

luents were copiously administered; notwithstanding which, the usual symptoms that follow the administration of arsenic took place, and even with some considerable violence. In about 36 hours they were nearly removed, and the patient complained of little else but great weakness and exhaustion, from which he appeared in two days more to have so far recovered, that medical attendance was thought to be no longer necessary. After an interval of five days, however, he was rather suddenly seized with pains in the region of the stomach, his strength rapidly declined, his pulse sunk, and he expired in a few hours. The stomach was examined, and was found contracted and somewhat hard; its colour was a bright red, with three or four patches, of about the size of a half crown, which were purple or crimson. The surface was carefully examined, to ascertain whether any arsenic could be found adhering to it, but without success; nor could any be detected in the fluid which was scraped from the surface.

This case may, I think, be fairly adduced as an instance of what I attempted to prove by my former experiments, as, from the nature of the poison, as well as from the length of time which elapsed between the reception of it into the stomach and the death of the patient, and from the state of the individual during this period, we may pretty confidently conclude, that none of the arsenic remained in the stomach. Although, therefore, I fully admit the imperfection of my experiments, I apprehend that the above case will confirm the inference that I drew, as it appears, too hastily from them. And, indeed, the opinion itself is one which, upon reflection, appears so reasonable, and to accord so well with our general notions of the laws of the animal economy, that I should be disposed to say that it scarcely requires to be substantiated by the aid of direct experiment.

London, 6th July 1824.

INTELLIGENCE.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

IN accordance with a Law of the Commonwealth enacted February 10th, 1789, and in obedience to a By Law of the Society, the Counsellors of the said Society give notice, that candidates for examination before the Censors, must hereafter

give evidence of having read and studied the books whose titles are contained in the list which follows, viz.

The Edinburgh System of Anatomy.

Bell's System of Anatomy, or Wistar's Anatomy.

Haller's First Lines of Physiology.

Richerand's Elements of Physiology.

Bichat on Life and Death.

Bichat's General Anatomy translated by Dr Hayward.

Beclard's Additions to Bichat's General System of Anatomy,
translated by Dr Hayward.

Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry.

Gorham's do.

Pharmacopeia of the United States.

Bigelow's Sequel to the Pharmacopeia.

Thacher's Dispensatory.

Cooper's Surgery or Dorsey's Surgery.

Boyer's System of Surgery.

Boyer on the Bones.

Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun-Shot
Wounds.

Burns' Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus.

Denman's System of Midwifery.

Denman's Aphorisms.

Good's Physiological System of Nosology.

Good's Study of Medicine.

G. Fordyce's Dissertations on Fever.

Armstrong's Illustrations of Typhus, &c.

Sydenham's Works.

Heberden's Commentaries on Diseases.

Underwood on Diseases of Children.

Hunter's Treatise on Lues Venerea.

Baillie's Morbid Anatomy.

Cook's Abridgment of Morgagni on the Seats and Causes of
Diseases.

Although the books mentioned in the foregoing list are all that candidates are required to have read, yet the Counsellors believe that many more may be carefully read during the period of pupillage, and they have therefore prepared another list of books, which they recommend for the perusal of students in medicine.

Books Recommended.

ANATOMY.

Winslow's Anatomy.

Soemmerring's do.

Cheselden's Anatomy.
 Boyer's do.
 Albinus' Anatomical Plates.
 Lizards' Anatomical do.
Charles Bell's System of Dissections.
 London Dissector.
Shaw's Manual for the Student of Anatomy.
Wilson's Lectures on the Skeleton.
 ———— *Vascular System.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

Halleri Elementa Physiologiæ.
 Boerhaave's Institutes.
 Nouveaux Elemens de la Science de l'Homme, par Barthez.
 Bichat on the Membranes.
Blumenbach's Physiology.
 ———— Comparative Anatomy.
 Cuvier's do. do.
 Fordyce on Digestion.
 Hunter on the Animal Economy.
 Hewson on the Blood and Lymphatics.
Sheldon on the Absorbent System.
 Bostock on Respiration.
Ellis on the Effects of Germination, Vegetation and Respiration
on the Air; in two parts.
 Parry on the Pulse of the Arteries.
 Magendie's Physiology, translated by Revere.

CHEMISTRY.

Davy's Elements of Chemical Philosophy.
 Thompson's System of Chemistry.
 Black's do.
Murray's System of Chemistry.
 Brande's Manual of do.
Ure's Chemical Dictionary.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

Murray's Apparatus Medicaminum.
 Thesaurus Medicaminum.
Cullen's Materia Medica.
 Lewis's do. do.
 Pearson's do. do.
Murray's do. do.
 Bigelow's Medical Botany.
Paris's Pharmacologia.

SURGERY.

Pearson's Principles of Surgery.
Bell's (J.) do. do.

Thomson on Inflammation.

Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, by Dorsey.

Bell's (Ch.) Operative Surgery.

