ACCOUNT OF A MS. VOLUME, BY WILLIAM CLIFT, RELATING TO JOHN HUNTER'S HOUSEHOLD AND ESTATE; AND TO SIR EVERARD HOME'S PUBLICATIONS.

(In the Library of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.)

By JAMES FINLAYSON, M.D.,

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In 1886 the late Dr. W. A. M'Kellar, who was long well known on the West Coast of Africa, presented me with a MS. volume of considerable interest. It is in the handwriting of William Clift, the faithful curator of John Hunter's Museum. The volume relates partly to John Hunter's financial affairs after his death, and partly to Sir Everard Home's transactions and difficulties with various publishers. When I obtained the volume I hesitated as to whether I should give it to the Royal College of Surgeons in London, as the guardians of John Hunter's work, or whether I should put it in the Library of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, which was under my own care. I could not make up my mind to send this little relic from Glasgow, especially as we claim in Glasgow a pretty close connection with the Hunters; although, no doubt, more especially with William Hunter. I thought, however, that some account of this volume in our Faculty Library might be of interest to the numerous students of John Hunter's life. The authenticity of the volume may be judged of not merely from the nature of its contents, but also from the two pages here reproduced by photo-zincography. Mr. Bailey, the librarian of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, kindly compared these, at my request, with Clift's writings in his possession, and he found the similarity complete.

The question naturally arises, How and where did Dr. M'Kellar obtain such a volume? Shortly before his death he made, at my request, the following memorandum, which was gummed into the volume:

"In 1872 I was resident at Free Town, Sierra Leone. In the autumn of that year the Company of African Merchants, represented by Mr. Brodie, gave up their trading establishment in the town. In the course of removing their property a heap of old books was brought together, and from it Mr. Brodie kindly permitted me to select what I wanted. Most of the books were cheap reprints of popular novels, but amongst these I found this manuscript volume.

* * * * *

"I may add that Mr. Brodie had no idea how the MS. book had found its way into his establishment. W. A. M'KELLAR,
3 April, 1886."

The volume opens with three pages and a half of preliminary matter, as it were. The first two of these are reproduced here by a photographic process, to represent exactly their appearance; the next page and a half are printed here in full, and follow the *fac-simile*.

"Notwithstanding the very large eating and drinking establishment on the preceding Pages; and the Host of Tradesmen employed, as the Bills hereafter enumerated will show; together with the large outstanding Debts; and money borrowed at Interest, of Gawler; old Mr. Clarke, Cutler, of Exeter Change; of Hannah Apperley; of Mrs. Home; etc., and the great expense of increasing and supporting the Museum, and the large Prices he gave for individual Preparations;—and the large sum he expended in Building the stabling, Conversation and lecture room, and Museum over them, with an immense Sky-light over the yard to protect the Whale's Skull—of perhaps 500 superficial feet of Glass—with Entrance Galleries &c.—and the expensive but ineffectual *Empyrean* warm Air-Stoves by Jackson & Moser—with the Great Draw-bridge and slope made to let the Chariot down from the Street, and consequent necessary great alterations of the House, in Windows and Doorways for that purpose,—at more than £6000,

—on a lease of about twenty years.—Notwithstanding the expense of keeping up two establishments of Coaches and 6 Horses, Coachmen and Footmen, &c. &c.; Mr. Hunter was always on the look out for bits of Land adjoining to his previous possessions at Earl's Court:—and for Bargains; many of them of little use, as an enormous Electrifying apparatus—a splendid but unfinished Air Pump invented by the Earl of Bute, together with a grand Chemical furnace and apparatus by ditto—a magnificent and highly finished Turning Lathe which was made for the Great Duke of Cumberland; several beautiful and large Pieces of Tapestry;—Chinese Ivory puzzle-Balls: Armour of all sorts and kinds—an acre of Landscape and figures painted by Zucarelli as models for Tapestry, which covered the walls and doors of the Conversation room; as well as a very fine collection of proof prints by Hogarth, Strange, Woollett, Sharpe;—of the latter artist several hundred pounds' worth: besides Chinese Josses and beautiful nodding mandarines; and several original Pictures by Zoffany, Vanderveelde, Xuys, Ostade, Teniers, Stubbs, &c., &c.—The large number of Animals both tame and wild that were kept both in London and at Earl's Court, which consisted not only of presents, but often considerably expensive purchases; serve only to make one wonder that Mr. Hunter had not died more deeply involved; or that he should have left anything for the support of his family after all his Debts were liquidated."

After two or three blank pages we come to what seems the formal beginning of the volume with this entry only on the page:

JOHN HUNTER ESQ. FRs.

Surgeon General to the Army, and
Inspector General of Hospitals;
Surgeon to St. Georges Hospital;
Surgeon Extraordinary to the King;
&c &c &c.

DIED OCTOBER 16th, 1793.

On the same day, and perhaps hour,
that the unfortunate Marie Antoinette
Queen of France was beheaded in
Paris.

W. CLIFT.

With the next page, numbered as 1, the accounts begin. The first two pages are given as a specimen, in printed form however:

DR. EVERARD HOME, Esq. PER CONTRA. CR.
Acting Executor of the late John Hunter, Esq.

1793			1793		
Octr. 16	To Cash, etc., found in the House ...	407 12	1	None (Old Bill) before Mr. Hunter's death.	
	Note of Hand of Mr. St. George	52 10	2	By paid Hannah Apperley ...	21
	Proof print ...	2 2	20 3	Shields Gardener vide his book	10 10
	Lady Farnham ...	73 10	28 4	—, Half year's Rent ...	40
	Mr. Fowler ...	10 10	30 5	House and Window Tax ...	14 15 3
	To a fee ...	2 2	6	Mrs. Hunterhouse account	31 10
	Society, Lyceum Medicum ...	25 4	Nov. 6 7	Funeral expences — Weatherall ...	74 10
	Hospital Settled	114 16 6	10 8	Gardener Peter Shieds vide his book ...	5
	Hitchins, Earl's Court Rent ...	19 17 9	8 9	Probate of Will... Messrs. Huger, Smith & Co. (money refunded to House Pupils) ...	26 18 6
	Haspenall's Rent	12	12 10	A box ...	1 11
Decr. 3	Scotch Estate ...	11 10	Nov. 20 13	House account ...	10 10
	Mr. Walsh ...	5 5	Oct. 21 14	Land Tax ...	3 2 2
	Mr. Tait a fee ...	15	Nov. 23 15	Mrs. Hunter Lodgings at Brighton ...	32 14
	Mr. Baker do. ...	2 2	Decr. 3 16	Charles Callard for Newspapers House and Window Tax ...	1 6 8
	Col. Paris Swords (Pimlico) ...	2 2	17	Mrs. Hunter, Servants' Wages ...	22 2
	Found with memorandum about Miss Apperley's £800 (intended to pay off)	52 10			15 15
	Mr. Brande, a fee	1 1			

