

scured the sun before the ravages of the influenza of 1782, and he supposes "that the material which thus rendered the air unwholesome and muddy, probably caused the epidemic catarrh which prevailed in that year." Some sensible people in this country have, moreover, told me, that the influenza of 1843 was in like manner ushered in by continuous dark and noisome fogs. Be this as it may, there is, in my opinion, no doubt that this our last epidemical influenza was in some way or other occasioned by the aforesaid dense and offensive fog; and it was, moreover, very remarkable, that the smell of this fog, being quite unlike common fogs, was that of a highly concentrated ozonic gas, which immediately irritated the mucous membrane of the lungs, and most likely also the other mucous membranes of the body.

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH.

WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

The third meeting for the session was held at Gravesend on March 27th, 1863; T. HECKSTALL SMITH, Esq., President of the Branch, in the chair. There were also present twenty-seven members and visitors.

New Members. Two new members were proposed and elected agreeably to the rules of the Association; viz., Joseph Stewart Burton, Esq., Woodlands Lodge, Blackheath; and John Christopher Armstrong, Esq., of Gravesend.

Death of Mr. G. W. Martin. The meeting desired to express their sympathy with Dr. Adam Martin of Rochester, in the bereavement which he has lately sustained in the death of his son.

The Secretaryship. Dr. DULVEY tendered his resignation as honorary secretary to the West Kent district meetings, on the plea of ill-health and family affliction.

Mr. J. M. BURTON proposed, and Mr. HUNT seconded, the resolution to accept Dr. Dulvey's resignation; and they, at the same time, testified to the great ability, zeal, and success of Dr. Dulvey's administration of the duties of secretary.

Mr. FRY followed in the same strain, and stated that the institution of the district meetings was solely due to Dr. Dulvey.

Dr. DULVEY returned thanks, and said that he rejoiced to see the district meetings in so flourishing a condition on his ceasing to hold office.

It was then proposed by Dr. ARMSTRONG, and seconded by Mr. FRY,

"That Dr. Frederick James Brown of Rochester should be the secretary."

This resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Communications. The following communications were made:—

1. Ascites and Anasarca in the Fœtus; a successive case to that reported in the autumn of 1861. By J. M. BURTON, Esq.

2. A conversation was induced by Mr. HUNT (of London) on the Epidemic Prevalence of Scabies at the present time. One gentleman recommended for the cure of the disease sleeping in powdered sulphur strewed over the sheets. The eruption now prevalent is said to somewhat resemble rupia.

3. Mr. Durham of Guy's Hospital demonstrated the use of the Laryngoscope. He was assisted by Mr. Hilder, who kindly made himself the subject of the experiments.

The usual thanks were voted, when the members and visitors adjourned to dinner.

ERRATA.

At page 333, column 1, of last week's JOURNAL, in the list of new members admitted into the Metropolitan Counties Branch, for "Clark, Alfred, M.D.," read "Clark, Andrew, M.D.;" and for "Norton, Richard, M.D.," read "Norton, Robert, M.D."

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1863.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

ON DIPHTHERIAL NERVE AFFECTIONS. BY EDW. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE author began by stating that the epidemic sore-throat which, under the name of diphtheria, had latterly engaged so much attention, was well known to be followed by nervous phenomena of a peculiar kind. These consisted chiefly of impaired, excessive, or perverted sensibility, together with more or less complete paralysis of the muscles of the fauces, pharynx, tongue and lips, extremities, trunk, and neck; the frequency of the occurrence of these symptoms in the several sets of muscles being nearly in accordance with the order in which he had placed them, the first named being the most frequently and the last the least frequently affected. The author had had the opportunity of watching the course of several cases of these diphtherial nerve affections in patients under treatment at the Middlesex Hospital, and the present paper was in a great degree based on those observations. He did not mean to infer that every attack of diphtheria was followed by some of these secondary nerve affections, for he had seen patients recover perfectly without experiencing any of them; nor to assert that their intensity was always proportioned to the severity of the primary disease, for he had sometimes seen them follow comparatively mild attacks of diphtheria. Nevertheless, as a general rule, he had certainly observed these nerve affections to be more frequent after the worst cases of diphtheria, and to bear some proportion even to the local severity of the attack; he had noticed, for instance, that the paralysis and anæsthesia were sometimes more complete on that side of the fauces which had been most severely affected by the primary disease.

