

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations, were admitted Licentiates in Midwifery at a meeting of the Board, on December 6th.

Barracough, Robert Wooding Sutton, Streatham Hill; diploma of membership dated April 28, 1865

Bryant, John Henry, Sussex Square; May 10, 1865

Burge, Frederick John, L.R.C.P., Hammersmith; Nov. 16, 1865

Davies, John, L.R.C.P., Edin., Leominster; not a member

Earle, Robert Charles, L.S.A., Paignton, Devon; May 10, 1864

Freeman, Samuel George, Bolton Row, May Fair; April 21, 1863

Jackson, Andrew Christopher, Capetown; November 14, 1865

Leigh, Thomas, L.R.C.P., Chiswick; January 21, 1863

Loane, John, L.S.A., Dock Street, Whitechapel; July 30, 1863

Weekes, Henry, L.S.A., Brompton, Kent; July 26, 1865

The following members of the College, having undergone the necessary examinations for the Fellowship, on November 21st and 23rd, were reported to have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, and at a meeting of the Council were admitted Fellows of the College.

Bell, James Vincent, Rochester; diploma of membership dated April 11, 1861

James, John, Princes Street, Leicester Square; July 26, 1847

Leicester, Henry Thomas, Croydon; April 16, 1861

Ludlow, Ebenezer Royal Infirmary, Bristol; May 7, 1862

MacDougal, Alexander Mason, Bernard Street; April 29, 1857

Mason, Robert, Woolwich; February 11, 1848

Moreton, James Earl, Tarvin, near Chester; April 11, 1853

Schroeder, Henry S. E., Army; July 26, 1852

Smith, William Johnson, Wisbech; May 9, 1862

Williams, Joseph, Brentford; February 27, 1857

The next examination for the Fellowship will take place in May 1866.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. Second M.B. Examination. Examined and approved.

Lestourgeon, Charles, M.A., Trinity College
Mickley, George, B.A., Clare College

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On December 7th, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Davies, John, Wrexham

Denne, Henry, Sudwich, Kent

Prince, John, Staines, near Windsor

Simpson, Reginald Palgrave, Torrington Street

Tindall, Alexander M'Fer, Falsgrave, near Scarborough

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Anderson, Robert, St. George's Hospital

Cornish, Edgcumbe, University College

Melhous, Alfred Courtney B., St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Owens, Edward Matthew, Guy's Hospital

Ring, Edmund Cuthbert, St. George's Hospital

Smith, Samuel Hignett, King's College

Williams, William Edwin, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

SMART, Andrew, M.D., appointed Physician to the Edinburgh Magdalene Asylum, in the room of P. H. Watson, M.D., resigned.

ARMY.

ARMSTRONG, Staff-Surgeon W., to be Surgeon 16th Foot, vice Surgeon-Major W. G. Swan.

BARTLEY, Staff-Surgeon A. F., to be Surgeon 85th Foot, vice Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D.

D'ARCY, Surgeon O'Connor, M.D., half-pay, late Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice A. F. Bartley.

DAVIE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. S., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, vice J. Michael.

HANLEY, Surgeon D., M.D., 11th Hussars, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice A. R. Hudson, M.B.

HUDSON, Staff-Surgeon A. R., M.B., to be Surgeon 47th Foot, vice A. Smith, M.D.

IRVINE, Assistant-Surgeon G. N., M.D., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. G. S. Mathison.

PAIN, Surgeon G., Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon 11th Hussars, vice D. Hanley, M.D.

MILITIA.

BULLMORE, F. C., Fsq., to be Surgeon Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Regiment of Militia.

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

GASKELL, R. A., Esq., to be Assistant-Surg. 47th Lancashire R.V.

LOWNDES, J. R., Esq., to be Surgeon 8th Northumberland R.V.

MACKAY, J. T., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 8th Northumberland R.V.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE. On December 12, at Sidmouth, the wife of *J. Ingleby MacKenzie, M.B.Cambr., of a son.

DEATHS.

EVANS. On December 7th, at Brixton, aged 50, Mary Ann, wife of Benjamin Evans, Esq., Surgeon.

GRAY, James J., Esq., Surgeon, late of Bishopwearmouth, at Dinsdale, on December 3.

LAURIE, Joseph, M.D., at Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, on December 10.

SNYTHE, Arthur, M.D., at Pau, aged 54, on November 28.

FEVER is on the increase in Edinburgh.

A DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM is said to have lately occurred in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY. Professor Simpson has been elected president of this Society.

EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. Dr. Dunsdale has been elected president of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons.

