

rence. The name of the disease *alone* indicates that one case of the disease had occurred; but if more than one case of the same disease had occurred on the same day, the figure indicates the number. The entries of diseases and of deaths do not indicate the extent of practice of the observers, inasmuch as those diseases only are entered the precise date of the commencement of which is known to the observer within the week; all other cases are rejected. The deaths are supplied (with the consent of the Registrar-General) by the Registrar of deaths for the district.

Abbreviations used when several cases occur, and have to be entered, on the same day:

<i>Ab.</i>	indicates Abortion.
<i>Ag.</i>	<i>Ague.</i>
<i>Ap.</i>	<i>Apoplexy.</i>
<i>Ang. Pcc.</i>	<i>Angina Pectoris.</i>
<i>At.</i>	<i>Atrophy.</i>
<i>Br.</i>	<i>Bronchitis.</i>
<i>Card.</i>	<i>Carditis.</i>
<i>Ch.</i>	<i>Cholera.</i>
<i>Col. + Vom.</i>	<i>Colic with Vomiting.</i>
<i>Col. — Vom.</i>	<i>Colic without Vomiting.</i>
<i>Conv.</i>	<i>Convulsions in Children.</i>
<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Croup.</i>
<i>Cyn. L.</i>	<i>Cynanche Laryngea.</i>
<i>Cyn. Pa.</i>	<i>Cynanche Parotidea.</i>
<i>Cyn. Ph.</i>	<i>Cynanche Pharyngia.</i>
<i>Cyn. T.</i>	<i>Cynanche Tonsillaris.</i>
<i>Cyn. Tr.</i>	<i>Cynanche Trachealis.</i>
<i>Di.</i>	<i>Diarrhoea.</i>
<i>Dys.</i>	<i>Dysentery.</i>
<i>Ent.</i>	<i>Enteritis.</i>
<i>Epi.</i>	<i>Epilepsy.</i>
<i>Epis.</i>	<i>Epiptaxis.</i>
<i>Ery.</i>	<i>Erysipelas.</i>
<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Fever.</i>
<i>Hematem.</i>	<i>Hæmatemesis.</i>
<i>Hæmatu.</i>	<i>Hæmaturia.</i>
<i>Hæmop.</i>	<i>Hæmoptysis.</i>
<i>Hem.</i>	<i>Hemiplegia.</i>
<i>Hep.</i>	<i>Hepatitis.</i>
<i>Hoop. C.</i>	<i>Hooping Cough.</i>

<i>Inf.</i>	indicates Influenza.
<i>Ins.</i>	<i>Insanity.</i>
<i>Meas.</i>	<i>Measles.</i>
<i>Men.</i>	<i>Menorrhagia.</i>
<i>Mump.</i>	<i>Mumps.</i>
<i>Neur.</i>	<i>Neuralgia.</i>
<i>Neph.</i>	<i>Nephritis.</i>
<i>Oph.</i>	<i>Ophthalmia.</i>
<i>Paral.</i>	<i>Paralysis.</i>
<i>Parap.</i>	<i>Paraplegia.</i>
<i>Phren.</i>	<i>Phrenitis.</i>
<i>Pleur.</i>	<i>Pleuritis.</i>
<i>Puer.</i>	<i>Puerperal Convulsions.</i>
<i>Puer. F.</i>	<i>Puerperal Fever.</i>
<i>Pneu.</i>	<i>Pneumonia.</i>
<i>Prem. L.</i>	<i>Premature Labour.</i>
<i>Qu.</i>	<i>Quinsy.</i>
<i>Ret. U.</i>	<i>Retention of Urine.</i>
<i>Rub.</i>	<i>Rubeola.</i>
<i>Rh. Ac.</i>	<i>Rheumatism, Acute.</i>
<i>Sc. Fe.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>
<i>Sci.</i>	<i>Sciatica.</i>
<i>Sm. P.</i>	<i>Small Pox.</i>
<i>Toothache.</i>	<i>Toothache.</i>
<i>Typh.</i>	<i>Typhus.</i>
<i>Uter. Hem.</i>	<i>Uterine Haemorrhage.</i>
<i>Var.</i>	<i>Varicella.</i>
<i>Vario.</i>	<i>Variola.</i>
<i>Vert.</i>	<i>Vertigo.</i>
<i>Vom.</i>	<i>Vomiting.</i>

NEWS AND TOPICS OF THE DAY.