Coopers Lectures on Surgery.

Pott's Works.

Abernethy's Surgical Works.

Hey's Practical Observations on Surgery.

Desault's Surgery.

Richter's Medical Cases in Surgery.

Larrey's Military Surgery.

Jones on Hemorrhage.

Home on the Formation of Pus.

Bell (B.) on Ulcers.

—— on Lues Venerea.

Ware on the Diseases of the Eye.

Scarpa on the Eye.

Wardrop on the Morbid Anatomy of the Eye.

Saunders on the Eye.

—— on the Ear.

Travers on the Eye.

Adams on the Eye.

Hunter on the Teeth.

Fox on the Teeth.

Cooper and Travers' Surgical Essays.

Cooper (A.) on Hernia.

Lawrence on do.

Travers on Wounds of the Intestines.

Crowther on White Swellings.

Ford on the Hip Joint.

Home on the Strictures of the Urethra.

Bell (C.) on Diseases of the do.

Howship on Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

Copeland on Stricture of the Rectum.

MIDWIFERY.

Smellie's Midwifery.

Burns' Principles of Midwifery.

Ramsbotham's Observations on Midwifery.

Conquest's Outlines of Midwifery.

Merriman on Difficult Parturition.

Rigby on Uterine Hemorrhage.

Douglass on the Evolution of the Fœtus.

White on Lying-in Women.

Gordon on Puerperal Fever.

Hey on do. do.

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Armstrong on Puerperal Fever.

Clarke on the Diseases of Females.

PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

Celsi Opera.

Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave.

Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, auctore Jacobo Gregory.

Burserius' Institutes of Medicine.

Nosologia Methodica, auctore F. B. de Sauvages.

Cullen's Nosology.

Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic.

Brown's Elements of Medicine.

Darwin's Zoonomia.

Parry's Elements of Therapeutics, &c.

Chapman's Therapeutics.

Thomas' Practice of Physic.

Morgagni on the Seats and Causes of Diseases.

Baillie's Morbid Anatomy—with the plates.

Whytt's Works.

Fothergill's Works.

Rush's Works.

Cheyne's Essays on Diseases of Children.

Percival's Medical Works.

Currie on the Diseases of America.

Kirkland's Medical Surgery.

Zimmerman on Experience in Physic.

Huxham on Fevers and Sore Throat.

R. Jackson on Fevers of Jamaica.

R. Jackson's Outlines of the History and Cure of Fevers.

R. Jackson on Contagious Fever.

R. Jackson on Cold Water.

Currie on Cold Water.

Philip (alias Wilson) on Febrile Diseases.

Senac on Intermittent Fever.

Alibert on do. do.

Beddoes on the Combination of Fever and Inflammation.

Chisholm on Pestilential Fevers.

Bancroft on Yellow Fever, &c.

Fellowes on the Fever of Andalusia, &c.

Strong on Petechial Fever.

North on do. do.

Hale on the Epidemic commonly called Spotted Fever, at

Gardiner in Maine.

Gallup on the Epidemics of Vermont.

Clark on Fevers and Scarlatina.

Armstrong on Scarlet Fever, Measles and Pulmonary Consumption.

Clark on Hot Climates.

Lind on do. do.

Mosely on Tropical Diseases.

Johnson on Diseases of Hot Climates.

Chalmers on Diseases of South Carolina.

Cleghorn on Diseases of Minorca.

Hillary on do. of Barbadoes.

Hunter on do. of the Army in Jamaica.

Pringle on do. of the Army.

R. Jackson on the Medical Department of Armies.

Lind on Diseases of Seamen.

Lind on the Scurvy.

Blane on Diseases of Seamen.

Trotter's *Medicina Nautica*.

Blackall on Dropsies

Portal sur l'*Apoplexie*.

Cheyne on Apoplexy, Lethargy, &c.

Cook on Nervous Diseases.

Swan on do. do.

Hall on Mimoses.

Arnold on Insanity.

Crichton on Mental Derangement.

Pinel on Insanity.

Haslam on Madness.

Cox on Insanity.

Rush on Mental Diseases.

Corvisart on Diseases of the Heart.

Burns on do. do.

Reeder on do. do.

Parry on Syncope Anginosa.

Davis on Carditis.

Maclean on Hydrothorax.

Laennec on Diseases of the Chest, translated by Forbes.

Baron on Tuberculous Diseases.

Bree on Disordered Respiration.

Young on Consumption.

Stark's (Wm.) Works.

Badham on Bronchitis.

Watts on Chincough.

Peirson on do.

Pemberton on Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera.

Saunders on the Liver.

Philip on Indigestion.

Harty on Dysentery.

Hamilton on Purgative Medicines.

Brera on Worms ; translated by Coffin.

Rollo on Diabetes.

Marcet on Calculous Disorders.

Wilson's Lectures on the Urinary and Genital Systems.

————— *on Distortions of the Spine.*

Adams on Morbid Poisons.

