

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
WEST SOMERSET. [Conversazione.]	Clarke's Castle Hotel, Taunton.	Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS: SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the present year are earnestly desired to remit them to the General Secretary before the end of December. Their attention is directed to the following laws of the British Medical Association.

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 subscription shall date from the 1st 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.

10. 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.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary*.

13, Newhall Street, Birmingham, December 1st, 1863.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1863.

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

SUPPOSED ABDOMINAL TUMOUR, BEING A STICK, TEN INCHES LONG, INTRODUCED PER ANUM. BY W. OGLE, M.D.CANTAB. (OF DERBY).

A LAD, aged 17, came under the care of Dr. OGLE, suffering from a tumour of the size of a pigeon's egg, just below the cartilages of the right ribs. It was stated to have been first perceived four months previously, when there were abdominal pain and jaundice. The nature of the "tumour," owing to the lad's reticence, was not diagnosed; but after being sixteen days in the hospital, he passed from the bowels a stick, ten inches long, and it was only after much cross-questioning that he was now induced to confess that he had himself introduced it *per anum*. The peculiarity of the case consisted partly in the moral obliquity of the youth, and partly in the fact of the stick having been introduced so high up into the bowel as to be quite across the abdomen.

UNUSUAL DIFFICULTY IN LITHOTOMY ARISING FROM GREAT DISTORTION OF THE PELVIS BY RICKETS.

BY HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S.

In this case there was very considerable obstruction to the removal of a stone from the bladder, arising from the pelvis being extremely narrowed and deformed by

rickets. The author is not aware of any similar case in the records of lithotomy.

G. S., aged 4½, was first seen by Mr. THOMPSON, Aug. 20th, 1863. The symptoms of stone were severe. The child was much emaciated. A cicatrix existed in the perineum, with a fistulous opening, showing the site of a median operation for stone performed by Mr. Erichsen about ten weeks before, on which occasion several portions of the outer layers were removed. The stone was grasped, but the forceps could not be removed with it; and owing to the condition of the child, it was deemed at that time prudent to desist, and postpone the attempt. The wound healed kindly up to a fistulous aperture; but diarrhoea came on, and the child left the hospital to recruit its strength.

At the time of its re-admission, Mr. Erichsen, being from home, authorised Mr. Thompson to do what he considered necessary with the case. The sound passed easily into the bladder, and a large stone was detected. The child was admitted into University College Hospital on August 31st, and was placed on the operating-table on September 2nd. Mr. Thompson made his incisions in the old track, and, introducing his finger, recognised the sacral promontory as remarkably prominent; beyond this the finger passed with difficulty flatwise, and touched the end of a stone lying in the bladder, which was altogether in the abdomen. There was no room to pass lithotomy forceps up by the finger. Finding, then, by placing the right hand on the abdomen, that the stone was easily felt there, and could be pushed down to the upper outlet of the pelvis, Mr. Thompson directed his assistant to maintain it firmly there by pressure, while, with a slender-bladed polypus-forceps, he extracted the stone, with some difficulty, entire. There was no bleeding of any consequence. Peritonitis set in next day, and proved fatal in three days.

At the *post mortem* examination, the pelvis was removed. This was exhibited to the Society. The deformity was very remarkable. In the dried bone, when the soft parts were taken away, only sufficient room existed for the stone to pass through in its long axis, the dimensions of the outlet only just exceeding the smallest diameter of the stone. The upper opening of the pelvis was obliquely caudate; the sacral promontory being within one-eighth of an inch from the left pubic ramus, and barely five-eighths of an inch from the right; from the pubic symphysis it was nearly seven-eighths of an inch. The stone was hard uric acid, of a flattish oval form. It was one inch and one-eighth in length, seven-eighths of an inch in breadth, and five-eighths of an inch in thickness.

A NEW TRUSS.

Mr. T. P. SALT (Birmingham) exhibited a new truss, invented and patented by himself, which, he considered, was possessed of the following advantages.

1. It afforded, in addition to the usual inward pressure of ordinary trusses, a second or upward (lifting) pressure always required for support of hernia, and attempted to be given by a variety of contrivances, the chief of which was the linen strap from behind fastened upon a peg at the lower part of the pad. This was the only truss which gave the lifting pressure in an unobjectionable manner.

2. By the peculiar mode in which the vertical or lifting springs were attached to the pads, no displacement of the pads could take place when once put in position; neither could there be any friction on the skin over the hernial openings.

3. The position of the pads might be with facility placed in relation to the median line of the abdomen; and, the spring across the abdomen having curves coincident with it, the spring of the truss lay more evenly against the body.