[Continued from page 890.]

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE. The introductory lecture at the opening of the first session of the new medical school in connexion with the Royal Free Hospital was delivered by Dr. Tyler Smith, at eight o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, the 4th instant. The subject which the lecturer chose as the theme of his discourse was the progress and influence of medical teaching, especially in this country. Having rapidly glanced at the probable origin of medicine as a profession in ancient Egypt, its progress in the hands of the Greeks, Romans, and Arabians, and having referred to the establishment of the first hospital at Constantinople in the early ages of Christianity, and to the institution of the first course of instruction and the first medical diploma at Salerno in Italy, he proceeded to occupy the greater part of the lecture with a history of the rise and progress of medical teaching in England. This did not commence with hospital authorities; for six centuries elapsed between the foundation of St. Bartholomew's Hospital by Rahere in the beginning of the twelve century, and the formation of the first medical schools in London. Most of the modern hospital medical schools originated either in the annexation of some private school which had excited the jealousy of the hospital authorities, or in the formation of a new school in opposition to some already existing private institution. Dr. Smith referred to the beneficial influence which medical teaching exercised both on teachers and students. The great discoveries of Harvey, Galvani, Jenner, and many others, had been made by them when acting in one or other of these capacities. With regard to the examining-boards, he believed that the merit due to them was not so much that of originating the modern movement in advance, as of arranging and combining the already existing elements. Teaching first made them important. The Apothecaries' Act of 1815, the prosperity of the College of Surgeons, and the establishment of the University of London, are effects of the great medical educational movement of the age.

In speaking of the College of Physicians, the lecturer regretted that the college had become to a certain extent separated from the currents of teaching, and trusted that with their new charter, they would become the superintendents of the education of all the physicians of this country. The East India Company's medical service had also partaken in the march of improvement. Formerly, favouritism and private influence had much to do with the distribution of the medical appointments, except in the case of a few which were from time to time placed at the disposal of various medical schools, to be given to the most deserving competitor; but by a new Act, which

will come into force next year, the medical appointments will be given only to candidates selected after examination. Dr. Smith then compared the London with the Parisian hospitals; contending that the schools of the metropolis had reached such a position, as to render London the capital of the medical world; and, having passed in review the improvements and enlargements in the London hospitals, either complete or now in progress, he concluded with some brief observations on the origin and progress of the Royal Free Hospital and its Medical College.

The lecture, which was attended by about two hundred students and members of the profession, elicited universal approbation. After the lecture, tea and coffee were provided in the reading room of the College. The museum was open for inspection, and was visited by many who had been present at the lecture. It appears to be well provided with anatomical and pathological preparations, and with specimens of articles of *materia medica*.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Mr. T. M. Stone, who has for many years ably performed the duties of Librarian, has been removed to another office in the College; and Mr. John Chatto has been appointed Librarian in his stead.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East Surrey Cholera Society.—It is proposed to form a Society for the observation of Cholera in East Surrey. Qualified Practitioners of Medicine willing to cooperate for this purpose are requested to communicate with the Provisional Committee.

B. W. RICHARDSON,
Hon. Sec. to the Prov. Committee.

Medical Benevolent Fund.—Donations and SUBSCRIPTIONS (first) received since JULY 1, 1853.

Donations. Subs.