The author had found that a brief period of convalescence—generally not exceeding a few days, but in rare cases extending to weeks—almost always intervened between the disappearance of the sore-throat and the accession of the nerve symptoms; and cases had fallen under his notice in private practice in which patients who had recovered sufficiently from diphtheria to be sent from home for change of air, had subsequently fallen into a helpless condition from diphtherial paralysis. The fact of this interval seemed to him important, inasmuch as it went far to show that the paralysis could not be entirely attributable either to the albuminuria which so often accompanies the acute stage of diphtheria, or to the anæmia which closely follows it, as patients had often got rid of the former symptom, and had even begun in some cases to regain flesh and strength, before the accession of the paralytic symptoms.

The author had observed that these nerve affections do not at once attain their maximum of intensity, but are progressive even in the same sets of muscles; and also that if several of the sets of muscles which he had enumerated should be attacked in the same individual, they do not become affected all at once, but in succe-

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. At a general meeting of the Fellows, held on Monday, March 30th—

Watson, Thomas, M.D. Cantab., was elected President of the College for the ensuing year.

At the same meeting, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, were duly admitted members of the College:—

Crucknell, Henry Beames, M.B., King's College Hospital
Surgeon, Octavius, M.B., 35, Connaught Square
Williams, Henry Llewellyn, M.D., 9, Leonard Place, Kensington

The following gentlemen passed the preliminary examination in the subjects of General Education, on March 28th, 1863:—

Bradford, Robert Mark, Exeter
Branson, Walter, Worthing
Cheesman, Henry, 2, Finsbury Square
Churchill, Frederick, Backham Terrace, Lambeth
Elliott, Arthur Bowes, Richmond, Yorkshire
Hay, Richard, Bridport, Dorset
Smith, Walter, Ringwood, Hants
Winslow, Lytton Stewart, Caius College, Cambridge

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On March 26th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Allen, James, Hale, near Liverpool
Atkinson, Frederick Page, St. Thomas's Hospital
Baker, Thomas, Birmingham
Craister, Thomas Lawson, Leeds
Hutchinson, Francis Blake, London
Julian, John Page, Durham
Lloyd, Samuel, Smethwick, Staffordshire
Russell, George Ireland, Gravesend
Stone, Robert Sidney, Bath
Ward, Henry Seekamp, Horncastle, Lincolnshire
Wine, Henry Charles, Bristol

APPOINTMENTS.

HEAD, Edward, M.D., appointed Physician to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary.

HOLMESTED, Thomas, Esq., appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Dispensary, Newport, Monmouthshire.

KIRKMAN, William P., M.D., appointed Medical Officer and Superintendent of the Kent County Lunatic Asylum.

MIDDLEMIST, R. P., Esq., elected Surgeon to the St. Pancras and Northern Dispensary.

ROSS, David, M.D., elected Resident Medical Officer to the South Shields and Westoe Dispensary.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

BELCHER, Joseph S., M.D., appointed Medical Officer to the Workhouse and South District of St. George's-in-the-East Union.

LEWIS, Ralph W., M.D., elected Medical Officer for the St. Michael's District, Manchester.

LORIMER, John, M.D., elected Medical Officer for the Cathedral District, Manchester.

MEDD, John, M.D., elected Medical Officer for the St. Jude's District, Manchester.

ROYAL NAVY.

HUGHES, F. W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Archer*.

LEWELLYN, Owen J., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Archer*.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

BULLOCK, T. W., Esq., to be Surgeon Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

DEATHS.

ALDIS, Sir Charles, Surgeon, at 13, Old Burlington Street, aged 87, on March 28th.

ASHLEY, On March 30th, at Ladbroke Square, aged 2, Claude Evelyn, youngest son of W. H. Ashley, M.D.

CASWELL, Chas., Esq., Surgeon, at Tunbridge, aged 58, on March 27.

