

natural orders or species of plants abound most in oxalic, malic, and prussic acids?—what are the properties of those acids?—how may they be recognised, and what are the antidotes for poisoning by any of them? 7. In what respect as articles of diet do wheat-flour, pea-flour, cruciferous and umbelliferous vegetables differ from one another? 8. What does the process of assimilation in plants consist of? 9. What are the usual products of decomposition of animal matter, and what of vegetable? 10. How would you distinguish a cotton from a linen fabric?—what are their respective properties as articles of clothing? 11. What are woody fibre, spiral vessels, cork, and bast? 12. What parts of what plants are usually employed in making common thread, rope, and cotton thread? 13. What are the differences between boiled and unboiled water; and between hard and soft water?—and how may hard water be rendered soft? 14. What are land and sea breezes, what are the causes of them, and what their general effects in hot climates? 15. If required to find the best site for a permanent station on a damp tropical coast, to what local circumstances in the soil, climate, etc., would you direct your attention? *Zoology.* (Answer two or more of the following questions.) 1. How do the teeth of rodents, ruminants, and carnivora differ; and what modifications of food do these differences indicate? 2. Describe in general terms the eyes in mammalia, reptilia, aves, insecta, and cephalopoda. 3. To what classes of animals do the teredo navalis, Guinea-worm, leech, water-newt, and tape-worm belong? Give short characters of any or all these animals, and of their habits.

4. Define the terms morphology, comparative anatomy, histology, psychology, class, order, genus, and species. 5. Write down the scientific name of a mammal, bird, insect, and fish, together with the names of the classes, orders, and divisions of the animal kingdom to which they severally belong.

MEDICINE. Tuesday, July 14th, 1857.—2 to 5 o'clock. Examiner, Dr. PARKES. 1. What are the causes, symptoms, and treatment of paralysis of the portio dura? 2. Describe the general and microscopic characters of the several forms of softening of the brain. 3. Give the causes, anatomical characters, symptoms, and effects of vesicular emphysema of the lungs. 4. What are the chief causes of hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart? What are the physical signs of such hypertrophy, and of the most usual coincident cardiac lesions? 5. How would you tell that a liver is enlarged? Give the diagnosis of the several kinds of enlargement or tumour of the liver. 6. Enumerate the causes of hæmatemesis and melena. Prescribe for a case of hæmatemesis supposed to depend on simple ulcer of the stomach, and write the prescriptions in full. 7. What are the symptoms, causes, and treatment of rickets in children? 8. What are the causes and treatment of puerperal convulsions? 9. A man, aged thirty-six, supposed to be in good health, was employed in the month of November in work which obliged him to stand in water to his waist. In three or four days he noticed that his legs were swollen, and on the following day he had violent pain in the head, dry cough, and difficult respiration. When first seen, nine days later, there was general anasarca, excessive headache, dry tongue, albuminous urine, and general dry bronchitis. These symptoms continued for some days, and were then attended by palpitation, enfeebled vision, increased cough, viscid reddish expectoration, crepitant râle, and then bronchial respiration at the apex of the right lung. On the following day there was delirium and almost complete suppression of urine, and in a few hours afterwards coma and death. State generally what was the course of events from the period of attack till death; describe fully the condition of the urine during the case, and the condition of the kidneys and lungs after death. State what nosological term you would have applied to such a disease, and what treatment you would have adopted. 10. What modifications in the quality and quantity of food would you recommend for adult Europeans who are suddenly transferred from a temperate to a tropical climate?

HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED MERCHANT SEAMEN. An influential meeting was held on Friday, July 17th, in the Egyptian Hall, at which the Lord Mayor presided, to promote the formation of a hospital for aged and disabled master mariners and seamen of the mercantile marine. Many naval officers of high rank were present. The Lord Mayor having adverted to the importance of the object in view, Lord Henry Cholmondeley read a statement from the Board of Management of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, going at some length into the subject, and recommending that there should be a hospital founded

for 500 men, and that a plan should be adopted for giving out-pensions as a part of the institution. Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., then moved a resolution in favour of the formation of such a hospital as was contemplated. The resolution was carried, and it was also agreed,—“That a building be raised on the banks of the Thames, within the port of London, to be called (with Her Majesty's permission), ‘The Royal Hospital for Worn out and Disabled Merchant Seamen.’” That the said building be prepared for the reception of 500 persons selected from the different grades of the mercantile marine, and that it be commenced so soon as there is a fair prospect of £50,000 being subscribed, and that a plan of out-pensions be grafted on the institution.” Mr. W. Phillips moved the next resolution, to the effect that the meeting viewed with much satisfaction the donation of £5,000 from the corporation of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society in aid of the movement for the foundation of the proposed hospital, and pledged itself to use its utmost endeavours to carry out so noble and important an object. The motion was seconded by Mr. Montagu Gore, and carried. Other resolutions of a business character were agreed to, and thanks to the Lord Mayor concluded the proceedings.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE.—DR. WYNTER will feel obliged if the Associates will address all Post Office Orders in payment of Subscriptions, to the Publisher, Mr. THOMAS JOHN HONEYMAN, 37, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. C., “Blossbury Branch”; and he would also feel obliged by their sending all communications respecting the non-receipt of the Journal, to the same address; as both these matters are out of the province of the Editor.

TO CONTRIBUTORS. The Editor would feel glad if Members of the Association and others, would cooperate with him in establishing as a rule, that in future no paper for publication shall exceed two pages of the Journal in length. If the writers of long communications knew as well as the Editor does, that lengthy papers *always* deter the reader from commencing them, this great evil would never arise. Brevity is the soul of medical writing—still more than of wit.

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

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

Communications have been received from:—DR. W. FULLER; MR. T. W. NUNN; DR. G. F. PARKES; MR. STONE; MR. T. HOLMES; DR. T. HAYES JACKSON; DR. J. H. WEBSTER; DR. S. J. JEAFFRESON; DR. EDWARD WILLIAMS; MR. J. I. IKIN; DR. H. H. VERNON; MR. G. M. HUMPHREY; A MEMBER; DR. R. U. WEST; DR. LAUDER LINDSAY; DR. M. J. MACCORMACK; MR. O. PEMBERTON; DR. J. MCINTYRE; and DR. H. PAYNE, JUN.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

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

1. The Medical Profession in Great Britain and Ireland, with an Account of the Medical Organisation of France, Italy, Germany, and America. Part I. General Remarks: Foreign Medical Organisation. Part II. British Medical Organisation. By Edwin Lee, M.D. London: John Churchill. 1857.
2. The Baths of Germany, France, and Switzerland. By Edwin Lee, M.D. Third Edition. London: John Churchill. 1857.
3. The Structure and Functions of the Eye, Illustrative of the Power Wisdom, and Goodness of God. By *Spencer Thomson, M.D. London: Groombridge & Sons. 1857.

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