But in Pall-mall East, as elsewhere, Time holds his whirligig, and scores his game with "revenges." Here is mine! For full five years I strove hard to lead Linacre's College back from the narrow by-ways of their later statutes to the broad highway of their Charter. I succeeded only in securing much flippant ignorant criticism on the measures I proposed, with ingenious disparagement of my motives, and abundant ill-will to myself. Time has righted us all, and the London College of Physicians bids fair at length to become a British institution.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
London, May, 1860. J. A. WILSON, F.R.C.P.

Suggestions for Enlarging the Order of Candidates, by admitting into it many of those who would now be classed as Licentiates; also, for extending the influence of the College by the Admission of Medical Practitioners, without degrees, into the Class of Licentiates, the Fellowship remaining as before. Both proposals are in accordance with the original proceedings of the College under the Charter.

(J. A. WILSON, Nov. 14th, 1833.)

It is recommended,—In consideration of the improved state of medical education, in accordance with the spirit of the College Charter, and for the prevention of all possible effect of distinction amongst its members, as resulting from differences of opinion in matters of religious belief, that—

I. The election of Fellows from the general body of licensed physicians be less restricted than it now is under the operation of the existing bye-laws.

II. That the eligibility of candidates for the Fellowship be determined by the range of their medical, scientific, and general literary attainments.

III. That the standard of education required by the College as necessary for admission to its Fellowship, be, as heretofore, the highest which the academical institutions of this country can afford, and that the Report of the Education Committee be considered to express the views of the College on this subject.

Fellows.

1. That physicians holding the College licence be designated as—Fellows, Graduate Fellows (*i. e.*, Candidates), Licentiates (or licensed Members).

2. That the Fellows continue to exercise their functions as heretofore.

3. That the Fellows be elected by ballot from the class of "Graduate Fellows."

4. That the examination necessary for admission into the class of "Graduate Fellows" be the same as that required for the class of candidates by the College, in the Report of the Education Committee.

5. That no physician be admitted to examination as "Graduate Fellow," who has not completed his twenty-sixth year, and who cannot produce his diploma of Doctor of Medicine in some accredited British or foreign University, or his diploma of Bachelor of Medicine, with licence to practise, from the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

6. That all such Doctors or Bachelors of Medicine, if approved on examination, be proposed and balloted for as "Graduate Fellows," at the Comitia Majora Ordinaria next ensuing, and if elected, forthwith admitted.

7. That no "Graduate Fellow" be proposed and balloted for as Fellow until he shall have completed the twenty-ninth year of his age, and unless he can produce his diploma of Doctor of Medicine in some accredited British or foreign University.

8. That no "Graduate Fellow" be proposed and balloted for as Fellow, until he shall have completed the term of three years as Graduate Fellow on the College Register.

9. That all "Graduate Fellows" holding the diplomas of Doctor of Medicine in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or in any other accredited British or foreign University, *like-wise Masters of Arts*, be proposed and balloted for as Fellows on the expiration of three years from the date of their admission as "Graduate Fellows" on the College Register.

10. That no "Graduate Fellow" *not* a Master of Arts in some accredited British or foreign University, be proposed or balloted for as Fellow until he shall have completed the term of five years, from the date of his admission as "Graduate Fellow" on the College Register, and that, at the expiration of five years, all such "Graduate Fellows" be proposed and balloted for as Fellows, and if elected, forthwith admitted.

11. That the "Graduate Fellows" be admitted to the use of the library, museum, and reading-room, on the payment of an

annual subscription, under the same restrictions and on the same terms with the Fellows; that they receive notice of all public meetings held in the College, (and that they have the privilege of attending the Comitia Majora Ordinaria as visitors, without the right of voting,) thus acquiring an interest in, and becoming acquainted with, the business of the College.

Licentiates, or Licensed Members.

1. That the examination of persons wishing to become Licentiates of the College be the same as adopted by the College on the Report of the Education Committee.

2. That no person be admitted to an examination as Licentiate, who has not completed his twenty-sixth year, and who cannot produce such testimonials of education, character, and attainments, as have been recommended to the College by the Education Committee.

3. That the statute relating to the *extraordinary* election of Licentiates, on the recommendation of the President unto the body of the Fellows, remain in force.

4. That all Licentiates of five years' standing be admissible to examination as Fellows, on producing the diploma of Doctor of Medicine in some accredited British or foreign University, and that, if approved on examination, they may be balloted for at the Committee next ensuing, and admitted accordingly.

5. That the Licentiates of the College be admitted to the use of the library and museum, under such restrictions as may be deemed expedient; that they have notice of all public meetings to be held in the College, (and that their names appear in the College list as Members.)