DAVEY, James S. L., Esq., Surgeon, eldest son of *Dr. Davey, Northwoods, Bristol, aged 21, in his passage home from West Africa, on January 8th.

HOGG, On March 26th, at 12, Aldersgate Street, aged 7, Frances Emma, fourth daughter of Charles Hogg, L.R.C.P. Ed.

HORTON, On March 24th, at Brighton, Sarah, wife of Joseph Horton, Esq., Surgeon, late of Bromsgrove.

KAY, David, M.D., at Bradford, aged 46, on March 20.

ROWLEY, Thomas, M.D., at Lichfield, aged 73, on March 21.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The Hunterian Museum has been enriched with a magnificent series of preparations illustrating the pathology of the human eye, nearly seven hundred in number, including the microscopic slides prepared from the same specimens. The whole have been made with consummate ability by Dr. C. Bader, of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and a former assistant in the museum. The preparations are accompanied with a description of the appearances at present exhibited by the specimens, with a history of the case, and a general and microscopic description of the morbid appearances presented by the eye when recent. Such a collection does not exist at home or abroad, and great credit is due to the council of the college for securing it for their museum.

THE ACCIDENTS ON MARCH 10. At the inquest held on one of the persons killed in the crowd during the illuminations on the 10th, the coroner said that in his opinion nearly all those who had perished in the fearful crushes in the city during the late rejoicings had been previously in a state of disease of the heart or other internal organ. It was a matter of some interest as well as importance to ascertain the fact beyond doubt, both to reassure the general public and also to warn persons so afflicted of the great danger into which they inevitably ran in subjecting themselves to the pressure and excitement of such scenes, and the *post mortem* examinations made placed the fact beyond doubt. A verdict of "Death from rupture of the stomach" was returned.

THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE. The will of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., of Broome Park, Betchworth, near Reigate, Surrey, was proved in the London court on the 11th inst., by his sons and executors, Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., and the Rev. William Brodie, M.A. The personality was sworn under £18,000. The testator executed his will in October 1861, and two codicils in August and September last. To his son now Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., and to his issue he has devised his freehold estates; but, on failure thereof, should the same descend to any of the testator's family, except his daughter, Maria Eliza Hoare, the name of "Brodie" is to be used, by Royal licence, with his family arms. To his eldest son he also leaves his estate at New Sarum. His estate in Surrey—subject to the payment of an annuity of £100, bequeathed by the testator to his niece Blanche, the daughter of his brother, Mr. William Bird Brodie—is to be divided into three equal parts; one-third to his eldest son, one-third to his son, William, and the remaining third to his daughter, Maria Eliza Hoare. The testator further bequeaths to his son, William, a legacy of £2,500, and to his daughter, Mrs. Hoare, £500; appointing his son, Sir Benjamin, residuary legatee. (*Illustrated News*.)

THE ROYAL SOCIETY. General Sabine, president of the Royal Society, held his first conversazione for the present season on Saturday evening last at Burlington House. The reception rooms were furnished for the occasion with interesting objects of science and art, among which the most attractive were Professor J. Clerk Maxwell's apparatus for viewing the mixed colours of the spectrum, and his dynamical top; Dr. B. G. Babington's morphometer, an instrument invented in Austria for the firing of mines by frictional electricity; Mr. Crooke's specimens of the newly-discovered metal thallium in its various forms; a portion of the Mediterranean cable, from a depth of seventy fathoms, between Sardinia and Africa, incrustated with corallines and other specimens of marine zoology, exhibited by Mr. Fleeming Jenkin, together with curious ova and moss-like vegetation from a thousand fathoms' depth; Dr. Cobbold's preparations showing the important advantage which naturalists may find in solutions of magenta, for rendering visible minute anatomical details; Mr. Olley's brilliant chromophotographs; Mr. Frank Buckland's artificial breeding of

fish, in full operation; a number of special relics and memorials of Linnæus, exhibited by the Linnæan Society; an elegant model of the shield ship designed by Captain Coles, and models of the double screw gunboats constructed by Messrs. Rennie for the service of the Spanish government at the Philippines. The assemblage of visitors, which was numerous and animated, did not separate till a late hour.