The accounts go on in this way to page 46, and both on it and on page 21, there is a general summation, after adding "Balance of Mr. Booth's account closed May 23rd, 1803:"

In the Year 1792 M^r. Hunter's Family consisted of the following Number of Persons:

In Leicester Square.

1. John Hunter Esq. F.R.S. ^{elder}
2. Mrs Anne Hunter, his Wife; Sister to Edward Home Esq.
3. John Hunter the Son; from St John's College, Cambridge.
4. Agnes Hunter the Daughter; (Now Lady Campbell.)
5. Edward Home Esq. (Afterwards Sir Edward Home, Bart)
6. Thomas Nicol Esq.; - Son of the Rev. Dr Nicol, Articles Subd.
7. Dr Edward Bradley, of Alresford, Hants. House Physic. 1 year.
8. M^r. Francis Kimlock Huger. N Carolina. - D^o. - 1 y^r.
9. M^r. James Smith, of Ecclefechan. N. Britⁿ. D^o. - 1 y^r.
10. M^r. Henry Jenner. Nephew of Dr Jenner, Berkeley. - 1 y^r.

Servants.

11. Robert Adcock, Butler (after M^r. Dewell.)
12. Ann Martin, from Southampton. House-keeper.
13. Elizabeth Roby, from Rochester. Lady's maid.
14. M^r. Hunter's Coachman, Joe.
15. M^r. Hunter's Footman, John.
16. M^r. Hunter's Coachman, James Goodall.
17. M^r. Hunter's Footman, George Smith.
18. Mary Edwards, from Clonabader; Cook & Ann. } D^o.
19. Martha Jones. House-maid: } D^o.
20. Little Peggy. D^o. - aged laundress.
21. M^r. Long. Constant Head-Coverman.

In Castle Street House.

22. Robert Haynes. Dissecting room and Lecturer.
23. Elizabeth Adam. House, Floor-keeper.
24. William Clift. Museum, & Annunciations.

At Earl's Court, Kensington.

25. Peter Shields. Gardener.
26. M^r. Shields. House-keeper & Dairy Woman.
27. Betty. Laundry-maid. Butler would not melt in her mouth - but somehow she became conciliate by an equally beautiful Kensington Sweetheart.

At Earl's Court, continued. Out-Door Servants.

28. Tom Barton, Carter.
29. Scotch Willie. Half-witted. Employed in the Fields.
30. Old David, Head Under-gardener; Hothouses &c.
31. Alexander. Out-door Gardener, & Springing.
32. Woman to Weed in Garden, & fetch the Cows.
33. Tom Barton's Wife, Assistant Landrady.
34. Monsieur St. Aubin, Draughtsman, in House 1 year.
35. M^r. Dupré Secretary for Surgeon & Inspector Genl.
36. M^r. Walker. Teacher of Education to John.

Out-door Tradesmen nearly Constant employ.

37. Sawyer or Carpenter in London.
38. Carpenter, at Earl's Court.
39. Piper. Bricklayer & Mason, Earl's Court.
40. Benjamin Harris. Blacksmith Castle Street.
41. Jm. Weatherall, Cabinet maker & Joiner, Upholster.
42. Painter's & Glaziers. Hot & Green houses.
43. Printers, nearly constant in Castle Street.
44. John Richardson, Compositor. Long.
45. Bookbinder.

- M^r. Hunter's Livery-Stable Keeper. M^r. Brand, Golden Sp.
- Cart, Harness, and Collar-maker. Earl's court.
- Farrier, nearly Constant, from Under-ground Stable.
- Stewardson, an old Butler, a constant Visitor.

From the above List, which is but imperfect, and several of the Master Tradesmen sending two or more men; besides occasional helpers to the Coachmen, Gardeners, and in the Grounds, &c; there were never fewer than 50 Persons daily provided for at M^r. Hunter's Expense, exclusive of the House-Physic who paid for their Board.

Wm. Ellis

Dr. side Brot. forwd. ...	...	...	20418 0 5½
Cr. ...	...	...	18849 11 6
Ballance ...	...	...	£1563 8 11½

On page 21 we read :—

This is the last Corrected
Account which was delivered
May 26th, 1808.—

N.B.—The above Mr. Booth was an attorney who superintended the sale of Earl's Court, etc., and was a long time before he could be brought to book under various pretences for delay—as, his not being able to get the money from Mr. Bain, and other Purchasers of Lots, of Fields, etc., etc., etc. He resided in Craven Street, Strand. See his Bill No. 279.

Full many a time did I after him trot,
And nought but an unsatisfactory answer I got.

W. C.

An examination of the accounts seems to indicate that in this book we have merely a copy of the official accounts, for there are no summations at the foot of the pages, and on pages 3 and 4 we have such summations in very small figures :

To this—1st. page 2618 . 14 . 0 Large Acct. 1st. page 729 . 15 . 3.

The humorous annotation about Mr. Booth, just quoted, likewise points to the non-official character of the account book; for although the book bears evidence of subsequent additions, with points of exclamation in the same handwriting, but in a later and blacker ink, this passage seems to have been written at the time the entry referred to was made.