6. That the Bye-laws affected by the foregoing resolutions be altered or repealed, so as to give effect to their operation, and that a Committee be forthwith appointed for this purpose.

Further proposed, that a large election (say ten or twenty) of the *present* Licentiates should forthwith take place, partly on the selection of the President, principally by general ballot of the Fellows.

J. A. WILSON, M.D.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

(LETTER FROM MR. RAWDON MACNAMARA.)

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—An editorial comment that appeared in the *Dublin Medical Press* of the 12th April, on the letter that I had the honour to forward to you recently, and which appeared in THE LANCET of the 7th inst., renders it imperative on me to appeal to your well-known courtesy and sense of justice for the opportunity of explanation.

A few preliminary words of explanation are necessary to enable your readers to understand the case. They shall be brief, and are these.

The University of Dublin has a Medical School attached to it, officered by professors of undoubted ability. The College of Surgeons in Ireland also has a School attached to it, similarly officered; and in addition to these we have four unchartered Schools, each with a full and efficient staff of lecturers. Until recently, the University authorities would not receive the certificates issued by the professors in the College, or the lecturers in the unchartered Schools; and, on the other hand, the Council of the College declined to receive the certificates of the University professors unless from such of their students as were of B.A. standing,—thus compelling the student who wished to possess himself of the double degree of M.B. T.C.D. and L.R.C.S.I. to take out, on the same subjects, a double set of certificates from a double set of lecturers, either of whom were acknowledged to be competent to give the necessary amount of information to the student; and it was as to the propriety of a continuance of this state of affairs that our Council was very nearly equally divided, the party with whom I have the honour of acting being advocates for the recognition of the University certificates; the other portion (unfortunately the majority, headed by Dr. Jacob, Professor of Anatomy in the College School, and Editor and proprietor of the *Dublin Medical Press*) being vehemently opposed to it. And it is for venturing to claim for our party the merit of our present liberal bye-laws that I have been so wantonly assailed in the number of the *Medical Press* already alluded to—with what justice the following facts will show.

The then existing condition of our educational bye-laws was felt to be so crying an evil, that at last it was taken in hand by Dr. Beatty and some others, and an arrangement was made between the two bodies for a mutual recognition, but in which recognition no notice was taken of the unchartered Schools. This truce, however, was but of temporary duration, and a return to the *status quo ante* was resolved upon by the Council of the College of Surgeons, the University authorities still, however, continuing the recognition of the certificates issued by the professors in the College School, and after some time even extending it to those issued by the lecturers in the unchartered schools. During this period also, the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, commenced a parliamentary campaign to have the names of their Licentiates in Surgery inserted on the Register, with a success that we all know, but with what ultimate fatal results, not only to our College, but to every other surgical corporation in Great Britain, remains as yet to be seen. We sent a deputation to London to oppose this measure; and, on the 5th of August, 1859, a telegram was laid before the Council of the College from these gentlemen of such a nature as to induce me to propose that instructions should be sent authorizing them "to compromise matters by a mutual recognition of lectures." This was not considered enough; and my valued friend, Dr. Banon, proposed the addition of the words, "including the private schools." Both the original resolution and the amendment were opposed by Dr. Jacob and his party, and not allowed to pass.

On the 7th of October, 1859, Dr. Beatty proposed in the Council that we should recognise the certificates of the University professors. Dr. Jacob, with his party, successfully opposed it. On the 27th of October last, we had a special meeting of the Fellows at large of the College, who, in spite of Dr. Jacob's opposition, by a large majority recommended the Council to recognise the University tickets. On the 18th of November, Dr. Hutton proposed in the Council that these certificates should be recognised, when again Dr. Jacob and his party negatived the motion. On the 9th of January, 1860, we again held a special meeting of the Fellows, who, by a still larger majority, and in spite of Dr. Jacob's continued and vehement opposition, recommended the Council to receive the University certificates, and adjourned to the 23rd instant to receive a further report from the Council on this subject; and it was only on the 20th of January, 1860, that Dr. Jacob, finding further resistance worse than useless, with grim forebodings of our approaching annual elections for members of Council, and in the vain hope of converting a most signal defeat into something bearing the semblance of a decent retreat, brought up himself the resolution which is now our bye-law, which was passed unanimously, and which we have taken good care cannot be altered at his caprice in times to come, having had it submitted to her Majesty for her approbation, and having had it signed by the Secretary of State. No doubt he thought that by coupling the Queen's University with that of Dublin, he should only at once have to swallow a to him most nauseous draught, which he had good reason to know would, in a very short time, be thrust down his throat by the very same means we had compelled him to gulp the University certificates. During the whole of this prolonged controversy it is but too well known to our Fellows the letters, circulars, pamphlets, &c. &c., addressed to them by those gentlemen with whom, as he styles it, I have had the *impudence* of coupling my name. After this statement, I think that I may fairly ask on whose side lies the "cool effrontery," or which of us is it that "attempts to sheer off under false colours?"