FEMALE MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENT. *Novelty in English Medical Practice.* Our friends who reside on the other side of the Atlantic have now for some years availed themselves of the services of female practitioners of medicine, one excellent consequence of which, at least, has been that many of the weaker sex, who would silently have endured years of suffering from a dislike to consult a male practitioner, have unveiled their miseries to one of their own sex, and been spared years of wretchedness by a speedy relief. Female doctors of medicine are a great boon to society, and an inestimable safeguard to the feelings of delicacy. In England, we believe, only one female practitioner holding a diploma is at present practising, Mdle. Cavana, Hospital, Lordsmill Street, Chesterfield, and 2, Station Street, Nottingham, and 4, King Street, Derby, who is certainly effecting a revolution in medical practice, as evinced by the immense number of cures which she has performed in Chesterfield, Nottingham, and the surrounding townships, and the daily increasing number of patients, particularly females, who are wisely availing themselves of her professional knowledge and skill, of which report speaks as being of a very high order. The press bears testimony of her great success in the treatment of disease;—in what town, village, or hamlet in the Midland Counties has not her fame widely spread? Hundreds of persons have tendered their thanks, and requested their cures to be published in the local newspapers, for the benefit of others. Mdle. Cavana's days of attendance at 2, Station Street, Nottingham, are every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

MEDICAL FEES. It may be said "a medical opinion is a marketable article submitted to public competition, and will, therefore, only bring a certain price regulated by the amount of competition." Such argument is good, if medicine is to be made a trade, if the doctor is to differ from a member of any other learned profession, if his opinion is to be valued as a trader's stock by demand and supply; but we should be very sorry to see such a course adopted. Why should doctors differ from lawyers, or engineers, or solicitors? Why should their fees be cut down according to the temper or means of every person who pays them? If a law opinion is necessary it must be paid for; be the client rich or poor, liberal or parsimonious, the solicitor's fee must be paid without abatement, or no opinion will be given, and the solicitor is in a position to stand by his fee, because he feels certain that the ban of his profession would rest on any one who took less than the regular amount. In plain language, we want the trades union which protects all other trades and professions, we want professional obloquy brought to bear on him who degrades his profession. Consultation with homœopaths has been checked by such a manifestation of opinion in Dublin, and wherever medico-ethical associations have been established they have effected much good. We believe it is only by such means underselling can be prevented, and the degradation of our profession to trade level obviated; it will not do to say that there may be two ranks and two fees in the profession, for no medical man can take a low fee without detracting from the estimated value of medical services. (*Dub. Med. Press.*)

TRIAL OF A MEDICAL MAN FOR PERJURY. Evan Thomas, a surgeon in considerable practice, at Manchester, was indicted on Saturday last for perjury. It appeared that on the evening of the 5th of January last