Various entries in the accounts have some interest. We find :

1794, April 16, Mr. Hunter's pay as Surgeon General, £49 . 14 . 4
Mr. Hunter's pay as Inspector General, £546 . 9 . 6

Under the same date we find as received :

Gough for Vulture, ...	...	5 . 5 . 0	} 31 . 10
Sheep, ...	...	10 . 10 . 0	
(Wolf Dog ?) Great Dog...	...	15 . 15 . 0	

or "*Lion*."

The words "*or Lion*" are evidently added later, probably by the same hand. About the very end of the entries of receipts (p. 19) we find the following entry, but in the words "to Mr. Home" and onwards, as also in the underlining (rendered here by italics) of "appraised," and the point of exclamation, the ink is obviously different, showing a later addition, almost certainly in Clift's handwriting however:

To furniture in Sackville Street *appraised!* by }
Mr. Weatherall and Mr. Dawson to Mr. Home } 15 . 15 . 0
(vizt. 3 writing Desks) worth 30£ or 40£.

This addition is by no means a solitary instance in this volume of the indication of a hostile feeling towards Sir Everard Home on the part of the scribe.

Under date, January 10th, 1800, there is an entry of some interest :

Transferred as the Ballance of the Money paid } 1615 . 1 . 0
by Govt. for Mr. Hunter's Collection

Entries in the receipts include numerous Exchequer Bills, various sums for sales by Mr. Christie, Pall Mall, Mr. Weatherall for "sale in Leicester Square," "Purchase money from Bain's Lots," payments from booksellers, and other similar entries, which probably are not of much interest now. At pages 75, 76, an account is given of the estimates for the various lots at the sale of Earl's Court, 28th May, 1794, with the biddings and the sums received. The following note appears on page 75—the underlining, the points of exclamation, and also the last six words are apparently added later, by the same hand :

"N.B.—Lot 5 was bought in by Mr. Norris but no doubt of fetching the sum of 1086 . 10 . 0 or upwards.

Mr. Norris's Valuation on the whole of the Premises at Earl's Court when he met the Executors was £10,300 . 0 . 0. Mr. Christie's estimate was £9,700.

It has happened that the amount of the Sales, (including Lot 5) has just amounted to Mr. Norris's Estimate—!!! A good Judge, if no Collusion.—"

On the Cr. side of the Accounts we have the Exchequer Bills, the repayment of various loans to Gawler, Mr. Home, Hannah Apperley, and Mr. Clarke. On March 31, 1800, there is the entry of £524 . 0 . 9 repaid to Mr. Coutts, who had lent £500 to the executors on Jan. 29, 1799.

Of special interest is the entry of

1794, Oct. 8. Mr. Sharp, Engraver £50.
(for the small Head of Hunter to
the Work on the Blood).

There is much interest also in the following :—

1795, Decr. 30. Willm. Clift. First Wages } 5 . 5.
at £21 0 . 0 . a year }

The words between the name and amount are clearly a later addition by the hand of Clift.

The humour of the writer comes out again in the last entry, although the underlining, the points of exclamation, and the words following these are apparently subsequent additions.

April 1808 Mr. Weatherall for various attendances }
and receiving the Rent Six years!!! What } 1 . 1.
you please! Symptoms of Liberality!!

A few pages of the MS. volume are occupied with statements of the stocks and of the sale of Hunter's works. So far as I can judge, there are no points of special interest in these.

From page 80 to 150 we have "Account of Sir Everard Home's Publications with G. & Wm. Nicol, Pall Mall, 1817." In addition to accounts, there is much correspondence, some of it amusing enough, but scarcely worthy of reproduction. The letters did not reflect much credit on either publishers or author, and Mr. Clift's annotations and points of exclamation seem to indicate throughout a hostile feeling to Sir Everard Home. After much trouble the transfer of publishers was effected, as shown by the following note:—

The whole of Sir Everard's works, great and small, were then delivered up to me as stated in page 137, and immediately Carted across and delivered to Messrs. Payne and Foss, Booksellers, Pall Mall, July 12th, 1817.

Thus ended all communication with Messrs. Nicol; and W. Clift's consarx with the works.

The concluding entry in the volume is regarding Everard Home's works, and it again shows Clift as a humourist:—

Mem. by W. Clift.

In 1822, Messrs. Payne and Foss being too polite to pay any attention to advertising or encouraging the sale of the work, they were no more successful than poor Mr. Nicol; and moreover stating that such works were not exactly in their line of Bookselling, the whole once more took a trip (like the Temple of Loretto) to Messrs. Longman, Rees, Hurst, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster Row; and had each partner taken a copy and paid for it, it would have been a good lift.

They were also uncivil enough to refuse to undertake the printing of the 3rd and 4th volumes at their risk, but consented to publish, after Sir Everard had paid for the Paper, Printing, and altering and Printing the Copper Plates. So that they—God-rot-em—are no encouragers of Book making, after all.

I think this short notice may suffice. It is possible that some hitherto obscure points in John Hunter's or Everard Home's affairs might be cleared up by the entries or correspondence, but I have indicated the nature of the volume sufficiently for this to be judged of by others.

PARLIAMENTARY BILLS COMMITTEE.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

A MEETING of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association was held on March 4th, at the offices of the Association, 429, Strand, to consider the draft Bill of the Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, in furtherance of the following resolution passed at the annual meeting at Leeds:—

"Resolved: That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England should have a voice in the management of that College and the election of its Council, and that it be an instruction to the Council of this Association to further this object through the action of the Parliamentary Bills Committee, or a special committee to be appointed for the purpose at this annual meeting."

The following members were present: Dr. Bridgewater, President of Council; Mr. Balding (Royston), Dr. Robert Barnes (London), Dr. J. W. Browne (London), Dr. Cameron (Huddersfield), Dr. Dickson (London), Mr. Galton (Upper Norwood), Mr. Brindley James (London), Dr. Robert Jones (Redhill), Mr. Rivington (London), Mr. Noble Smith (London), and Dr. Danford Thomas (London). The following gentlemen were also present by invitation: Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe (barrister-at-law), Mr. W. Ashton Ellis, Dr. Warwick C. Steele (Honorary Secretaries of the Association of Members of the Royal College of Surgeons), and Mr. J. Tweedy. Dr. BRIDGEWATER (in the absence of the Chairman of the Committee through indisposition) presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, and letters from Mr. C. Macnamara and Mr. Sibley were read.

Mr. FOWKE reported that a copy of the resolution passed at the annual meeting at Leeds had been forwarded to the Royal College of Surgeons, and that a letter had been received from Mr. Trimmer acknowledging its receipt, and stating that it had been laid before

the Council. Copies of the resolution had also been sent to the Councils of the Associations of Fellows and of Members.

The following is a copy of the Bill, copies of which had been distributed among the Committee:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the constitution and government of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and to declare and give effect to certain of the rights of the Members thereof, be it enacted, etc.

1. No Member of the said College shall hereafter be disqualified from being elected to, or holding any place or office in, the College by reason of his not being a Fellow of the College except as hereinafter provided.

2. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the College shall be elected by the Members of the College, by means of voting papers, but the Council shall be empowered to provide by by-law that no Member who shall be of less than ten years' standing shall exercise the said electoral franchise unless he has been admitted to the Fellowship of the College.

3. The Members are, and shall be, entitled freely to meet together within the College at all reasonable times, to consider and resolve concerning the affairs of the College, and any such resolutions passed at any such meeting by a two-thirds majority of the Members, voting concerning the by-laws or the expenditure of the College, shall be binding on the Council.

4. Section 17 of the By-laws of the College, and all action taken or to be taken thereunder, is hereby declared to be invalid.

5. So soon as may be after the next annual election for the Council, the Council shall make such provision by by-law as may be necessary for fully carrying out the provisions of the Act, and shall have power therein to provide that no more than a fixed number of places on the Council (not being less than six) shall be filled by Members who are not Fellows of the College, and that such Members shall be of twenty years' standing, or of such less standing as the Council may deem sufficient, and the Council shall forthwith provide by by-law for voting at any election by voting papers, and shall have power from time to time, by by-law, to amend the manner of election of examiners, and to alter the said distribution of places on the Council, and to shorten the term of office of the members of the Council; provided always that no such by-law shall be binding until it shall have been adopted by a general meeting of the College.

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS said he had just received a letter from Lord Dunraven, who thought it would be better to introduce the Bill into the House of Lords at an early date. It was at first thought by the Members that every Member of the College should, by virtue of his membership, have the privilege of voting; but, after consultation with the Association of Fellows, and in deference to their wishes and the position they occupied in regard to the College, it was decided to introduce the present modifications, namely, that no Member of less than ten years' standing should exercise the electoral franchise; that would lessen the electorate considerably, and would place the Members more on a par with the Fellows. They had left the Council to determine the number of places to be filled by members of the Council, such number not being less than six. That was not a very large proportion—one-fourth of the whole—so that the Fellows should at all times preponderate on the Council.

Mr. GALTON proposed the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this Committee, it is desirable that the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons should continue to be a necessary qualification for a seat on the Council."

Mr. COSTELLOE, on behalf of those who drafted the Bill, pointed out that Clause 1 did not, as some Members seemed to suppose, commit the Bill, or the promoters of it, to the assertion that Members ought to be elected as a constituent part of the governing body. It merely proposed to do away with a perfectly, he might say, gratuitous disability which was imposed at the time when the order of Fellows was created in the course of the present century; a perfectly gratuitous and novel disability was then imposed upon the Members which was quite foreign to anything which could be considered as the actual or legal status of a Member of the College. If the College admitted only persons who were educated and competent persons, the fact of a Member not having proceeded to take the modern degree of Fellow ought not to disqualify him from holding practically any office in the College. The object of the Bill was frankly to produce a state of things by which the College should become a body more or less under a popular rather than a close autocratic government; and to leave it to the College, by by-laws to be drawn up, to provide all the safeguards and all the proper arrangements which no doubt the wisdom of the College itself would suggest. The last clause of the Bill, as they would see, provided a very large opening indeed for the insertion of by-laws which would be practically restrictive, so far as the governing body thought it wise to restrict the members of the Council. They could limit the numbers, limit the standing, and in many other ways if it was thought desirable to do so. He quite recognised that it should be safeguarded. It was not necessary to negative the general constitutional principle laid down in the clauses of the Bill, namely, that the fact of a

Member not having taken the titular title of Fellow, ought not to disqualify him from being a member of the governing body.

Mr. RIVINGTON thought it would be possible to draft a simpler Bill.

It was proposed by Dr. DANFORD THOMAS, and seconded by Mr. BRINDLEY JAMES: "That Clause No. 1 stand part of the Bill."

This was carried.

Mr. ELLIS said the suggestion that had been much discussed by the Associations of Fellows and Members that there should be two distinct electorates, each of them to elect a certain proportion of the Council, had been abandoned as being perfectly impracticable and it was unanimously resolved by a joint committee of the two Associations that the electorate should be one for the Council.

Mr. RIVINGTON thought the election of the president and vice-presidents by the Members, as provided in Clause 2, would meet with serious objection.

Mr. TWEDDE said the suggestion of the Association of Fellows was that the president should be elected by the Fellows present at the annual meeting. Personally, he felt that should be so. He knew that many Fellows attached great importance to the privilege of electing the president and the vice-presidents, and the majority of Fellows, he thought, would refuse to entertain the idea of Members taking part in the election. He was speaking only of those Fellows wishful to have some measure of reform; they would prefer to keep the election in their own hands.

Proposed by Mr. RIVINGTON, seconded by Mr. GALTON, and resolved:

"That in Clause 2 the words "president, vice-president, and" be omitted, the clause reading: "The Council of the College shall be elected by the Members," etc.

Mr. RIVINGTON suggested that the word "ten" should read "four" in the sentence "no Member who shall be of less than ten years' standing."

Mr. TWEDDE said this had been a point of some dispute between the Associations of Fellows and Members, and a basis of agreement was come to some years ago on the understanding that no Member was to be entitled to vote until he had been a Member of ten years, and the Members accepted that as a basis of agreement, and he was quite sure that if it were altered to any shorter period, or left at all vague, the Association of Fellows would contest the matter very warmly.

