intimating, also, that it would be awarded to the most deserving candidate.

Candidates for the First Appointment:—G. C. Millar. *Honours obtained:* 1848—Medicine, Junior Class, Honorary Certificate; Physiology, Gold Medal. 1849—Medicine, Senior Class, Honorary Certificate; Midwifery, Honorary Certificate. 1850—Hospital Surgical Gold Medal. — P. Peete. *Honours obtained:* 1849—Midwifery, Gold Medal. 1850—Medicine, Senior Class, Honorary Certificate. 1851—Medicine, Senior Class, Gold Medal; Anatomy, Senior Class, Honorary Certificate; Forensic Medicine, Silver Medal. — A. A. Mantell. *Honours obtained:* 1849—Anatomy, Junior Class, Silver Medal. 1850—Medicine, Junior Class, Silver Medal. 1852—Hospital Surgical Gold Medal. — *W. H. Harris. *Honours obtained:* 1849—Anatomy, Junior Class, Honorary Certificate; 1850—Botany, Honorary Certificate. — J. Dale. *Honours obtained:* Not any.

Candidates for the Second Appointment:—G. C. Millar; A. A. Mantell. *Honours obtained:* As mentioned above. — *J. Dale. *Honours obtained:* Not any. — R. W. Jenkins. *Honours obtained:* 1851—Chemistry, Silver Medal. 1852—Medicine, Junior Class, Silver Medal; Surgery, Senior Class, Gold Medal; Materia Medica, Silver Medal; Forensic Medicine, Silver Medal; Botany, Silver Medal. 1853—Hospital Medical Gold Medal; Medicine, Senior Class, Honorary Certificate.

Candidates Selected:—*First Appointment:* *W. H. Harris. *Second Appointment:* *J. Dale.

The appointment of each of these gentlemen was printed in a medical periodical: one was without any honour; the other, the least in the list. What would Messrs. Benson and Ewart (of Guy's), Naylor (St. George's), Macnamara (King's College), Kean (Middlesex), think, if they had an opportunity of learning these facts? All these gentlemen received their *merited honour* after undergoing a rigid examination at their respective hospitals.

Just and honourable reader, examine the above, and then offer an unbiassed and candid opinion. Of what avail are prizes? Mark this glaring instance of their *not* serving their purpose, and their yielding to principles which, if permitted to predominate, would engender an indifference to industry, perseverance, and talent, and cripple the exertions of those who, if encouraged as they deserved, would be zealous cultivators of medical science. Let these

October, 1853.

FACTS SUFFICE.

A NEW MODE OF OBTAINING THE APOTHECARIES' LICENCE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I beg to forward you copies of two letters, addressed to the widow of a medical man who lately died in this town by a person signing himself M.R.C.S. I also enclose the lady's reply to the first; the second was allowed to pass unnoticed.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Pelham-street, Nottingham, Oct. 1853.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

April 1, 1853.

MADAM,—I was sorry to read in the papers the demise of Mr. Wright.

As his credentials are no longer of the slightest use or benefit to you, I here offer you *one pound* for his *apothecaries' certificate*. If you feel disposed to accept of my offer, please drop me a line by a post or two, as I have written to another party. In order to make sure to you the amount, I will lodge it with the postmistress (Taylor) of this town on receipt of yours, when you can forward said certificate to her.

Direct to M.R.C.S.,

Post-office, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

(REPLY.)

High Pavement, Nottingham, April 2nd, 1853.

Mrs. Wright begs to assure the M.R.C.S., of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, that her late husband's professional reputation was of a very high order, and everything in connexion therewith is sacredly preserved by her. Mrs. Wright, however, gratuitously offers the suggestion that the applicant should *study*, and thus obtain an equivalent for that which he has sought at her hands.

Post-office, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, April 5th, 1853.

MADAM,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous reply by this morning's post.

You conclude your note in the following words:—"Mrs.

Wright, however, gratuitously offers the suggestion that the applicant should study, and thus obtain an equivalent for that which he has sought at her hands." From this am I to infer that you kindly acquiesce to my proposal? If so, may I trouble you again to favour me with a line by return of post, which will, Madam, be most kindly received

By yours very respectfully,

To the Lady of the late Surgeon Wright,
High Pavement, Nottingham.

M.R.C.S.

THE CHOLERA.

THE cholera may be said to have entirely ceased its ravages, as an epidemic, at least for the present. The cases reported are in various localities, and probably little exceed in number those which are usually to be found, under ordinary circumstances, at this period of the year. It has been mentioned in some quarters, but with what accuracy we have not the means of determining, that several cases have been returned as "Asiatic cholera" in children, which were, in reality, simple cases of "English cholera," dependent on want of proper nourishment, particularly of breast-milk. These cases are not uncommon at any period of the year, but particularly in the autumnal months. Should the cholera visit the metropolis in the ensuing spring, its ravages will be awful, unless proper hygienic measures be previously adopted.

(From the General Board of Health.)

OCTOBER 20.

SEVENOAKS UNION, (WESTERHAM.)—Oct. 18, diarrhoea, death, 1.

GLOUCESTER.—Oct. 18, cholera, death, 1.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Oct. 19, cholera, deaths, 2; diarrhoea, death, 1.

The total number of deaths from cholera and diarrhoea in Newcastle during the present outbreak has been 1517. In the same period (viz., the first forty-nine days), during the prevalence of epidemic cholera in 1831–2, the number of deaths was 291.

GATESHEAD.—Oct. 18, cholera, deaths, 3.

No deaths were registered in Gateshead yesterday (19th inst.) from either cholera or diarrhoea.

DARLINGTON.—It has been already stated that the local authorities have decided on exercising the powers they possess under the orders of the General Board of Health, for the banishment of pigs from the town. The deaths recorded from cholera and diarrhoea proved that the epidemic influence has been actively present in Darlington, but the energetic measures adopted have apparently kept the pestilence in check.

THE METROPOLIS.—From returns transmitted to the General Board of Health by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police, and prepared by the Superintendents of the H, K, L, M, N, P, T, V, and Thames divisions of police, it appears that there had occurred between the 15th and 18th inst. 22 cases of cholera, of which 12 have proved fatal.

OCTOBER 21.

SCOTLAND.—In the epidemic of 1848–49 some of the larger towns of Scotland were the first attacked, among the dense populations of which the disease spread with appalling rapidity, and proved most destructive. In the present visitation there has as yet been no similar outbreak. In numerous places, indeed, sporadic cases have occurred, and in some few, as in Dunse, Bathgate, and Coldingham, the attacks have occurred in groups. Deaths have also been recorded from the malignant form of the disease in Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, Annadale, Rothbury, and Featherstonehaugh; but in none of these places has there been any general outbreak, nor, as far as appears, has there been any extensive prevalence of diarrhoea, though some deaths have been produced by the latter disease. It would seem that the dreadful visitation of 1848–49 has, in some instances, left a salutary impression on the minds of the people. Dr. Lyon Playfair refers particularly to St. Andrew's as an example of this. In 1849 cholera broke out in a virulent form in this city. On that occasion Dr. Lyon Playfair, at the request of the local authorities, superintended the application of the measures then adopted for preventing the spread of the epidemic. From a recent personal inspection of