a bedroom was secured at a respectable hotel in Manchester for a lady who was to arrive by train late at night. The lady arrived, accompanied by the defendant, who, after seeing her to her room, left the house. Next morning he returned and was shown to her room, and, on entering, he locked the door and remained inside for about a quarter of an hour. The chambermaid, whose curiosity had been excited, remained outside at the door, and after a short interval she heard a slight moan as of some one in great pain, and also a noise as of a pair of scissors being put down on the washstand. Immediately afterwards the defendant came out and told her to call the landlord. When the landlord arrived Mr. Thomas told him that the lady had died of an epileptic fit, and so suddenly that he, the defendant, had scarcely time to turn from the basin where he was washing his hands to get some water to throw over her. An inquest was held, and a *post mortem* examination made by Thomas; who swore that there was a tumour in the womb, which had brought on an epileptic fit, and was the cause of death; that there was intense congestion of the brain and its membranes, caused by epilepsy; and that he had never seen the deceased before. Thereupon the jury returned as their verdict that the lady died of an epileptic fit. The body of the deceased was removed the same evening to the defendant's house, and he sent a telegram to a Dr. Stale at Cockermouth; but it appeared that this gentleman had then left that place, and so it happened that the telegram came into the hands of Dr. Bell, who had been the medical attendant of the deceased. He at once communicated with Mr. Waugh, her solicitor, who despatched his clerk, Mr. Musgrave, to Manchester, who recognised the body as that of Mrs. Mary Ann Bell. She was a widow, and resided at Bassenthwaite. From some circumstances that had come to the knowledge of Dr. Bell and Mr. Waugh, Mr. Musgrave made a statement to the coroner; and the result was that on the 8th of January, the coroner called upon the defendant for some explanation. Mr. Thomas then said that he had seen Mrs. Bell about a month before, and also on another occasion a year or so previously; and that Mrs. Bell was about five or six months gone in pregnancy at the time of her death, as appeared by the *post mortem* examination. Several letters from the defendant were produced which had been found in the house of Mrs. Bell, which showed that he knew she was pregnant. From one of her letters it appeared that she had suggested the procuring of abortion, which he declined to do, at the same time saying that there were some who would do it, but he did not know who they were. From the defendant's books it also appeared that on three separate occasions he had received 5*l.* from Mrs. Bell. The coroner directed a second *post mortem* examination to be made by Mr. Heath, the surgeon to the Manchester Infirmary, who found that the head of the deceased had not been examined at all, and that the tumour spoke of was a cystic tumour in the right ovary, and not in the womb. Mr. Overend urged that the defendant had done nothing improper; that there was no attempt by him to procure abortion, and that he had only preserved an honourable professional secrecy with regard to the state of his patient. It was true that she had a tumour connected with the womb. It was true that she died of epilepsy, the effect of which would produce congestion of the brain. The learned Judge summed up, pointing out that, though there was no evidence of the defendant having attempted to procure abortion, the question for them was whether he had not given evidence that he knew to be false, and by which he intended to mislead and conceal from the coroner's court the true cause of death. The jury retired, and after a long absence, returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against the defendant, who was thereupon sentenced to three months imprisonment.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY......Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum. 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.

TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY....St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.

THURSDAY....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopædic, 2 P.M.

FRIDAY......Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.

SATURDAY.....St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M.—Ethnological.—Epidemiological.

TUESDAY. Pathological.—Photographic.

WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts.—Microscopical.—North London.

FRIDAY. Astronomical.—Archæological Institute.

SATURDAY. Royal Botanical.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. * *All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.*

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

X. Y. Z.—A person who is not a surgeon has no right to hold a public surgical appointment, or to place the word "surgeon" on his door-plate.

LAW versus MEDICAL SCIENCE.—A correspondent writes: "Regarding Law versus Medical Science, I trust that you will again resume the subject. It is shocking to see the judges repeatedly shutting their eyes to a fact, and not allowing undoubted medical testimony so much weight as to raise even a doubt in their minds. Could not the matter be brought before government, so that the law should recognise moral insanity? Surely it is of sufficient importance. I cannot conceive one of greater moment."

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., *General Secretary.*

Worcester, April 1863.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Dr. F. J. BROWN; Dr. J. W. OGLE; Drs. PEACOCK AND MEADOWS; Mr. J. M. BURTON; Dr. J. G. SWAYNE; Mr. WILLIAM COOPER; Dr. THORBUERN; Mr. PRANKERD; Dr. KIDD; Dr. LONEL BEALE; Mr. F. T. PONCIA; Mr. LOCKE; Dr. LAWSON; Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. WORDSWORTH; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; Mr. MIDDLEMIST; and Dr. CHAMBERS.

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The London Medical Review

(enlarged eight pages) for April

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1. Dr. Murchison, "On the Causes of Continued Fevers."
2. Dr. Hewitt, "On a Case of Pruritus of the Vulva, connected with presence of Warty Growth in the Neighbourhood of the Urethra."
3. Dr. Meadows, "On the Treatment of the Diseases of Early Life."
- ANALYTICAL AND CRITICAL REVIEWS.
4. "Clinique Médicale sur les Maladies des Femmes." Par Gustave Bernutz, Médecin de la Pitié, et M. Ernest Goupil, Médecin de l'Hôpital de Lourcine.
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