

finement, I unhesitatingly determined to turn, which I did without much difficulty, and delivered her of another living child. Mother and child did well.

In all subsequent cases which have come under my notice during the past twenty years of a like character, I have always adopted the same practice, with the most satisfactory results. This practice is only applicable when the os uteri is dilated or dilatable, and the membranes intact. If the membranes are ruptured, the foetal head advancing to fill the pelvic cavity, to turn, under these circumstances, would be attended with considerable difficulty, and danger to both mother and child. In all cases where the antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis is only three inches or even two inches and a half, I would, if the os uteri were fully dilated, and membranes unruptured, prefer to turn, and take advantage of one of the diagonal diameters, rather than allow the head of the child to become impacted in the distorted bony cavity. Even should the head become impacted, there would be no greater difficulty in extracting it after the perforator had been used than if the vertex had been the presenting part. I am satisfied, from ample experience, that more lives would be saved by turning in such cases, and also that the soft parts of the mother would be less liable to injury.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Lowestoft, February, 1859. T. H. WARDLEWORTH, M.D., &c.

JOHN HUNTER'S COFFIN.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—It will doubtless be interesting to the members of the profession to know that the remains of the immortal John Hunter have been discovered in the vaults of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Some three weeks back, I saw an advertisement in *The Times* to the effect that, by an order in Council, all coffins were to be removed from under the Church; and remembering that John Hunter was buried in this Church, with permission, I searched the Parish Registry, and found therein the following entry:—

October 22nd, 1793.
Apoplexy. M. John Hunter, Esqr. £6 10s. 2d.
Leicester Squar. No candles. $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 o'clock.
V. N. 3 Duty 3d.

This entry, therefore, signified that he was buried in vault No. 3 (under the Church), and this vault I found to be quite full of coffins, from the ground to the roof. The authorities of the Church kindly gave me and my friend Mr. Quekett, curator of the College Museum, leave to be present during the removal of the coffins from this vault,—a work requiring immense labour and much time. On the afternoon of Tuesday, February 22nd, I was rewarded by finding the coffin of John Hunter, underneath several others, and towards the back of the vault,—being, in fact, almost one of the last to be removed. It is in excellent preservation, the cloth only upon it having decayed in places; the handsome brass plate is as perfect as when originally engraved; the coat of arms is uninjured, and the inscription clear and distinct. It runs as follows:—

John Hunter,
Esq.
Died Oct. 16th,
1793.
Aged 64 years.

I must take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to the Churchwardens, and more especially to Mr. Burstall, the Vestry Surveyor, for their great kindness in every way facilitating me in this most interesting research; and I cannot but compliment them for the care and decency they caused to be observed in the prosecution of their laborious task.

I remain, Sir, yours most obediently,

FRANK J. BUCKLAND, M.A.,
Assist.-Surgeon 2nd Life Guards.
Athenæum Club, Pall-Mall,
Feb. 24th, 1859.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—On February 25th, I saw, in the vaults of St. Martin's Church, the coffin containing the mortal remains of the great John Hunter. It is in a most excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding it has been deposited there for more than sixty years. In compliance with an order in Council, the parish authorities are removing all mortal remains from beneath the church. I endeavoured to learn where John Hunter was to be placed, but no one could inform me. I have heard it rumoured St. Paul's Cathedral.

Now, Sir, I do think the profession should endeavour to prevent the removal in an undignified manner. It would be disgraceful for the profession to allow it to reach its last resting-place, jostling through the crowded City, with omnibuses, butchers' carts, and cabs. I, therefore, beg to suggest to my medical brethren, through the medium of your widely-circulated journal, that, as a mark of respect to the memory of this great man, the members of the profession accompany the removal. The dignitaries of the College ought to precede the body, and the members of the profession follow. Of course an ovation ought to be performed. We should not stop here. A monument should be raised to his memory; the College heading the subscription, with a trifle from each member of the profession, would suffice.

Yours obediently,

St. Martin's-place, Feb. 1859.

R. SKEGG, L.S.A.

THE JEW QUACKS AND THE MICROSCOPE.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—The excellent letter of your correspondent, "Orthodox Medicine," demands a word or two on the abuse of the microscope by the quacks who boast of their examinations with it, and pretend to find, what they know not how to look for, spermatozoa in the urine of their deluded victims. A short time ago it came to my knowledge (from a reliable source) that one of the most notorious of the Jew gang gave an order for a most expensive microscope, which was sent to his house in a certain fashionable locality. When it arrived, he requested the maker's assistant to instruct him in the use of it. He was equally, or, perhaps, more desirous of knowing how and where to procure a constant supply of the well known *paste-eels*; which, subsequently, the assistant discovered he wanted to keep always prepared and ready for use on a few slips of glass. It was easy to understand the use he intended to make of these. A drop of urine added to a glass thus prepared causes the *paste-eels* to move about with wonderful activity, and in that state exhibited, the terrified dupe is made to believe it is a specimen of his urine with *spermatozoa*!—a sight appalling enough to astonish the nerves of much stronger-minded men than are usually found consulting the Jew quacks.

Is it not time that the whole medical body stirred themselves to put down such swindlers, and took any legitimate means to remove so great a scandal from our professional name? I hope soon to find the Medical Registration Association grappling with the hydra-headed monster. Nothing is to be expected from our College.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

February, 1859.

A POOR SURGEON.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the College, at a meeting of the Court of Examiners on the 25th ult.:—

ARDEN, ARTHUR OCTAVIUS, Hull.
BAXTER, WILLIAM HENRY, H.M.S. *Victory*, Portsmouth.
BENNET, WILLIAM FORD, Bath.
DRACACHIS, LEONIDAS, Scio, Greece.
GILL, JOHN BRADNELL, Arnold-terrace, Bow-road.
HANSLIP, THOMAS, Milner-street, Islington.
HULEATT, JOHN ARTHUR, Charlemont-street, Dublin.
LARKIN, HENRY WILLIAM, Lichfield.
MCBRIDE, ANDREW, Newry, Co. Down, Ireland.
WOOLRYCHE, ARTHUR EDWARD, London.

The following gentlemen were admitted members on the 28th ult.:—

ALDRICH, PELHAM, Mildenhall, Suffolk.
ALEXANDER, FRED. JOHN, Stratford, Essex.
ATTWATER, ALFRED HENLEY, South Molton, Devon.
BLACKSHAW, JOSEPH, Stockport.
COOMBS, JAS., Bedford.
DALE, THOMAS, Islington, Liverpool.
DAVIS, WILLIAM, Wellington, Salop.
DOWNING, EDWARD, Deptford.
FOTHERBY, WM. FORSTER, Sheffield.
FREEMAN, THOMAS ANTHONY, Minster, near Ramsgate.
GIRLING, GEO. LANSDALL, St. Ives, Hunts.
HUNT, JOHN, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico.