



# Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

## SIXTEENTH

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council have to report, that since their election on the 7th of June, 1858, they have held 27 meetings, at which the number of attendances of each member of Council was as follows:—

	<i>Meetings.</i>
The President, James William Cusack, ... ..	11
The Vice-President, Christopher Fleming, ... ..	27
Arthur Jacob, ... ..	26
Thomas E. Beatty, ... ..	22
William Hargrave, ... ..	25
Andrew Ellis, ... ..	20
Robert C. Williams, ... ..	25
Robert Adams, ... ..	19
James Barker, ... ..	24
William Colles, ... ..	23
John H. Power, ... ..	26
Hans Irvine, ... ..	23
Edward Hutton, ... ..	20
Robert Pentland, ... ..	13
Samuel G. Wilmot, ... ..	16
Augustus E. Tabuteau, ... ..	17
Thomas L. Mackesy, ... ..	8
Awly P. Bannon, ... ..	23
*Peter Shannon, ... ..	18
Rawdon MacNamara, ... ..	24
†George H. Porter, ... ..	14

The Council have to report, that during the year ending the 5th April, 1859, one candidate was admitted to the Fellowship of the College, and seventy-six gentlemen received Letters Testimonial. Sixteen Licentiates obtained the Diploma in Midwifery. Eight candidates for Letters Testimonial were rejected.

The Council regret to have to announce the deaths of the following Fellows and Licentiates since the date of the last Report, viz.:—Sir P. Crampton, Drs. Pierce, Roe, Ledwich, Gordon, Cane, Evans, Heffernan, Cruice, M'Coy, Pierce, Eames, Lynch, and Moss.

The entire number now on the list of the College amounts to 402 Fellows, and 1148 Licentiates.

The Council beg leave to submit an abstract of the Income and Expenditure of the College, for the year ending 5th April, 1859, and they place on the table a detailed account.

\* Mr. Shannon was elected on the 23rd of July, 1858, in room of the late Sir Philip Crampton.

† Mr. Porter was elected on the 2nd of January, 1859, in the room of Dr. Hughes, resigned.

## ABSTRACT of the Totals of Income and Expenditure under

### Receipts.

To Balance of Account ending 5th April, 1858,	£421 10 10
Fees on Matriculation of 124 Pupils,	£31 0 0
" on Registration of 80 ditto,	420 0 0
" from 80 Candidates for Letters Testimonial,	1680 0 0
" from 1 Candidate for Fellowship,	31 10 0
" from 1 ditto for ditto,	10 10 0
Dividend on £3000 3 per cent. Stock, half year to 8th April, 1858, less Income Tax,	43 13 9
Ditto on £3000 ditto to October, 1858,...	44 1 3
Interest on Brinkley's Mortgage, half year ending May, 1858, less Income Tax	242 14 2
Ditto ditto Mortgage paid off	171 19 10
Overlodged by H. C. Guinness,	1 1 0
Dividend on £10,373 8s. 4d. Three per Cent. Consols, due 8th January, 1859	155 12 0
Less Income Tax	3 4 10
	152 7 2
	2828 17 2

### CARMICHAEL FUND.

DR.		CR.	
To Cash in Bank on 5th April, 1858	165 16 4	By paid Smith and Son for advertisements, 7th May, 1858	35 14 0
" Interest in July, 1858, on £3608 17s 8d Three per Cent. Consols	£54 2 8	" paid H. Hutton, 28th July, 1858, for opinion	5 5 0
Less Income Tax	1 2 7	" cash in Bank on 5th April, 1859	230 17 6
	53 0 1		
" Interest in Jan., 1859, on £3608 17s. 8d. Three per Cent. Consols	£54 2 8		
Less Income Tax	1 2 7		
	53 0 1		
	£271 16 6		£271 16 6

each head, from 6th April, 1858, to 5th April, 1859.

### Expenditure.

Incidentals, ... ..	224	14	3
This is composed of Fuel, Candles, Soap, Gas Light, Printing, Stationery, Painting, Glazing, Repairs, Servants' Clothing, &c., &c.			
* Taxes, Consolidated rates for 1859, paid in March, 1859, instead of subsequent to 5th April, 1859 ... ..	317	12	1 †
Library—Dr. Minchin £50, for catalogue included ... ..	184	2	0
Museum .. ..	96	7	5
School ... ..	148	19	10 †
Insurance of Premises against Fire ... ..	29	5	0 †
Surgical Society .. ..	20	4	6
Remuneration to Examiners ... ..	339	4	5
Repaid one Candidate for Letters Testimonial who withdrew... ..	21	0	0
Do. seven do. do. who were rejected	147	0	0
Expenses of Deputations to London, &c., on business of the College ... ..	201	15	2
Builder and others for New Examination Hall ... ..	451	8	3
Plasterer for Court Yard and rere wall in York-street .. ..	140	12	9
Busts of Dr. Bellingham and Sir Philip Crampton ... ..	132	6	0
Salary of Secretary of Council ... ..	100	0	0
„ Curator of Museum ... ..	80	0	0
„ Registrar ... ..	40	0	0
„ Book-keeper .. ..	20	0	0
Retired allowance to Dr. Hart ... ..	50	0	0
„ „ W. Boylan .. ..	30	0	0
Wages of House Servants ... ..	175	15	0
Superannuation to C. Dixon .. ..	31	10	0
Repaid H. C. Guinness overlodged in Bank .. ..	1	1	0
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Total expenditure from 6th April, 1858, to 5th April, 1859, ... ..	2982	17	8
Balance on 5th April, 1859 ... ..	267	10	4

## EXAMINATION HALL.

The Examination Hall of the College having for a considerable time past been found inconvenient in every respect, and inadequate for the purposes for which it had originally been provided, the Council consulted Mr. Darley, the architect to the College, on the subject, who supplied a plan for remodelling and improving it. The Council adopted that plan, and having sought for estimates from several of the leading builders in Dublin, they accepted that of Mr. Alford, the lowest of the entire. The Hall is now completed, and the Council hope that this change will render it not only more commodious, but more creditable to the Institution.

## LIBRARY.

The Council have to report that 29 Journals and Transactions of Societies, and 164 other works, in all 216 volumes, have been added to the Library during the year: 202 volumes have been bound, and a Catalogue of the newly purchased books is laid upon the table.

The following gentlemen have contributed to the Library during the past year, viz.:—Drs. Gallavardin, Lyons, Hayden, Reeves, Corrigan, Moore, Wilmot, M'Clintock, Murphy, Hennesey, W. R. Wilde, W. M. Coates, Le Comte de Beaufort, Tuthill Massey, Nugent, and J. S. Hughes.

The following donations have also been received viz.:—"Queen's University Examination Papers, 1858;" "Catalogue of the Museum of the East India Company," 2 vols.; "London University Calendar, 1858;" "Poor Law Report, Ireland, 1858," and from the late Sir Philip Crampton, by Sir John Crampton, 29 sets of books, consisting of 71 vols.

The number of readers in the Pupils' Room during the past year has been 683. The number of books borrowed by Fellows of the College during the past year has been 502.

The Council have further to report that Mr. Minchin was employed for a great portion of the past year in ascertaining the state of the books in the Upper Library, and in taking stock of the books therein, according to the plan usually carried out by booksellers, and in making a catalogue of works, arranged according to the shelves upon which they are placed, which he has completed.

## MUSEUM.

In relation to the Museum the Council have to report that the attention of the Curator has been specially directed to restoring and rendering useful, for teaching purposes, many valuable preparations. 120 old preparations have been replaced, and 60 new ones added.

Donations have been received from—The Royal Dublin Society, and Messrs. MacNamara, McClintock, J. S. Hughes, Brady, Benson, Thomas Davis, Hargrave, Darby, Power, Beatty, Williams, Jacob, Byrne, Minchin, Stapleton, Geoghegan, Irvine, Tuffnel, Hamilton, Carte, Croly, Joly, and Kavanagh. The Museum was visited by 1789 persons, exclusive of medical students, during the year.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was pleased to visit the College on Saturday, the 12th March last, and expressed himself much gratified with the Museum and other parts of the Institution.

The Council have caused a bust of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., to be executed by Mr. Kirk, and placed in the Great Hall, in commemoration of his eminent services to the College and profession.

## PARLIAMENTARY MEDICAL REPRESENTATION.

Dr. Mackesy having, on the 23rd July, 1858, brought under the notice of the Council a resolution proposed at a meeting of the Medical Association of Ireland, on the 7th of June last, it was resolved—

That in any measure of Parliamentary reform it is the decided opinion of this Council that the medical profession, as a large, influential, and educated portion of the community, should be represented by members of the profession in the Commons House of Parliament, physicians and surgeons, from their education and avocations, being the persons best qualified to advise on, and correctly arrange, all acts relative to sanatory and medical improvements.

That a committee be appointed to communicate with the Medical and Surgical Colleges and Universities of the United Kingdom, to impress on them the necessity of their uniting in support of the claims of the medical profession in its collective capacity to Parliamentary representation; to make arrangements for the presentation of a memorial to the Prime Minister, and of petitions to both Houses of Parliament on the subject; and to report to this Council from time to time.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution the following Councillors were appointed as a committee to act thereon, viz. :—

Dr. Mackesy,  
Dr. Jacob,  
Dr. Williams,  
Dr. Beatty,

Mr. Ellis,  
Mr. Barker,  
Mr. MacNamara.

On the 1st of October last Dr. Mackesy brought up a report from the Parliamentary Committee, with a draft circular letter (a copy of which lies on the table), proposed to be addressed to the Medical Corporations of the United Kingdom, which was adopted, and the Secretary ordered to forward the letter accordingly.

The Secretary received, in reply to the circular letter, a copy of the following resolution of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, passed on the 9th December, 1858, viz. :—

That if it shall be the intention of Government, in the anticipated measure of Parliamentary Reform, to amend the constitution of the House of Commons, by extending the elective franchise to corporate and scientific bodies, the claim of this college to be represented be submitted to the First Lord of the Treasury.

The Medical Act to regulate the qualifications of practitioners in medicine and surgery, having passed into law on the 2nd of August, 1858, the Council called a special meeting on the 1st of October to elect a representative of the College in the General Medical Council, under the provisions of the Medical Act, when Dr. Williams was unanimously elected as such representative for a period of five years.

#### CONFERENCE WITH THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The Council having received a letter from the Registrar of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, dated December 13th, 1858, requesting a conference with a deputation of the Council to consider the desirability of co-operation between the two Colleges, in accordance with Clause xix. of the Medical Act, which provides that "any two or more of the colleges or bodies in the United Kingdom, mentioned in Schedule A to that act, may, with the sanction and under the direction of the General Council, unite or co-operate in conducting the examination required for qualification to be registered under the act," it was resolved—

That a committee be appointed to confer with the Committee of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in reference to the aforesaid matter, and also to consider generally what steps, if any, it may be advisable to take, in order to co-operate with any other of the

bodies enumerated in Schedule A of the Medical Act, in pursuance of the provisions of that act; also that the President, Vice-President, Secretary of the College, Dr. Jacob, and Dr. Williams be members of such committee.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution the conjoint committees, after several meetings, drew up a report, which lies on the table.

EXAMINATIONS.

On the 15th of October last a committee, consisting of the Vice-President, the Secretary of the College, Dr. Jacob, Dr. Beatty, Mr. Ellis, Dr. Power, and Mr. MacNamara, was appointed by the Council to confer with the Court of Examiners as to the advisability of improving the examinations for Letters Testimonial and Fellowship, the result of which conference was, that a report, a copy of which lies on the table, was brought up and read on the 18th February, 1859, when it was resolved—

That this report be received and adopted, and that Messrs. Hutton, Williams, and Jacob be a committee to co-operate with the Court of Examiners on the part of the Council in carrying into effect the suggestions contained in it, and also that a copy of this report, with this resolution, be communicated to the Court of Examiners, and inserted on their minutes.

At a meeting of Council, held on the 15th October, 1858, it was moved and unanimously agreed to—

That the best thanks of the President and Council are due, and hereby given, to Thomas Headlam, Esq., M.P., for his able exertions in settling the question of medical reform.

To which the following reply was received, and ordered to be placed on the minutes:—

20, Ashley-place, S.W., 2nd Nov., 1858.

DEAR SIR,—On my return to London yesterday, I received your letter of the 18th, containing an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

It has given me great pleasure to receive from so eminent a body a proof of the value they attach to my exertions in favour of medical reform.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

H. Maunsell, Esq.

THOMAS E. HEADLAM.

LICENTIATES IN MIDWIFERY.

The General Medical Council having refused to register the Licentiates in Midwifery of this College, on the plea of their not being specified in Schedule A of the new act, the Council addressed a memorial (a copy of which lies on the table) to Lord Carnarvon, who had the conduct of the Amending Medical Act in the House of Lords, praying his lordship to introduce a clause into it to enforce the registration of

the Licentiates in Midwifery of this College. A copy of the memorial was sent to Lord Naas, Messrs. Grogan, Vance, and Lefroy, accompanied by letters asking their assistance in the matter. The result, mainly ascribable to the efforts of the foregoing members of Parliament, but chiefly to Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., was, that the following words were inserted by the Earl of Carnarvon into Clause iv. of the Amending Medical Act, viz. :—And the words “or Licentiate in Midwifery” shall be added after the word “Licentiate” to qualifications described in No. 3 of Schedule A, and the words “or Licentiate in Midwifery” shall be added after the word “Licentiate” to the qualifications described in No. 7 of Schedule A, which clause, the Council regret to say, was thrown out when the Amending Medical Act was referred back to the House of Commons. The Council, however, are now taking other steps to enforce the registration of their Licentiates of Midwifery previous to the publication of the general register.

#### ALPHABETICAL REGISTER.

Your Council having received information that the General Council of Education and Registration intend to publish but one alphabetical register for Great Britain and Ireland for persons duly qualified to practice under the Medical Act, passed at their meeting on the 25th of February last, the following resolution (copies of which were forwarded to the Committee of the General Medical Council, as well as to the medical corporations of Scotland) :—

At a meeting of the Council held this day, information having been had that the General Council of Medical Education and Registration intends to cause one Medical Register only of all duly qualified persons in alphabetical order to be printed and published in London, it is resolved that such amalgamation of the physicians and surgeons of Ireland, with the great mass of medical practitioners of England and Scotland, will prove inconvenient and unsatisfactory to the profession in this country.

They are of opinion that, for the purposes of registration, distinction, and identification in their respective localities, all practitioners in Ireland should be, as far as possible, recognized by insertion of their names in a register, at all times within reach of persons requiring information as to their qualifications, and not merely alphabetically enrolled in an unwieldy volume with many thousand other names with which they have no connexion or relationship.

It is considered that in Ireland registration is not so much required for the purpose of distinguishing qualified from unqualified men, or for enabling medical practitioners to recover charges, as for the purpose of placing before the public authentic evidence of the education and ability of physicians and surgeons, and that it should therefore be carried into effect in the most perfect and convenient manner possible.

Whatever may have been the intention of the Legislature with regard to the publication of an alphabetical registry for legal purposes in one large volume, it is obvious that they have

distinctly provided for the compilation of local registers by the Branch Councils, for in various clauses of the Medical Act allusion is made to registers and not to one single register, and precise directions are given as to the method of constructing and perpetuating such local registers.

In clause 14 of the Act it is declared that "It shall be the duty of the registrars to keep their respective registers correct;" and by clause 15, that qualified persons shall be registered on producing the requisite documents to the Branch Councils and not to the General Council, while by clause 25 it is provided that the registrar of any of the Branch Councils "shall enter in a *local* register, to be kept by him for that purpose," the name of any person entitled to be registered, merely enjoining that a copy of such entry be forwarded to the registrar of the General Council to be entered in the general registry.

Clause 27 directs that the registrar of the General Council shall cause to be published a register of the names, in alphabetical order, of all persons appearing on the general register which shall be evidence in all courts, and called "the Medical Register;" but it does not assume that no local register is to be published, but, on the contrary, provides that the registrar of any Branch Council may grant a certified copy of entry in the local registry, so to serve also as evidence of registration.

Such being the state of the case, this Council hereby record its strong objection to the proposed method of registration, or any other method of carrying into effect the provision of the Medical Act, which contemplates the creation of a central executive authority in London, or tends to encourage an understanding that the medical institutions of Ireland are to be made subordinate to those of England in any respect.

They hold that both the letter and spirit of the Act point to independent action under its provisions by the Branch Councils, and they are determined to resist, by every means in their power, any attempt to counteract this salutary arrangement by a forced or illiberal interpretation of the words of the statute as regards registration or any other matter to which it refers.

The Council have to report that Dr. Maunsell having been appointed Registrar and Secretary of the Branch Medical Council, resigned his office on the 3rd December, 1858, when it was unanimously resolved—

That the best thanks of the Council are due, and hereby cordially given, to Dr. Maunsell for the zealous, able, and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of secretary for so many years, and that while the Council rejoice at his appointment to the honorable office of Registrar to the Branch Medical Council, they cannot suffer his connexion with them to terminate without expressing their regret at the loss of his services.

The Council have further to report, that on the 17th December, 1858, they proceeded to elect, by ballot, a Secretary of Council in room of Dr. Maunsell, resigned, when Dr. Hughes, having the greatest number of votes, was declared duly elected.

