thinking physiologist will be particularly struck with the appearance of the bowels and viscera, the veins and arteries of which resemble red netted work, and which in the ordinary mode of slaughtering are perfectly blanched.

The operation, though exceedingly simple, requires a little practice, and if attempted by an unskilled person may end in failure. My butcher suspends the animal by the fore feet, the carcase being quite off the ground; and the hind feet are fastened to a ring in the floor to keep the animal steady. He then makes an incision into the chest with a scalpel on each side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, after which you hear the air distinctly rushing into the chest. But in order to make the collapse as complete as possible, I have made the man use large elastic enema bags with a valve. The operation with him is now perfectly successful, and he never makes a mistake.

I am not a medical man myself, and, although well acquainted with the physiological views of my late parent, I am not able to discuss this subject with the eminent physiologists of the present day, but of the superiority of this over the ordinary practice I have not the least doubt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Liverpool, Sept. 1860.

P. M. CARSON.

* * A leg of Cheviot mutton was sent to us by Mr. Carson, cut from a sheep which had been killed according to the method he has described. Although cooked in the ordinary way, it certainly was unusually good with regard to tenderness, flavour, and the large quantity of gravy which it afforded.—ED. L.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE CATHETER.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Some two years ago I had under my care a man who had received a fracture of the spine. Inability to micturate was one of his symptoms, and I expected that I should in this case, as I had witnessed in some others, have to use the catheter very frequently. It occurred to me, however, that by pressing over the region of the bladder the urine might be discharged, and so it proved, for when any fluid collected in the bladder the patient was always relieved by gentle, equable pressure. He never required the use of the catheter, and, though he survived his accident about three months, no urine ever escaped except under pressure.

Your obedient servant,

Helston, Cornwall, Sept. 1860.

J. WEARNE, M.R.C.S.

OCCURRENCE OF SYPHILIS IN CHILDHOOD.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Seeing in your impression of last week the report of a case of "Well-marked Syphilis in a Female Child, aged ten years," I am induced to send you a somewhat similar case, which occurred two years ago in the Dorset County Hospital during my house-surgeoncy:—

A girl, aged thirteen years, was admitted with ulceration and swelling of the labiæ (said to have been of four months' duration), together with psoriasis and ulceration of the throat; the latter symptoms had not existed so long, by the mother's account, as the former. As the swelling decreased, the hymen was found to be quite intact. No cause was admitted for the disease either by the mother or child, who was small for her age, and not arrived at puberty.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Blandford, Dorset, Sept. 1860.

W. G. BACOT, M.R.C.S.

REGULATIONS

OF

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARDS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

STATUTES.

SECT. I. No one shall be admitted to the examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine who has not been engaged in medical study for four years, during at least six months of each, in the University of Edinburgh, or in some other university where the degree of M.D. is given; unless, in addition to three medical sessions so constituted, he has attended, during at least

six winter months, the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital, which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period a course of Practical Anatomy.

Section II. No one shall be admitted to the examinations for the degree of Doctor who has not given sufficient evidence—

1. That he has studied, once at least, each of the following departments of medical science, under Professors of Medicine, in this or in some other university, as already defined, viz.:—Anatomy; Chemistry; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Institutes of Medicine or Physiology; Practice of Medicine; Surgery; Midwifery and the Diseases peculiar to Women and Children; General Pathology, or in schools where there is no such course, a three months' course of lectures on Morbid Anatomy, together with a supplemental course of Practice of Medicine, or Clinical Medicine; Practical Anatomy (unless it has been attended in the year of extra-academical study allowed by Sect. I.)—during courses of six months. Clinical Medicine—that is, the treatment of patients in a public hospital, under a Professor of Medicine, by whom lectures on the cases are given—during courses of six months, or two courses of three months. Clinical Surgery; Medical Jurisprudence; Botany; Natural History, including Zoology—during courses of at least three months.

2. That, in each year of his academical studies in Medicine, he has attended at least two six months' courses of lectures, or one of these and two three months' courses.

3. That, besides the course of Clinical Medicine already prescribed, he has attended, for at least six months of another year, the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital, either at Edinburgh or elsewhere, which accommodates no fewer than eighty patients.

4. That he has been engaged, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs at the laboratory of an hospital, dispensary, member of a surgical college or faculty, licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or a professional chemist or druggist.

5. That he has attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an hospital, or the practice of a dispensary, physician, surgeon, or member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries.

Sect. III. Attendance on the lectures of Teachers of Medicine in the hospital schools of London, or school of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, or of Teachers of Medicine in Edinburgh, recognised as such by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh (in accordance with regulations to be adopted by these Colleges jointly, and approved of by the Patrons of the University), shall to the extent of one-third of the whole departments required by Section II., Clause 1, to be studied by candidates, be held equivalent to attendance under Professors in this or in some other University, as already defined. And such attendance shall be available to candidates to the extent of one of the four years of study required by Section I., provided it has embraced, in one year, at least two six months' courses of lectures, or one of these and two three months' courses.

Sect. IV. No one shall obtain the degree of Doctor who has not studied, in the manner already prescribed, for at least one year previous to his graduation, in the University of Edinburgh.

Sect. V. Every candidate must deliver, before the 31st of March of the year in which he proposes to graduate, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine—

1. A declaration, in his own handwriting, that he is twenty-one years of age, or will be so before the day of graduation; and that he will not be then under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master.

2. A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper certificates.

3. A medical dissertation composed by himself, in Latin or English; to be perused by a Professor, and subject to his approval.

Sect. VI. Before a candidate be examined in Medicine, the Medical Faculty shall ascertain, by examination, that he possesses a competent knowledge of the Latin language.

Sect. VII. If the Faculty be satisfied on this point, they shall proceed to examine him, either *vivâ voce* or in writing—first, on Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Institutes of Medicine, and Natural History, bearing chiefly on Zoology; and, secondly, on Materia Medica, Pathology, Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Sect. VIII. Students who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination on the first division of these subjects at the end of the third year of their studies, shall be admitted to it at that time.