STREET ACCIDENTS. Since the beginning of the year 215 persons have been killed by vehicles "in the dirty, neglected, and ill-regulated streets of London".

THE NATURE OF RINDERPEST. The opinion of Mr. Ceely with regard to the nature of this disease is, we believe, that it is an eruptive vesicular fever—in fact, a fever of the exanthematous class, and neither typhus nor typhoid fever.

CHOLERA. The Viceroy of Egypt has, we learn, established at Suez a large hospital for the benefit of the Mecca pilgrims. A Turkish Commission has been sent to Mecca and Medina to study the causes of the transmission of the cholera.

THE MEDICAL ACT. Dr. Burrows (President of the General Medical Council) and Dr. F. Hawkins (Registrar) had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir George Grey at the Home Office on the 9th inst., on the subject of the amendment of the Medical Act of 1858.

THE MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY shows a slight increase on the last week. The deaths in the principal towns amounted to 3123, being at the rate of 29 in the thousand. Liverpool shows the frightful rate of 45, and Manchester follows with 37. Bristol is lowest in the scale, 23; London and Birmingham come next with 25.

CHOLERA. The total number of deaths from cholera in Paris from its first outbreak to November 30th was 6,077. Last week the cholera appeared in Raon l'Etape, a chief town in the Vosges—population about 4,000—and carried off 16 or 18 persons in three days. This part of France had never yet been visited by the malady.

IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. In consequence of a numerously signed requisition, Dr. Mackesy, President of the Irish Medical Association, has summoned a meeting of the members, and of the physicians and surgeons of Ireland generally, to be held at the Limerick Junction on the 28th instant. The object of the meeting is to take into consideration the present position of the profession in the various public services, as well as the law respecting the sanitary condition of the country; and to adopt such measures and make such suggestions in relation to these subjects as may be deemed available previously to the meeting of parliament.

WILLIAM J. STOREE, the surgeon's assistant who was some time ago committed to prison on the charge of poisoning Miss Emily Blake at Salisbury, committed suicide a few days ago by drowning himself in a warm bath.

TRICHINA DISEASE. The trichina disease continues its ravages at Hadersleben, Prussia. Several persons who had partially recovered have had a relapse and have died suddenly of pulmonary paralysis. The deaths from this disease at Hadersleben and its environs now amount to 65. In the workmen's barracks, out of 27 patients, 24 died. Physicians have arrived from all quarters to study this new and terrible distemper.

TESTIMONIALS. A purse of 190 guineas has been presented to Dr. Smith and Dr. Lowe of Edinburgh, as a mark of sympathy felt by their professional brethren for the painful and unjust prosecution to which they have been subjected in the case of Mr. Mackintosh.—Mr. Walter Rivington has just been presented by several students at the London Hospital with a handsome clock, "in grateful appreciation and remembrance of his services as Demonstrator of Anatomy during the winter session of 1864-5".

SYPHILISATION. Professor Boeck is about to return home after a stay of four months in London, during which he has practised inoculation as a method of cure in a series of syphilitic patients under the care of Mr. James Lane at the Lock Hospital. At the meeting of the Medical Society of London, George Street, Hanover Square, on Monday next at eight o'clock, Mr. James Lane will read a paper descriptive of the results obtained up to the present time, and Professor Boeck will be present on the occasion.

THE ULSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY. The anniversary dinner of this Society took place on the 7th instant, at Belfast. Twenty-four gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Dr. James Moore, the President of the Society, and the vice-chair by Dr. Thomas Reade. The usual loyal toasts having been given, those in immediate connection with the society's objects followed; of which were, "The Medical School of the Queen's College, Belfast, and the Queen's University in Ireland;" "The Ulster Medical Society and Dr. Stephenson;" "The Medical Benevolent Fund Society of Ireland;" "The Memories of Professor J. C. Ferguson and Surgeon Aicken" (drank in solemn silence); "The Belfast Medical Charities, etc."

CHARITY GONE MAD. Last month, considerable interest was elicited by the departure of the twenty consumptive invalids selected to winter in the genial climate of Madeira. The news of their safe arrival and a few particulars, will be scarcely less interesting. The steamer *Maria Pia*, whose second cabin was filled by the patients, arrived at Lisbon on the 13th. They left the Tagus on the 15th, and arrived at Madeira on the 17th. On the arrival of the steamer, Captain Erskine and Dr. Brandt came on board, received the patients with all possible kindness, and accompanied them to the Sanitorium. The invalids were visited the same evening by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, who read a portion of Scripture, and offered up a beautiful thanksgiving prayer for their safe arrival in Madeira. The accounts of the patients' health were favourable. Although there had been the average amount of sea-sickness, no spitting of blood had resulted from it; but, on the contrary, it was considered that the voyage had done them all good, and cleared their complexions. The superintendent says:—"The walls of the Sanitorium are hung with most beautiful paintings; the furniture is first class, and nothing is wanted in that line. I

consider, jointly with my fellow-patients, that our Sanitorium would not disgrace any merchant as a residence." Prince Alfred was in the island when the mail left, and it was expected that His Royal Highness would visit the Sanitorium during his stay.

