in the bottom of the bowels," which gradually increased; the catamenia remaining regular, but diminished in quantity; never at any period suffering from leucorrhœa. About fifteen months ago a small polypus was flung off, after which the catamenia became nearly suppressed, and great pain was experienced at that particular time. She gradually increased in size, and was to all appearance pregnant; which idea was strengthened by her experiencing a movement simulating that of a child; the only thing which caused any suspicion in her own mind, until after the tenth month, being, that she was much smaller in the morning than at night. She then applied to me to know what was the matter. Upon examination, she was found to have the os uteri ulcerated, and hypertrophy of the uterus, together with polypus. She has remained under treatment nearly five months, during which time the os uteri has been touched with the nitrate of silver at intervals of about a month. Immediately after the last application, about six weeks ago, the husband had connexion, which caused no pain, but was attended with an entire absence of gratification on her part. The next day, and for a few days after, she had a pale red discharge. The husband had connexion on the Tuesday, and on the Friday following all the symptoms of a violent gonorrhœa appeared. Mutual recrimination occurred, each considering that the other had transgressed. The husband took small doses of sulphate of magnesia and copaiba, which greatly modified the discharge, although it still continues slightly. The wife, on the following Thursday, complained of a curious tickling, and a continued desire to make water. Took small doses of sulphate of magnesia, and on Saturday a discharge from the urethra occurred, which continued for one week, and then disappeared.

CASE 2.—Henry S—, fishmonger, applied to me about six months since, labouring under considerable excitement, and stated that he was exceedingly anxious that I should examine him immediately, as he was certain of the rectitude of his own proceedings, but somewhat doubtful of his wife. Upon examination he was found to have all the symptoms of violent gonorrhœa. I immediately proposed an examination of his wife, which was cheerfully acceded to on her part. I found that she was labouring under leucorrhœa to a considerable extent. The treatment of the husband consisted in saline purgatives, under which he speedily recovered, abstaining entirely from connexion. I ordered a simple injection of oak bark and alum for the wife, and have heard no complaint from either party since.

CASE 3.—My friend, Mr. R—, sent for me early one morning, a few weeks ago, to see a patient with him, as it was desirable that some other party besides the usual medical attendant should be present. The patient was much excited, being of a religious tendency, and a man of strict morality, and being positive that no dereliction of duty had occurred on his part. He was found, upon examination, to be labouring under violent gonorrhœa; a proposition was then made to the wife to submit to an examination, which being acceded to, it was immediately discovered that she was labouring under violent leucorrhœa. The usual remedies were adopted, and with signal success.

EXAMINATIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The statement contained in the letter from a "Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh University," in your number for July 15th—namely, that all the medical examinations together, in that university, extend to "at least four hours," is calculated to convey a very erroneous impression; and I beg to submit to you an exact account of the time employed in these examinations.

There are two examinations in writing in each division of the entire examination. The two divisions may be passed through either in the same or in different years.

1st Division (written.)—1st day: Anatomy, chemistry, three hours.—2nd day: physiology, botany, natural history, three hours.—2nd Division (written.)—1st day: surgery, midwifery, materia medica, three hours.—2nd day: practice of medicine, legal medicine, general pathology, prescriptions, three hours.

(Previous to the above, there have been two examinations in Latin, one written, the other *vivâ voce*, together, at least two hours.)

Then come the *vivâ voce* examinations.

1st Division.—Anatomy, chemistry, physiology, botany, natural history; in each from twenty to thirty minutes, average, say one hour and a half.—2nd Division: surgery,

midwifery, materia medica, practice of medicine, legal medicine, in each from twenty to thirty minutes also, average, say two hours.

In the *vivâ voce* examinations a record is kept of the subjects examined on.

To prove that the above is accurate, I may state that in the *vivâ voce* examinations of the first division, including five subjects only, it is found impossible, with one examiner on each subject, to get through more than seven, or, at the utmost, eight candidates per day, working five hours, or, at the least, four hours and a half. Each examiner devotes, therefore, about half an hour to each candidate, allowing for the unavoidable loss of time in transferring the candidates from one examination-room to another.

Here, then, we have, exclusive of Latin, fifteen hours and a half of examinations in medicine, and with the Latin, seventeen hours and a half. The writing and defending of the thesis is not here taken into account.

Of course the above calculation applies to those candidates who pass both divisions in the same year. If they are passed in different years, the first, with the Latin, occupies nine hours and a half in one year, and the second eight hours in the next year.

Such is the actual state of the case, and I think it will be admitted that the Edinburgh examination is not unworthy of the university; and that those who have passed it need not hide their diminished heads before the graduates of any school whatever.—I remain, yours, &c.,

EXPERTUS.