4. The back support, consisting of two pads instead of one—one placed above the horizontal line (spring), the

Medical News.

APPOINTMENTS.

GRANT, J., M.D., appointed Medical Officer and General Superintendent of the Dundee Royal Infirmary.
 JONES, Walter, Esq., appointed Junior House-Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.
 TANNER, John, M.D., elected District Surgeon of the Royal South London Dispensary.
 TAYLOR, James, L.F.P. & S., Glasgow, appointed Surgeon to the National Model Schools, Bailieborough, co. Cavan.

ROYAL NAVY.

HARAN, T. J., Esq., Surgeon (additional), to the *Curacoa*.
 BROWNLOW, Thomas D., M.D.
 CANNON, Richard, Esq.
 HOLLINSWORTH, John McK., Esq.
 SEDGWICK, Henry D. M., Esq.
 WARD, Cornelius H., Esq.
 WOOD, Henry, M.D.
 GOODALL, Alexander, M.D.
 McDONALD, Alexander, M.D.
 MILNE, James G., Esq.
 SMITH, James D., Esq.
 TREVAN, Matthew, Esq.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

Acting Assistant-Surgeons, to the *Royal Adelaide*, for Plymouth Hospital.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

FLETCHER, W., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 2nd Derbyshire R.V.
 To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon:—
 KNIGHT, G. L., Esq., 14th Surrey R.V.

BIRTH.

CURGENVEN. On December 2nd, at 11, Craven Hill Gardens, W., the wife of J. Brendon Curgenven, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENSON, Henry, Esq., of Norwich, to Ann Emilia, eldest daughter of William Self, Esq., Surgeon, of Richmond Road, Hackney, on November 25th.

DEATH.

FLETCHER, John, Esq., Surgeon, at Feltham, aged 82, on Dec. 2.

TOYS FOR SICK CHILDREN. The Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street has received a valuable present of toys, sent by command of the Queen; also a similar present from her Royal Highness the Princess Helena and his Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

BEQUESTS. Charles Rawlings of Chelsea, has made the following charitable bequests:—To the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, £500; City of London Truss Society, £500; Blind Institution, Euston Road, £200; and Westminster Hospital, £500.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MEDICAL SOCIETY. William Henry Folker, Esq., has been elected president; James Yates, Esq., treasurer; and Ralph Goodall, Esq., honorary secretary. Professor Allen Thomson was elected one of the vice-presidents of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow for the ensuing year.

GLASGOW MEDICAL SOCIETY. The fiftieth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Faculty Hall, St. Vincent Street, on Tuesday, December 1st, when the following office-bearers were elected for the session 1863-64:—*President*, Dr. James Stewart; *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. A. M. Smith, Dr. G. H. B. Macleod; *Treasurer*, Dr. Perry; *Secretaries*, Dr. W. R. Hatrick, Dr. Maclaren.

GERMAN HOSPITAL. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has become one of the protectors of this charity, in conjunction with Her Majesty the Queen and the King of Prussia, in place of the late Prince Consort. The anniversary dinner of the institution will take place at the London Tavern, on February 17th next, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon has consented to preside.

JUNIOR MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. At a meeting of the Council held on November 17th, the following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. S. G. Freeman (St. George's Hospital); *Treasurer*, Mr. Duke (Guy's Hospital); *Secretaries*, Mr. F. H. Gervis (St. Thomas's Hospital); Mr. Murray (King's College).

THE LICENSE IN MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. We understand that the Board of Trinity College have had lately under their consideration certain alterations in the regulations at present in force, having for their object to facilitate the granting of the Licence in Medicine of the University to Licentiates of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. (*Dublin Med. Press.*)

AMERICAN INDIANS AND NEGROES. In his chapter on *Race*, Dr. Hammond furnishes some interesting facts respecting the American Indian and the Negro. His own observations have convinced him of the "manifest inferiority of the American Indians to the whites in muscular strength." And of the negro he states that, "by transferring him to a temperate climate he has positively lost rank physically."

EFFECTS OF INDISCRIMINATE ENLISTMENT. "The present rebellion," says Dr. Hammond, "has opened our eyes to the evils flowing from the indiscriminate enrolment of men unfit, by reason of physical infirmities, to undergo the hardships incident to a soldier's life." And he states, that in a hospital under his charge in the early part of the war, containing six hundred patients, he discovered at one time, on inspection, fifty-two cases of inguinal hernia.