ASSAULT ON A REGIMENTAL SURGEON. A general court-martial at Chatham last week was engaged in the trial of Private Daly, 40th Regiment, on the charge of having violently assaulted Surgeon-Major H. M. Webb, M.B., attached to the staff of the 2nd Depot battalion at Chatham, while engaged in the performance of his medical duties. The crime of assaults on the part of soldiers on medical officers has very much increased of late, and during the last few months no less than five courts-martial have taken place at Chatham on soldiers charged with similar offences. There is another soldier awaiting his trial by general court-martial for an offence of the same kind, to which the attention of the authorities at the Horse Guards is just now being seriously directed with the view of discovering the causes of such insubordination. The Court, after fully investigating the particulars of the outrage on Surgeon-Major Webb, found the prisoner *Guilty*.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION. Our boys and girls who grow up in large cities are sadly in need of a thorough system of physical training, which shall expand the lungs, strengthen the limbs, and give the muscles a chance to grow, by a freer circulation of the blood through the veins and arteries. The air which our innocents must breathe in a large city is bad enough. But when, after the child has reached the years of school-room discipline, to the physical impurities of city life are added six or seven hours' daily session in a crowded school-room, and several hours of study at home, it is not to be wondered why at the end of such juvenile mal-training, our young men and women are anaemic, nervous, and weak of muscle—physically and morally arrived at premature old age. We have repeatedly, and for years, advocated a complete change in our present system of public education. It is crowd-poisoning physically, and crowd-poisoning mentally. Our school-rooms, as a rule, are neither sufficiently large nor comfortable, nor at all built with a view to thorough ventilation. Just as the rule seems to be, to crowd the largest number of pupils into the smallest possible space, so the plan of instruction is to force as many and different studies at the same time, to the utter neglect of all sound pedagogic rule, and to the great disadvantage of a really sound and rational development of the pupil's mind, and acquisition of real knowledge. It seems, however, that occasionally our school authorities and the people are getting alarmed at the want of common sense which characterises their proceedings, and laudable efforts are made to change a state of things for which there is really no excuse. At a recent meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Philadelphia, the question of introducing physical exercise in the schools was introduced; and a committee recommended the instruction of a sufficient number of teachers, not only in the exercise of light gymnastics and calisthenics, but also in the theory and principles of their application. They believed that such teachers would soon themselves be able to impart information, and before long, generally will be able to take charge of their respective classes. These recommendations, with others to the same purport, were adopted—not, however, without some opposition. One of the members of the board was afraid that too many new things were being introduced, and the scholars would be crowded in their studies. (*Philad. Med. Reporter.*)

ABSORPTION OF VAPOURS BY CHARCOAL. Mr. Hunter has found that the dense carbon obtained from the shell of the cocoa-nut is pre-eminently endowed with the power of absorption. The saturation-point of the carbon is diminished by increase of temperature; and of all the vapours examined, that of methylic alcohol is the most freely absorbed. Dr. Stenhouse, who has paid attention to the practical use of charcoal as a means of purifying air, has always found the dense varieties of charcoal to be the most effective, on account of the smaller size of their cavities.

A PRACTICAL JURY. At an industrial exhibition recently held at Vienne (Isère) a variety of artificial legs, constructed on an entirely new principle, were exposed to view. The jurymen whose duty it was to decide on the comparative merits of the instruments were much perplexed. At last they bethought them of assembling half-a-dozen Crimean and Mexican *amputés* and starting them over a half-mile course equipped with the rival legs. The prize is stated to have been won by an *invalidé*, both of whose legs had been taken off at the knee, but who, nevertheless, went over the distance in nine minutes.

