to advance the standard of medical education throughout the United Kingdom, not only in professional but in general literary and scientific acquirements. He believed the absence of a literary education in persons pursuing the important profession of medicine, would not be sanctioned by the general council; and he thought he could venture to promise, on behalf of the Senate of the Queen's University, their concurrence and best assistance, so far as might be in their power, in any propositions based on this valuable principle; although, perhaps, the council might not be willing to go so far in that direction as is required by the University regulations of the French empire, according to which every medical student is obliged to show a diploma of Bachelor of Letters on admission to the special professional schools. The recent proceedings in France on this subject were not without pointed instruction. The Bachelorship of Letters was attainable only on an examination, the subjects of which comprised Latin and Greek, a modern language chosen by the scholar, rhetoric, philosophy, general history, arithmetic, the first four books of geometry, algebra, and the elements of physics and chemistry; and, until within a few years past, the possession of it was an essential preliminary to entrance on the special studies of the profession of medicine. About six years since this system was altered, and it was left optional with the student to take or omit the degree. The effect was soon felt in the diminished standard of education; and the faculties and the most illustrious representatives of medical science in France declared the intellectual level of their body to have been lowered in the six years during which the new system had been in force, without any compensation to the art, either in means, observation, or scientific progress; and on the report of the Minister of Instruction confirming this adverse judgment, the Emperor, by a decree of last September, annulled the preceding regulation, and the taking a degree of Bachelor of Letters by the medical student is no longer left a matter of choice. Before concluding, Mr. Brady desired to allude to one melancholy event of the year, by which the medical schools of Ireland had been deprived of one of their greatest ornaments, and the Senate of the Queen's University had lost an active, influential, and valuable member—the death of Sir Philip Crampton. The appropriate eulogy of that eminent individual he said, would more fitly come from some member of that profession to which he belonged, to which the studies of his long and laborious life were devoted, and which he advanced in world-wide reputation by a rare combination of scientific knowledge with matchless skill and power in the practical application of that knowledge to all the varying exigencies of suffering humanity. But to those great professional gifts and acquirements he added others no less valuable—stores of information and qualities of the head and heart which made him the charm of every social circle, and endeared him to all who ever enjoyed his friendship or profited by his professional aid; and his name and memory will be as widely honoured, and as deeply cherished in the large orbit of general society as in the more condensed circle of his scientific brotherhood. It might, therefore, be well permitted to him to say thus much of one whose loss he deplored in common with so many, and he was sure that it would not be deemed unsuitable to the present occasion that he should, however imperfectly, notice the removal of one every way so worthy of remembrance, and whose lessons and example he would earnestly commend to the medical classes now before him.



## 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 written 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, two pence; above 8 ounces and not exceeding 1 pound, four pence; for every additional half-pound or under, two pence.

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.

L.M.D. In the event of a prosecution for illegal practice in England, any private individual, or local society, will be enabled, under the new Medical Act, to institute the necessary legal proceedings. There will be no necessity for their being conducted by and in the name of the Society of Apothecaries.

Communications have been received from: — DR. CHARLES FARRER; MR. J. Z. LAURENCE; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. EDWARD SMITH; MR. STONE; MR. H. W. LOBE; MR. EDWARD DAVILL; DR. J. N. BRYAN; MR. A. FARRER; MR. T. BRYAN; DR. S. W. J. MERRIAM; MR. G. KING; L.M.D.; DR. C. COOTE; THE SECRETARIES OF THE MANCHESTER MEDICO-LEGAL ASSOCIATION; and MR. W. H. GATTY.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

[The Editor is pleased to be the names of Members of the Association.]

1. Introductory Address delivered at the Opening of the Medical Session at Guy's Hospital, October 1, 1858. By Thomas Turner, Esq. Published by Request. London: Churchill. 1858.
2. On the Organs of Vision: their Anatomy and Physiology. By Thomas Nunnally, F.R.C.S.E. London: Churchill. 1858.
3. Demonstrations of Diseases of the Chest, and their Physical Diagnosis. By Horace Dobell, M.D. London: Churchill. 1858.
4. On the Mode of Formation of Shells of Animals, of Bone, and of several other Structures, by a Process of Molecular Coalescence, demonstrated in certain artificially formed Products. By George Raine, M.D.S. London: Churchill. 1858.

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