BERNCASTLE TESTIMONIAL.—ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—With pleasure I hand you, for insertion in the next number of your excellent periodical, a list of further subscribers to the Berncastle Testimonial up to the present date—with pleasure, because I am delighted to perceive the unanimity of our professional brethren at Leicester, and to be able to record their handsome conduct in coming forward *en masse* on the present occasion.

In the hope that other towns will follow so laudable an example, I remain, Sir, your most faithful servant,

Lewisham, July 25th, 1848.

C. W. STEELE.

	From Leicester.	£	s.	d.
— Bowman, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
— Nedham, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
J. S. Nedham, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
H. Harding, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
J. Moore, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
Dr. Noble ...	...	1	1	0
A. Cooper, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
W. H. May, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
— Buck, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
Dr. Shaw ...	...	0	10	0
W. Derington, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
Dr. Arnold ...	...	0	10	0
J. Trull, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
T. Highton, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
— Harris, Esq. ...	...	1	1	0
J. H. Spencer, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
J. H. Stallard, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
W. Deakins, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
Dr. Barclay ...	...	0	5	0
— Stallard, Esq. ...	...	0	10	0
Dr. Irwin ...	...	0	10	0
J. Denton, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
E. Fowler, Esq. ...	...	0	5	0
Dr. Wheatley ...	...	0	10	0
T. Paget, Esq. ...	...	1	1	0
		£11	18	0

From the Parochial Medical Officers, Birmingham ...	...	2	2	0
James Stedman, Esq., Guildford ...	...	0	10	0
Thomas Jenner Sells, Esq., Guildford ...	...	0	10	0
James R. Stedman, M.D., Guildford ...	...	0	10	0

£15 10 0

SPECIFIC QUACKERY.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

MR. EDITOR,—Whilst passing the surgery (?) of Mr. Beck, M.R.C.S. and L.A.C., also poor-law medical officer for this

district, I have been startled by a large bill in his window, of which the following is a copy, each letter about an inch in dimension:—

"The Specific Mixture, for procuring relief without any sickness, in certain diseases. Price 1s. a bottle."

I hereby authenticate this report with my signature. Poor-law surgeons and medical reform, ha! ha! ha!

Mount-street, Lambeth, August 2nd, 1848.

M. K. O'SHEA.

PROFESSIONAL QUACKERY.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Enclosed you have a specimen of one of the varieties of professional quackery in this commercial town. You will perceive the "gent" is doubly qualified, and has also distinguished himself at one of your great metropolitan schools: so much for qualifications. I have no qualification, yet would scorn to do such a thing: in fact, I never intend to possess myself of any diploma while the profession continues as it is, seeing that I can make a very good living without; and flatter myself as being far more respectable than many a M.R.C.S. and L.A.C.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Liverpool, July, 1848.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"College of Medicine and Surgery. Established 1846. 27, Whitechapel, Liverpool.—For the reduction of fractures and dislocations, of the bones, (bone-setting,) and the cure of cancer, scorfula, scurvy, leprosy, white swellings, ulcers, fistula, &c.

Surgeon—J. S. Taylor, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., prizeman of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in the session 1843-4, &c., who may be consulted daily from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9; and on Sundays from 10 to 2.

The following case will illustrate the success of the treatment adopted:—

'James Pollard, aged twenty years, residing at 65, Preston-street, had suffered from a most inveterate scrofulous complaint of the head from the early age of four years; his head was a complication of such accumulated disease, so loathsome to the sight, so offensive to the smell, and altogether so repulsive, that those who were under the necessity of attending upon him, performed that service with reluctance. He had been under the care of different gentlemen of the medical profession, combining all the skill and talent of this neighbourhood. He was also a patient for ten months in the Liverpool Infirmary, and six months at the Dispensary; but there the combined skill of the most eminent of the faculty was defeated, as was individual exertions had before been. As a last effort he placed under the care of Mr. Taylor, who succeeded in effecting a perfect cure, and he is now well, healthy, clean, and strong, and likely to have a good head of hair.

(Signed,) JAMES POLLARD.

Attested by his brother-in-law, JAMES FALLOWS, 65, Preston-street, Whitechapel.

An assistant in continual attendance at the college."