THE FEDERAL ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. The government of France has made large advances in the recognition of the rights of the medical department of its army. The British Government was forced to a recognition of the value of the medical services to the army of the Crimea, and successful efforts were made to place its medical department on a more independent footing. Our own Government seems less disposed than any of its contemporaries to listen to the voice of reason and experience. The medical department of its army remains where the present war found it, entirely subordinate to other authorities. In its present position it may become the sport of every political trickster, and be perverted to the accomplishment of partisan purposes. (*American Medical Times.*)

SOCIETY OF ARTS. The next award of the Swiney Prize (a silver goblet of the value of £100 sterling, containing gold coin to the same amount) will be awarded on January 20th, 1864, to the author of the best published treatise on jurisprudence. The sum of £70, placed at the disposal of the Council by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., with the Society's medal, is offered for the discovery of a process for preserving fresh meat better than by any method hitherto employed, applicable to the preservation of meat in countries where it is now almost valueless, so as to render it an article of commerce and available for stores on ship-board. Specimens, with detailed accounts of the process employed, must be sent to the Society. The Society also offers medals for communications or discoveries in relation to certain specified subjects, 114 in number, among which are the following:—The manufacture of a brilliant green colour, not containing arsenic, copper, or other poisonous materials. The manufacture of chlorophyll from grasses, suitable for dyeing silk and other fabrics of a green colour. The manufacture of green dyes from coal or wood tar. A thoroughly decolorised blood-albumen, or any economic and efficient substitute for egg-albumen for calico-printing. A new, large, and economic use for the yolks of eggs, with particulars of the mode of preparation and preservation. An account of the methods at present in use in the various coal-mining districts for ventilating and lighting the mines, with suggestions for their improvement. An improved diving-apparatus, in which

divers may work free from the influence of great pressure, and at greater depths than by means of the diving-bell, helmet, or other existing appliances. The best chemical and assay balance, suitable for the use of students and experimentalists, which will (with 600 grains in each pan) show a difference of .005 or less: to be sold at a moderate price. The best and cheapest form of spectroscope. The best and cheapest form of dialysing apparatus, capable of being packed in a small compass, but of sufficient size to aid the country practitioner in the detection of poisons and adulterations, and in the preparation and purification of salts and drugs. A more economical process of obtaining oxygen gas than any in present use. The discovery and introduction into this country of any new edible root useful as food for man or cattle, and capable of extensive and improved cultivation. A means of rendering seaweeds generally available as a wholesome vegetable food on board ship. The introduction into commercial use at a moderate price of the essential oils shown at the late International Exhibition from Australia, or of any other new essential oil likely to be useful in medicine or the arts.

ROYAL SOCIETY. The anniversary meeting of this society was held at Burlington House on Monday, November 30th, when the officers and council for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—*President*, Major-General Edward Sabine, R.A., D.C.L. LL.D.; *Treasurer*, W. Allen Miller, M.D., LL.D.; *Secretaries*, William Sharpey, M.D., LL.D., and George Gabriel Stokes, M.A., D.C.L.; *Foreign Secretary*, Professor William Hallowes Miller, M.A.; *Other Members of the Council*, James Alderson, M.D., George Busk, sec. L.S., Colonel Sir George Everest, C.B., Hugh Falconer, M.A., M.D., John Hall Gladstone, Ph.D., Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., Henry Bence Jones, M.A., M.D., Professor James Clerk Maxwell, M.A., Professor William Pole, C.E., Archibald Smith, M.A., Professor Henry J. Stephen Smith, M.A., the Earl Stanhope, P.S.A., D.C.L., Professor James Joseph Sylvester, M.A., Thomas Watson, M.D., D.C.L., Professor Charles Wheatstone, D.C.L., and Rev. Professor Robert Willis, M.A. At the same time medals were presented to Professor Sedgwick for his observations and discoveries in geology; to the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, for his studies in botany; and to Mr. J. P. Gassiot, for his researches in electricity.

APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA. Dr. A. C. Macrae, has been appointed surgeon to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has left Calcutta to join his excellency at Lahore. Dr. Beatson, hitherto officiating as surgeon to the Governor-General since his departure from the presidency to the upper provinces, succeeds to the civil surgery of Simla. The Governor of Bombay has appointed Dr. Forbes a commissioner, with instructions to devote his exclusive attention to questions regarding the improvement and extension of the cultivation of cotton and the invention and manufacture of cotton-cleaning machinery, on a salary of 1,600 rupees per month.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: DEGREE OF MASTER IN SURGERY. The questions below are the first of their genus put in an English University. The examination appears to have been very searching and practical. *Principles and Practice of Surgery.* November 23, 1863. 1. Explain the different modes in which mortification of a limb may be induced, and state under what circumstances you would recommend amputation. 2. What are the microscopical character of pus-cells? Wherein do they differ from those of cancer-cells? How are pus-cells probably formed? What are the indications of acute suppuration deep in a limb, the thigh for instance? 3. Give a description of the aspect presented by a case of glaucoma when fully developed. What ophthalmoscopic appearances have been observed in glaucoma, and what treatment adopted? 4. How are