Clause 2 was approved as altered.

Dr. BRIDGWATER moved the following insertion in Clause 3:

"And the Council shall forthwith summon such meeting on any requisition signed by not less than 100 Members of the College, or such other less number as the Council shall by by-law from time to time determine."

It was moved by Mr. GALTON, seconded by Dr. DANFORD THOMAS, and carried that Clause 3 be adopted as amended.

Clause 4 was approved without alteration.

On the proposition of Mr. RIVINGTON, the consideration of Clause 5 was deferred, the meeting being adjourned till Friday, March 7th.

The adjourned meeting of the Committee was held on March 7th, when there were present: Dr. T. BRIDGWATER, LL.D., President of Council (in the chair); Dr. Robert Barnes, Dr. W. Dickson, Dr. Langdon Down, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Esler, Mr. E. H. Galton, Mr. Brindley James, Mr. Hugh Ker, Dr. Lowe, Dr. Mickle, Mr. Rivington, Mr. Sibley, Dr. Danford Thomas.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the clauses of the Bill had been re-drafted in accordance with the amendments carried at the last meeting.

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS called attention to modifications which had been introduced into Clause 5, the effect of which was to ensure that the Members should have six seats out of the twenty-four, and gave them power to elect Fellows to represent them on the Council if they chose.

Mr. RIVINGTON proposed the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this Committee the Bill to amend the constitution of the Royal College of Surgeons of England should be so drawn as to provide for the representation of the Members of the College separately from the Fellows, and that for this purpose the number of members of the Council of the College should be raised to thirty."

It was seconded by Dr. ESLEA, and on being put to the vote was lost.

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS proposed, and Mr. BRINDLEY JAMES seconded: "That Clause 5 as drafted be approved."

Mr. GALTON wished to move an amendment "That the minimum of ten years, as originally suggested, be adhered to."

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS and Mr. ELLIS explained that the intention of the clause as drafted was to give the Council power to reduce the number of years, so that they might not have to get a fresh Act of Parliament.

Mr. GALTON'S amendment, "That the term of ten years provided as a minimum in Clause 2 be adhered to," was seconded by Dr. LOWE, and carried.

It was proposed by Dr. DANFORD THOMAS, and seconded by Mr. BRINDLEY JAMES:

"That Clause 5 be approved, with the alteration that the number of ten years shall stand, instead of giving the Council the option to reduce it to five; that the voting shall be by voting papers issued to every Member, in the manner provided for by Act of Parliament in the election of members of the medical profession to the General Medical Council, and with the omission of the word 'such' in the last line but one."

This was carried *nem. con.*

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS said they had now dealt with each clause, and he begged to move "That this be the Bill which this Committee is prepared to support when brought into Parliament."

Mr. BRINDLEY JAMES seconded the above.

Mr. SIBLEY said, though he was quite ready to support any matter of moderate reform of the College of Surgeons, he felt that this Bill was entirely subversive of the present state of things, which a large number of the Fellows believed worked well for the good of the College and the good of the profession, but he felt he could not give any support to the Bill. He thought that, although a large number of Fellows would be quite willing that Members should be represented on the Council, still they were unwilling to give them the entire control of the affairs of the College. Moreover, this Bill not only took away the control out of the hands of the Fellows and Council, but made a most feeble executive. If the Bill became law the affairs of the College would at once pass into the hands of the general meeting. There were very few provisions in the Bill which he could at all cordially support beyond the principle of representation by Members sitting on the Council; to that he thought there could be no objection.

Mr. RIVINGTON said he was glad to hear Mr. Sibley's observations, and he was encouraged to propose, as an amendment, "That a Bill be drafted on the following lines:—"

Whereas it is expedient to amend the constitution and government of the Royal College of Surgeons of England by giving to the Members of the College a voice in the management of that College, and the election of its Council, and by restoring to the Members their ancient rights of meeting, etc., be it enacted:

1. The number of Members of the Council of the College shall be raised to thirty by the addition of six representatives of the Members not being Fellows of the College; such representatives to be either Fellows or Members of twenty years' standing, and holding office for four years.
2. The Members of the College shall be entitled freely to meet together within the College at reasonable times, and they shall be summoned by the Council to an annual general meeting at which the annual report of the Council shall be presented, and special meetings shall be convened on the requisition of fifty Members.
3. No alteration in the constitution, by-laws or relation of the College shall be effected without the consent of Fellows and Members convened to discuss such alteration.
4. So soon as may be after the next annual election for the Council, the Council shall make such provision by by-laws as may be necessary for fully carrying out the provisions of this Act, and shall forthwith provide by by-law for voting at any election by voting papers in the manner provided for the election of representatives of the general profession to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, and shall have power from time to time by by-law to shorten the term of office of the members of the Council representing the Fellows to four years, and to provide that examiners shall not sit on the Council of the College, provided always that no such by-law shall be binding until it shall have been adopted by a general meeting of the College.

Dr. ROBERT BARNES seconded the above.

On the proposition of Mr. GALTON, it was decided to adjourn till Friday, March 14th—the two Bills in the meantime to be put into type and circulated.

The adjourned meeting was held at the offices of the Association on March 19th. There were present: Mr. ERNEST HART in the chair, Dr. Robert Barnes, Dr. Bridgwater (President of Council), Dr. J. W. Browne, Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe, Dr. Dickson, Mr. Ashton Ellis, Mr. E. H. Galton, Mr. James H. Hemming, Mr. Brindley James, Dr. Mickle, Dr. D. Nicolson, Dr. H. H. Phillips, Mr. Rivington, Dr. Danford Thomas, Mr. Tweedy.

The GENERAL SECRETARY read the minutes of the two previous meetings, which were emended and approved.

Mr. RIVINGTON explained the character and objects of his draft Bill, and proposed its adoption; the motion found no seconder.

Dr. DANFORD THOMAS moved:—

"That the various clauses of the draft Bill to amend the Constitution of the Royal College of Surgeons having been discussed, amended, and approved by this Committee, the said Bill as so amended be adopted, and that this Committee do now consider the best means of promoting and assisting its passage through Parliament."