THE TOUGH AND THE TENDER. In the army and among returned soldiers I have noted one fact in particular somewhat at variance with the usual theories. It is that light-haired men, of the nervous, sanguine type, stand campaigning better than the dark-haired men, of bilious temperament. Look through a raw regiment on its way to the field, and you will find fully one-half its members to be of the black-haired, dark-skinned, large-boned, bilious type. See that same regiment on its return for muster out, and you will find that the black-haired element has melted away, leaving two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths of the regiment to be represented by red, brown, and flaxen hair. It is also noticed that men from the cities, slighter in *physique*, and apparently at the outset unable to endure fatigue and privation, stand a severe campaign much better than men from the agricultural districts. A thin, pale-looking dry goods clerk will do more marching and starving than many a brawny plough-boy who looks muscular enough to take a bull by the tail and throw him over a staked-and-ridered fence. (*American News.*)

CHLOROFORM AND ETHER. Dr. Gross, in his *System of Surgery*, after a careful review of the relative value of ether and chloroform as anaesthetics, says that he has always preferred chloroform, believing it to possess decided advantages over ether, although its administration unquestionably requires greater care and attention. Among the more important of these advantages are, first, the more rapid manifestations of the anaesthetic action of the remedy, the system becoming affected much sooner as a general rule, than it does by ether; secondly, a smaller amount of laryngeal and bronchial irritation; thirdly, the more easy maintenance of the anaesthetic influence after the system has once been fairly affected; and lastly, the less liability to causing vomiting and other unpleasant consequences. Although he has given chloroform in several thousand cases, for the most trivial, as well as for the most severe and protracted operations, no death has occurred in his hands; and in the only two instances where he felt any serious alarm, the danger was occasioned, not by fault of the article itself, but by its injudicious administration. Dr. Gross believes that pure chloroform is an essential to safety. With regard to its mode of administration he prefers a napkin folded in the form of a cone. An empty state of the stomach is desirable, first, because if given soon after a meal it causes

vomiting; and secondly, a crowded condition of that organ materially interferes with the movements of the diaphragm. When the patient is feeble, or pale, or timid, it would be advisable to give him immediately before the operation, from half an ounce to an ounce of brandy, and the dose may afterwards be repeated if the effect is to be maintained for an unusual length of time. Dr. Gross insists upon some one being appointed to watch the patient during the inhalation. He also advises anaesthetics never to be given to females, except in presence of witnesses.

THE "SOCIAL EVIL" AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES. A few weeks since we published an extract from the correspondence of the *New York Times*, detailing the manner in which the military authorities at Nashville had dealt with prostitution. A similar experiment is being tried in Mobile, as will appear from the following extract from an order from the head-quarters of that district: 1. To mitigate the evils of prostitution, to prevent the increase of disease, and to provide proper medical attendance for such women as may be infected, it is ordered that a hospital for the care of abandoned women be established, under the direction and control of the medical director of this city. 2. Such a system of registration and examination will be enforced as will lead to the detection of disease, and all the staff departments connected with these head-quarters will afford every assistance in their power to facilitate the execution of this order. The sword not unfrequently cuts the knot over which wise and cautious minds have long laboured. The very thought of legalising such an horribly debauching vice is repugnant to all our moral feelings. It shocks all our sensibilities. But, looking at it, not from the stand-point of prejudice, but as physicians and philosophers, we may discuss the question whether, constituted as society is, the evil would not be diminished, if the law should recognise and regulate it. (*Philadelphia Med. and Surg. Reporter.*)

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

WEDNESDAY...St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 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.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

FRIDAY.....Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.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.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. James Lane, "A Clinical Account of the Patients treated by Inoculation by Dr. Boeck at the Lock Hospital."

TUESDAY. Pathological Society of London, 8 P.M.—Anthropological Society, 8 P.M.—Statistical.

WEDNESDAY. Geological.

THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Mr. Sedgwick, "On the Influence of Age in Hereditary Disease."—Royal—Zoological—Linnean.—Chemical.

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.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

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

THE GRIFFIN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—SIR: The following subscription has been further received on behalf of the above Fund:—

Jas. Crisp, Esq. (Chippenham), per Dr. W. H. Colborne, 5s.

Amount previously announced, £139: 7: 3.