Bateman on Cutaneous Diseases, with plates.

Willan on Cowpox.

Withering on Scarlatina.

Scudamore on Gout, Rheumatism and Gravel.

Ring on Gout.

Sutton on Delirium Tremens, Peritonitis and Gout.

Fowler on Rheumatism.

Haygarth on do.

Home's Medical Facts.

————— *Clinical Experiments.*

Ferriar's Medical Histories and Reflections.

Bardsley's Medical Reports.

Orfila on Poisons.

Hamilton on Digitalis.

Withering on Foxglove.

Crumpe on Opium.

Fowler on Tobacco.

————— *on Arsenic.*

Roberson on Cantharides.

Haden on Colchicum Autumnale.

MISCELLANEOUS AND PERIODICAL WORKS,

Friend's History of Medicine.

Hunter's Introductory Lectures.

Cabanis on the Revolutions in Medical Science.

Hutchinson's Biographia Medica.

Young's Medical Literature.

Gregory on the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician.

Rush's Introductory Lectures.

Percival's Medical Ethics.

Farr's Medical Jurisprudence.

Beck on Medical do.

J. G. Smith's Forensic Medicine.

Edinburgh Medical Essays.

Medical Observations and Inquiries.

Medical Transactions of the College of Physicians of London.

Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Memoirs of the Medical Society of London.

Memoirs of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Duncan's Medical Commentaries.

Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions.

Transactions of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.

Dublin Hospital Reports.

London Medical and Physical Journal.

Edinburgh Medical and Surgical do.

New York Medical Repository.

New York Medical and Physical Journal.

New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

The qualifications of candidates for examination are stated in Chapter IV. Section II. of the by-laws of the Society. That section is here copied in order to give to it greater publicity.

‘Every person educated within this Commonwealth, shall have the following qualifications to entitle him to an examination by the Censors of the Society, or by those of any district Society.

‘1st. He shall be of sound mind, and shall have such an acquaintance with the Latin language, as is necessary for a medical or surgical education, and with the principles of geometry and experimental philosophy.

‘2d. He shall have studied three full years under the direction, and attended the practice, of some one or more of the Fellows or Honorary Members of the Society; during which time, he shall have studied the most approved authors in anatomy, chemistry, materia-medica, surgery, midwifery, and the theory and practice of medicine; or, at least, all those which the Counsellors shall from time to time specify, as constituting a proper course of medical or surgical education.

‘Any person educated without this Commonwealth, may be admitted to an examination, either by the Censors of the Society, or by those of any district, if he possesses the qualifications specified in the first of the articles above mentioned; and instead of those required in the second, shall have studied three full years under the direction, and attended the practice

* The titles of those books which are considered most important for every medical student to read, are printed in *italics*; but there are some books of great value which are not so distinguished, from a consideration of their size, or of the difficulty in procuring them; or because they are principally necessary for persons in particular situations only.

of some reputable physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, as the case may be.

‘The Censors of the Society, and those of the several districts, before examining any candidate, shall demand and receive from him a satisfactory certificate of his being qualified in one or the other of the modes before mentioned, and such certificate shall be delivered by the Censors to the Secretary of the Board, whose duty it shall be to put it on file, and make a record thereof.’

Published by Order,

JOHN GORHAM, *Recording Secretary.*

March 2d, 1825.

Boylston Medical Society's Premium.—Hon. Ward Nicholas Boylston, who has always been so distinguished a benefactor of the profession of medicine among us, has for the last few years, offered a complete pocket case of Surgical Instruments, as a premium for the best Dissertation read to the Society at the meetings held during the winter course of Lectures at the Medical College. The Premium is awarded by a committee of physicians chosen annually by the society, and was this year given to John D. Fisher, M. D. of Dedham, a graduate of the present year.

Medical Schools of the United States and number of pupils.—There are fourteen medical schools in the United States, viz. seven in New-England, three in the Middle, two in the Southern, and two in the Western States. Their names, and the number of pupils frequenting them are as follows.

Medical School of Maine, Bowdoin College, (Brunswick,)	60
Medical School of Dartmouth College, (Hanover, N. H.)	80
Massachusetts Medical College, (Boston,) - - - - -	130
Berkshire Medical Institution, (Pittsfield, Mass.) - - -	160
Medical School of Yale College, (New Haven, Conn.) -	110
Castleton Medical Academy, (Vermont,) - - - - -	130
Medical School of the University of Vermont, (Burlington,)	60
Medical School of the University of New-York, Western District, (Fairfield,) - - - - -	120
Medical School of the University of New-York, (city of New-York,) - - - - -	196
Medical School of Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia,) - - -	480
Medical School of Maryland, (Baltimore,) - - - - -	300
Medical School of Charleston, (S. C.) - - - - -	50
Medical School of Ohio, (Cincinnati,) - - - - -	40
Medical School of Transylvania University, (Lexington, Ky.) - - - - -	200