
Miscellaneous Intelligence

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Newbigging, Professor Goodsir, and Dr. Begbie. *Councillors*—John Coldstream, M.D., James Dunsmure, M.D., Richard M'Kenzie, M.D., Benjamin Bell, Esq., Halliday Douglas, M.D., Alexander Wood, M.D., James Robertson, M.D., William Cumming, M.D. *Treasurer*—Robert Ormond, M.D. *Secretaries*—John Taylor, M.D., W. Robertson, M.D.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—*Faculty of Medicine*.—Candidates for the degree of M.D., in the Queen's University in Ireland, will be required to pass the matriculation examination prescribed to Students in Arts, and to pursue the following course of study :—

First Year —	The Greek and Latin Languages	One Session.
	The French Language	One Session.
	Chemistry	One Session.
	Physics	Four Months.
Second Year —	Descriptive Anatomy	Six Months.
	Practical Anatomy	Six Months.
	Practical Chemistry	Three Months.
	Botany	Three Months.
Third Year —	Physiology	Six Months.
	Materia Medica	Six Months.
	Practice of Surgery	Six Months.
Fourth Year —	Practice of Medicine	Six Months.
	Midwifery	Six Months.
	Medical Jurisprudence	Six Months.

In addition to the foregoing classes, candidates for the degree of M.D. will be required to attend a general hospital during twenty-four months, or a general hospital during eighteen months and a dispensary six months, and also a course of practical pharmacy for three months.

Candidates will be required to attend one-fourth, at the least, of the above classes, in some of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, and for the remainder, authenticated certificates will be received from other Colleges or Medical Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University.

Students in Arts will be admitted to examination for the degree of M.D., two years after having obtained the degree of A.B., provided they shall have completed the curriculum prescribed for the second, third, and fourth medical years.

Every candidate, before being admitted to the degree of M.D., will be required to undergo an examination in all the subjects comprehended in the above course of education, and to make a declaration that he is twenty-one years of age.

The fees payable by matriculated Students in Medicine to the bursar, on behalf of the College, will be—

First year (including the Matriculation Fee)	£3 0 0	Fourth year	2 0 0
Second year	2 0 0	Degree of M.D. (exclusive of Stamp-duty)	5 0 0
Third year	2 0 0		

The fees payable by Matriculated Students in Medicine to the several professors, for each course of lectures prescribed for the degree of M.D., will be—

The Greek Language	£2 0 0	Materia Medica	2 0 0
The Latin Language	2 0 0	Practice of Medicine	2 0 0
The French Language	2 0 0	Practice of Surgery	2 0 0
Physics	1 10 0	Midwifery	2 0 0
Descriptive Anatomy	2 0 0	Medical Jurisprudence	2 0 0
Physiology	1 0 0	Practical Anatomy	3 0 0
Chemistry	2 0 0	Practical Chemistry	3 0 0
Botany	2 0 0		

Non-matriculated Students will be permitted to attend any separate course or courses of lectures delivered by the medical professors, on payment of 5s. each Session to the bursar, on behalf of the College, and of the regulated class-fees to the professors, viz. :—

	One Course.	Perpetual.
Anatomy and Physiology	£3 0 0	£5 0 0
Practice of Medicine	2 0 0	3 0 0
Practice of Surgery	2 0 0	3 0 0
Chemistry	2 0 0	3 0 0
Botany	2 0 0	3 0 0
Materia Medica	2 0 0	3 0 0
Medical Jurisprudence	2 0 0	3 0 0
Practical Anatomy	3 0 0	
Practical Chemistry	3 0 0	

EDWARD BERWICK, Secretary.

Board of Queen's Colleges, Dublin, December 4, 1848.

The above Prospectus, with its low fees and inadequate curriculum, is likely to excite discussion. The creation of a new Medical Diploma manufactory, before the settlement of the Medical Reform question, is not encouraging.

EDINBURGH HOSPITALS.—Dr. William Robertson, one of the Physicians to the Royal Infirmary, has been appointed to the Cholera Hospital; and has already published an interesting account of his practice. Dr. Gairdner has succeeded Dr. Hughes Bennett in the office of Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, which the latter resigned, on his assuming the arduous duties of his double chair of the Institutes of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine. The office of pathologist has been held, within the last ten years, successively by Dr. John Home, Dr. John Reid, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Hughes Bennett, and Dr. Gairdner. Dr. Richard Mackenzie has lately been appointed one of the Assistant Surgeons to the Infirmary.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—Dr. SPITAL drew the attention of the Edinburgh Town-Council (on the 19th December), to the circumstance, that scarcely a day elapsed without letters from the professors of the University in reference to their class-rooms, and the damp state of the atmosphere in the Museum. That building contained many valuable collections in natural history; but several of the specimens were, he believed, in a state of decay from damp. Government were giving grants to the Irish Colleges, and much money was expended upon them, while Scotland was neglected. He thought they should make a strong representation to Government, in order that they might obtain some additional grant for improving and ventilating the rooms of the University and for similar purposes.