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the college, at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on the 21st ultimo:—Messrs. William Nicholson Price, Leeds; Richard Spence Harvey, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica; Thomas Leeson, Snaith, Yorkshire; Alfred Barron Jones, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; Charles Hanlen Gamble, Barnstaple, Devon; Edward Edwards Phippen, Wedmore, Somerset; John William Harper, Hitcham, Suffolk; John William Trotter, Durham; Octavius Henry Jennings, Coleford, Gloucestershire; Gustavus Irwin Knight, Tilbury Fort, Essex; James Sturdy, Betturbett, co. Cavan; and Thomas Limbery, Appledore, Devon.—The following gentlemen were admitted members on the 24th ult.:—Messrs. George William Peake, Borrow-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire; Daniel Day Murphy, Fermoy, co. Cork; George Flower Trimnell, Hon. East India Company's Service; Edward John Lazarus, Calcutta; Henry Eales, Royal Navy; George Vernon Driver, Pimlico; Charles Christopher Piper, Guildford, Surrey; Robert Currell Smyth, Florence, Italy; and Thomas Brideoake Knott, Lees, near Manchester.—The following gentlemen were admitted members on the 28th ult.:—Messrs. Frederick Deane, London; John Prince Smith, Chelsea; William Robin-

son, Gateshead; Henry Coleman, Dover; David Thomas, Ravenstone, Leicestershire; William Carrol Satchell, Newport, Isle of Wight; Thomas Alcock, Stockport, Cheshire; Eade Sewell, Little Oakley Hall, Essex; Samuel Tayleur Gwynn, Wem, Salop; and Matthew Gosling, Liverpool.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—Names of gentlemen who passed their examination in the science and practice of medicine, and received certificates to practise, on Thursday, 27th July, 1848:—Joseph Drew, St. Austell, Cornwall; William Davis, St. George's-town, Salop; Joseph George Thompson, St. Mabyn, Cornwall; Charles Smith, Weyhill, Hants; Louis Truefitt, Burwood-place, Hyde-park.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SHIP.—From the report of this institution, just presented to the governors, it appears that, during the past quarter, the number of patients admitted on board the "Dreadnought," amounted to 19 from her Majesty's ships, and 594 from British and Foreign merchant vessels, and on board on the 1st of April 143, making a total of 756. The subscriptions &c. received amounted to £2031 17s. 1d., including a donation of £95, which had been presented to the society by the gentlemen forming the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, on their dissolution.

MEDICAL POPULATION.—It is stated, in the *Trades' Weekly Messenger*, that the number of medical men in London is greater than the butchers, and nearly as great as the bakers.

DISTRICT SURGEONS IN FRANCE.—At the sitting of the National Assembly of the 24th of June, Drs. Anglade and Xavier Durrieu, members for the department of Ariège, brought a bill for the establishment of district surgeons, to be appointed in the rural parts of the country, as the urban divisions already possess medical officers of that description. They are to be elected by the medical staff of the department where the rural district is situated; they will be expected to send in annual reports of facts connected with medical science and public hygiene, and their salary is to vary from £32 to £48 a year.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—We are sorry to record that the cholera is spreading fearfully in the Russian empire. There are now six large hospitals for the exclusive use of cholera patients in St. Petersburg. From the 24th of June to the 3rd of July there have been 5063 cases in that capital, of which 2596 were fatal, 198 patients were cured, 2269 are still under treatment. On the 4th instant, 1064 cases occurred, among which there were 553 deaths, and 131 recoveries. On the next day there were 2983 cases in the hospitals.—At Moscow, 1724 new cases, and 728 deaths, occurred from the 12th to the 19th of June. On the 19th alone, 327 new cases, and 153 deaths, were recorded. On the 30th of June, the number of cholera patients at Moscow was 1974. The disease is likewise ravaging several provinces of Russia.—At Jassy, in Moldavia, 1799 individuals were attacked from the 17th to the 18th of June; of these, 810 died, 334 recovered, and 655 remained under treatment. The fatal issue was so rapid in certain cases, that some patients died within four and even two hours of the attack.—Further dates from St. Petersburg, up to the 15th of July, state that on the 11th 692 new cases, and 396 deaths, occurred. On the 12th the number of new cases was 606, and the deaths amounted to 386. In the evening of the same day, 4006 cholera patients were under treatment.—At Moscow, there were 180 new cases on the 3rd of July, of which 23 were fatal, and 128 recovered. In the evening, the whole number under treatment was 1696 persons, showing a decided decrease of cholera patients in Moscow.—Letters from Jassy, up to the 8th of July, have been received. They state that there have been violent and long-continued storms in that city, and that the cholera, which had raged so fearfully for some time, has begun to abate since the stormy weather is over; but the disease is fast spreading in the country. All persons in authority left the capital at the breaking out of cholera, and it is impossible to fix the number of persons who have died. According to the opinion of the medical men of the place, the cholera has killed four thousand individuals per month in Jassy and the neighbourhood.—From Pesth, we hear, under the date of July 14th, that the disease had broken out at Orsowa, a town on the Danube, at the southern frontier of Hungary.—From Constantinople, the news are less disastrous. The dates reach to the 5th of July. It is stated that the cholera, which for some days had been on the increase, has lost much of its intensity since a violent storm purified the air. Within the last seven days 196 deaths have been recorded.—The disease has appeared in Asia Minor and in the Dardanelles.—*L'Union Médicale*.

According to accounts from Sweden, we learn that the