calculi formed in the urinary organs? What are the symptoms of stone in the bladder. 5. What are the symptoms and treatment of wounds in the chest implicating the lung? 6. In what parts of the clavicle and tibia is fracture most frequent, and why is it so? In what direction does the displacement at the fracture usually take place, and the reason for this? 7. State the process of formation and the diagnostic symptoms of a popliteal aneurism. What accidents may follow after the ligature of an artery for aneurism, and upon what principle does compression effect a cure? 8. What position does the limb usually assume in inflammation of the hip-joint? In what position would you place it to give relief, and on what principle? What symptoms indicate that ulceration of the cartilages is taking place? 9. Mention the modes of treatment which have been recommended for asphyxia from drowning. 10. The symptoms and treatment of fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone. The causes of the frequent failure of bony union. What changes take place at and about the fracture? 11. Explain the chief causes of retention of urine in the male and female, and state the treatment required in each case. 12. What symptoms would lead you to suspect the existence of cancer of the rectum?—

Midwifery. November 23, 1863. 1. Mention some of the cases demanding the induction of premature labour, and the chief methods of inducing it. 2. What are the indications of extra-uterine pregnancy? In what parts is the fœtus likely to be lodged? 3. Give the symptoms of rupture of the uterus. 4. How is hæmorrhage prevented in natural labour? What precautions would you take in attending a patient in labour who on former occasions had suffered from flooding? 5. What are the symptoms and treatment of puerperal peritonitis, and what the morbid appearances observed after death? 6. What changes in the breasts are indicative of pregnancy? 7. What is the condition of the fœtus at the sixth month?—*Practical and Surgical Anatomy.* November 24, 1863. 1. What are the position and the connections of the superficial veins in front of the arm? On which of them is venæsection usually performed? With what possible danger to the brachial artery? What superficial nerves may be divided according to the vein selected? How is the vein, usually selected, separated from the brachial artery? Since a high division of the brachial artery may occur with a superficial course, what precaution is always to be taken by the operator? 2. How are the arteries of the forearm distributed to the hand and fingers? What is the practice when a deep wound in the palm is accompanied by much hæmorrhage? If the vessel that bleeds be discovered, how ought it to be tied? What other means to control the hæmorrhage may be employed? 3. By attending to what superficial marks is the course of the femoral artery understood? When the artery and vein have passed under Poupart's ligament, by what structures and fasciæ are they covered? How are the femoral sheath and femoral canal formed? Where does the Saphæna vein fall into the femoral? What is the relative position of the artery and vein within the sheath at its upper part? When it has been crossed by the Sartorius muscle, how do the relations of the artery differ? 4. In what different conditions may inguinal hernia exist? Define the direct and the oblique hernia. What is the guide to the internal border of the internal ring? How are the epigastric artery and cord generally placed when a protruded viscus is passing through the ring? How is the inguinal canal formed? 5. What are the three stages of the subclavian artery? At what point does it end in the axillary artery? How do the relations of the artery differ on the left side and on the right? How does the subclavian vein correspond to the artery? What nerves are interposed between them?—There was, in addition, an examination *visû voce* in each subject; that in anatomy and pathology was held at the

anatomical school; and that in clinical surgery at Addenbrooke's Hospital, the candidates being requested to examine and report upon selected cases which they had not before seen.

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....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.
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.—London, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY.... St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 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.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. I. Baker Brown, "On the Treatment of Hypertrophy and Ulceration of the Os Uteri."—Asiatic.
TUESDAY. Statistical.—Pathological.—Ethnological.
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts.—Geological.
THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. W. Tilbury Fox, "On Porrigo."—Chemical.—Zoological.—Royal.—Antiquarian.—Linnæan.
FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M.
SATURDAY. Association Medical Officers of Health.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—DECEMBER 5, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Boys..	Girls..	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ 941 }	{ 854 }	1795	1376
Average of corresponding weeks 1855-62			1867	1460

Barometer:
Highest (Fri.) 30.188; lowest (Wed.) 28.390; mean, 29.710.
Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Sat.) 74.8 degs.; (Tu.) 52 degs.
In shade—highest (Th.) 54.2 degs.; lowest (Mon.) 29.8 degs.
Mean—42.1 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+0.5 deg.
Range—during week, 24.4 degrees; mean daily, 14.3 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 85.
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.78.