Mr. BRINDLEY JAMES seconded the motion, which was carried with one dissentient.

Mr. TWEEDY was not quite clear whether the Bill assumed the constitution as it existed under the present charter, or whether it was also intended to amend the Act of George II, under which the old corporation of Surgeons was established. He thought the position they would occupy would very much depend upon what view they took of the relationship. He simply wished to call attention to the question that the Act still existed. A special point he wished to raise which brought the relationship more clearly to the front was that the Act of 1743 stated that the Arris and Gale trusts were originally left to the Company of Barber Surgeons, which trusts were now administered by the present Council of the College. He thought some reference should be made in the Bill to the Act of George II.

Mr. B. F. C. COSTELLOE thought such reference would best be made in the preamble of the Bill.

It was thereupon proposed and agreed to: "That the preamble of the Bill be amended by inserting a reference to the previous statutes regulating the College, and especially to the Act of George II, cap. 15."

The following is a copy of the Bill in its amended form as approved by the Committee:—

Whereas it is expedient to amend the constitution and government of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and to declare and give effect to certain of the rights of the Members thereof, be it enacted, etc.

1. No Member of the said College shall hereafter be disqualified from being elected to, or holding, any place or office in the College by reason of his not being a Fellow of the College, except as hereinafter provided.

2. The Council of the College shall be elected by the Fellows and Members of the College, by means of voting papers, but the Council shall be empowered to provide by by-law that no Member who shall be of less than ten years' standing shall exercise the said electoral franchise unless he has been admitted to the Fellowship of the College.

3. The Fellows and Members are hereby declared to be entitled to meet together within the College at reasonable times to consider and resolve concerning the affairs of the College, and the Council shall convene an annual general meeting of the College to consider the annual report and matters arising thereon, on such day in November in each year as they shall decide, and shall at any time within fourteen days convene a special general meeting on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than one hundred Fellows and Members, and any resolutions passed at any such annual or special general meeting by a two-thirds majority of the Members voting concerning the by-laws or the expenditure of the College shall be binding on the Council, provided that at any special general meeting there shall not have been less than three hundred Fellows or Members present and voting thereon.

4. Section 17 of the By-laws of the College, and all action taken or to be taken thereunder, is hereby declared to be invalid.

5. So soon as may be after the next annual election for the Council, the Council shall make such provision by by-law as may be necessary for fully carrying out the provisions of this Act, and shall have power therein and thereafter to determine a maximum number of places on the Council (such maximum to be six or more, as the Council shall from time to time appoint) which may be at any one time filled by Members who are not Fellows of the College, and that such Members shall be of twenty years' standing, or of such less standing as the Council may deem sufficient, and the Council shall forthwith provide by by-law for voting at such elections by voting papers, in manner similar to that prescribed in the Medical Acts, 1886, for the election of representatives on the General Medical Council, and shall have power from time to time, by by-law, to amend the manner of election of examiners, and to alter the said distribution of places on the Council, and to shorten the term of office of the members of the Council; provided always that no by-law shall be binding until it shall have been adopted by a general meeting of the College.

Dr. BRIDGWATER proposed and Dr. DICKSON seconded: "That this Committee do petition the House of Lords and the Privy Council in favour of the Bill now adopted, and that the usual means be taken by communication with the Branches, and otherwise to further the course of the Bill in Parliament at the proper time. That the Lord President of the Privy Council be requested to receive a deputation to put before him the reasons in favour of the Bill."

It was suggested and agreed that the Chairman be empowered to invite official members of the Association and medical members of Parliament to attend the deputation.

A proposal from Mr. ERNEST HART, the Chairman, that he should, in the name of the Committee, address a communication to Mr. Matthews on the subject of the recent decision of Mr. Plowden that medical men should not be called in by the police

in cases of "drunk or dying" was approved; as was also a further proposal that a Committee be appointed, consisting of the Chairman (Mr. Ernest Hart), Dr. Danford Thomas, and Dr. Curgenvin, to consider Mr. Matthews's new Infant Life Protection Bill, with power to take the necessary steps.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, 1890.

A SHORT time since, in compliance with a request by the officers of the Berlin Congress, a committee was formed in London for the purpose of making known as widely as possible in England the object and arrangements of the Congress. On this committee the following gentlemen have consented to act:—Sir James Paget, President of the London Congress; Sir Andrew Clark, President of the Royal College of Physicians; Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Dr. Wade, President-Elect of the British Medical Association; Mr. Bryant, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir Edward Sieveking, late President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; Dr. Dickinson, President of the Pathological Society; Dr. Theodore Williams, late President of the Medical Society; Sir Joseph Lister; Dr. F. Semon; Sir William Mac Cormac; and Mr. Makins, Under Secretary to the London Congress. The Committee met at the house of Sir James Paget on Friday, March 21st, and agreed to further as far as possible the success of the meeting by diffusing information regarding the business to be transacted. Mr. Makins (2, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.) was appointed Secretary, and he will furnish on the part of the Committee such details as may be arranged to any members of the profession who may apply for them.

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

It may interest intending visitors to Berlin in August to know that Messrs. Thomas Cook, of Ludgate Circus, have very kindly undertaken to give every possible information and assistance. The most convenient routes are *via* Queenborough and Flushing, by which Berlin is reached under twenty-four hours, at a cost of:—

	First Class.		Second Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Queenborough and Flushing	5 2 11	7 14 6	3 14 11	5 12 4
Dover and Calais	5 19 6	9 14 0	4 8 0	7 6 0
Ostend	5 8 0	8 13 3	3 19 6	6 9 0

Via Dover and Calais takes 3½ hours. For those who like a longer sea voyage and shorter rail Berlin may be reached, *via* Southampton and Bremen or Hamburg, in one of the Great North American Liners. From Hamburg to Berlin is five hours' railway journey, and to Hamburg *via* Southampton about twenty-four hours. The steamship *Augusta Victoria*, 8,000 tons and 12,500 horse-power, will probably leave Southampton for Hamburg on Thursday, July 31st. She is a fine new steamer in the transatlantic service between Hamburg and New York.

SECTION OF ANATOMY.