With respect to the allusion made by him to the recent movement against the College School, candour requires the acknowledgement that I was the person who, at the meeting of the Fellows summoned to consider the question, moved the postponement of the discussion *sine die*. This I did for many reasons, prominent amongst which was one for which I cannot expect him to give me due credit—a charitable and compassionate desire not to deprive, after many years' service, an old servant in his declining years of his perquisites. And I may be permitted to remind him that those *piratical privateers* (by which insulting term he means to designate the lecturers in our unchartered schools) are able to attract, without any assistance from our College funds, large, full, and attentive classes, who do not interrupt their lecturers by hootings or other unseemly conduct, and for which they solely depend on their own character, unbolstered up by collegiate or professional attractions.

Your obedient servant,

RAWDON MACNAMARA,
L.F. and Member of Council, L.R.C.S.I.

Stephen's-green, Dublin, April, 1860.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

[NOTE FROM MR. GRIFFIN.]

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your inserting the accompanying letter in your journal, as it has been sent only to the recent subscribers to the Association. The pamphlet, a copy of which I now forward to you, I sent last Thursday to the members of Parliament; it was then too late to be of any use, as the opposition of the guardians was overwhelming, but I trust it will have its weight with members in future legislation.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

12, Royal-terrace, Weymouth,
May 5th, 1860.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

12, Royal-terrace, Weymouth,
May 5th, 1860.

DEAR SIRS,—In order that you may know what has recently taken place, I forward you a copy of the pamphlet I sent last Thursday to each member of Parliament. I regret I cannot give you a copy of my last two or three letters to Mr. Pigott, or the whole of his last to me, as they contain private communications from other gentlemen, which to print I feel might be a breach of faith, and moreover would endanger our cause. You will guess from Mr. Pigott's letter that I urged him not to press the Bill last Friday, as it was certain not to pass; but from the suppressed part of Mr. Pigott's letter I have reason to believe that a good understanding has been come to relative to the introduction of a future Bill. Mr. Pigott has done well for us, and he richly deserves our warmest thanks; he has ascertained the sunken rocks, and therefore will be able to steer our vessel clear of them for the future. I regret I was unable last Tuesday to establish a London sub-committee, as an objection was raised to it by some of the London men, who say they have already a committee of their own; the misfortune of having two bodies is, that there is danger of one running counter to the other. The metropolitan men had their deputation to the Poor-law Board fifteen months since, we had ours shortly after; it would have been better to have had one only. From my private correspondence I hear of a few medical men who are secretly doing all they can against us with those in authority. These divisions in our own body, I need scarcely say, are most injurious to the cause; to counteract these machinations, the good men and true must keep well together, and endeavour to enlist into their ranks as many of their colleagues as possible. During the last three months I have received from 450 gentlemen £226. To carry on this affair to a satisfactory conclusion requires a liberal supply of cash; be good enough, therefore, to collect subscriptions where they have not already been paid, and send them to me. I write in great haste to save this post, in order that you should know as quickly as possible why the Bill is withdrawn.

I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

To the Poor-law Medical Officers.

RICHARD GRIFFIN.

House of Commons, Friday, May 4th, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I received all your letters to-day; I had anticipated your wishes. When I came down to the House last evening I was beset with members telling me "they must withdraw their promised support, owing to the views and objections of the guardians." Mr. Villiers, too, had much opposition to offer; I therefore finding defeat *certain*, put a notice on the paper that I would to-night move that the order be discharged, and ask leave on a future day to introduce another Bill on the subject; so we must prepare, but it will want great consideration. The feeling of the House was well in favour of the principle of the Bill, but the details were objected to; the element of acreage was sadly objected to, as also any payment from the county rate. I shall be glad to confer with you, and we will meet and talk it over. One thing I am certain of, that we have advanced the matter by the excitement and interest that have been shown. I write as usual in great haste, as my letters on this subject are very numerous. I enclose one letter as a specimen of the conversion made by the boards of guardians.—I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

R. Griffin, Esq.

F. PIGOTT.

"———, 3rd May, 1860.

"DEAR PIGOTT,—I have received a printed circular this morning, signed by you, requesting me to support the second reading of the Poor-law Medical Relief Bill. Having during the last week given this Bill much consideration, which I had not