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.

ERRATUM.—In Dr. Charles Taylor's letter on Iridectomy, published last week, he was, through error, designated House-Surgeon Nottingham Eye Dispensary, instead of Honorary Surgeon.

IGNORAMUS.—You should apply to Mr. Upton, at the Apothecaries' Hall. The Society alone can give you the information you desire.

F. W. P.—A subscription in behalf of Dr. Fraser and Mr. Andrews has already been started. We shall be glad to take charge of any sums, and forward them to the proper quarter.

MR. NAPPER's letter shall appear next week.

We accidentally omitted the name of Dr. John Cochrane as being one of the medical men on the Town Council of Edinburgh.

THE LATE MR. ANCELL.—It should have been stated in the biography of Mr. Ansell, published in the JOURNAL of November 28th, in speaking of his connection with medical politics, that he was joint-secretary to the "National Association of General Practitioners", in conjunction with Mr. James Bird. The names of "Bird and Ansell", indeed, appeared together in all reports and other documents relating to the proceedings of the Association.

M. MARVILLE'S EAR-COVERS (*Couvre-Oreilles*).—M. Marville has invented a very ingenious elastic caoutchouc covering for the Ear. The covering takes admirably the shape and form of the ear, is very readily applied and readily removed, and cannot fail to be of much service in all those cases in which such a covering is required for the organ.

A MEMBER is referred to the JOURNAL for November 21st, 1863, page 568, column 1. The M.D. list has not yet been made public.

IRIDECTOMY.—SIR: What we want in the matter of iridectomy, is a report of fifty or a hundred cases of the operation and its results, faithfully related, as practised at some public institution. I do not think that the publication of a few isolated, and I suppose I may conclude successful operations observed in a man's practice, can give us any fair idea of the real value of the operation.

When a new operation of this kind is introduced into surgery, which is not generally accepted by surgeons, and when principles are not easily understood, it is necessary that the uses of it should be impressed upon the profession by clinical proofs of the character above referred to.

December 6th, 1863.

I am, etc.,
QUERY.

THE MARTIN MEMORIAL.—A correspondent writes:—

"I highly approve of your correspondent's suggestion as to a Memorial Scholarship at the College, to commemorate my much esteemed friend Peter Martin's noble exertions in that, as well as many other good causes. Peter Martin was much devoted to the College at Epsom, and worked very hard for it in all ways. I may safely say that, mainly through his instrumentality, the College benefited to the extent of nearly £3000! I should indeed much desire to have something at the College to perpetuate the name of so noble a friend."

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—MR. H. COLLEY MARCH; Mr. J. WINDSOR; Mr. J. H. SHEPPARD; Mr. WILLIAM EDDOWES; Dr. C. TAYLOR; Mr. CURGENVEN; Dr. COCHRANE; Mr. T. P. TEALE, JUN.; Mr. B. E. BRODHURST; Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. PRANKERD; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Dr. MERYON; Dr. HATRICK; Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN; Mr. GARRAWAY; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL COUNCIL; Mr. W. JONES; Mr. EDWARDS; and Mr. PITTOCK.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Horological Productions.—

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News* Nov. 8, 1862. Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for 2 stamps) contains a short history of watch-making, with prices, from 8 to 200 guineas. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in any part of the world to select a watch and have it sent by post. Prize Medal and Honourable Mention, Classes 33 and 15. J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London. Established 1749.

Watch and Clock Maker by Special Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Price's Glycerine, its Uses and

Purity. See "De la Glycerine, de ses Applications à la Chirurgie et à la Médecine," by the eminent French Surgeon, M. Demarquay. pp. 240. Paris: P. Asselin. 1863. Or, "On Glycerine, and its Uses in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy." By Dr. W. Abbotts Smith. London: H. K. Lewis.

NOTICE.—The first number of a New Series of the MEDICAL

CIRCULAR (Vol. 24th) will be sent on Wednesday, January 6th, 1864, to every Member of the Profession whose name appears in the Medical Directories for England, Scotland, and Ireland. The intention of this large issue of the Journal is to draw attention to its many improvements, in size, in paper, and in the arrangement of its contents, which, under new Editorial management, will be of a more practical character, and better adapted to the requirements of the busy practitioner than heretofore.

Advertisements on this occasion cannot be received later than Saturday January 2nd.

OFFICE: 20, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.