The following subjects are proposed for discussion by the Committee of the Section of Anatomy:—1. The Convulsions of the Brain. 2. The Present Position of the Doctrine of Nucleus and Cell Division. 3. The Histogenesis and Interconnection of Nerve Elements. Gentlemen desiring to read papers, etc., are requested to communicate with the organising secretary, Professor Hertwig, 34, Maassenstrasse, Berlin.

SECTION OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

The following subjects are down for discussion in the Section of Ophthalmology:—1. Sympathetic Ophthalmia. 2. Trachoma. 3. The Influence of the electric light on the Eye. Communications should be addressed to Professor Schweigger, 6, Roonstrasse, Berlin, N.W.

SECTION OF LARYNGOLOGY.

The following is the programme of the Section of Laryngology so far as at present arranged: An opening address on Laryngology since the last International Congress in 1887, by Professor B. Fränkel, of Berlin. A discussion on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer of the Larynx will be introduced by Mr. Henry Trentham Butlin, of London, and Dr. J. Gottstein, of Breslau; one on Deviations and Ridges of the Nasal Septum, by Drs. J. Moure, of Bordeaux, and A. Hartmann, of Berlin; one on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Accessory Cavities of the Nose, by Drs. P. M'Bride, of Edinburgh, and Ph. Schech, of Munich; one on Syphilis of the Upper Air Passages, by Professor L. Schröter, of Vienna, and Dr. G. M. Lefferts, of New York; one on Acute In-

fectious Inflammations of the Pharynx and Larynx, by Professor F. Massei, of Naples, and Dr. Moritz Schmidt, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. A discussion on Intubation, in which the Section of Diseases of Children will take part, will be introduced by Dr. O'Dwyer, of New York.

A EULOGY OF HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

IN an admirable address by the Rev. H. Montagu Butler, D.D., Master of Trinity College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, he dwells on the beneficent influence of the modern hospital and schools of medicine. He speaks with special reference to the Addenbrooke Hospital, Cambridge, and the school of medicine of that University. Dr. Butler points out not only how beneficent, how instinct with life and promise, and how powerful for good is such a hospital, but he dwells also on the point that it is not only a mere home of mercy but that it is also a magnificent school of medicine, and adds truly that this latter function is not always taken for granted. He gives an interesting anecdote in this connection of the late Lord Macaulay:—

"If ever a man was naturally predisposed to believe that good must come out of Cambridge, it was Macaulay, for he loved the very name of our city. Yet I find that in the January of 1851, when visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle, he had a short conversation with the Prince Consort, then Chancellor of the University, on the Regius Professorship of Medicine, which was just vacant. 'I remarked,' says Macaulay, 'that it was impossible to make either Oxford or Cambridge a great medical school,' to which the Prince replied that Oxford and Cambridge were larger towns than Heidelberg, and yet that Heidelberg was eminent as a place of medical education. Truly the foreign Chancellor showed greater foresight as to our destiny than the great Cambridge student. Knowing what we do of the position now attained by our medical school, we find it hard to believe that less than forty years ago the creation of such a school should have seemed an impossibility to one of our shrewdest and least-prejudiced statesmen."

Speaking of the functions of a medical school, he goes on: "Think of what is meant by a great medical school, or rather, let me say, of just a little of what is meant. It means that a band of our ablest men, the flower of their profession, are acting in concert with the definite ambition of exploring and fathoming the secrets of human suffering, and straining every nerve to relieve it. These men form a brotherhood; each knows that he can rely on his comrade. They contribute each his well-known stock of skill, and stimulate each other's enterprise. Further than this, these leaders are not alone; they have under them a staff and students—a staff of skilled officers competent at any moment to step into a post of chief command, and students of various ages, some of them among the picked men of our University, all proud to belong to a famous school, all animated by a strong corporate feeling, all eager to learn from what they see and hear. And what sights do they not see in that silent hospital! They see sufferers from almost every kind of disease; they see the treatment prescribed and carried out by the elders whom they trust. In grave cases of surgery they see the most delicate and difficult operations performed before their eyes by the masters of their profession."

Finally, he discussed how medical students learn in hospitals, and what is meant by a school of medicine. "They see consummate skill acting at a crisis of life and death. Further, they hear day by day each improvement in their art discussed by their chiefs; each new discovery first criticised, then tested, and then applied. They discuss also among themselves, with all the ardour and freedom of youth, what are the weak points still existing in medical science, what are the secrets which have still to be wrested from nature by patient thought, happy conjecture, careful experiment. This is how a hospital becomes a school. Knowledge is thus constantly advancing, and of this knowledge, remember, all classes have the benefit. If you, or I, or any of those we love, are struck down by any cruel accident; if, again, any organic disease attacks us and strikes us down in the midst of our days; whatsoever plague, whatsoever sickness there be, we have at once at our service the trained skill and the practised insight which have been called forth and matured by the accumulated traditions of these great medical schools."

So keen and sympathetic an insight into the mutual relations of a great hospital and the training which it gives to medical students is not perhaps often met with outside of our own profession; these true and sympathetic words have an increased

value coming from so eminent a divine and so distinguished an authority in one of our great universities. They contrast with the hard and unsympathetic views which are often taken of the character and aims of medical students, and of the relations of a medical school to a hospital, by writers whose humanitarian sentiments are misled and misguided by the anti-scientific bias of a numerous section of society, and of many eminent theologians.

THE OPENING OF GUY'S COLLEGE BY MR. GLADSTONE.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 26th, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone visited Guy's Hospital, to open the new residential College, a full illustrated description of which was published in the *JOURNAL* of March 15th.