#### THE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF MILITARY SURGERY.

It having been intimated to your Council that the Government contemplated the transference of the chair of Military Surgery from the

school of Dublin to the chief Military Hospital in England, your Council adopted and forwarded to the Minister of War a memorial against the withdrawal of that professorship, and a deputation of your Council, accompanied by the Regius Professor of Military Surgery waited, by appointment, on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on the subject on the 2nd of March, 1859, when the Vice-President having apologised for the absence of the President from illness, and having alluded to the efficient manner in which the duties of the chair of Military Surgery had been fulfilled by the present professor, and Dr. Jacob having given a brief history of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and having pointed out the important part the College had taken, from its first institution to the present time, in the education of Surgeons, not only for the army and navy, but likewise for the East India and Colonial services, and having dwelt on the injurious results which would follow on the withdrawal of the Regius Professorship of Military Surgery from Dublin, his Excellency was pleased, in reply, to say, in substance, that if those who advocated the removal of the Regius Professorship of Military Surgery from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland could adduce no substantial reasons in favor of its withdrawal he would strongly advocate its maintainance, and would most willingly add the weight of his assistance against its suppression, both because he was opposed to the system of centralization, on which subject he entertained the strongest views, and on his determination to support all essentially important Irish institutions.

To the memorial to the Minister of War the following reply was received by the President of the College :—

War Office, 29th March, 1859.

SIR,—I have the honor, by direction of Secretary Major-General Peel, to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial from the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, signed by you as president thereof, appealing against the removal of the professorship of military surgery from Dublin, and to acquaint you that as the salary of the professorship in question for the ensuing year has been provided for by Parliament, it will be continued as heretofore, subject, however, to future consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROSSLYN.

To the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Board of Trinity College having, on January 15th, 1859, passed the following decree, viz. :—

That with a view to promote a good understanding with the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland for the promotion of medical and surgical education, and for the convenience of

students, the certificates of the professors of the school of the College of Surgeons be henceforth received as qualifications for all students applying for a *licet ad examinandum*, it being understood that no license can be granted except to such students as shall have kept an *annus medicus* in the School of Physic, and complied with all other regulations of the School of Medicine of the University.

Your Council passed, at their next meeting, February 4th, 1859, the following resolution :—

That the Board of Trinity College having signified their intention to receive the certificates of the professors of the College of Surgeons as qualifications from all students applying for a *licet ad examinandum*, the certificates granted by the professors of the University and School of Physic are now to be received as qualifications for the examination for Fellowship and Letters Testimonial.

The Council, however, at their meeting of the 4th of April, 1859, considered themselves called on to rescind the foregoing resolution, "having ascertained that since its adoption the Board of Trinity College have made many alterations in their regulations respecting medical education, and the issuing of Licenses or Diplomas in Surgery, which are calculated to prove most injurious to the interests of this College, and that a clause has been inserted in the Medical Bill legalizing such Licenses or Diplomas."

ENGLISH MEDICAL POOR LAW APPOINTMENTS.

The attention of the Council having been called to the fact of Irish and Scotch medical practitioners being virtually excluded by the English Poor Law Board from English poor law appointments, the Council drew up a memorial on the subject (a copy of which is now on the table), which they forwarded to the Earl of March, President of the Poor Law Board of England, to which they received the following reply :—

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,  
29th March, 1859.

SIR.—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, in which, on behalf of the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, you call attention to the regulations which prescribe the qualifications for the office of poor law medical officer in England and Wales, and urge the Board to "rescind the restriction in favour of English qualifications."

I am directed to state that the representations contained in your letter will receive the careful consideration of the Board.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

K. G. LUMLEY, *Assistant Secretary.*

J. S. Hughes, Esq., Secretary to the Council of the  
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

## CARMICHAEL PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Council have to report, that in accordance with an opinion obtained by them from Henry Hutton, Esq., Q.C., in reference to the Carmichael Trust Fund, they caused a supplemental notice to be issued on the 6th of April, 1858, stating that the prizes to be adjudicated on the first Monday in May next (1859) shall be respectively £400 and £200 for the best and second best essays, if any be entitled to prizes.

Eleven essays, in competition for the Carmichael Prizes, having been placed in the hands of the Council, and the following three gentlemen, viz., Dr. Williams, Dr. Hargrave, and Mr. Barker, having been elected by ballot, at a meeting held specially for the purpose, to act as a committee to examine the essays, brought up a report, which having been read to the Council at a special meeting on Monday, the 2nd May, 1859, they unanimously agreed to the following resolution, viz. :—

The Council having considered the special report made by the committee appointed to examine the essays for the Carmichael prizes, it is resolved that no prizes be awarded to any of the competitors.

## STATUE TO JOHN HUNTER.

The Council having been informed that a statue was about to be erected to John Hunter (who was elected an honorary member of this College on the 2nd August, 1790), unanimously voted a grant of fifty guineas towards its erection.

By order of the Council,

JAMES STANNUS HUGHES,

SECRETARY.

May 6th, 1859.