I am, etc., ROBERT FOWLER, M.D.,
Treasurer and Hon. Sec.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without, December 13th, 1865.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL REFORM.—SIR: Will you oblige me with space to lay before the profession generally, an artful and obscure circumstance. At a meeting of the Guardians of the Chester-le-Street Union, on the 7th ultimo, the Chairman asked me if I knew anything about a "letter" which appeared in the *Lancet* and BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, December 2nd. I denied all knowledge of it. The clerk being requested to read it, I at once recognised it to be a copy of one written by me to Mr. Griffin, of Weymouth, that gentleman having thought proper to send it for publication without my knowledge. I do not complain of Mr. Griffin in his anxiety to benefit the profession; but I feel sorry that any "letter" written by me should have reached you for publication without my name being subscribed. I have a great dislike to see statements made, and the "author" of them skulk behind the screen. Had it not been for the honourable conduct of the Chairman, who brought the case before me, I should not have known they were in possession of any "medical news" whatever. I must confess I felt ashamed for the apparent duplicity of my conduct; but considerably more for the unfortunate individual who could cast his "profession" adrift, and show up Mr. Griffin's weakness, in order to have a shot at both guardians and medical officer. The question arises—Has every Board in the kingdom been favoured with a copy of these papers? If not, what a wonderful hit some individual made when he forwarded the copies to *this Board*. It could not be to help Mr. Griffin's labours; because his statement is that he is powerless, unless the profession come forward and assist him to pay a debt of £9 still existing. Persons who act in this clandestine manner would take office at any price regardless of their duty to the sick poor. So long as such are to be found, Mr. Griffin's labours may cease; as the hope of improvement is truly forlorn. In conclusion, I had no complaint against the Guardians of this Union; on the contrary, I have always experienced kindness and consideration, their only regret being, that I did not make my complaint to the Board.

I am, etc., JOHN JACKSON, Medical Officer.
Great Usworth, Gateshead, Dec. 11th, 1865.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Outlines of Elementary Botany, for the Use of Students. By A. Silver, M.D. London: 1866.
- Harveian Oration for 1865. By Henry W. Acland, M.D., F.R.S. London: 1865.
- On Cancer, its Allies and Counterfeits. By T. Weeden Cooke. London: 1865.
- The Anatomical Remembrancer. Sixth edition. London: 1866.
- The Pocket Formulary. By Henry Beasley. Eighth edition. London: 1866.
- On Intrathoracic Cancer. By John Cockle, M.D. Part II. London: 1865.
- An Introduction to the Study of Medicine. By G. W. Balfour, M.D. Edinburgh: 1865.
- Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. By T. Wharton Jones, F.R.S. London: 1865.
- Australis for the Consumptive. By I. B. Brown. London: 1865.

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 1st 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.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, *General Secretary.*

Birmingham, December 1865.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. WILLIAM NEWMAN; Dr. WM. CARR; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. T. M. STONE; Mr. GEORGE LAWSON; Dr. MACKenZIE; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. LIPSCOMB; Dr. SIMPSON; Mr. F. M. MACKenZIE; Dr. A. MEADOWS; Mr. PAGET; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY; Mr. J. J. GODFREY; Dr. ATTFIELD; Dr. C. BARHAM; Mr. C. P. COOMES; Mr. JOHN JACKSON; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. R. FOWLER; Dr. ALEXANDER FLEMING; Mr. J. W. HULKE; Mr. DIX; and Dr. A. SMART.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Mr. J. Baxter Langley, M.R.C.S. Eng., F.L.S., (late of King's College, London), PROFESSIONAL AGENCY, 50, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

In a rich agricultural district, I a genuine Practice for transfer, established fifty years. Average income £700. Appointments £225. No opposition within five miles. House, garden, stable, and coach house; rent £25. Good hunting in the locality. Vendor is retiring from practice altogether.—Address "T., 786," Mr. Langley, as above.

South Devon.—An excellent non-dispensing Practice for sale, established forty-five years. Income, until recently, £1200. Patients of the upper and middle class. Lowest fee, three visits, £1:1. No midwifery. House in the best position in the town; rent £50. A high class professional man can be introduced to a large connexion, but vendor requires rather superior abilities than pecuniary means in his successor.—Address "T., 785," Mr. Langley, as above.

Hants.—Unopposed Practice for sale. Income £400. Appointments £200. Terms £300.—Address "T., 784," Mr. Langley, as above.

Notts.—In a large and pleasant town, an old gentleman retiring from practice is anxious to meet with a successor qualified for a practice entirely amongst the upper classes. The average gross income has been about £600 a year, but the failing health of the vendor would induce him to accept very moderate terms. Introduction as long as desired.—Address "T., 783," Mr. Langley, as above.

Cornwall.—With long introduction, a transferable Practice for sale. Income £600. Appointments £280. Private patients of a good class.—Address "T., 780," Mr. Langley, as above.

Durham.—In consequence of ill health, the vendor of an old established Practice wishes to make an immediate arrangement with a successor. Income £325. Appointments £85. The practice is capable of great increase as the town is rapidly improving. Terms £300, by instalments.—Address "T., 779," Mr. Langley, as above.