

MR. TOYNBEE, F.R.S. At the general meeting of the Society of Arts, held on Friday June 10th, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, president, in the chair, the Society's Medal was awarded to Mr. Toynbee, F.R.S., aural surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, for his invention of "the artificial membrana tympani in cases of deafness, dependent upon perforation or destruction of the natural organ".

THE ANNUAL INSANITY PRIZE. The prize for the best Essay on the subject of Insanity, offered by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Insane, has this year been awarded to Dr. D. H. Tukey, of York. The subject for competition was "The Progress of the Treatment of the Insane since the time of Pinel; and the Contrivances which have been adopted in lieu of Mechanical Restraint".

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT CALCUTTA is in connexion with the Medical School. It contains five hundred beds; and is divided into twenty-four spacious, cheerful, and well ventilated wards. One wing of the hospital is appropriated to the diseases of women and children.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE NURSE OF THE ROYAL INFANT. Mrs. Mackintosh, who was appointed wet-nurse to the Royal Infant, has returned to the north. It appears that her milk was too rich for the infant Prince—so much so, that her own child was also nursed by her for some time, in order to reduce the quantity. Mrs. Mackintosh left Osborne amidst the regrets of the whole establishment, expressed in the strongest terms, and accompanied by substantial proofs of the Queen's liberality. Her Majesty presented her with a valuable gold brooch, an ample wardrobe of clothes, and a check for a hundred pounds—all this being exclusive of travelling expenses. The brooch was given by the Queen with her own hand, and will, we have no doubt, be treasured for generations as an heir-loom of inestimable value.—*Inverness Courier*.

JUSTICE TO SCOTLAND. A Scottish periodical, in pleading for "Justice to Scotland", thus contrasts the favours lavished on "turbulent and indolent Ireland" with the opposite treatment which "peaceable and industrious" Scotland receives at the hands of Government. Perhaps, after all, grants from the National Treasury, by removing excitements to exertion, are sources of injury and not of benefit; and had Ireland been less petted, she might have been more prosperous.

"The Church. Ireland has an established religion, and so has Scotland—but except an insignificant trifle to the Episcopal body, no dissenting community in Scotland receives one farthing of public money; whereas, the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, and the Unitarians, all receive subsidies in Ireland.

"Education. The national schools in Ireland have been de-frayed out of the imperial purse. Scotland has no corresponding national schools. Within the last ten years three colleges have been built and endowed in Ireland. Since the Union, Government has neither built nor endowed a College in Scotland. The State supports Trinity College for the Established Church in Ireland, Maynooth for the Catholics, and the Belfast Academical Institution for the Presbyterians and Unitarians. Scotland receives a pittance for its five universities, but the total amount does not greatly exceed what is given to Maynooth alone.

"Benevolent Institutions of Dublin. We have already stated that in such matters Ireland is entitled to peculiar treatment, and we have no wish to retract our concessions on this point. When famine or any extraordinary crisis occurs, we are willing to extend generous sympathy to the Irish, and to aid in extricating them from their difficulties with no niggard hand; but when we come to put Dublin against Edinburgh, we can perceive no just reason for exceptional allowances. The capital of Ireland is every whit as wealthy, and its trade as flourishing, as that of the capital of Scotland; it has, hitherto, been exempted from income-tax, and enjoyed other immunities to which Edinburgh has been a stranger, and there is nothing to prevent Dublin from putting its hand into its own pockets and supporting its sick and hurt exactly as Edinburgh does. But how stands the fact? Here are the grants to Dublin for one year:—

Foundling Hospital . . .	£ 650
House of Industry . . .	9,883
Westmoreland Lock Hospital . . .	1,750
Female Orphan Hospital . . .	600
Fever Hospital . . .	3,040
Lying-in-Hospital . . .	600
Dr. Steeven's Hospital . . .	1,200
Hospital for Incurables . . .	400

£ 18,123

"There are in Edinburgh a Royal Infirmary, several dispensaries, ragged schools, and fever and lying-in hospitals, not one of which receives contributions from the public purse. But we are sick of these comparisons, and will carry them no farther—to do so were a work of supererogation—they speak for themselves in a language that cannot be misunderstood by enlightened and impartial men."

NAVAL ASSISTANT-SURGEONS. A petition to the House of Commons from the members of the medical profession, complaining of the imperfect compliance of the Admiralty with the order of April 1850, and praying for an inquiry into the condition of the Assistant-Surgeons in Her Majesty's Navy, is in course of signature. It is in the charge of Mr. T. M. Stone, of the Royal College of Surgeons. The petition lies at his residence in Greenwich, and information on the subject will be afforded on application to him either at Greenwich, or at the Library of the College. All legally qualified members of the profession are invited to attach their signatures.

REMEDY FOR THE DISEASE OF GRAPES. Payen recommends four ounces of sulphur with an equal quantity of slaked lime to be boiled for fifteen minutes in three pints of water. When cold, the clear liquid is poured off and diluted with fifty pints of water. When the disease appears, the entire vine is to be sprinkled with this solution.

APPOINTMENTS.

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

•BEGGIE, James, M.D., appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Queen for Scotland, in room of the late Dr. John Scott.
PAYNE, J. G., Esq., appointed Resident Surgeon to the Millbank Penitentiary.
RENDLE, James G., Esq., appointed Medical Officer of the New Female Convict Prison at Brixton.

OBITUARY.

[*An asterisk is prefixed to the names of those who at the time of their decease were Members of the Association.]

WRIGHT, Samuel, M.D., Physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, of consumption, aged 34, on May 30th. Dr. Wright was the author of an able treatise on the *Physiology and Pathology of the Saliva*, as well as of other works.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

GRIFFITHS, Thomas. CHEMISTRY OF THE FOUR SEASONS. pp. 436. London: 1853.
PAGET, James, F.R.S. LECTURES ON SURGICAL PATHOLOGY, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Two volumes. pp. 499 and 637. London: 1853.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE EDITOR may be sent to the Editor's residence, Essex House, Putney, London: or to the office of the Journal. Letters requiring immediate attention and revised proofs ought invariably to be sent to Putney.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Marischal College and University,

•ABERDEEN—Besides the ordinary Examination Terms, (in April and October,) there will this year be a third, in the last week of July, to meet the case of Candidates for the Assistant-Surgeoncy H.E.L.C.S. offered by Col. Sykes to the best competitor among the students who have completed their academical course at King's or Marischal College; and for the Assistant-Surgeoncy in Her Majesty's Service, offered for competition to the students of Marischal College, by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

CASES IN WHICH MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS MAY BE ADMITTED, WITHOUT RESIDENCE, TO EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.

Practitioners may be admitted, without residence, to Examination for the Degree of M.B., who have held a Diploma or a Licence in Medicine or in Surgery for at least five years, and who produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having been engaged in practice during that period.

Practitioners may be admitted, without residence, to Examination for the Degree of M.D., who have held a Diploma or a Licence in Medicine or in Surgery for at least ten years, and who produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having been engaged in practice during that period.

Practitioners who have held for at least three years the Degree of M.B., obtained without residence, may receive the Degree of M.D., upon producing satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and of having been engaged in practice during their possession of the inferior Degree.