The LORD PROVOST said, that the reason why the interests of Scotland were overlooked was, that the people were too quiet and orderly. If they were more rebellious, they would get more attention paid to them. (A laugh.)

Mr. FRASER hoped that this matter would not be allowed to rest. There was a strong feeling abroad, in reference to the way in which Scotland was treated, particularly as related to education. Large grants were now given to Ireland. New Colleges were building in Ireland, the smallest salaries in which were larger than any in the Scottish Universities. He intended, on some occasion, to bring forward the way in which the educational institutions of Scotland were treated by the Government.

ERYSIPELAS.—This disease appears to be very prevalent in some districts, both in London and in the country. In some of the London hospitals it has lately attacked the cases which have been operated on, often with fatal results. Other probably allied affections, as hospital gangrene, and peritonitis (of a low form), after operations for strangulated hernia, have

occurred. In some parts of Scotland it has been lately raging with unexampled severity, attacking almost every wound, however slight. We are also informed that idiopathic erysipelas is prevalent in some parts of England; and it appears to have occurred frequently in London, without as well as within the hospitals.

For the last nine months erysipelas has been, and still continues to be, prevalent in Inverness. The application of a blister, an irritating liniment, or a wound however trifling, are in five cases out of ten sure to be followed by erysipelas. Many persons have died of erysipelatous sore throat and inflammation of the lungs—all unyielding to depletive remedies. In the Infirmary of that town, the dread of erysipelas has for a considerable time been such as to deter many persons from entering it.

CHOLERA.—This disease does not appear to have lately made any progress in England; but, on the contrary, seems rather to have diminished. In Scotland, however, it has been very prevalent and fatal, especially in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dumfries. As statistical accounts of the number of cases and deaths are given in the daily newspapers, we postpone our report.

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—**DR. COOKWORTHY.**—On the 12th December, a special general meeting of the Governors of this Institution was held to celebrate its Fiftieth Anniversary: and to mark the great and generous services during more than thirty years of its senior Physician, Dr. Cookworthy, by the deposit within the buildings of the Dispensary of his portrait; and the presentation to him of a silver tea service.

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN PARIS.—The *Almanach Domange* for 1849 gives the following statistics:—There are 1389 medical practitioners in Paris, being 53 less than in 1847. Of the 1442 practitioners mentioned in the general list for 1847, 56 have died, and 112 have left Paris. Among the 1389 who appear in the list for 1849, there are 114 new names.

Nine medical men in Paris have been elected representatives of the people; viz., Messrs. Bixio, Buchez, Dezeimeris, Gerdy, Lelut, Maissiat, Recurt, Trélat, and Trousseau. The medical profession in Paris contains 398 members of the Legion of Honour; viz., 7 commanders, 50 officers, 341 chevaliers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ASHWELL on Diseases of Women. London: 1848.—**BENNETT** on Cancerous and Cancroid Growths. Edinburgh: 1849.—**BIRD (GOLDING)** Therapeutics in relation to the Depuration of the Blood. London: 1848.—**BILLING** on Cholera. London: 1848.—**BAINBRIDGE** on Chloroform. London: 1848.—**BLAKISTON** on Diseases of the Chest. London: 1848.—**BODDY** on Cholera. London: 1848.—**CARPENTER**'s Introductory Lecture. London: 1848.—**DELTA**, Wonders displayed by the Human Body. London: 1848.—**DAY** on Advanced Life. London: 1849.—**FOWNES**, Chemistry as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God. 2nd Edition. London: 1849.—**FERGUSSON**'s Introductory Lecture. London: 1848.—**GAY** on Femoral Rupture. London: 1848.—**GAIRDNER** on Pathology of the Kidney. Edinburgh: 1848.—**HOPK** on Diseases of the Heart. 4th Edition. London: 1849.—**HOLMES** on Cholera. London: 1848.—**HAWTHORNE** on Cholera. London: 1848.—**KIRKES**'s Hand-Book of Physiology. London: 1848.—**MILLER** on Chloroform. Edinburgh: 1848.—**MÖHE** and **REDWOOD**'s Practical Pharmacy. London: 1849.—**MACLISE**'s Surgical Anatomy. Fasciculus I. London: 1848.—**NELIGAN** on Diseases of the Scalp. Dublin: 1848.—**PEACOCK** on Influenza of 1847-48. London: 1848.—**QUAIN** and **SHARPEY**'s Anatomy. London: 1848.—**REID (JOHN)** Memoirs. Edinburgh: 1848.—**REID (WILLIAM)** on Cholera. London: 1848.—**STILON** on Cholera. London: 1849.—**TILT** on the Serpentine. London: 1848.—**SNOW** on Inhalation of Ether. London: 1847.—**TYLER** on Forceps (from Obstetric Record). 1848.—**TANNER**, Memoranda on Poisons. London: 1848.—**WINN** on General Paralysis of the Insane. London: 1848.—**WALKER** on Ulcers. London: 1847.—**WEST** on Diseases of Children. London: 1848.