Alexander, Dr. Gervas, Halifax	.....	1 1 0
Barchard, Mrs., Putney, by Dr. Cormack.	10 0 0	1 1 0
Barrett, Mrs. Richard, Stourport	.....	1 1 0
Bartlett, A. H., Esq., Ipswich	.....	1 1 0
Benson, Patrick, Esq., Luton	.....	3 3 0
Budd, —, Esq., Swanso.	.....	0 10 0
Burridge, Dr. Reginald, Taunton	.....	0 10 0
Burt, G. M., Esq., Ilminster	.....	0 10 0
Camps, Henry, Esq., Cheltenham	.....	1 0 0
Cholmley, Dr., Upper Southwick Place	.....	1 1 0
Coates, Martin, Esq., Salisbury	.....	1 1 0
Cotes, Mr. A., Esq., Billingsley Hall, Stratford-on-Avon	.....	0 10 6
Crowdy, Mrs., ditto	.....	0 10 6
Davey, Dr. James, Bristol	.....	0 10 0
Forthnum, —, Esq., Bristol	.....	0 5 0
Griffith, J., Esq., Hereford	.....	2 0 0
Harston, Alfred, Esq.	.....	0 5 0
Hawkins, Cesar, Esq., (2nd donation)	5 0 0	0 5 0
Hawkins, T., Esq., Bristol	.....	0 5 0
Henry, Dr. A., London	.....	0 10 6
Herapath, Dr., Bristol	.....	0 10 0
Hore, J., Esq., Swansea	.....	1 1 0
Hore, W., Esq., Bristol	.....	0 5 0
Human, Richard, Esq., Preston	.....	1 1 0
James, J. H., Esq., Exeter	.....	3 0 0
Jenkin, J. F., Esq., Swansea	.....	1 1 0
Kelly, Dr. Marwood, Taunton	.....	0 10 6
Kidgell, George, Esq., Wellington	.....	0 5 0
King, Dr., Bristol	.....	0 5 0
Long, H. D., Esq., Stogumber	.....	0 5 0
Lucas, Rhud, Esq., Long Ashton	.....	0 10 0
M'Intyre, Dr., Odham	.....	0 10 0
Marchant, R., Esq., North Curry	.....	0 5 0
Marshall, Rev. Edward, Oxford	.....	2 0 0
Mills, Miss, Billingsley Hall, Stratford-on-Avon	.....	1 0 0
Milnthorpe, J., Esq., Thirsk	.....	0 10 0
Morgan, W. F., Esq., Bristol, to complete a donat. of £21	3 18 0	0 5 0
Newell, —, Esq., Church Stretton	.....	0 5 0
Ogle, Dr., Oxford	.....	5 0 0
Paine, John, Esq., Farnham, in lieu of additional Ann. Sub.	.....	5 0 0
Portello, Mrs., Farnham	.....	0 10 0
Pyne, W. C., Esq., Wellington	.....	0 5 0
Randolph, H. W., Esq., Milverton	.....	0 5 0
Ruddock, R. M., Esq., Bristol	.....	0 5 0
Skinner, D., Esq., Headcorn	.....	1 0 0
Stevens, Richard, Esq., Margate Street	.....	1 1 0
T. C., by Mr. Parker, Woburn	.....	1 0 0
Tegart, Edw., Esq., Jeremy Street	.....	1 1 0
Webb, Matthew, Esq., Wellington	.....	0 10 0
Williams, J. J., Esq., Carnarthen	.....	1 1 0
Wills, George F., Esq., Crewkerne	.....	0 5 0
Wilson, J. G., Esq., Bristol	.....	0 10 0
Wine, Remanets, Bristol	.....	0 17 0

A Report has been forwarded to every known Member of the Association; and it is earnestly hoped that this appeal on behalf of *THEIR OWN Society* will not be made in vain, to those whose duty as well as privilege it is to contribute.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, MR. NEWNHAM; by the Honorary Secretaries, MR. NEWNHAM and MR. TOYNBEE; or by any of the Committee.

Farnham, October 1, 1853.