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