A luncheon was given in the dining hall. At its conclusion, after the toast of "The Queen" had been honoured, the President of the Hospital (Mr. HUCKS GIBBS) proposed prosperity to Guy's Hospital. As one of those whose fortune it had been to establish this College, he said they owed it to the liberality and self-denial of the medical and surgical staff and others interested in the undertaking. They had been actuated by a desire for the prosperity of the hospital and the school which belonged to it as well as for the welfare of the young men who came there to be educated in the medical profession.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that he owed the invitation to attend that day to the fact that he was the senior governor of the hospital, having been appointed to that position in the year 1833. He regretted that the absorbing demands of other pursuits and occupations had for many years reduced him, in the capacity of governor of Guy's Hospital, to a condition of almost absolute inefficiency. In his opinion there were circumstances connected with the medical profession which gave it an extraordinary claim upon the attention of every observant man. The hospital was, in its first aspect, an institution for the care of the sick. It was also a nursery of the medical profession. He could not look back upon the history of the medical profession without being impressed with the extraordinary degree in which it presented to the mind certain special features. Two or three centuries ago—which was but little in the history of the race—the medical profession was almost without a recognised existence. It had luminaries in distant times, here and there, that stood out upon the waste as objects of great interest, but, as a continuing profession, filling a great part in society, enjoying respect in a high degree, recognised as a great member of the body politic, it could hardly be said to exist. He commented on the extraordinary change which had happened in the development of the medical profession in the competition with the other great professions. Until a comparatively short time back it was nowhere. There was the great name of Harvey; but as regards social position and influence the time of Dr. Mead and Dr. Friend, early in the last century, was almost the earliest in which the medical men of this country had assumed a position of influence and power with general recognition. Even at that time, as had been said in a most eloquent and striking lecture by Sir James Paget, the surgical branch of the profession—now elevated to a full equality with the sister branch of it—was in a position greatly lower: and he (the speaker) thought Sir James Paget stated that it was only from the time of Hunter that its equality with the medical branch of the profession had been rising steadily in power and in general respect from that day to this. New wants were arising in the medical sphere as everywhere else. Those wants were the opportunities of the medical man. He saw human nature at the point of junction between mind and body with a greater insight and on a larger scale than any other person; and, both from social considerations and likewise from the immense and steady advance which he made in that knowledge of his great science, he was from year to year, from generation to generation, becoming a more powerful and more important person as a portion of the great social machine. Even as regards mere remuneration, the medical profession was at the outset fortunate. It was not extravagant to say, taking the average entrants into those professions, possibly in the first few years it might be that members of the medical profession scattered over the country did better in the sense of self-support than either the young lawyer or the young clergyman. As to the headship of the profession and as to the pecuniary return it brought he knew very well what he had been told by Sir Prescott Hewett as to the enormous difficulty of obtaining a prominent

position here in London, perhaps even in the other great social centres. But when it had been obtained he rejoiced to think that it might lead, among other advantages, to the possession of great fortune. They had all observed the very considerable fortune which was attained by a man respected by all who knew him, and whose eminence in his profession requires no word of testimony from me—he meant Sir William Gull. His name formed among the medical men, the mighty ornaments of this college, one of the very foremost. Another satisfactory point in the position of the medical profession was its independence. It was eminently self-supporting, and reliance upon that principle of self-support did much to maintain its honour and independence, and had enabled it to pursue its steady march in the past and would enable it to do so in the future, firm in its conviction to act upon those principles without fear and favour for the general benefit of mankind. Turning then to the special object of that day's meeting, he dwelt on the educational advantages likely to accrue to the students from residing within the precincts of the hospital, and observed that the gathering together of so many students under one roof would have a very powerful effect in making the neighbourhood attractive for a large number of students, which must be of the greatest importance in keeping men near their work and enabling them to fully profit by it. It would also, he said, have a part in a larger matter—the social elevation of the medical student, who had had great difficulties to contend with in former times, plunged into the great ocean of London population without guidance, without check, with all the temptations around him, without the advantages of domestic life—in fact, in a position which, for his moral and spiritual well-being, was a dangerous position. Having referred to the beginnings of the movement to supply residential colleges for medical students in London, he paid a warm compliment to the financial arrangements which had been made for the Guy's College. He was extremely struck with the financial skill which supplied without any danger to anyone the solid basis of credit upon which it had been possible to raise means for the erection of the College. From the beginning of his political life he did not think he had ever heard a more felicitous idea, combining boldness and enterprise with the spirit of self-denial and with financial safety, than in the proceeding of the medical and surgical staff in permitting the prospective fees of the future to be the basis and the guarantee of that financial operation. It was an enlightened benevolence that enabled them to discern the wisdom of the plan they adopted, and that wisdom would be verified and substantiated by the experience of the future. He earnestly hoped that that day might be regarded as a great and happy day in the history of Guy's Hospital—as a step onwards both in its professional and its moral position, as a day full of satisfactory reflection for the present and the past to all connected with it, and full of the happiest and most confident anticipations for the future.

Mr. LUSHINGTON (the Treasurer) briefly thanked Mr. Gladstone for his address.

The proceedings terminated by an inspection of the College, and a visit to the wards of the hospital.

Subsequently, the governors and the medical staff held a reception.

SIR WILLIAM GULL'S WILL.—By his will, with a codicil dated November 27th, 1888, the late Sir William Withey Gull, of 74, Brook Street, M.D., who died on January 29th last, aged 74 years, leaving personality valued at £344,022 19s. 7d., appointed as executors his wife, Dame Susan Anne Gull his son, Sir William Cameron Gull, of Gloucester Street, Portman Square, the present baronet, Mr. Edmund Hobhouse, and Mr. Walter Barry Lindley; and bequeathed to the acting executors £500 each; to Miss Mary Jackson £500; to two nieces £100 each; to Lady Gull's maid £200; to his amanuensis, Miss Susan Spratt, £50; and to his butler, William Brown, £52 10s. a year for his life. The testator makes heirlooms of his presentation plate and of the jewelled snuffbox given him by the Empress Eugénie, and bequeaths the remainder of his plate, his pictures, furniture, and household effects and £3,000 to Lady Gull, who is to have the use for her life of the house in Brook Street, and a life annuity of £3,000 to commence twelve months after the testator's death. He bequeaths £26,000 in trust for his daughter, Caroline, wife of Dr. Theodore Dyke Acland; and £40,000 to his son, Sir William Cameron Gull, upon whom he entails all his real estate, and leaves the residue of his personal estate in trust for the purchase of real estate in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland, to be held with the entailed estate.